

PEORIA
CITY AND COUNTY
ILLINOIS

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and
Achievement

By COL. JAMES M. RICE

Local history is the ultimate substance of national history—Wilson

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

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*Property of
Robert K. Clark*

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1763
1778

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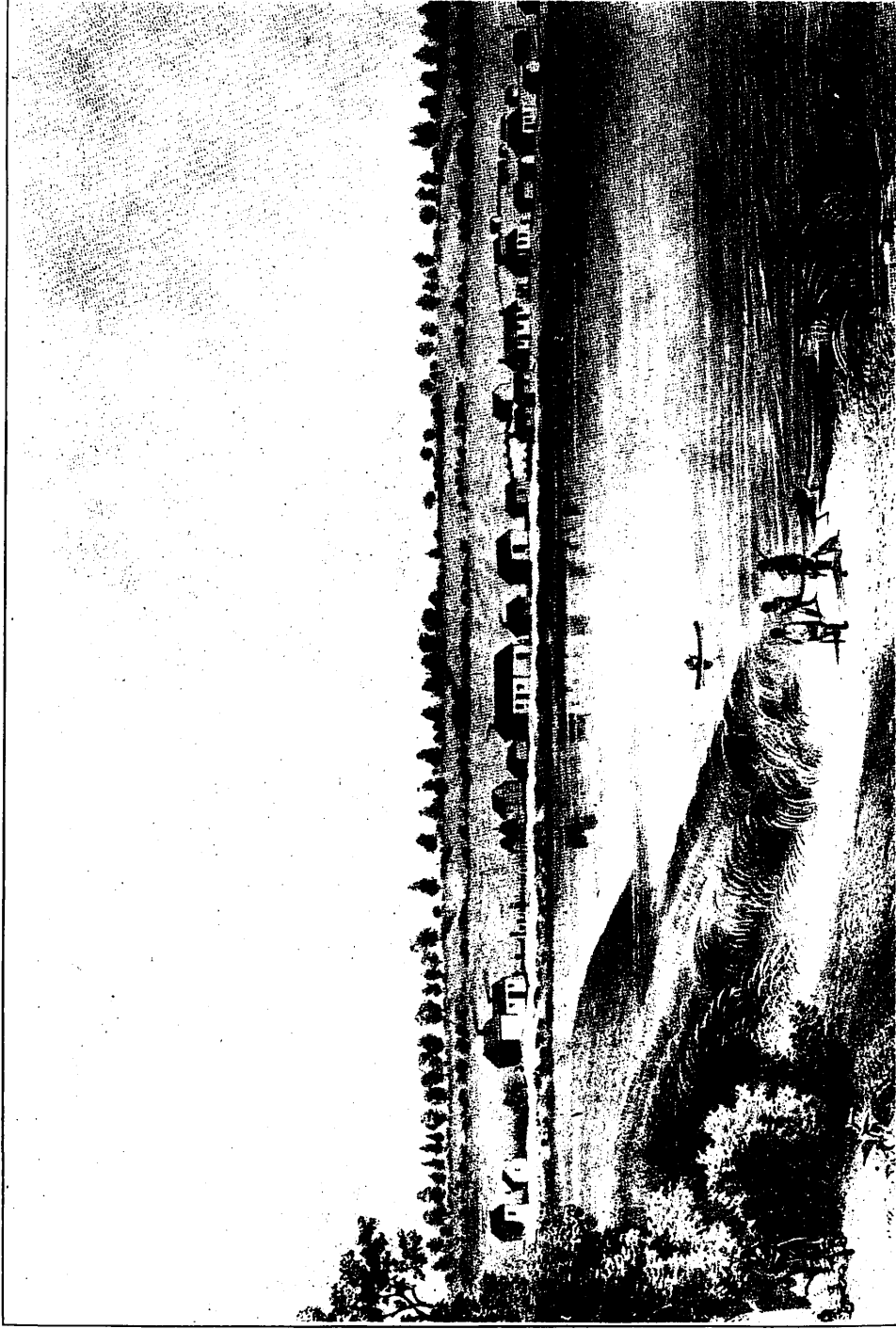
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From drawing by J. M. Roberts

Old Courthouse Charles Ballance's
Residence

Ruins of
Fort Clark

William Eads

John Hamlin's Store and Dwelling
Seth Fulton's Hotel

PEORIA IN 1831

PART ONE

CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNING OF PEORIA

"The student of history delights in a good foundation on which to start to write history, without which, it is like beginning in the middle of a story."—*Rufus Blanchard.*

The history of Peoria is one of unusual interest. Emerging as it does gradually from the dim, unknown and unknowable past, it connects the myths, fable, and fancy of the Indian with the wonderful things of our modern life—the Piasa bird with the flying machine. At the time when the first persons who were able to write permanent and intelligible records of what they saw and heard visited this country, the beautiful valley of the Illinois was in the possession of the "Illinois," a confederacy composed of five Indian tribes, the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Cahokias, Tamaroas, and Mitchigamies. The name of the confederacy is now seen and will be forever recognized in the names of our glorious state and our own lovely river connecting the great lakes on the north with the great river, "Father of Waters," on the west.

I feel inclined to call the Pe-o'-rias our tribes, because their melodious name is made imperishable in the name of our own fair city and our beautiful lake.

The Kaskaskias, who were the strongest tribe of the confederacy, have given their name to one of the largest rivers in Illinois and also to the first capital of the state.

The Cahokias are remembered in the name of a town near St. Louis which, in many ways, is closely connected with the history of Peoria.

Sixty miles southeast of St. Louis the City of Tamaroa perpetuates the memory of another tribe and the Mitchigamies have given their name to the great lake on our north-eastern borders.

Thus, although the melancholy tale of the sufferings and extermination of these Indians is read in the setting sun, their names will remind us forever of those who were here before the coming of the white men.

When the first missionary asked the Indians what they were called, they replied that they were "Illini" saying the word meant perfect, manly men. The missionaries added the letters "ois" a French termination meaning a race or tribe; hence the word "Illinois" means a race of perfect manly men. May it long be truly characteristic of those who shall live within our boundaries!

Peoria is situated near forty degrees and forty minutes north.

Peorians sometimes complain of the climate. It does occasionally change a great many degrees in a short time but it changes more rapidly in some other places in the temperate zone. Of course, in the far north it is always cold and in the torrid zone it is always hot and little change either place and for some ailments of persons of delicate health the Peoria climate is not suitable, but for persons in good health, it is probably as healthy a climate as can be found anywhere and it is believed that for the majority of such persons there is no climate more desirable.

If we desire to learn what other places are situated in our latitude and would follow our latitude eastward, we would pass near Logansport, Indiana; Lima

and Canton, Ohio; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania and a little south of New York City; crossing the Atlantic, we would land about one-third of the way down on the coast of Portugal; pass near Madrid, Spain; pass through the north end of Sardena; then near Naples and Brindisi in Italy; Salonika in Greece; near Constantinople and Erzerum; near Baku on the western side of the Caspian, the great oil country; then in Central Asia; near Bokahra and Samarkand in the Steppes of Central Asia where it is often fifty degrees below zero in winter and of tropical heat in summer, although it is about the same latitude as Peoria; then near Peking, China; within sixty miles of the north end of the great Japanese island of Nipon; and crossing the Pacific land on the Pacific coast about half way between San Francisco and the southern boundary of Oregon; then near Salt Lake City, the northern line of Colorado; through Lincoln, Nebraska; and Burlington, Iowa, to Peoria.

Peoria is eighty-nine degrees and forty minutes west of Greenwich. If we would follow that degree of longitude south, we would pass near Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans and out in the Pacific Ocean, five hundred miles west of Panama, going past the South pole and coming north on the opposite parallel, we would pass near Calcutta; Lasso, the great religious center of Thibet, the holy capital city of the Buddhists; thence through Siberia to the North pole and from there down on this side of the earth, through the center of the west one-third of Hudson Bay and through the west one-third of Lake Superior.

The contour of the earth's surface in this valley of the Illinois was of course, the same when first seen by white men as it is now; but in some portions of it, swamps, the ancient habitant of ducks and wild geese, beavers and muskrats, have been drained and turned into the most valuable of farms, gardens and orchards, happy homes for happy families. This section of Illinois is very productive, well watered and well supplied with coal and it will receive attention in a subsequent chapter.

The vegetation has greatly changed. At that time, along the rivers and the ravines leading to them, there were forests of hickory, oak, elm, walnut, locust, ash, cottonwood, hard maple or sugar trees, soft maple, wild cherry, red haws, black haws, persimmons and pawpaws, together with wild plums, crab apples, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, strawberries and gooseberries; and away from the streams were broad prairies covered with a kind of coarse tall prairie grass—the seed stems of which were six or eight feet high—interspersed with rosin weeds and with a blue flower so that at certain seasons of the year the prairies seemed blue and purple, and in other seasons, gray, green or yellow. This vegetation, we are told by early pioneers, grew so high that horsemen on the level prairies two or three hundred yards apart could not see each other; and when in full growth, it was waved by the summer breeze like the rolling billows of the deep ocean, blue and green, very beautiful and enchanting. Some of these prairies were fifteen or twenty miles wide and some of them extended in all directions as far as the eye could reach. If at the season of the year when this prairie grass was dry, it happened purposely or accidentally to be ignited, the conflagration was at once terrible and magnificent, and could be seen for a score of miles. All these varieties of trees may still be found in reduced numbers here and there, along the streams, but the prairie grass, the golden rosin weeds, and the purple flowers are almost entirely things of the past though a specimen may be found here and there, perhaps, in some country church yard that has never been cultivated or pastured.

The Illinois valley was from its earliest history known to be a remarkable producer of Indian corn. It seems to have been "The Corn Belt" from the very start. The Indians also cultivated beans, melons and squashes. The productiveness of this part of the country was recognized from the beginning by the Indians in the name they gave their village, PEORIA, which signifies "The Land of Fat Beasts." Marquette says of it that his party had seen nothing like the Illinois valley for fertility.

The animals consisted chiefly of the bison which roamed in immense herds, numbering thousands. These when stampeded could neither be stopped nor turned aside, and one's only safety was to escape out of their way. The bison were generally mis-called buffalo by the inhabitants. They were not much like the buffalo. They were called "cattle" by some of the early missionaries and explorers but they were not cattle in the sense in which we now use the word. They were a separate and distinct species peculiar to this part of the world. What we now call cattle in this country were first brought over to America by Columbus on his second voyage and from that time on were frequently imported by the Spaniards. The bison were not valuable as dairy animals; they furnished very little milk, although what they did give was rich and good. Moreover, notwithstanding what Hennepin says, they probably were not, and could not have been made useful as draft animals or for any domestic purposes. Some of the early missionaries and pioneers tried to take them when young and train them for draft purposes but on reaching their growth, they would often run away to join any herd of their wild roving kindred coming into the neighborhood; six months afterward they might be found with the herd with their halters or harness still on them. From the earliest time of which we have any knowledge they were extremely numerous but about the time the Indian left, they all migrated to the west in a body apparently and our Illinois country knew them no more. Their departure was sudden and complete.

The Indians had no horses. These too were brought over from Europe by the Spaniards, and probably by others of the white race. They eventually became numerous; and at the present time large herds of wild horses, the descendants of the early importations, are found on some of our western plains. These wild horses or ponies are smaller than those in our domestic use, but hardy and enduring, and cattle ranchers use them because they can live on the short grass of our semi-arid plains summer and winter without other food or shelter. It was only after the Indians obtained and learned to use them, that they were able to inhabit or migrate across the prairies.

Bears were to be found and the Indians greatly prized their meat for food. There were also turkeys, ducks, geese, rabbits and foxes. The bears and foxes are gone. The wolves that then abounded are now very scarce and rapidly passing away. There were wild pigeons by the million but these are now no more. There were prairie chickens but now one can seldom be found. There doubtless were quail and we still have them as well as the rabbits among us; and thanks to our game laws, the quail may be preserved, for although they are not a domestic bird they do not seem to flee from civilization.

It is not known that the Indians had any domestic animal except probably the dog.

The rivers, especially the Illinois, were at that time as now, filled with an abundance of the finest kind of fish and they were largely used for food by the Indians.

CHAPTER II

THE ABORIGINES

“There’s a sweetness in thy name,
Illinois, Illinois!
That betrays from whence it came,
Illinois, Illinois!
Soft and mellow are its sounds,
Loved beyond thy river bounds,
Land of prairies and of mounds,
Illinois, Illinois!
Land of prairies and of mounds,
Illinois, Illinois!”

There is indeed music in the word Illinois (Ill-i-noi).

Historians agree that the Indians who were in the valley of the Illinois when it was first visited by the missionaries were neither the original inhabitants nor their descendants, but that this whole country in the valley of the Mississippi river comprising the states of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana, together with some other northern states and also Arizona and New Mexico were formerly inhabited by a race which has either perished from the earth or, going farther south became the forefathers of the Aztecs, Toltecs and other ancient peoples of Mexico and Central America. This early race has received the name of Mound Builders because mound building was one of their chief characteristics and the one by which we now know of their existence. Their mounds are found without number in Ohio and other central western states. Many scores of them are found opposite St. Louis on the Illinois side of the Mississippi river and some within the boundaries of St. Louis itself. Some such mounds have been seen by the writer in Arizona. There are some smaller mounds on the east side of the Illinois river near Peoria and some within Peoria County near Chillicothe.

These ancient people seem to have been tillers of the soil, and from the records which they have left, such as they are, ethnologists have concluded that they did not live chiefly by hunting or fishing. It is thought that the buffalo were not here in their day. Whence the mound builders came or whither they have gone is as yet a matter of conjecture. It is an interesting study which the limits of our history do not permit us to pursue.

Mankind in ancient times and in many ancient countries as well as in Mexico have built mounds of somewhat similar character, sometimes building of stone, sometimes of sunburnt brick. In North America, they are often built in terraces, the lowest part reaching a height of twenty or thirty feet, upon which one or more smaller mounds are superimposed, as is the case with the great Cahokia Mound. They are supposed to have been built as places of religious worship and those who have built them are generally supposed to have been worshippers of the sun.

There are many of these mounds in the United States, some of them being regular and perfect pyramids or cones of earth, not faced with stone. The

largest group is situated on the level plain of the rich lowland bordering the Mississippi opposite the city of St. Louis, within the bounds of our own Illinois confederacy at the time of the first discoveries. In the midst of this plain where its width is ten or twelve miles, there are still to be seen remains of a mound builders' city, which in the interest, and extent of its ruin will compare favorably with anything of the kind in the world. There are a great number of mounds and earthworks there. In the midst stands the great Cahokia pyramid, which, though not so high is said to be larger in the amount of ground it covers than the largest of the pyramids of Egypt and reaches a height of one hundred and two feet. It covers an area of sixteen acres. Three sides, the north, south and east, still retain their straight lines. The other has been somewhat washed away, probably by rains and from the pasturing of cattle on the sides. From the terrace, a well eighty feet in depth penetrates the base of the structure, which is seen to be composed almost wholly of the black sticky soil of the surrounding plain. This is not an oval mound but a pyramid with straight sides. A picture of it is presented on the adjoining page.

We may readily suppose that this large mound was built by manual labor, the earth being simply carried and deposited in a pile.

The curious may study further details in regard to the Cahokia Mound in "The Antiquities of Cahokia" where it is described by Breckinridge who visited it in 1811.

The mounds in Illinois have never been as thoroughly investigated as we could wish, but among the works of similar and probably related pre-historic people is a mound which the writer has seen in Arizona about seven hundred or eight hundred feet long and half as broad and probably twenty-five feet high, about ten miles northeast of Phoenix. It has been explored by several reliable parties and reports of their explorations may be seen in the office of the Smithsonian Institution.

The ancient cliff dwellers may have belonged to the same or a similar race. Neither they nor the Mound Builders seem to have known anything of the use of iron. They and the Mound Builders had all disappeared before the Indians came who occupied that territory both in Illinois and Arizona when first discovered by white men as appears from the fact that the Indians of Illinois when first seen by white men were unable to tell anything about the builders of any of the mounds, or the houses of the cliff dwellers, or when they were built, or why. They seem in fact hardly to have noticed their existence.

Among other remains of these prehistoric people are painted rocks, with their scarcely intelligible records. The most remarkable of these pictographs in Illinois were found between Alton and the mouth of the Illinois river at the mouth of the Piasa (pronounced Pi'-a-saw) Creek. They are the two pictures of the Piasa Bird—half dragon and half bird—cut into the rock one hundred feet up the face of the cliff and painted in extremely durable colors of green, red, and black. Near these pictures of the Piasa bird there were several pictorial writings which archaeologists think they are able to interpret. Who will be the Champollion who shall read these Rosetta stones? Unfortunately the Piasa bird and other pictographs in that neighborhood are now gone forever for within the last generation those bluffs have been quarried by the inmates of the Alton penitentiary to obtain rock to manufacture lime. However, several early copies were made and are to be found in books of history and romance. The picture of the Piasa bird as described by Marquette and copied from the drawing which he is said to have made is given on an adjoining page.

Marquette, who was the first white man to see it, gives the following description:

"As we coasted along rocks (near Alton), frightful for their height and length, we saw two monsters painted on one of these rocks, which startled us at first, and on which the boldest Indian dare not gaze long. They are as large as a calf, with horns on the head like a deer, a fearful look, red eyes, bearded

like a tiger, the face somewhat like a man's, the body covered with scales, and the tail so long that it twice makes the turn of the body, passing over the head and down between the legs, and ending at last in a fish's tail. Green, red, and a kind of black, are the colors employed. On the whole, these two monsters are so well painted that we could not believe any Indian to have been the designer, as good painters in France would find it hard to do as well; besides this, they are so high upon the rock that it is hard to get conveniently at them to paint them. This is pretty nearly the figure of these monsters, as I drew it off."

The pictures of that Piasa Bird as seen by white men before the rocks were destroyed were much larger than calves. Marquette must have been deceived by the distance they were from his canoes.

The Piasa Bird, on account of its being such a work of art and so terrible, has become the subject of traditions amongst the Indians since Marquette's time, but such traditions as ignorant and imaginative people might originate themselves. It is possibly worth our time to relate one of these traditions. It is as follows:

"Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great Magalonyx and Mastodon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in the land of green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons a full-grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from that time he would prey on nothing else. He was as artful as he was powerful, and would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off into one of the caves of the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illini.

"Such was the state of affairs when Ouatogo, the great chief of the Illini, whose fame extended beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, the Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa.

"On the last night of the fast the Great Spirit appeared to Ouatogo in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his bravest warriors, each armed with a bow and poisoned arrows, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of concealment another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced upon his prey.

"When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, and returning to his tribe told them his vision. The warriors were quickly selected and placed in ambush as directed. Ouatogo offered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his people. Placing himself in open view on the bluffs, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. The chief drew up his manly form to his utmost height, and, planting his feet firmly upon the earth, he began to chant the deathsong of an Indian warrior. The moment after, the Piasa arose into the air, and swift as the thunderbolt darted down on his victim. Scarcely had the horrid creature reached his prey before every bow was sprung and every arrow was sent quivering to the feather into his body. The Piasa uttered a fearful scream, that sounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Ouatogo was unharmed. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird, had touched him. The Master of Life, in admiration of Ouatogo's deed, had held over him an invisible shield.

"There was the wildest rejoicing among the Illini, and the brave chief was carried in triumph to the council house, where it was solemnly agreed that in memory of the great event in their nation's history, the image of the Piasa should be engraved on the bluff.

"Such is the Indian tradition. Of course I cannot vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain, that the figure of a huge bird, out in the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible.

"How and for what purpose it was made I leave it for others to determine. Even at this day an Indian never passes the spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the Piasa. The marks of the balls on the rock are almost innumerable."

These works of the pre-historic races are interesting to us because they are within the territory occupied by our Illinois confederacy, and the story of the Piasa bird because it was probably the invention of the Illinois and had the chief of that tribe for its hero. The fact that the Indians who were here when Marquette and other missionaries came really knew nothing about these old ruins leads archaeologists to believe that the mound builders had gone long before our tribes came, as otherwise our tribes would probably have had some tradition of their presence or of how they were driven out. The mound builders seem to have enjoyed a higher state of civilization than the Indian tribes who succeeded them. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

The Indians who were found here were a barbarous and savage race, as were most of those then found within the present territory of the United States, though our tribes were probably not so fierce and brutal as many others. Much as we most sincerely regret the fate of the Indians who seem to be passing away, the author—as a present representative of a family which, for seven generations, has lived each generation on the Indian frontier,—may be pardoned if he suggests that there seems to have been some excuse for the maxim of the old pioneers that "there were no good Indians but dead Indians." This, like all rules, of course, is to be understood with its exceptions, some of which will have attention later. There were some noble red men, and many of them were barbarously treated by infamous white men. It is a painful fact that the selfish, cunning and strong from that day to this have always imposed upon, trodden down and destroyed the weak, unwary and unwise, whether white, red or black, and are doing it in our very midst to-day notwithstanding all our efforts and all our constitutions and laws made to prevent it.

The laws of nature and the laws of God, which are the same thing, forbid that the magnificent prairies and forests with which He has blessed mankind should be permitted to remain in their primitive state as pasture ground for bison and bears in order to accommodate Indians who were unwilling to work, thus violating God's first command to man—"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—while men who are willing to work and who can make one acre produce more food than an Indian obtained from a whole section must be allowed to go hungry. The Indians had no title to the land, and they could not use it. They did not even have possession of any of it except for villages in which they made no valuable improvements. They lived here and there. Wherever they could find fishing, they set up their wigwams or built little cabins sometimes of logs plastered with mud and covered with grass.

We must also remember that the first white men that came to visit the Indians came for the purpose of teaching them a better mode of living, a thing they needed to know but were very slow to learn.

The most beautiful parts of Virginia and Kentucky, the Shenandoah Valley and the Blue Grass region of Kentucky were never settled by the Indians at all but were left wildernesses and were the constant scenes of their internecine wars, savages fighting savages in a war of destruction and extermination, and this before ever the white men came. The name Kentucky, which the Indians gave to that country meant in their language "the dark and bloody ground" and they had made it such, while now to many "the old Kentucky Home" is the most heavenly place on earth.

Nor can the white men be charged with killing off the Indians by fighting them; for between the time the first white men came and the time when they could exert any influence over the Indians or fight them aggressively, many more Indians were killed by Indians than were ever killed by white men.

It is the usual characteristic of all Indian warriors that they indulged in



HORSHOR MILL, EAST SIDE OF PEORIA LAKE



KICKAPOO ROAD SCENE—OLD LOG HUT

polygamy, made slaves of their squaws, refusing to work themselves, tortured their captives, offered human sacrifices to their pagan gods and fought neighboring tribes to extermination.

THE PEORIAS

We are now ready to be introduced to the Peorias and as it is the first time that we have met them and as Marquette is our only mutual friend, we will permit him to introduce us in his own way.

The time is the 25th of June, 1673; the place, the western bank of the Mississippi, between Burlington and Fort Madison at the mouth of the Des Moines.

Marquette's introduction is somewhat long but very interesting and he gives us a pretty good description of their manner of life and their hospitality. Although neither he nor Joliet had ever met this tribe, each party had learned something of the other through the traders and Marquette and Joliet understood to some extent the languages of the Indians in this part of the country. In his own words as translated for our better understanding by John G. Shea, Marquette says:

"We advanced constantly, but as we did not know where we were going, having already made more than a hundred leagues without having discovered anything but beasts and birds, we kept well on our guard. Accordingly we made only a little fire on the shore at night to prepare our meal, and after supper kept as far from it as possible, passing the night in our canoes, which we anchored in the river pretty far from the bank. Even this did not prevent one of us from always serving as a sentinel, for fear of a surprise.

"At last, on the 25th of June, we perceived footprints of men by the water-side, and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie. We stopped to examine it, and concluding that it was a path leading to some Indian village, we resolved to go and reconnoitre; we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them strictly to beware of a surprise; then M. Jolliet and I undertook this rather hazardous discovery for two single men, who thus put themselves at the discretion of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed the little path in silence, and having advanced about two leagues, we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others on a hill, half a league from the former.

"Then, indeed, we recommended ourselves to God, with all our hearts; and, having implored His help, we passed on undiscovered, and came so near that we even heard the Indians talking. We then deemed it time to announce ourselves, as we did by a cry, which we raised with all our strength, and then halted without advancing any farther. At this cry the Indians rushed out of their cabins, and having probably recognized us as French, especially seeing a black gown, or at least having no reason to distrust us, seeing we were but two, and had made known our coming, they deputed four old men to come and speak with us. Two carried tobacco-pipes well-adorned, and trimmed with many kinds of feathers. They marched slowly, lifting their pipes toward the sun as if offering them to him to smoke, but yet without uttering a single word. They were a long time coming the little way from the village to us. Having reached us at last, they stopped to consider us attentively. I now took courage, seeing these ceremonies, which are used by them only with friends, and still more on seeing them covered with stuffs, which made me to judge them to be allies. I, therefore, spoke to them first, and asked them who they were; they answered that they were Illinois, and, in token of peace, they presented their pipes to smoke. They then invited us to their village where all the tribe awaited us with impatience. These pipes for smoking are called in the country, calumets, a word that is so much in use that I shall be obliged to employ it in order to be understood, as I shall have to speak of it frequently.

"At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received, was an old man awaiting us in a very remarkable posture, which is their usual ceremony in receiving strangers. This man was standing, perfectly naked, with his hands stretched out and raised toward the sun, as if he wished to screen himself from its rays, which nevertheless passed through his fingers to his face. When we came near him, he paid us this compliment: 'How beautiful is the sun, O Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace.' He then took us into his cabin where there was a crowd of people, who devoured us with their eyes, but kept a profound silence. We heard, however, these words occasionally addressed to us: 'Well done, brothers, to visit us!'

"As soon as we had taken our places, they showed us the usual civility of the country, which is to present the calumet. You must not refuse it, unless you would pass for an enemy, or at least for being impolite. It is, however, enough to pretend to smoke. While all the old men smoked after us to honor us, some came to invite us on behalf of the great sachem of all the Illinois to proceed to his town, where he wished to hold a council with us. We went with a good retinue, for all the people who had never seen a Frenchman among them could not tire looking at us; they threw themselves on the grass by the wayside, they ran ahead, then turned and walked back to see us again. All this was done without noise, and with marks of a great respect entertained for us.

"Having arrived at the great sachem's town, we espied him at his cabin-door, between two old men, all three standing naked, with their calumet turned to the sun. He harangued us in a few words, to congratulate us on our arrival, and then presented us his calumet and made us smoke; at the same time we entered his cabin, where we received all their usual greetings. Seeing all assembled and in silence, I spoke to them by four presents which I made: by the first, I said that we marched in peace to visit the nations on the river to the sea; by the second, I declared to them that God their Creator had pity on them, since, after their having been so long ignorant of Him, He wished to become known to all nations; that I was sent on His behalf with this design; that it was for them to acknowledge and obey Him; by the third, that the great chief of the French informed them that he spread peace everywhere, and had overcome the Iroquois. Lastly, by the fourth, we begged them to give us all the information they had of the sea, and of the nations through which we should have to pass to reach it.

"When I had finished my speech, the sachem rose, and laying his hand on the head of a little slave, whom he was about to give us, spoke thus: 'I thank thee, Blackgown, and thee, Frenchman,' addressing M. Jolliet, 'for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright, as today; never has our river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it today. Here is my son, that I give thee, that thou mayest know my heart. I pray thee to take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who has made us all; thou speakest to Him and hearest His word; ask Him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us, that we may know Him.' Saying this, he placed the little slave near us and made us a second present, an all-mysterious calumet, which they value more than a slave; by this present he showed us his esteem for our governor, after the account we had given of him; by the third, he begged us, on behalf of his whole nation, not to proceed further, on account of the great dangers to which we exposed ourselves.

"I replied, that I did not fear death, and that I esteemed no happiness greater than that of losing my life for the glory of Him who made all. But this these poor people could not understand.

"The council was followed by a great feast which consisted of four courses, which we had to take with all their ways; the first course was a great wooden

dish full of sagamity, that is to say, of Indian meal boiled in water and seasoned with grease. The master of ceremonies, with a spoonful of sagamity, presented it three or four times to my mouth, as we would do with a little child; he did the same to M. Jollyet. For the second course, he brought in a second dish containing three fish; he took some pains to remove the bones, and having blown upon it to cool it, put it in my mouth, as we would food to a bird; for the third course, they produced a large dog, which they had just killed, but learning that we did not eat it, it was withdrawn. Finally, the fourth course was a piece of wild ox, the fattest portions of which were put into our mouths.

"After this feast we had to visit the whole village, which consists of full three hundred cabins. While we marched through the streets, an orator was constantly haranguing, to oblige all to see us without being troublesome; we were everywhere presented with belts, garters, and other articles made of the hair of the bear and wild cattle, dyed red, yellow and gray. These are their rareties; but not being of consequence, we did not burthen ourselves with them.

"We slept in the sachem's cabin, and the next day took leave of him, promising to pass back through his town in four moons. He escorted us to our canoes with nearly six hundred persons, who saw us embark, evincing in every possible way the pleasure our visit had given them. On taking leave, I personally promised that I would return the next year to stay with them, and instruct them. But before leaving the Illinois country, it will be well to relate what I remarked of their customs and manners.

"To say Illinois is, in their language, to say 'the men' as if other Indians compared to them were mere beasts. And it must be admitted that they have an air of humanity that we had not remarked in the other nations that we had seen on the way. The short stay I made with them did not permit me to acquire all the information I would have desired. The following is what I remarked in their manners:

"They are divided into several villages, some of which are quite distant from that of which I speak, and which is called Peouarea. This produces a diversity in their language which in general has a great affinity to the Algonquin, so that we easily understood one another. They are mild and tractable in their disposition, as we experienced in the reception they gave us. They have many wives, of whom they are extremely jealous; they watch them carefully, and cut off their nose or ears when they do not behave well; I saw several who bore the marks of their infidelity. They are well-formed, nimble, and very adroit in using the bow and arrow; they use guns also, which they buy of our Indian allies who trade with the French; they use them especially to terrify their enemies by the noise and smoke, the others lying too far to the west, have never seen them, and do not know their use. They are war-like and formidable to distant nations in the south and west, where they go to carry off slaves, whom they make an article of trade, selling them at a high price to other nations for goods.

"The distant nations against whom they go to war, have no knowledge of Europeans; they are acquainted with neither iron nor copper, and have nothing but stone knives. When the Illinois set out on a war party, the whole village is notified by a loud cry made at the door of their huts the morning and evening before they set out. The chiefs are distinguished from the soldiers by their wearing a scarf ingeniously made of the hair of bears and wild oxen. The face is painted with red lead or ochre, which is found in great quantities a few days' journey from their village. They live by game, which is abundant in this country, and on Indian corn, of which they always gather a good crop, so that they have never suffered from famine. They also sow beans and melons, which are excellent, especially those with a red seed. Their squashes are not of the best; they dry them in the sun, to eat in the winter and spring.

"Their cabins are very large; they are lined and floored with rush mats. They make all their dishes of wood, and their spoons of the bones of the buffalo, which they cut so well that it serves them to eat their sagamity easily.

"They are liberal in their maladies, and believe that the medicines given them operate in proportion to the presents they have made the medicine-man. Their only clothes are skins; their women are always dressed very modestly and decently, while the men do not take any pains to cover themselves. Through what superstition I know not, some Illinois, as well as some Nadouessi (Sioux or Dacotas), while yet young, assume the female dress, and keep it all their life. There is some mystery about it, for they never marry, and glory in debasing themselves to do all that is done by women; yet they go to war, though allowed to use only a club, and not the bow and arrow, the peculiar arm of men; they are present at all the juggleries and solemn dances in honor of the calumet; they are permitted to sing, but not to dance; they attend the councils, and nothing can be decided without their advice; finally, by the profession of an extraordinary life, they pass for manitous (that is, for genii), or persons of consequence.

"It now only remains for me to speak of the calumet, than which there is nothing among them more mysterious or more esteemed. Men do not pay to the crowns and sceptres of kings the honor they pay to it; it seems to be the god of peace and war, the arbiter of life and death. Carry it about you and show it, and you can march fearlessly amid enemies, who even in the heat of battle lay down their arms when it is shown. Hence the Illinois gave me one, to serve as my safeguard amid all the nations that I had to pass on my voyage. There is a calumet for peace, and one for war, distinguished only by the color of the feathers with which they are adorned, red being the sign of war. They use them also for settling disputes, strengthening alliances, and speaking to strangers. It is made of a polished red stone, like marble, so pierced that one end serves to hold the tobacco, while the other is fastened on the stem, which is a stick two feet long, as thick as a common cane, and pierced in the middle; it is ornamented with the head and neck of different birds of beautiful plumage; they also add large feathers of red, green and other colors, with which it is all covered. They esteem it particularly because they regard it as the calumet of the sun; and, in fact, they present it to him to smoke when they wish to obtain calm, or rain, or fair weather. They scruple to bathe at the beginning of summer, or to eat new fruits, till they have danced it. They do it thus:

"The calumet dance, which is very famous among these Indians, is performed only for important matters, sometimes to strengthen a peace or to assemble for some great war; at other times for a public rejoicing; sometimes they do this honor to a nation who is invited to be present; sometimes they use it to receive some important personage, as if they wished to give him the entertainment of a ball or comedy. In winter the ceremony is performed in a cabin, in summer in the open fields. They select a place surrounded with trees, so as to be sheltered beneath their foliage against the heat of the sun. In the middle of the space they spread out a large parti-colored mat of rushes; this serves as a carpet, on which to place with honor the god of the one who gives the dance; for every one has his own god, or manitou as they call it, which is a snake, a bird, or something of the kind, which they have dreamed in their sleep, and in which they put all their trust for the success of their wars, fishing, and hunts. Near this manitou and at its right, they put the calumet in honor of which the feast is given, making around about it a kind of trophy, spreading there the arms used by the warriors of these tribes, namely, the war-club, bow, hatchet, quiver, and arrows.

"Things being thus arranged, and the hour for dancing having arrived, those who are to sing take the most honorable place under the foliage. They are the men and the women who have the finest voices, and who accord perfectly. The spectators then come and take their places around under the branches; but each one on arrival must salute the manitou, which he does by inhaling the smoke and then puffing it from his mouth upon it, as if offering incense. Each one goes first and takes the calumet respectfully, and supporting it with both hands,

makes it dance in cadence, suiting himself to the air of the song; he makes it go through various figures, sometimes showing it to the whole assembly by turning it from side to side.

"After this, he who is to begin the dance appears in the midst of the assembly, and goes first; sometimes he presents it to the sun, as if he wished it to smoke; sometimes he inclines it to the earth; and at other times he spreads its wings as if for it to fly; at other times, he approaches it to the mouths of the spectators for them to smoke, the whole in cadence. This is the first scene of the ballet.

"The second consists in a combat, to the sound of a kind of drum, which succeeds the songs, or rather joins them, harmonizing quite well. The dancer beckons to some brave to come and take the arms on the mat, and challenges him to fight to the sound of the drums; the other approaches, takes his bow and arrow, and begins a duel against the dancer who has no defence but the calumet. This spectacle is very pleasing, especially as it is always done in time, for one attacks, the other defends; one strikes, the other parries; one flies, the other pursues; then he who fled faces and puts his enemy to flight. This is all done so well with measured steps, and the regular sound of voices and drums, that it might pass for a very pretty opening of a ballet in France.

"The third scene consists of a speech delivered by the holder of the calumet, for the combat being ended without bloodshed, he relates the battles he was in, the victories he has gained; he names the nations, the places, the captives he has taken, and as a reward, he who presides at the dance presents him with a beautiful beaver robe, or something else, which he receives, and then he presents the calumet to another, who hands it to a third, and so to all the rest, till all having done their duty, the presiding chief presents the calumet itself to the nation invited to this ceremony in token of the eternal peace which shall reign between the two tribes."

Indian customs form a very enticing study but space forbids more being said about them here. H. H. Bancroft in discussing these questions says that his work embodies the researches of some five hundred travelers.

Hennepin gives the following account of the village of the Kaskaskias near Starved Rock.

"It contains four hundred and sixty cabins made like long arbors and covered with double mats of flat flags, so well sewed that they are never penetrated by the wind, snow or rain. Each cabin has four or five fires, and each fire has one or two families, who all live together in a good understanding."

This was probably the largest and best built village in the territory occupied by the Illinois tribes at that time.

More frequently they lived in wigwams, a kind of a rude tent made by setting a circle of poles in the ground, tying the tops together and covering them over with skins of wild animals. These wigwams they could take down and move as quickly as a soldier could move his tent. This they did frequently, and would leave even their villages in a body for their hunting grounds, only returning with the change of season.

Concerning tribal boundaries, H. H. Bancroft says:

"Accurately to draw partition lines between primitive nations is impossible. Migrating with the seasons, constantly at war, driving and being driven far past the limits of hereditary boundaries, extirpating and being extirpated, overwhelming, intermingling; like a human sea, swelling and surging in its wild struggle with the winds of fate, they come and go, here to-day, yonder to-morrow. A traveler passing over the country finds it inhabited by certain tribes; another coming after finds all changed. One writer gives certain names to certain nations; another changes the name, or gives to the nation a totally different locality. An approximation, however, can be made sufficiently correct for practical purposes."

The location of our Illinois tribes is somewhat difficult for they made no

permanent improvements. They never owned their land in severalty. No Indian could point out a piece of land as belonging to him and to his family after him, and as being his to improve it for their benefit.

MIGRATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS

The location of our Indian tribes is shown as definitely as possible by the adjoining maps.

Practically, when first discovered, our Illinois tribes occupied the Illinois Valley and the banks of the Mississippi for a little distance below it. (See first cut on the adjoining page.)

Our own Peorians occupied a village where Peoria City now stands and one on the west bank of the Mississippi river, almost due west from Peoria together with all of the territory between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, south of a line connecting these two villages.

The Kickapoos were found between the Rock River and the Mississippi. The Pottawottomies in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin and our tribes were bounded on the northeast by the Wea Miamis and on the southeast by the Piankeshaw Miamis, while the powerful and bloody Shawnees extended over into the southeast corner of Illinois along the Ohio river.

Eighty-one years later in 1765 (see cut number two), when this territory was ceded by France to England, the Indians had moved further south. The Sauks and Foxes then inhabited the territory between the Illinois river and the Mississippi. The Pottawottomies had come to occupy the territory about the southern end of Lake Michigan. The Kickapoos who were at first found in the neighborhood of Galena were now occupying central Illinois east of the Illinois river, and the Illinois tribes, very much reduced in number were driven down and were living about the mouth of the Kaskaskia river opposite St. Louis. Yet later, at the outbreak of the war of 1812, between the Americans and the English, while the Winnebagos had crowded down and were occupying part of the territory north of the Rock River, the Sauks and Foxes were still up along the Mississippi river. The Pottawottomies, who so mercilessly massacred the Kaskaskias near Starved Rock, were occupying the northern half of the valley of the Illinois and the Kickapoos were in the southern part of Illinois. The Piankeshaw Miamis were driven over into Indiana and the remnant that was left of our poor Illinois tribes were occupying a little territory down near St. Louis.

General William H. Harrison in a letter dated 1814 says that when he was first appointed governor of Indiana territory, in 1800, our once powerful Illinois confederacy was reduced to about thirty warriors of whom twenty-five were Kaskaskias, four Peorias and one a Michigamian. A furious war between them and the Sauks had reduced them to this forlorn remnant and they had taken refuge among the white people of the towns of Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve. Since 1800 they have been moved from reservation to reservation until in 1872 they had dwindled to forty men, women, and children, and were located in the northeast corner of what is now Oklahoma, having merged with the Miamis and other tribes.

The Illinois confederacy had already commenced to decline when the first white men came here, but they were once a powerful organization. Father Membre says that in 1680 they had seven or eight thousand souls in their one village at Starved Rock. In the days of their power, they had nearly exterminated the Winnebagos, and their war parties had penetrated the towns of the Iroquois as far east as the valleys of the Mohawk and the Genesee. Marquette himself says in the passage quoted above, "They had an air of humanity that we had not remarked in the other nations we had seen."

A daughter of a sub-chief of the Peoria tribe gave birth to a son in 1793 where the Kaskaskia and the "River of the Plains" unite to form the beginning



A SCENE IN BRADLEY PARK

of the Illinois and called him Baptiste Peoria. His reputed father was a French-Canadian trader named Baptiste. The son was a man of large stature, possessed of great strength, activity and courage and was like Keokuk, the great chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, a fearless and expert horseman. He soon came into prominence and his known integrity and ability secured the confidence of all so that he was for many years in the employ of the United States government. By precept and example he spent the better portion of a busy life in persistent efforts to save the fragment of the Illinois and Miamis by encouraging them to adopt the ways of civilized life. He finally collected the remnants of the scattered tribes of Indians and in 1867 led them out to the northeast corner of Indian Territory, where he died at the age of eighty years.

It will be interesting to those who now reside in Peoria and vicinity and own and occupy the land once occupied by the Peorias as hunting and fishing grounds when the white men first came, to know what has become of the remnant of the Indians who lived here at that time.

The different tribes composing the Illinois confederacy were amalgamated with each other and they all then became known as the Peorias, and then again they were amalgamated with the Miamis and were called the Peoria-Miami Indians and we have seen that they moved out to northeastern Oklahoma to a reservation there, where they are now living, under the leadership of Baptiste Peoria, one of their leading men.

All but five of the one hundred forty-four Peorias wear citizen's dress—that is, white man's dress.

The Indians in the accepted sense have disappeared leaving a race in which white blood predominates—a people having nothing in common with the Indian and having everything in common with the whites.

As long ago as 1890, of the one hundred sixty Indians, one hundred forty could converse in English well enough for ordinary purposes.

Twenty years ago, all the Peorias were made citizens of the United States and of Oklahoma. Those people are self-supporting, not having received any pension for the last twenty years. In that community there are three white persons to each Indian.

Upon their reservation is incorporated a town called Peoria, where they have a postoffice, about twelve miles northeast of Wyandotte, with a population in 1904 of two hundred, at which time out of one hundred ninety-two Peorias, there were seventy-one half blood or more and one hundred twenty-one of less than half blood.

In estimating the number of Indians now living and in estimating their increase or decrease a mistake is almost always made. They count every person of more or less Indian blood as an Indian just as fully as if he were a full blooded Indian. It might be if this process was kept up long enough we would all be counted as Indians. For this reason, in really estimating the number of Indians of the Peoria-Miami tribes in existence at present, of the two hundred who are half bloods, more or less, that ought to be considered as one hundred Indians and one hundred whites. The whites are as well entitled to count a half blood as the Indians are. According to this way of reckoning, it will be seen that the Indians of the Peoria-Miami tribe now should be considered as equal to one hundred full blood Indians.

The restriction on the sale of their homesteads of our tribes will expire in 1915.

In marriage and divorce and all other matters, they follow the laws of their state.

Since they have become citizens, the government of the United States has no further control over their persons. Although some Indians are poor, the Peorias, as a rule, are in comfortable circumstances according to the standard of communities such as theirs. They are a fairly well-to-do people, there being among them some thrifty and successful farmers and stock raisers. There are

a few uneducated ones in the tribe. A number of them are people of intelligence, education and refinement, comparing more than favorably with a large proportion of the whites who have settled among them. Several reside and are engaged in business in Miami, Oklahoma, a modern town of about three thousand people located within the agency on the Neosho river.

There remain a very few full bloods, yet among these are some of the best citizens. Many of the tribe are members of the Society of Friends and others belong to various denominations.

The wife of the present member of the legislature from their county is a Peoria, a member of one of the old and respected families of the tribe.

Soon the Indians like the Angles, the Saxons, the Danes and the Celts, the Normans and the Gauls will cease to exist among us as a separate people.

Should some future Bulwer Lytton write the romance of "The Last of the Roving Red Monarchs of the Prairies" his hero would be Baptiste Peoria.

CHAPTER III

FORCES WHICH MADE PEORIA AND THE MATERIAL OF WHICH IT WAS MADE

"I beg pardon, once and for all, of those readers who take up 'history' merely for amusement, for plaguing them so long with old fashioned politics, and Whig and Tory, and Hanoverians and Jacobites. The truth is, I cannot promise them that this story shall be intelligible, not to say probable, without it."
—*Sir Walter Scott.*

There prevailed in Europe in the days of Le Grand Monarque and the great protector, about the middle of the seventeenth century, many fundamental principles and ideas influencing society, ecclesiastical and civil, which were strenuously contending with each other for supremacy. These warring elements prompted and controlled the discovery and settlement of North America and influenced our development, determining the character and progress of our people and being still effective in the shaping of our institutions, our laws, and our civilization. The predominance of some of them in North America and their former suppression in South America have made the difference that exists to-day between the people, the laws, the civilization and progress, the happiness and glory of these two continents. Our southern sister republics are now making great advances and for several decades have been but this has come about largely through their efforts to follow our example and because they have been under the shadow of our flag. In all probability there would not be a republic there to-day if the United States had not demonstrated the proposition that a government of the people, by the people and for the people can live, at least for a hundred years and more.

The colonies in South America were a hundred years old at the inception of those in North America. This was perhaps a disadvantage to them for they were begun at a time when civil and religious liberty were little understood anywhere in the whole world, and they were controlled by Spain and other nations which in these respects were the least progressive of all—church and state were allied and autocratic; and the greatest ambition of the people was the acquisition of gold. Only one party was allowed in Spain, the leaders being selfish, corrupt and tyrannical while the working people were little better than serfs or beasts of the plow.

On the other hand when our continent was colonized personal liberty, especially the liberty of the mind, had begun to be developed; men were beginning to pursue their own way of thinking and to express their opinions freely and publicly and the plain working people were more respected through all Europe.

In England at this time four great classes of fundamental principles of government were at work each represented by a political party and each favoring and favored by some special religious faith and form of church government. The churches differed from each other as much in their form of government as in their creeds and each endeavored to have the civil government brought as nearly as possible to the rules and forms under which it controlled its ecclesiastical matters. The Independents carried their radical democratic principles not only into matters of church but into matters of state as well. The Presbyter-

rians were in both respects more conservative and stood for the principles of representative republican government. Then there was the established Episcopal Church with its prelates and bishops, its hierarchy in church and its specially favored nobility and gentry, its primogeniture and entailed estates. The fourth party was that of the Roman Catholics, a powerful element in the state. Charles II was a professional member of the Episcopal Church but in his heart he was a sympathizer and lover of the Roman Catholic Church and died in its confession. His brother and heir apparent to the succession was an open and pronounced Roman Catholic and when he came to the throne, lived on a pension from Louis XIV the grand master of absolutism. The kings of France and England both believe in the right of kings to rule absolutely by divine appointment and without the consent of the people. Fortunately no one of these four principal political parties had the uncontrolled power for any great length of time.

In France, under Louis XIV, the last of these four principles of absolutism held full sway. The church and state were absolutely allied and thoroughly autocratic, and the king allowed no opposition to his own views or wishes. He surrounded himself with able men who merely executed his will and whose highest aim was to increase and spread abroad the glory of the king. Colbert, his great promoter of French industry, manufactures and trade, and his generals Turenne, Conde and Vaban surpassed the statesmen and soldiers of all other countries while Louis himself was pre-eminently able, efficient, and accomplished among the kings and princes of his time which he rendered the most illustrious in the French annals. He caused the court of Versailles to be everywhere admired as the model of taste, refinement and distinction but he sought nothing but the gratification of his own selfishness and love of pleasure, his pride and desire of renown and splendor. His reign became the grave of freedom, of morals, of firmness of character, and of manly sentiment. Court favor was the end of every effort of his subjects and flattery the surest means of reaching it. Virtue and merit met with little acknowledgment. He built up the glory and magnificence of his own age and nation while he destroyed the only sure and permanent foundations of government. Without the free power in the people to conscientiously criticize superiors with impunity, no country can be progressive and enduring. Louis permitted nothing of the kind in either church or state. Without power in the citizen to act according to his own individual judgment and on his own initiative, controlled only by necessary and equitable laws and his own conscience undominated by the dictation of autocratic superiors, no people can be intelligent, progressive, courageous, strong or safe. This power in either church or state, Louis completely crushed out in his kingdom. The magnificent centralization of wealth and splendor in his time ended after a few generations in a terrible downfall and the horrors of the French revolution and Louis and his wrong principles were responsible for it. There was only one clause in the constitution of France and that was made by the king himself. It reads thus, "The State, I am the State."

Spain too was a monarchy under the absolute control of the Catholic Church.

There were other feebler nations that made settlements in what is now the territory of the United States. But the three great kingdoms of Europe—Spain, England and France—were almost equal in strength, and for hundreds of years it was the policy of European nations to preserve, if possible, the balance of power.

At the time the history of Peoria begins, from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, there were very few European settlements situated more than ten miles distant from a port accessible to ocean vessels and these were small and insignificant.

Florida was held by the Spaniards. St. Augustine is the oldest settlement in the United States. It was and is a walled town, founded in 1565 by Spaniards. Possibly Santa Fe, New Mexico, also Spanish, was the next. French Calvinists, under the patronage of Admiral Coligny, had made a settlement a short time

before at St. John in Florida, but the Spanish navy ruthlessly destroyed the place, murdering the women and children and making slaves of the men whom they did not murder. These people were destroyed because they were Protestants.

Meanwhile the English were planting enduring colonies. The Dutch had settled in New York and the Swedes in Delaware but their control was of short duration. Except for these little colonies, which were soon absorbed by the English, the Atlantic coast was settled from Florida to Canada under the auspices and protection of the English government. However, the colonies differed greatly in character. Each one of the four parties of England was specially interested in its own particular colony and the people of each colony partook of the characteristic of the party, church or sect which colonized it.

New England was colonized by the Independents. They were divided into different sects and were not always tolerant of each other, but they did not differ greatly in the character of their people or even in important matters of creed or of ecclesiastical and civil government.

The Dutch colony of New York (New Amsterdam) soon passed into the control of the Duke of York, a Roman Catholic, but all religions were tolerated and most were to be found there.

Pennsylvania belonged to a Quaker and Quakers predominated there; but it also contained many Presbyterians and men of other sects, all of whom enjoyed religious liberty.

New Jersey and Delaware were settled partly by Swedes and Quakers and largely by Presbyterians.

Maryland belonged to a Roman Catholic proprietor but although thus owned and governed the majority of the people were Protestants from a very early day. Religious liberty prevailed there until 1692 when it passed for a short time under the control of the Episcopalians.

The leading Virginians were from the beginning lovers and imitators of the English gentry. They loved the English Episcopal Church, which was the established church until after the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and it was rather intolerant in the lower counties, nevertheless the Virginians were always strong and valiant defenders of liberty. For business reasons, the Lutherans were tolerated by special statute at an early date; and the valleys of the Shenandoah and Holston rivers were first settled by the Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, whom Gov. Gooch sought to introduce, on account of their heroic fighting qualities, as a defense against the Shawnees, Cherokees, and other warlike Indians promising that they should be allowed to enjoy their own religion in their own way. There were also some Dutch immigrants who were Protestant dissenters. It will be seen in another chapter that Virginia was really Illinois' mother country.

Neither of the Carolinas nor Georgia was sufficiently settled before the middle of the seventeenth century to make it an appreciable element in early colonial life or politics.

At the time of the discovery of Illinois, there were probably 150,000 white people settled on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean within the present territory of the United States; to the west of them in a territory bounded by the great lakes, the Mississippi river, and the Gulf of Mexico, there were approximately an equal number of Indians (150,000). Probably Plymouth had 6,500 whites; Connecticut, 13,000; Massachusetts, 19,000; Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island had about 3,500 each; New York, 18,000; Virginia about 42,000; Maryland probably 16,000; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware possibly 6,000; the Carolinas and Georgia together, 7,000.

We have given this review of the condition of the eastern colonies because they were at that time establishing and developing those great principles of civil and religious liberty upon which they united and formed of themselves a great nation which from the days of George Rogers Clark and his Virginians

protected and defended us and of which we ourselves have since become a part so that their destiny and ours have become one; and further because the men of heroic character, indomitable energy, self-reliance and individual initiative who made Peoria were themselves the unique product of those older colonies.

There was not a prelate of any church or sect within the territory of the colonies until after the Revolutionary War nor a nobleman, except those who were made noble in nature by the grace of God and their own efforts.

The attempt of France to colonize the new world had not been very successful. They made their first permanent settlement at Port Royal three years before Jamestown was settled. Champlain established a colony at Quebec in 1608. In 1644 Cardinal Richelieu organized the "Company of New France" which was to have the monopoly of trade for fifteen years and on the other hand it agreed to take three hundred French Roman Catholic settlers each year to the colony and to provide each settlement with three priests.

In 1660 there were no more than two thousand French settlers in New France and there were not probably more than two or three times that many at the time Marquette and Joliet visited Illinois.

CHAPTER IV

DISCOVERY BY THE FRENCH

“Thou too sail on, O ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.”
“Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o’er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!”

In the foregoing pages we have given something like a “flying machine” view of the forces that united in the making of Peoria and have controlled its destiny. It remains to see how, when, and for what purpose, those various influences explored and finally colonized and developed our city and county.

We have seen how our beautiful valley of the Illinois and the whole valley of the Mississippi were inhabited successively by two great races which have moved away forever or perished from the earth. Meanwhile the forces of history were preparing for the coming of the third,—the white race. We have seen that in Europe this race was then divided into four great parties, each of which was represented in America, and we have seen how they differed among themselves in principles and ideas of government. We have omitted discussion of the Quakers and other small sects, which did not much believe in any form of government. How these great parties contended on the farther side of the Atlantic and on this side, and have continued to contend to the present day, and how their principles have affected us and still affect us and how we Americans have endeavored with more or less success to eliminate the bad and retain the good of each, are among the interesting questions now before us.

Early in the seventeenth century the French had commenced to establish trading posts and missionary stations on our northern lakes. There was one of these at La Pointe near the southwestern corner of Lake Superior, surrounded by the Apostle Islands, almost due north from the western part of Peoria County. It was from there in 1653,—twenty years before Marquette and Joliet started on their voyage of discovery, when the Grand Monarch has been ten years on the throne of France, ten years after the formation of the first confederacy between the New England colonies for the purpose of resisting the encroachment of the French and Indians, and about the time Cromwell was dissolving the Long Parliament—that a missionary, Father Jean Dequerre, a Jesuit, early in 1653, started for the Illinois and, it is said, established a flourish-

ing mission—the first mission in the Mississippi valley—probably at the place where *Peoria* is now situated. “He visited various Indian nations on the borders of the Mississippi, and was slain in the midst of his apostolical labors in 1661.

“In 1657, Father Jean Charles Drocoux, Jesuit, went to the Illinois, and returned to Quebec the same year.”

“In 1663, Father Claude Jean Allouez was appointed Vicar General of the north and west, including Illinois. He preached to the Pottawottomies and Miamis about Green Bay; in 1665, he returned to Quebec, and went to the Illinois in 1668, and visited the missions on the Mississippi.”

“In 1670, Father Hugues Pinet, Jesuit, went to the Illinois, and established a mission among the Tamarois, or Cahokias, at or near the present site of the village of Cahokia, on the borders of the Mississippi. He remained there until the year 1686, and was at that mission when Marquette and Joliet went down the Mississippi. In the same year M. Bergier, priest of the Seminary of Quebec, succeeded him in the mission to the Tamarois or Cahokias: and Father Pinet returned to the mission of St. Louis (Peoria), where he remained until he died, the 16th of July, 1704, at the age of seventy-nine.”

“In 1670, M. Augustine Meulan de Circe, priest of the Seminary of Quebec, went to Illinois. He left the mission there in 1675 and returned to France.” “Thus it will be seen that for *twenty years*, to wit, from 1653 to 1673, anterior to the discovery of Marquette and Joliet, there was a succession of missions in the Illinois.” “There are no other memorials of these missions now extant, as known to us, except those preserved in the Seminary of Quebec, from a copy of which the above notices are taken. The only object is to show, that for years before Marquette and Joliet visited the country, the ‘Illinois’ and ‘Mississippi’ had been discovered, and missions actually established on their borders. That these good fathers made notes on their travels, and rendered accounts of the various Indian tribes which they visited along the Father of Waters, to their superiors, there can be no doubt. What have become of these memorials of early western adventure and discovery now? It is impossible to say. That they would throw much light on the early history of the west, there can be no doubt.”

The Grand Monarque who always had in his service the most alert, accomplished, able and devoted officers, in 1673 had Count de Frontenac as governor of Canada, M. Talon, as Intendent, or Supervisor of the Civil Government, and Claud F. Dablon, as the Father Superior of the Jesuit Missions. These able men knew the importance of the discoveries made by the missionaries and traders, for they had been told about the Mississippi and believed that it emptied either into the Gulf of California or into the Gulf of Mexico; and they now determined to have that matter thoroughly and officially explored. For this purpose they selected Sieur Jollyet, who was a most able and thoroughly competent young man, born in this country and endowed with every quality that could be desired in such an enterprise, having experience and a knowledge of the languages of the Ottawa Country, where he had spent several years; having moreover the tact and prudence necessary for an expedition so dangerous and difficult, and a courage that feared nothing.

For several years, Father James Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, has longed to have the great river and the prairies of Illinois explored and the Gospel carried to the Indians; and when an opportunity was offered of accompanying Joliet, he at once accepted it with delight and enthusiasm, putting their expedition under the protection of the Blessed Virgin Immaculate, and promising her that if she did him the grace to discover the great river, he would give it the name of “Conception.” In 1669 while stationed at Che-goi-me-gon he selected a young Illinois as a companion by whose instructions he became familiar with the dialect of that tribe.

Joliet and Marquette with two canoes and five service men started on their trip the 17th of May, 1673, from the Mission of St. Ignez opposite Mackinack.

They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan and entered the waters of Green Bay; from its head they passed the portage into the river Wisconsin and down that into the Mississippi, the great river, then without a name, and named it Conception River. This discovery was made on the 17th of June, 1673, just thirty days after they started. Without many interesting incidents they followed down the Mississippi until they arrived at three little villages of the Peorias, members of the Illinois Confederacy, on the western shore of the Mississippi almost directly west of Peoria. Marquette's description of this visit has been already quoted. From there they went on south to the vicinity of the Arkansas River where they found a different and more warlike people. They were already convinced that the great river emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, and they were told that it would be very dangerous for them to go any farther, not only because the Indians there were unfriendly and warlike, but because they might meet Spanish explorers. For these reasons they wisely concluded to return and report their valuable discoveries rather than to go on further and by their own deaths cause the loss of all they had gained. They therefore started up the Mississippi River but on reaching the mouth of the Illinois they determined to take it as a shorter route to the lakes. Near Alton they discovered the pictures of the Piasa Bird and other pictographs already described.

It was on the 17th of July, just thirty days after their discovery of the Mississippi, that they began their return voyage. Marquette expresses his admiration of what he saw in the Illinois valley in the following language:

"We had seen nothing like this river for the fertility of the land, its prairies, woods, wild cattle, stag, deer, wild-cats, bustards, swans, ducks, parrots and even beaver; its many little lakes and rivers. That on which we sailed is broad, deep, and gentle for sixty-five leagues. During the spring and part of the summer, the only portage is half a league."

Marquette was a very devoted missionary and never lost an opportunity to publish the Gospel to the Indians whom he met. He stopped three days at the village of Peoria, preaching his faith in all their cabins. As he was embarking, the Indians brought to him at the water's edge a dying child which he baptized a little before it expired; deeming this, as he says, "an admirable providence" for the salvation of that innocent soul and one by which all the fatigue of his voyage was well repaid.

We regret exceedingly that Marquette did not more fully describe his visit to our Peoria village. He says nothing of the previous visits of Father Jean Dequerre, or by any of the other priests that are said to have been here before him. Perhaps he may not have known about these visits or he may have had his own reason for not mentioning them. I believe he does not mention the fact that the Indians here were the same tribe that he met in Iowa but this was undoubtedly the case. At any rate, he seems to have been well received and to have spent a busy three days with them and to have baptized a child. Perhaps, though he does not refer to it, the Indians already knew something of Christianity from former missionaries.

This expedition of Joliet and Marquette "was a wonderful journey," says Stephen L. Spear, "without serious accident or misadventure from start to finish. No deaths, no sickness, no desertions, no dissensions among themselves, no conflicts with the natives, no fatal scarcity of corn, no waste of time, no change of plan, none of the usual misfortunes accompanying such expeditions in those days—a canoe voyage of more than 2,500 miles in bark canoes over an uncharted route without map or guide—without shelter from scorching sun or pelting rain or driving wind—anchoring near mid-stream at night, not daring to go forward for fear of rock and rapids; not daring to camp on shore for fear of surprise by hostile natives; refraining from shooting the game with which the country abounded for fear of attracting the attention of unwelcome neighbors—their little stock of corn and dried meat the only commissary on which they could draw for supplies; yet 20 miles a day upstream and down, through foul weather

and fair, including all stops and portages, returning to their point of departure without a mishap worthy of record."

Marquette has generally been considered the historian of that exploring expedition. Joliet lost his instruments and his memoranda and nearly lost his life at La Chine Rapids, yet he nevertheless prepared a map from memory, which was sent to France by Frontenac. The report of Marquette was intended as Joliet's official report of his voyage.

CHAPTER V

TAKING POSSESSION BY LA SALLE

The last chapter gave an account of the discovery of the Illinois country. This will describe how it was claimed and held for the French King and the Roman Catholic Church.

Eight years before Joliet and Marquette made their historic exploration, Jean Talon, Counselor and Intendant to Louis XIV, wrote to John Colbert, the King's Prime Minister, as follows:

"Canada is of such a vast extent that I know not of its limits on the north, they are so great a distance from us, and on the south there is nothing to prevent his Majesty's name and arms being carried as far as Florida, New Sweden, New Netherlands, New England; and that through the first of these countries access can be had even to Mexico. All this country is diversely watered by the Saint Lawrence and the beautiful rivers that flow into it latterly, that communicate with divers Indian nations rich in furs, especially the more northern of them. The southern nations can also be reached by way of Lake Ontario, if the portages (beyond) with which we are not yet acquainted, are not very difficult, though this may be overcome. If these southern nations do not abound in peltries as those of the north, they may have more precious commodities. And if we do not know of these last, it is because our enemies, the Iroquois, intervene between us and the countries that produce them."

Talon does not seem to consider the possibility of reaching the southern country by the way of the Illinois and Mississippi, or even by the way of the Wabash and Ohio, which afterwards were avenues of trade and travel. Perhaps he was not sufficiently sure about them. His plan seems to have been to follow up some river and make a connection by a portage with the head waters of the Ohio. Talon's scheme would probably have been better than the western ones if he could have succeeded and held it, because it would have confined the Atlantic colonies east of the mountains more easily; but it would have been more difficult to hold because the portage would have been longer and the Iroquois and the colonies were dangerously near.

Talon also wrote Colbert in 1671, two years before Marquette's expedition, as follows:

"I am no Courtier, and assert, not through a mere desire to please the King, nor without just reason that this portion of the French Monarch will become something grand." "What I discover around me causes me to foresee this, and those colonies of various nations so long settled on the seaboard already tremble with affright in view of what his Majesty has accomplished here in the interior within seven years. Measures adopted to confine them within narrow limits by taking possession, which I have caused to be effected, do not allow them to spread, without subjecting themselves at the same time to be treated as usurpers and to have war waged against them, and this truth is what, by all their acts, they seem to greatly fear. They already know that your name is spread abroad among the savages throughout all those countries and that he alone is there regarded by them, (the savages) as the arbitrator of peace and war. All detach themselves insensibly from other Europeans and excepting the Iroquois, of

whom I am not as yet assured, we may safely promise ourselves to make the others take up arms whenever we please."

The King's able minister and his intendant saw the great importance of taking possession of the valleys of the Mississippi, Illinois, and Ohio, and of hemming in and confining the Atlantic seaboard colonies to the eastern side of the Alleghany Mountains, for they belonged to rival nations in Europe and were founded on theories of government—as regards both church and state and social life—very different from those of France, besides being aggressive competitors for the Indian trade.

La Salle was an extraordinary man. "It is easy to reckon up his defects but it is not easy to hide from sight the Roman virtues that redeemed them. Beset by a throng of enemies, he stands like a King of Israel, head and shoulders above them all. He was a tower of adamant against whose front hardships and dangers, the rage of men, of the elements, the southern sun, the northern blast, fatigue, famine and disease, delay, disappointment and hope deferred, emptied their quivers in vain."

Four years before Joliet's discovery La Salle had fitted out an expedition to explore the Ohio from its source to the sea, and had actually started on the expedition; but owing to disagreements with the ecclesiastical part of his associates, he was diverted from his purpose and returned home without even reaching the Ohio. Then for some years he led the life of a "Runner of the Woods," but he was more than a runner. He was of good birth and education and of correct habits, a promoter of great enterprises whose management he imposed on himself, a man of great ambition and tenacity, shirking no hardships, apparently incapable of discouragement and unconscious of defeat to the last.

Joliet, after his return from his exploring expedition with Marquette, met La Salle at Fort Frontenac. Here the two celebrated explorers conferred together as to the geography of the country and its future possibilities. La Salle, enterprising and ambitious as he was, saw in its development a great opportunity and seized it with delight, energy and enthusiasm. He applied to the King for a charter, which was granted, May 12, 1678. This authorized him to build a new and much stronger fort at Fort Frontenac, (now Kingston, Canada) granted him a large tract of land in the vicinity and authorized him to take possession of the country, of which they hoped to make a glorious New France, and to fortify it and hold it for the great King and the Roman Catholic Church.

His party was soon gathered. Chevalier Henri de Tonti, an Italian by birth, son of the merchant who invented the Tontine system of accumulating money, a professional soldier with much experience in European wars, a brave and able man, who afterwards proved himself to be a most faithful and loyal friend of La Salle, was introduced to him by Prince de Conti; and they, together with Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan Friar, Father Gabriel de La Ribourde, and Zenobius or Zenoble Membre, all members of the Franciscan order of the Roman Catholic Church, furnished the ability, intelligence and character for the new expedition. The priests of this order were sometimes called "Gray Friars," and they were also known in Belgium, Holland and France as "Recollects," while the Indians called them "Bare Feet" or "Gray Gowns." La Salle seems to have preferred this order to that of the Jesuits, although both orders were prominent and devoted to the missionary work everywhere; and the writings of these two orders constitute nearly the entire written history of this valley until it was ceded by France to England in 1763, or even as late as July 4th, 1778, when George Rogers Clark under a commission from Patrick Henry, the Governor, took possession of this country for Virginia.

La Salle and Tonti organized their expedition and built at Fort Frontenac, a ship called the Griffon, with which they expect to keep up the communication with the settlements on the western lakes and carry on their commerce. La Salle, Tonti, Hennepin, and the two Recollects, with thirty-two persons in all

sailed from Fort Frontenac the 7th of August, 1679, after the "Te Deum" and amid the firing of cannon, bringing a good supply of arms, merchandise, and seven small cannon.

La Salle's plan was to seize and fortify the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and establish trading posts and missionary stations which should be put under the charge of the Friars.

Reaching Mackinac with his party in September, 1679, he passed on to Green Bay and remained there until their vessel, the Griffon, was loaded with furs. This was sent back with a pilot and five good sailors for Montreal to dispose of the cargo and return as soon as possible with the additional supplies needed for the furtherance of the expedition. Among other things it was to bring iron and material to build and equip a vessel on the Illinois river to be used in navigating that river and the Mississippi. La Salle and fourteen men then proceeded with four canoes, considerable merchandise and a quantity of utensils and tools to the southern bend of Lake Michigan and built a fort at the mouth of St. Joseph's river, where he was joined by Tonti with twenty additional men.

On the third of December, La Salle with thirty men and eight canoes ascended the Miami river to a point near South Bend to make a portage to the Kankakee and thus reach the Illinois. When they reached the village of the Kaskaskias at Starved Rock, they found it deserted. The Indians, however, as was their custom on leaving their villages in the fall for a hunting season in the south, had stored some corn for their use on their return. La Salle was compelled to take about twenty bushel of this for he was out of provisions.

With these fresh supplies he passed on down the Illinois to Peoria Lake. Here they saw a number of wooden canoes on both sides of the river and about eight cabins full of Indians, who did not see them until they had doubled a point behind which the Illinois were encamped within half a gun shot. La Salle and his men were in eight canoes abreast with all their arms in their hands. At first the Indians were alarmed and ran away. He managed to call them back and after a day spent in dancing and feasting, Hennepin notified them that they had come not to trade but to preach. For this purpose, they assembled the chiefs of the villages, which were on both sides of the river. La Salle explained that the French desired to be their allies and that they would bring over additional Frenchmen, who would protect them from the attacks of their enemies and would furnish them all the goods they needed, and that they intended to build a great wooden canoe and sail down to the sea bringing them all kinds of merchandise by that shorter and more easy route. The Indians agreed and gave a description of the Mississippi river.

At Peoria La Salle met a large number of the Kaskaskias returning to their village. La Salle explained to them that he had taken some of their corn as a matter of necessity and he settled with them for it to their satisfaction. La Salle now decided to remain at Peoria until the opening of the river in the spring.

The next day after they landed, a Miami chief named Monso arrived with a lot of kettles, axes, knives, etc., in order by these presents to make the Illinois believe that the Frenchmen intended to join their enemies who lived beyond the Colbert (Mississippi) river. One of the Illinois chiefs, named Omaouha, notified La Salle that the Miamies were working against them. La Salle believed that Monso had been sent by other Frenchmen who were jealous of his success for he was surprised to find that Monso knew all about his affairs in detail.

Nicanape, a brother of the most important of the Illinois chiefs, made a speech at the feast trying to persuade the Frenchmen to abandon their idea of going on down the river, telling them that the river was unnavigable, full of falls and sandbars and infested with dangerous enemies. After the meal La Salle explained to Nicanape that when Monso was plotting with him the night before in secret, La Salle had not been asleep and his manifest knowledge of the motive of Nicanape silenced him. In the meantime Monso started back. The Indians sent

runners after Monso to bring him back for cross-examination but as his tracks were hidden by a recent fall of snow they were unable to overtake him. Nevertheless La Salle's men were somewhat disheartened and six of them deserted. They were at that time probably on the western side of the river near Birket's Hollow.

La Salle, having gotten consent of the Indians, now commenced to build a fort, a stockade of logs. This was soon finished and named Fort Creve Coeur. Concerning the location of this fort there has been a great deal of controversy and argument. It seems certain, however, that the main fort was built at the southern extremity of the lake on the eastern side of the Illinois river; some think it was located above the lower end of the lake near the upper free bridge, and some that it was located three miles below, near Wesley City. Each of these locations has been marked by a stone and both are on high points of the bluff.

It is now confidently asserted by Daniel R. Sheen, Esquire, of this city, that Fort Creve Coeur was situated just across the river from Peoria on the line of Fayette street, and on a little mound only a few feet above high water mark. Notwithstanding the fact that both of the other locations for Creve Coeur have been endorsed by enthusiastic societies and marked by monuments, I am rather inclined to think that Fort Creve Coeur was located in the latter place, not only because it seems to meet the descriptions given by the builders better, but because it is the most reasonable place for such a fort built for the purpose for which this was constructed. At that place and from there on down, the river is always open in the spring several weeks earlier than it is above. There is also at that place a bend in the shore and a slough making a kind of port or harbor. The ground is high enough to avoid the danger of overflow in high water and it is low enough for boats to be brought up close to the fort or even within the palisades. It is manifest that this would be desirable as the fort was not built for a temporary purpose only, but as a protection to the commerce they hoped to establish on the Illinois river; and for this latter purpose it would be necessary that it should be close to the harbor and to the boats that were to be protected.

The white men had no cannon of long range; and the Indians had none at all, while their muskets were only short range guns. They did most of their fighting with clubs and bows and arrows. Thus a fort on a high point of the bluff would afford no protection to a boat in the water below. Moreover it would be hard to keep a fort so located supplied with provisions and water, a very essential thing. From a military point of view it seems to me altogether probable that the fort would have been built on a little bay near the water's edge at a place where the water from the numerous springs coming into the river would keep it open and free from ice a much greater part of the year than it would be a little farther up, and where the boats would not be threatened with floating ice as they would have been if anchored near where Wesley City now stands. Also, it would have been placed near enough to the village of Peoria on the western shore to be in easy communication with it and yet free from danger of an attack from it. The location of this fort is a very interesting question because the buildings there were the first ones erected by white men in Illinois.

It would be well to have careful examination made into this matter and to examine the old remains of the fort that are alleged to be found at the place named by Mr. Sheen and perhaps erect another monumental stone to show the location of the first building erected by white men in Illinois. Peorians are specially interested in this location for if the fort were standing now where Mr. Sheen claims it stood it would face our city and be plainly visible from our steamboat landing.

At the same time that the fort was being built the keel for a vessel was laid *near* the fort, but before the work on the boat had advanced far, some of Tonti's men deserted, partly from want of pay, perhaps partly through a disposition to cut lose from restraint and perhaps from fear of the Iroquois. This made it

necessary to suspend work on the vessel and La Salle and Tonti agreed that the former should go back on foot to enlist a fresh force of men and bring the necessary supply of materials for finishing and furnishing the boat and that Tonti should have the river explored farther west and south.

A young Illinois passing La Salle's shipyard traced for them with coal a fairly accurate map of the Mississippi river, assuring them that there were no falls or rapids between them and the gulf, giving the names of the nations along the shore. The next morning, after public prayers, La Salle visited the village, where he found the Illinois assembled having a feast. They again tried to persuade him of the dangers of proceeding down the river. La Salle informed them that he knew all about it and the savages thought he had learned it all in some very mysterious way. The Illinois then apologized saying that they had told him their false stories only with the desire to keep the Frenchmen with the Illinois; and they then all admitted that the river was navigable to the sea. The chief Oumahouha (Omaha) adopted Zenoble Membre as his son. The tribe lived at that time only half a league from Fort Creve Coeur.

Early in March La Salle left Tonti in command at Fort Creve Coeur and taking five men went back to Niagara to look after the Griffon and secure necessary supplies. Hennepin started down the river Illinois on his exploring expedition, February 29, 1680. He describes the river as skirted by hills, ascending which you discover prairie further than the eye can reach. Hennepin reached the Tamaroas, two leagues from the mouth of the Illinois, March 7, 1680. The Tamaroas then had their village six or seven leagues below the mouth of the Illinois and west of the river Mississippi. On April 11, 1680, Hennepin was captured by Indians on the upper Mississippi. After a long captivity and much suffering, he was rescued by Daniel Greysolon Duluth, a cousin of Tonti.

When Hennepin and La Salle were gone, Tonti commenced the construction of another fort on the western side of the river, supposed to be where the old pottery stood near Birket's Hollow. In all this work the French were doubtless very greatly assisted by the Illinois, who as well as the French would feel the need of it as a defense against their terrible common enemies, the Iroquois. When Tonti was left by La Salle in command of Fort Creve Coeur, he was supplied with powder and lead, guns and other arms to defend himself in case he was attacked by the Iroquois.

La Salle while on his trip east sent back orders to Tonti to go to Starved Rock and build a strong fort there, and for this purpose Tonti started northward. On the way, however, all of his men deserted except two Recollects and three men newly arrived from France, taking with them everything that was most valuable. Tonti went back to hold Fort Creve Coeur with his six men and did hold it all summer.

On September 10, 1680, sudden as a clap of thunder, the Iroquois invaded the Illinois. Tonti had only a few hours notice and in trying to negotiate with the Iroquois came near being treacherously killed. The Illinois fled down the river, leaving everything behind, even their corn, which was destroyed. Tonti and Zenoble met the Iroquois in council September 18, 1680. The Iroquois told Tonti they were going to eat some of the Illinois before they went away, whereupon Tonti resenting the inference that he might be persuaded to desert his friends, kicked away their presents and the parley broke up in anger. Tonti expected to be killed before morning and resolved to sell his life dearly. At day-break, however, the Iroquois told Tonti and his men to depart, which they promptly did knowing they could no longer, by remaining, be useful to the Illinois. Tonti was wounded during the parley but was allowed to start for Green Bay with his few men. The next day, September 19th, after Tonti started back, Father Gabriel Ribourde, who had retired a short distance for private prayer was killed by a band of renegade Kickapoos. The Iroquois returned to New York taking a large number of female prisoners with them. During the continuation of this parley, the Iroquois must have been encamped or had a

village near Fort Creve Coeur. This probably was a very temporary village as well as temporary fort because the Iroquois had come in only eight days before like a clap of thunder. Their fort must have been near Creve Coeur because they exchanged messages several times a day.

Tonti went on up to Canada hoping to join La Salle but for the time being failed to find him.

La Salle, meanwhile, on returning to Peoria, finding that his fort was destroyed and that the Indians had been driven away, passed on down the river seeking for Tonti, but not finding him, he returned to Fort St. Joseph. There he met Tonti and proceeded with consummate ability to organize a great confederacy of the western Indians, including the Illinois, Miamies, Foxes, Shawnees, Tamaroas and others, forming an alliance offensive and defensive with the French and each other against their mutual enemies, the Iroquois, who were the allies of the colonies east of the Alleghanies. La Salle then returned east for new supplies, again leaving Tonti in command.

La Salle again rejoined Tonti in December, 1681, and started on the third winter's journey down the Illinois for the mouth of the Mississippi river with a party of twenty-three Frenchmen and thirty-one Indians. This time they crossed Lake Michigan and entered the mouth of the Chicago river. From there they followed down the course of the Deep Waterway Canal (which was not built then, and is not yet, but will be soon) and halted at Peoria long enough to repair their canoes and transfer their supplies from the sledges to the boats, for this trip as far as Peoria had been made by placing their boats on sledges and drawing them by hand on the ice on the frozen rivers and on the snow across the portage. They then successfully passed on down the Illinois and Mississippi river to the Gulf of Mexico, and *took possession of the country* and all its seas, harbors, ports, etc., including the long string of particulars that in those days were included in documents of that sort, in the name of the "most high, mighty, invincible and victorious Prince Louis the Great, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, Fourteenth, by that name," April 9, 1682.

They then started on their return. La Salle fell sick and had to be left behind at Chickasaw Bluffs, while Tonti came on ahead. La Salle followed later and joined him at Mackinac. All this magnificent domain was then, according to the charter granted him by the Grand Monarch, "La Salle's Country" to be held by him for and in the name of the French King and for his own profit.

La Salle on his return proceeded, in the winter of 1682 and 1683, to erect a fort at Starved Rock called Fort St. Louis du Rocher, about which he gathered the remnant of many western tribes, twenty thousand or more Indians. This was to be the military headquarters of La Salle's Country, the principal trading post of the whole region, the rallying point of all of the western red warriors in opposition to the Iroquois. When it was finished, he placed Tonti in command and early in the summer of 1683, La Salle left his glorious domain—never to see it again. Some time after he was gone, Tonti led or accompanied his Illinois allies and joining a body of French and Canadian Indians drove the Iroquois back to their home villages and punished them severely.

La Salle's friend, Count Frontinac, had been succeeded by La Barre, who was an enemy of La Salle's and thwarted him in every possible way; so that now La Salle was compelled to return to France and appeal directly to the French King. There he was successful and organized a new expedition with the intention of returning to America and establishing a fort and a commercial city for his territory at the mouth of the Mississippi river. It was a grand conception and if he had not accidentally missed the mouth of the Mississippi, landing further west on the shore of Texas, thus losing his ships and his life in an effort to return, it is hard to determine how great a colony that able man might have developed. His plans were magnificent. His ability was great. His life was terminated by the treachery of one of his own men.

CHAPTER VI

PEORIA UNDER THE FRENCH

Joliet and Marquette, La Salle and Tonti had come and gone like meteors in the sky, wonderful in their brilliant achievements as any of the knights of old. After them there is little to be told of the French occupation of the Mississippi valley that is creditable to the mother country.

Tonti was left by La Salle in charge at Starved Rock of all his fortifications and headquarters for all his wide domain and for the confederacy of the western Indians which he had organized. But the enemies of La Salle were in charge of Quebec and they sent Chevalier de Bogis to supersede Tonti in his command, which he did but retained Tonti as a captain of troops. They remained in charge of the Fort at Starved Rock, representing different interests and having but little sympathy with each other's plans. In the following March, the approach of their common enemy, the Iroquois, compelled them to unite in a defense of their post, where they were besieged for six days by two thousand warriors. Their position, however, was so strong and their means of defense so adequate that the hitherto victorious Iroquois were repulsed with loss and compelled to abandon the siege. This was the last invasion of the savages from the east. From this time on for many years, the Illinois and allied tribes resumed their yearly residence in the vicinity of the fort without molestation. The protecting guns of the French and the presence of Tonti, who made the fort his headquarters for many years, rendered their safety secure. It was also the abode of many French traders and merchants with their families.

From this point Tonti roamed the Western world over, and trading, fighting, and exploring, he made six trips up and down the Mississippi and visited Montreal, Mackinac and points on Lake Michigan. In 1702 he was deprived of his command and joined d'Iberville to aid him in his efforts to colonize lower Louisiana, and the fort at Starved Rock was ordered abandoned. It was, however, occasionally occupied as a trading port, until 1718, when it was raided by the Indians and burned on account of the licentiousness of the French inhabitants.

In 1686-9 he accompanied Rev. J. F. Buisson Sentsome on his trip with a company of priests from Mackinaw down to Natchez.

To the Recollet monks of St. Francis was first assigned the care of the American mission but Cardinal Richelieu superseded this order and confined the spiritual welfare of the natives and settlers of Canada to the Jesuits. There were acrimonious quarrels between these two rival religious orders, which were intensified by the participation therein of the civil authorities and which continued until the suppression of the Jesuits in most of the provinces of France and their expulsion from the province of Louisiana, in 1763 or before, and from the entire Dominion of France in 1764.

After the departure of La Salle there was but little done by the French in Illinois for the next thirty years. An account of the succession of priests, who were sent to the missions at Peoria by the religious orders to which they belonged to care for the spiritual welfare of the French traders and Indians, is all there is to keep up the continuity of the story. It is a melancholy tale of

suffering and death, and an evidence of the warmth, zeal, and piety of these faithful followers of the cross.

Father Gabriel Lambronde, Jesuit, went as a missionary to the Illinois in 1678 and was slain at his mission in 1680.

Father Maxime Le Clerc went to the Illinois in 1678. He was killed by the Indians in 1687.

Father Zenoble Membre, Recollet, went to the Illinois in 1678, returned in 1680, and was employed in visiting the tribes on the Mississippi.

Father Louis Hennepin went to the Illinois in 1678 with La Salle; was occupied in making discoveries on the Mississippi where he was made prisoner in 1680 and afterwards ransomed.

M. Jean Bergier, mentioned as the successor of Father Pinet, priest of the Seminary of Quebec, went to the Illinois in 1686; was at the Tamaroas or Cahokia mission; died there in 1699; was buried by Father Marest, who was in the mission to the Kaskaskias.

During the year 1694-5 Father Grevierre attended his labors among Peorias until 1699 when he was recalled. He returned to the Illinois mission in 1700 and continued his labors with the Peorias, where he was assaulted by a medicine man of the tribe from whom he received a severe wound which finally resulted in his death, at Mobile in 1706.

Peoria then was left without a priest until the Indians had promised better behavior, when Father Deville was sent to them.

M. Phillip Boucher, priest of the Seminary of Quebec, was sent to the Tamaroas or Cahokia mission, to assist M. Bergier; remained with him until 1696, when he went to visit the Arkansas and other Indian tribes on the lower Mississippi; returned and died at Peoria in 1719.

In 1692, Father Louis Hyacinth Simon, went as missionary to "St. Louis," (Peoria); went from there in 1694 to visit the different establishments and posts on the Mississippi; returned to Quebec in 1699.

Father Julien Benettau, Jesuit priest, went to the Illinois in 1696; labored at the mission of (Peoria?) St. Louis with great success; died there in 1709.

M. Francois Juliet de Montigney, priest, in 1696 was sent to Louisiana in the character of vicar-general, by the bishop of Quebec. He visited the missions in Illinois, St. Louis, the Tamaroas or Cahokias, while M. Bergier was there, traversed the whole country, and returned to Quebec in 1718.

M. Michael Antoine Gamelin, priest of the Seminary of Quebec, accompanied him. They descended the Mississippi, and went as far as Mobile.

Father Gabriel Marest, Jesuit, went to the Illinois in 1699; fixed his residence at Kaskaskia; died there in 1727.

Father Antoine Darion, priest, went in 1700 on a mission to the Tunicas, a tribe living on the Mississippi; and adjoining the Natchez. He went from Quebec.

Rev. Phillip Boucher labored a while at St. Louis (Peoria) and died there in 1718.

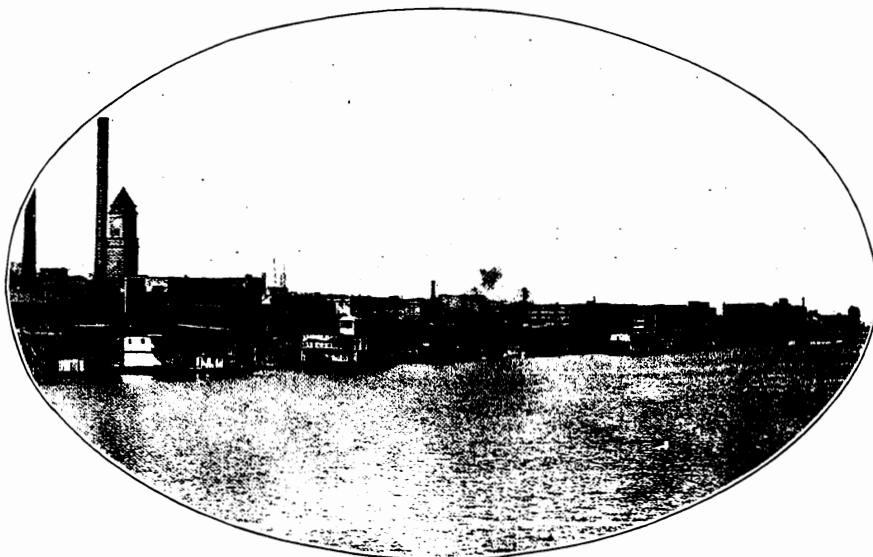
Under the French government the territory of Illinois was at first under the administration of the governor of Canada, the seat of government being at Quebec. The region being so very remote and the population so exceedingly sparse, little if any civil authority was exercised over the people. As the Illinois country had been settled by Frenchmen coming through Canada, who had left many relatives there, and as they had always traded there, the affections of the old French settlers still remained with Canada; but in consequence of La Salle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi and of his taking possession, in the name of his king, of all the countries drained by it, the people of France now began to come into the Mississippi valley by way of the Gulf, as La Salle had foreseen and planned. As early as the year 1700, they had penetrated as far north as the River Maramac, not more than twenty miles south from St. Louis, and had there begun the smelting of lead with which that region was supposed to abound.



VIEW OF A PEORIA RESIDENCE STREET



VIEW OF PEORIA'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS STREET



PEORIA WATER FRONT. FROM THE LOWER FREE BRIDGE

In 1711 that portion of Canada or New France in which this part of the State of Illinois is located was detached from Canada and attached to the province of Louisiana, and thereafter continued for many years to constitute a part of it.

In those days fabulous stories of the great wealth of Louisiana in gold, silver, pearls and precious stones were circulated in Europe. Such paltry things as the great fertility of the soil, or as coal, iron, and lead were not much thought of. Adventurers explored the country throughout its entire extent in search of the precious metals, little of which was found, but great discoveries were made of lead, iron and mineral coal.

In the spring, 1712, the French at Fort St. Louis "The Rock" (Starved Rock) established a trading post here at Peoria Lake, and a number of families came thither from Canada and built cabins in the Indian village. For fifty years French and half-breeds continued to live in the town with the Indians as one people, and during that time peace and harmony prevailed between them.

On August 17, 1717, John Law, the celebrated financier, procured from the king a charter for the Company of the Occident for the whole of the colony of Louisiana, which included Illinois, with power to sell and alienate the lands in such manner as they might think proper, and with power to appoint governors and other superior officers and to dismiss them and to appoint others. They were also given a monopoly of the tobacco and slave trades and the exclusive right to refine gold and silver. In pursuance of this charter, a government was organized over the whole territory, including the Illinois country. On the 9th of February, 1718, there arrived at Mobile by ship from France, Pierre Duque Boisbriant, a Canadian gentleman, with the commission of Commandant at Illinois. He was a cousin of Bienville, then governor of Louisiana, and had already served under him in that province. In October of the same year, one hundred years before Illinois became a state, accompanied by several officers and a detachment of troops, he departed for the Illinois country, where he was ordered to construct a fort. Late in the year Boisbriant reached Kaskaskia and selected a site for his fort sixteen miles above the village, on the left bank of the Mississippi. Merrily rang the axes of the soldiers in the forest by the mighty river, as they hewed out the ponderous timbers for palisades and bastions. And by degrees the walls arose, and the barracks and commandant's house, and the store house and great hall of the Indian company were built and the cannon, bearing the Coat of Arms of Louis XIV, were placed in position. In the spring of 1720 all was finished and the lilies of the Bourbons floated over the work which was named "Fort Chartres."

In 1719, while Fort Chartres was in process of erection, the company of the East Indies, established years before by Colbert, was united with the Company of the West under the name of the Company of the Indies, which latter company then assumed jurisdiction over the province of Louisiana. Under its authority a provincial council for Illinois was established.

This council speedily made Fort Chartres the center of the civil government and of the colony, and its members executed grants of land upon which some titles still rest, though but few permanent improvements and actual settlements were made. They dispensed justice, regulated titles and administered estates, in fact established the court which for more than forty years decided the causes which arose in the Illinois country according to the principles and mode of procedure recognized by the civil law.

Phillip Francis Renault, director general of the mines of the Company of the Indies, and formerly a banker of Paris, reached Fort Chartres before its completion and made his headquarters at the post. He brought with him two hundred and fifty miners and soldiers and five hundred slaves from San Domingo. This is said to have been the beginning of slavery in Illinois.

Renault, as director of the Mines, pursued for years with indefatigable energy the exploration of the Mississippi valley for mineral, carrying his pros-

pecting far up the Missouri to the Rocky Mountain and up the Ohio and its tributaries to the Alleghanies. He obtained a concession to himself of several tracts of land some of which are known to have contained valuable mines. The concession in which we Peorians are most interested embraced a tract of land on Peoria lake, which under the name of Renault claims gave rise to much controversy in congress, as well as some unrest at Peoria.

This claim was described as: "One league in front at Pimiteau on the River Illinois facing the east and adjoining to the lake bearing the name of the village, and on the other side of the banks opposite the village for a half league above it with a depth of five leagues, the point of the compass following the Illinois river down the same upon one side and ascending by the river of Arcary [de d'Arescy, elsewhere called the des Arcouy.—Ed.] which forms the middle through the rest of the depth."

The wording of this grant goes to show that at that time, June 14, 1723, there was a village located on Lake Pimiteau, or Lake Peoria, the precise location of which is not definitely stated. The heirs of Renault have, from time to time, set up a claim to the land so granted at Lake Peoria. Their last claim was that it embraced a tract lying on both sides of the Kickapoo creek at its mouth extending up the river as far as Bridge street, and following the creek as its middle line for a distance of five leagues, or fifteen miles by one league, or three miles, in width. The description however is of such an uncertain nature it was not possible to locate it with any degree of accuracy, and it never has been recognized by the government in any of its surveys.

Here we have the fact well authenticated by a grant of land based thereon that in 1723 there existed at Pimiteau (Pimiteoui) a village bearing the same name as the lake upon which it was situated. Whether or not this was the same village mentioned by Marquette, St. Cosme, and Grevierre, does not appear. But that it was a French village can scarcely be doubted. Tradition says that the object of this grant was to secure control of a lead mine, of which some evidence had been found. In the light of the present day it would seem more highly probable that Renault's aim was to secure control of the valuable coal fields which, it was evident, bordered upon the Kickapoo creek, then called the Arcary or Arcoury.

In 1732 the charter of the Company of the Indies was surrendered, and Louisiana, including what is now the state of Illinois, was thereafter governed by officers appointed directly by the French crown, under a code of laws known as the Common Law of Paris. These laws however not being adapted to the exigency of civil or social relations in a new country were not generally enforced; the commandant exercising an arbitrary but mild authority which was acquiesced without complaint.

The majority of the colonies who had come with the Indies company were poor and illiterate and for the most part they took themselves to hunting and boating. Few men of talent and enterprise remained and became merchants and traders on a large scale with the Indians.

In 1734 Pierre d'Artaguiette was appointed commander of the Illinois district and his administration was popular and successful. In 1736, however, he conducted a disastrous expedition against the Chickasaws who had long opposed the advancement of the French settlers on the Mississippi. His force was composed of a part of the garrison of Fort Chartres, a company of volunteers from the French villages, and a large portion of the warriors of the Kaskaskias, making an army of two hundred French and four hundred Indians. The Illinois and Miami Indians were under the command of chief Chicagou. Major d'Artaguiette had been promised re-inforcements from New Orleans but they failed to arrive and there was nothing left to the brave young commander but to fight. He was severely wounded in the engagement as were many of his officers. His Indian armies fled and the Chickasaws soon remained masters of the bloody field. D'Artaguiette and some other Frenchmen were taken prisoners and burned at the stake.

We have reached the point where the names of Washington and Virginia come into our story.

In 1611, March 12th, the English king had granted to the Virginia company all the land between parallels thirty and forty-one running from the Atlantic to the western sea. The northern line of Virginia under that charter ran about three miles north of Peoria county, so that the whole of Peoria county was in Virginia.

As the French and English colonies increased in population and extended their settlements, the question of the boundary between them became one of increasing importance and brought the two rival nations into collision with each other. The first strong competition took place on the head waters of the Ohio river. The first exciting cause of this was the formation of the Ohio Company under a grant from the English crown. Not an Englishman had at that time settled northwest of the Ohio river. The Indians held the whole country with a tenacious grip and had not even a distant fear that the English would ever be able to dispossess them.

The grant to the Ohio company was obtained for a tract situated within the present limits of the state of Ohio. The company was composed of eight associates, of whom Lawrence Washington, Augustine, and George Washington were three. Measures for the occupancy of these lands were taken by commencing to build a fort near where Pittsburg now stands but the men there employed were driven away by a large force of French and Indians. This was the beginning of the French and Indian war, which lasted from 1754 to 1759. It involved nearly the whole of Europe in the struggle, for its issue was entangled with the old question as to the balance of power on the continent.

The Canadian tribes of Indians sided with the French; the Iroquois and others sided with the English, and all of the Indians were on the warpath on one side or on the other to help settle this question, one of the momentous questions of the world's history, as events have proven.

Washington had investigated the situation on the head waters of the Ohio to learn what was the strength of the enemies and of their forts and what they were probably planning to do. The information brought by Washington convinced the governor of Virginia that the French were preparing to take possession of the Ohio valley, and Major Washington, as he then was, was ordered to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers to superintend the completion of a fort there. When he arrived at the place, he found that it had already been taken possession of by the French with a force of a thousand men. He thereupon determined to proceed to the mouth of Red Stone Creek where the warehouses of the Ohio company were situated. He encountered Sieur de Jumonville de Villiers, who had been despatched with a military force and a summons to Washington to require him to withdraw from French territory. On May 28th, Washington successfully attacked him, killed ten of the French including DeVilliers, and captured twenty-one prisoners, while his own loss was one killed and three wounded. This was Washington's first battle, in which he was twenty-two years old.

Coulan, a brother of the deceased French general, was sent from Montreal with twelve hundred French and Indians. As Washington only had three hundred all told, he retreated to Fort Necessity. Here he was attacked on July 3rd and compelled to surrender.

Fort Chartres, Illinois, at this time was garrisoned by a regiment of grenadiers and the fort had just been rebuilt of stone, for it had been of wood, at a cost of a million dollars.

Upon learning of the defeat of Jumonville de Villiers, Captain Neyon de Villiers of Fort Chartres was despatched with a company to join the force of his brother Coulan from Fort Duquesne to aid in overcoming "Monsieur de Wachenston." The result of this campaign brought to the gallant Captain Villiers and his post on the Mississippi a well earned distinction, for the Illinois

country was largely depended upon for supplies, which were transported in boats down the Mississippi and up the Ohio to Fort Duquesne, in which service Neyon de Villiers rendered valuable aid. His honors in this war were dearly bought for he was the only one of several brothers, who was not slain in the defense of Canada.

Five years before this time, that is, in 1749, the British white population of the thirteen colonies was estimated at one million, fifty-one thousand. That of the French in all of New France, exclusive of their Indian allies, was about fifty-two thousand.

The desire of the English colonists to speculate in the lands northwest of the Ohio was very strong and many prominent men were connected with all such schemes, including besides the Washingtons already mentioned, John Murray, Earl Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, and the Franklins, father and son.

The French and Indian war which was begun as we have seen, at what is now Pittsburg, was practically ended five years later, Sept. 13, 1759, on the plains of Abraham at Quebec where the gallant and able commanders on each side lost their lives. From this time forth France lost all power and control in Canada and the whole north west.

As soon thereafter as the dilatory movements of the governments could bring it about, France surrendered all her claims to her remaining possessions in North America to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris, which was signed in 1763. She had ceded her territory west of the Mississippi to Spain the year before.

Thus ended the magnificent scheme planned by La Salle for making in the Mississippi valley a new France, even greater than the old. It failed because it was not based upon proper fundamental principles of government. Absolutism and despotism cannot succeed in a new country such as this was.

At the end of almost ninety years of French control, it will be interesting to consider what Illinois gained by it. In the year 1763 when France ceded this country to Great Britain, what did she transfer within that part now included in Illinois? A population consisting of about two thousand whites and five or six hundred negro slaves—and a system of legalized slavery. The soil and forests as nature had made them. Here and there a little wooden town; a magnificent stone fortress, the grandest that up to that time had been built within the present borders of the United States, standing on a sandy foundation too close to the channel of the erratic Mississippi; a rude wooden village insecurely founded on the same treacherous stream; three or four other villages scarcely worth naming and a few inefficient water mills located on unreliable streams. And what else besides? No agriculture beyond the supply of immediate wants, and possibly for export, as much flour, bacon, pork, hides, tallow and leather as would be produced on one good prairie farm of six hundred acres; no buildings but the rudest and they of wood—there were no brick; no commerce except trade and barter with the natives of the forest; no mines developed; no looms or churns in use and no factories built, no schools established, no printing press set up, no roads except the trail of the Indian and the buffalo, no bridge other than an occasional tree felled across a narrow stream and no transportation facilities superior to those of the red men; no civil officers, no popular election ever held, few people outside of the priests who were able to read, and there were not many of them—the Jesuits having just been expelled in a summary manner—no civil courts and no legislatures. There were only a few homesteads so owned by the occupants, that they could develop and improve them, leave them to their heirs with a good title. There was nothing to broaden and strengthen the intellectual life of the people or their political life. There was nothing to produce the strong, active, self-reliant, progressive, and courageous characters that are necessarily found in the successful frontiersman or pioneer. There was little or no inducement to the citizen to do anything for the progress of the country, and little ability on the part of the people to ac-

comply with it if they had so desired. All of this was the fault of their institutions. The government was centralized and autocratic both of church and state. The initiative was not accepted or desired on the part of the private citizen, or indeed permitted to them. Without these no new country can prosper. French institutions themselves on both sides of the sea were tottering. The Grand Monarque had died many years before. The financial interests of the country had been committed to John Law, the author of the Mississippi bubble, and the bubble had burst and John Law had died in poverty. Even the kingdom of France was approaching its downfall. The whole institutions of government in every branch were resting on foundations as insecure as the foundation of their magnificent fort. It remains to be seen when Clarke and his Virginians come what can be done with the same natural advantages by free men under free institutions which allow the citizens a large degree of personal, religious, and civil freedom and cultivate in him self-reliance and energy, train him to do his own thinking, and offer him an opportunity to labor for his own benefit and the benefit of his children and heirs, guaranteeing to him the reward of his labor. The government heretofore has existed for the benefit of the governing class and the result shows beyond a doubt that such a government will ultimately be a failure everywhere. The French made no effort to establish colonies of self-supporting, self-governing people.

CHAPTER VII

BRITISH RULE IN ILLINOIS—1763-1778

We have already seen that the government of the French over this region for eighty years or more had been of little or no benefit to the people of Illinois. We will now see that the government exercised by the English was worse, for it was as damaging as they could make it.

The English government desired colonies solely for the benefit they could derive from them in the way of trade and they used every means to keep them in such a state of subjection that England could monopolize that trade, a policy which they had already so successfully and so cruelly carried out in the case of Ireland. This they hoped to be able to do in the colonies along the sea-coast, for by their navy they controlled the ocean; but they felt sure they would not be able to secure any considerable amount of benefit to themselves from the inland settlements, for the transportation from there to Great Britain for produce and from Great Britain to them for manufactured articles would be so great that such commerce could not be made profitable. For this reason they discouraged settlement in the northwest.

Another strong reason they had for not wishing to encourage such settlement was that they hoped by use of the Indian tribes on the frontiers to be able to keep the eastern colonies in a more servile state of subjection. In furtherance of this policy, they continually made large presents to the Indians and endeavored in every possible way to prejudice them against the colonists, and promised them that the vast territory of the Ohio and Illinois valleys and western lakes should be kept as one vast hunting ground for the red men.

Notwithstanding this, after England had driven the French from Canada and the Northwest, the Indians fearing they could no longer rely upon the protection of the French, and that they would be entirely within the despotic power of the English when the colonies and the king should be united, shrewdly concluded they must at once make a strong and desperate defense of the country west of the Alleghanies or be driven from the lands of their fathers.

They had been taught by the French to hate the English and many of the tribes near the colonies who had been friendly to them up to this time, began to think that they must unite with their red brethren of the west or be rendered entirely helpless.

Pontiac, who has been called the Colossal Chief of the Northwest, the King and Lord of all that country, Chief of the Ottowas, respected and adored in a manner by all of the Indians, a man of "integrity and humanity" according to the morals of the wilderness, of a comprehensive mind, fertile in resources and of an undaunted nature, conceived the idea of uniting all of the Indian tribes and entirely driving out the whites from the whole of the northwest and the Mississippi valley. He proceeded with consummate ability to execute his plan. He secured the co-operation of nearly all of the Indian tribes and planned that on one and the same fateful day, May 1, 1763, they should surprise, attack, and destroy all of the forts of the white men west of the Alleghanies. This they carried out within sixty days in a way that would seem incredible. The forts were all surprised and destroyed except two.

It would be an interesting story to tell how each of these forts was captured without any intimation of the coming calamity, and men, women, and children massacred. The only two forts in all the country that were not surprised and captured were those at Detroit and Pittsburg. They managed to withstand a siege until they were relieved. Except them, the entire northwest was in the power of Pontiac. Under his able leadership this unexampled and magnificent confederation of Indians had intended to make this a war of extermination of the whites west of the Alleghanies. They hoped to get rid of the white men at once and forever in all this country and so terrify the English that none of them would ever attempt to enter their hunting grounds again. "They roamed the wilderness, massacring all whom they met. They struck down more than a hundred traders in the woods, scalping every one of them; quaffing their gushing life-blood, horribly mutilating their bodies. They prowled round the cabins of the husbandmen of the frontiers; and their tomahawks struck alike the laborer in the field or the child in the cradle. They menaced Fort Ligonier, at the western foot of the Alleghanies, the outpost of Fort Pitt. They passed the mountains and spread death even to Bedford. The unhappy emigrant knew not whether to brave danger, or to leave his home and his planted fields, for wretchedness and poverty." Of course we know that Pontiac and his allies were fighting against the inevitable. His people with their methods of life, with their civilization and their government such as it was, were unable to develop the strength of the wonderful regions they possessed and must submit to the power of Great Britain, which sent in regiments of regular soldiers and called out the volunteers and militia and soon put an end to Pontiac's reign. It had not been possible for him to know the tremendous forces of the colonies and the king beyond the Alleghanies and the ocean, whom he had set himself up to oppose, or he would never have tried it.

Amherst, the British commander, then stationed at New York and representative of the British government in North America, treated the Indians with contempt. He issued an order, August 10, 1763, offering one hundred pounds to anyone who would assassinate Pontiac and ordered his soldiers to take no prisoners but to put to death all that fell into their hands. He deemed the Indians as unfit to be accepted as allies and unworthy to be respected as enemies, and he ordered his soldiers to take no prisoners but to put to death all that fell into their hands of the "nations who had so unjustly and cruelly committed depredation."

Pontiac appealed to the French for further assistance but was told that the French had ceded this country to the English and could no longer assist them. Despondent, yet revengeful, he returned to the Illinois country. Here is where he had first received the encouragement which determined him to make the attempt to drive out the English, and here at least he thought he would find a friend in Neyon de Villiers, the only survivor of six brothers who lost their lives in fighting the English; but receiving answer that he had already been sent word that France and Great Britain were at peace and that his scheme was impracticable, and when he was still further assured by Crogan that the French would adhere to their treaty with the English and could no longer offer the Indians any support, his feelings can be more easily imagined than described; seeing that his cause was lost, he surrendered and made peace, a treaty which he thereafter respected.

As compared with the officers of the English government who attempted to secure the assassination of the peaceful farmers and traders of their own blood and religion, by offering gold and trinkets to bloody savages for the scalps of citizens murdered by stealth in their quiet homes, and who finally offered five hundred dollars for the assassination of Pontiac himself, Pontiac—considering that he was raised a barbarian—was a man of integrity and honor worthy of our esteem. He had led out his Ottawa warriors to assist in Braddock's defeat. He organized his brother red men in order to drive the invader from the land

of his fathers, led them and planned for them with consummate ability until overwhelmed by superior force.

It is said that Pontiac while visiting his old friends, St. Ange and Chouteau at St. Louis, then a Spanish colony, learned that the Indians were carousing at Cahokia and concluded to join the party. While he was there and they were all drinking heavily, a hired assassin, for the promise of a barrel of whiskey, stole up behind him and buried his tomahawk in his brains, and left him lying where he fell until St. Ange claimed his body and buried it in St. Louis, early in April, 1769.

Pontiac's red friends of the Northwest most wrongfully blamed the Illinois Indians with the murdering of Pontiac and resolved to exterminate them. They attacked them at their chief village, La Vantum, in sight of Starved Rock, where the most of them were at that time assembled, and after terrific and bloody fighting for a whole day, in which a large proportion of the Illinois warriors were slain, compelled them to retire during the night to the summit of Starved Rock. There they were starved to death and perished, all but one young warrior who during a severe rain-storm and darkness of the night took a buckskin cord, which had been used for drawing water, and fastening it to the trunk of a cedar tree let himself down into the river and thus made his escape, the only survivor of this fearful tragedy. This young warrior was partly white, being a descendant, on his father's side, from the French who lived at Fort St. Louis many years before. Being alone in the world, without friends or kindred, he went to Peoria, joined the colony, and there ended his days. He embraced Christianity, became an officer in the church, assuming the name of Antonia La Bell, and his descendants were living in 1882 near Prairie du Rocher, one of them, Charles La Bell, being a party to a suit in the United States court to recover a part of the land where Peoria now stands.

ENGLISH TAKE POSSESSION

Going back to four years before the death and burial of Pontiac, we find that the first step of the English toward taking actual possession of the northwest was to send George Croghan on an expedition down the Ohio on his way to Illinois. On reaching the soil of Illinois, just below the mouth of the Wabash, he was attacked, on the 6th of June, 1765, by eight Kickapoo warriors and compelled to surrender. When he had been taken as far as Vincennes, the Indians found they had a man not to be trifled with, since he was the representative and agent of the great and powerful nations which had just put a successful end to Pontiac's War. They released him on the 18th of July and he started for the Illinois villages. On the way he met Pontiac at the head of a detachment of Indians. Now for the first time, Pontiac's stubborn resolution gave way and he consented to confer with Croghan as to peaceful relations, which resulted in his renouncing his hostile policy and promising to use his influence in favor of peace. This made it unnecessary for Croghan to go further and he started for Detroit, where he had a council with other Indians.

A detachment of the 42d regiment of the Highlanders under Captain Stirling was sent to Fort Chartres, where they arrived on the 10th of October, 1765, by the way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and on that day the last flag bearing the lilies of France within the state of Illinois fell from the flag staff and the cross of St. George rose in its stead.

The first English court ever convened in Illinois held its first session at Fort Chartres, December 9, 1768, under orders from General Gage. By proclamations from George III, dated 1765 and 1772, private ownership in the soil was forbidden. The inference was plain that he intended to divide the whole country up into baronial estates, still following the policy that the country was to be governed for the benefit of the rulers rather than of the people, a policy which could not succeed in a new country to be settled by independent Americans.

The thirteen colonies were already beginning to be insubordinate and were still further provoked by the act of June 2, 1774, called the Quebec Bill, by which parliament extended the limits of Canada to include all of the territory north of the Ohio, in seeming utter disregard of the jurisdictional rights of Virginia and some other colonies under their charter from the king. The people composing the French province were of a character much more easily to be ruled by the autocratic decrees of their superiors than were the people of the thirteen colonies.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

This policy of suppression led to the Declaration of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776. Although this northwestern territory was not represented in the convention that adopted that declaration, wrongs to the northwestern territory were given as some of the reasons for the dissolution of the political bands. The charges against the king were that "He had endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands." His consent to laws "for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;" "For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province (Canada), establishing therein an arbitrary government, *enlarging its boundaries* so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;" and, "he has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all the ages, sexes and conditions."

VIRGINIA'S CONQUEST OF THE NORTHWEST

The attack of the Indians on the American frontier had become so numerous, so treacherous, and so bloody, and were so evidently excited by the British, that George Rogers Clark, one of the great men of the frontier, who had been appointed by Virginia to organize the militia in what was afterward the county of Kentucky, concluded that the proper way to prevent those attacks was to drive the British out of the Northwest. For this purpose he called on Patrick Henry, the governor, and received a commission to raise volunteers for the defense of Kentucky. The success of the expedition depended so largely on the celerity and the *secrecy* with which it should be carried out, that it was not thought practicable to take anyone into confidence except the governor, Patrick Henry, and George Wythe, George Mason, and Thomas Jefferson. They gave Clark twelve hundred pounds in money and promised to use their influence to secure three hundred acres of land for every man who should engage in the expedition.

The secret instructions to Clark were to go west ostensibly for the purpose shown by his commission and open letter of instructions, and then under a private letter of instructions, suddenly to attack the British at Fort Chartres and Vincennes and then at Detroit. When he told his men at Louisville, Ky., the object of his expedition, a considerable part of them refused to go further. With one hundred and fifty-three men, instead of the three hundred and fifty which he expected to have, he concluded to press forward. He had been notified by spies whom he sent out for that purpose, of the condition of affairs at Fort Chartres and Vincennes. He passed down the Ohio in boats with his oars double manned and working night and day continuously, reached the soil of Illinois, landed and at once proceeded on foot without any sort of baggage wagons to Fort Chartres, which he reached in six days more, making ten days from Louisville to Fort Chartres. He arrived in the evening of the 4th of July, and con-

cealed his men on the east side of the river until dark, in the meantime sending out spies to reconnoiter. After dark he proceeded to and took possession of the old ferry house about a mile above the town, making prisoners of the family. They waited until the town was wrapped in slumber, when, with his men assembled around him, Col. Clark delivered to them a short address. This address is printed in full as nothing could so well, so authoritatively and plainly, describe the motives and feelings that compelled these men to undergo the privations they did:

"Soldiers, we are near the enemy for which we have been struggling for years. We are not fighting alone for liberty and independence, but for the defense of our frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the Indians. We are defending the lives of our women and children, although a long distance from them. These British garrisons furnish the Indians with powder and lead to desolate our frontiers, and pay gold for human scalps.

"We must take and destroy these garrisons. The fort before us is one of them, and it must be taken. We cannot retreat, we have no provisions, and we must conquer.

"This is the 4th of July; we must act to honor it and let it not be said in after times that Virginians were defeated on that memorable day. The fort and town, I repeat it, must be taken at all hazards.

"After these stirring remarks they began crossing the river in silence, to accomplish which took about two hours. He immediately divided his little army into two divisions and marched half his men quietly into the town at one end, and half at the other. When in the town they raised their horrible, unearthly yell, which struck terror into all of the inhabitants, for it was the first intimation they had that the 'Long Knives' were in the country. The garrison oblivious of an enemy were taken completely by surprise.

"Simon Kenton, at the head of a small detachment, sought the quarters of Gov. Rocheblave, and found that official peacefully sleeping beside his wife, he having no intimation of danger until Kenton, tapping him on the shoulder, informed him he was a prisoner.

"The capture of the post was complete.

"What little knowledge of French the Americans possessed was utilized in proclaiming to the French inhabitants that if they remained in their homes quietly they would not be molested, but if they acted to the contrary, they would be annihilated."

Clark's policy was to terrorize the inhabitants at first and make them feel their helplessness and then show them leniency.

The next day when the priest came to ask permission to have religious services in the church to seek the divine blessing before leaving, and asked permission to take some of their provisions with them, Clark suddenly changing his aspect, wished to know why they wanted to go away, telling them that he had come to take them in as citizens of the United Colonies and did not wish to interfere with their religion, or their property, or their laws, or their business; but that if any of them desired to leave, they might peacefully withdraw. He also told them that the king of France had united his armies with those of the Americans, which was news to them and greatly pleased both the French and Indians and added to their confidence in the American cause. The inhabitants were so well pleased that the French immediately took the oath of allegiance to the United Colonies with enthusiasm.

Col. Clark was disposed also to deal leniently with Rocheblave, and invited him to dine with him; but instead of meeting his courtesies half-way and making the best of his misfortunes, the disgruntled Franco-British officer became violent and insulting. To such a length did he carry his insolence that the colonel felt compelled to place him in irons, and soon after sent him to Williamsburg as a prisoner of war. In 1780, breaking his parole, he made his way to New York, where, in 1781, he applied for a command and authority to recapture the Illinois

posts. His slaves were confiscated and sold, the proceeds, amounting to five hundred pounds, being distributed among the troops of Col. Clark.

When Clark was about to proceed to Vincennes to capture that post, Gibault, the priest, persuaded him not to do it but to send him over as ambassador, which Clark did; Gibault went over with a small party and as there were no forces there except French and Indians, easily persuaded them to take the oath of allegiance to the United Colonies. Captain Helm of Clark's regiment, who had gone over with Gibault, took charge.

When Hamilton at Detroit learned what had happened, he took a detachment of three hundred fifty warriors in October, 1778, to retake possession of Vincennes. As he approached the fort and was within hailing distance, Captain Helm halted him, standing by his gun with a lighted fuse. When Hamilton called for his surrender at discretion, Helm refused unless he was granted the honors of war, which was done. He then surrendered himself and one man, all he had.

When news of what had happened came to George Rogers Clark, he knew that his own situation was desperate. He was receiving no support from Virginia and his forces were too small to withstand a siege, although he commenced to prepare for one, the best he could. Just then Francis Vigo, an Italian trader of St. Louis, arrived from Vincennes and informed Clark that Hamilton was confident that nothing would be done until spring, at which time he proposed to make an advance in force; but in the meantime had weakened himself by sending out his force of Indians in different directions, especially down to the Ohio river to prevent Clark from returning to Virginia and to prevent reinforcements being sent to Clark. The genius of Clark came to his relief. He knew and said that he must immediately take Hamilton prisoner or Hamilton would take him. He thereupon called together all the forces he could, a considerable part of which were Frenchmen, and on the 7th of February started across the country to capture Vincennes. In eleven days he reached the edge of the drowned lands of the Wabash river, which were flooded. To cross these required five days more, during two of which they had to travel in water up to their breasts at times.

Hamilton was one of the most bloodthirsty of the representatives of the British government in this country. He was methodical in his use of the Indians. He gave standing rewards for scalps but offered none for prisoners, thereby winning for himself the nickname of "The Hair Buyer." His continuous volunteer parties composed of Indians and whites, spared neither men, women nor children.

He promised that in the coming year as early as possible all of the nations from the Chickasaws and Cherokees to the Hurons and Five Nations should join in the expedition against Virginia.

Clark's force on reaching dry land made no delay whatever but with drum beating and white flag flying, entered Vincennes at the lower end of the village. The town surrendered immediately and assisted in the siege of the fort, which was immediately invested. During the night Clark threw up intrenchments within rifle shot of the fort, and under their protection his riflemen silenced two pieces of cannon. In the forenoon when Hamilton asked for parley, Clark demanded his surrender at discretion, to which the British replied they would sooner perish to the last man; and offered to capitulate on the condition that they might march out with the honors of war, and return to Detroit. Clark replied that he could by no means agree to that. He said, "I will not again leave it in your power to spirit up the Indian nations to scalp men, women, and children." Before night Hamilton and his garrison, hopeless of succor and destitute of provisions, and overestimating Clark's strength, surrendered as prisoners of war.

Steps were immediately taken to conciliate the Indians, "who, observing the success of the Americans in obtaining possession of so many important British

posts, began to reflect whether it was not for their interest to make friends with the winning side. The consideration which most influenced their decision, however, was the fact, repeatedly urged upon them, that 'their old father, the king of the French, had come to life again and was mad at them for fighting for the British.' A council was held at which all the tribes of the Wabash were represented, who declared themselves to have changed their minds in favor of the Americans."

The forces that Virginia had raised to send to reinforce Clark were necessarily diverted to an attack upon the Cherokees, who were part of the force relied upon by Hamilton and who were terribly punished by those Virginia troops.

For the rest of the year the western settlements enjoyed peace, and the continued flow of immigrants through the mountains of Kentucky and the country on the Holston river so strengthened them that they were never again in danger of being broken up by any alliance of the savages.

This ended the control of the British, such as it was, over the state of Illinois and the northwest. It lasted for fifteen years, during which time the British government had shown itself unfriendly to the people of this country and during the last three years of which she had been carrying on the war of the Revolution, with the aid of the Indians. From this time on the government passed to the commonwealth of Virginia.

CHAPTER VIII

ILLINOIS AS A PART OF VIRGINIA—1778-1784

With the capture of Kaskaskia and the fort there on the 4th of July, 1778, the Northwest ceased to be a part of the British dominion and became a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia—at least as far north as the limits of the Virginia charter—and it so remained until March 1st, 1784.

During all of this time except the last months the Revolutionary war was still pending, and through all of that time there were murderous excursions by the Indians, prompted by the English, into all of the Northwest, into Kentucky and the western part of Virginia. These were stealthy parties, as a rule, and were of almost weekly occurrence, but they were at this time usually confined to the country now within the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and western Virginia; Illinois being comparatively free from them.

We have seen that the regiment that was raised by the Commonwealth of Virginia to re-inforce Col. Clark was diverted to intercept the Cherokees, who were preparing to come to the support of the British in the Northwest. That attack was very successful but it left Col. Clark unsupported. With wonderful ability he succeeded in securing and retaining the support of the French and Indians and managed to hold the country for Virginia.

The Virginia House of Burgesses or delegates proceeded immediately to extend a civil jurisdiction over the country, and in October, within three months of the capture of Kaskaskia, it enacted a law establishing the county of Illinois, which included then all of the Northwest, and provided for the appointment of a county lieutenant or commandant, who should take the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth according to his own religion, whatever that might be. All of the civil officers to which the inhabitants had been accustomed, necessary for the preservation of peace and the administration of justice, were to be continued and the officers, except those of the militia, were to be chosen by the majority of the citizens at elections to be convened for that purpose in their respective districts by the county lieutenant or his deputy, such officers to be commissioned by the county lieutenant.

Patrick Henry being then the governor of Virginia, thus became ex-officio the first governor of Illinois. He appointed Col. John Todd of Kentucky county, the first commandant of the county of Illinois and gave him a letter instructing him to cultivate the good friendship of the French and Indians, for, if unhappily this territory should be lost to the French, it might never be again secured, since early prejudices are so hard to wear out.

As the head of the civil government, Todd was to have command of the militia, who were however not to be under command until ordered out by the civil authority to act in conjunction with it.

Col. Todd was born in Montgomery county, Pa., but was reared and educated in Virginia by his uncle, the Rev. John Todd of Hanover county, Va., who conducted a school or college there. Todd studied law and settled in Fincastle in Virginia, where he practiced for several years and about 1775 moved to Kentucky.

Col. John Todd immediately entered upon the duties of his office as county

lieutenant and was seldom absent from his government up to the time of his death. He was authorized to raise a regiment for the defense of the frontier. His career was ended by his death in the Battle of Blue Licks. He was a man of fine personal appearance and talents, an accomplished gentleman, universally beloved, and died without a stain upon his character and without even one enemy upon earth.

The elections provided for by this act of Virginia are believed to be the first elections held in Illinois under authority of law, and, the settlers there being mostly French, they resulted in the election of Frenchmen to nearly all of the offices except those in the militia.

To prevent the taking up of large tracts of land by prospectors and speculators, Todd issued a proclamation enjoining all persons from making any new settlements of lands and requiring the exhibition to duly appointed officers of the evidence of title of those already in possession. To those who are acquainted with the difficulties arising from the complication of title in a new settlement or country by speculators under doubtful laws, and where the lands had not been properly surveyed in advance, this will be recognized as a very wise provision.

Licenses to erect factories, conduct stores and traffic in general merchandise were granted without restrictions.

Under instruction from Governor Henry, Todd proposed to the Spanish authorities in St. Louis and St. Genevieve, the establishing of commercial relations between the governments of Spain and Virginia and offered military assistance in case it should be needed. This offered friendship was in the end basely betrayed.

In 1779 Todd was commissioned colonel of a Virginia regiment and was thereafter actively engaged in military operations throughout the west but continued to fulfill his duties as commandant as well as distance and the calls of duty upon him would permit.

August 5th, 1779, Gen. Clark turned over his military command of Illinois to Col. John Montgomery with headquarters at Kaskaskia, who assigned Capt. Linetot to duty along the Illinois river.

It was feared that the English would endeavor to recover the territory of Illinois and it was not clear that the Spaniards would not willingly suffer these Illinois settlements—although they were their allies—to fall into British hands, hoping in that case for an opportunity to retake them and make them Spanish territory. The governor of Canada did proceed, under instructions from home, to organize an attack upon the Spanish posts along the Mississippi and upon the Illinois settlements, and the governors of the British garrisons were instructed by secret circular letters to co-operate in the movement. This was discovered by the interception of letters by the Spanish governor at New Orleans, who immediately attacked the English stations in the vicinity and thus prevented the re-inforcements expected by the British in their attack on St. Louis, St. Genevieve, and the Illinois settlements.

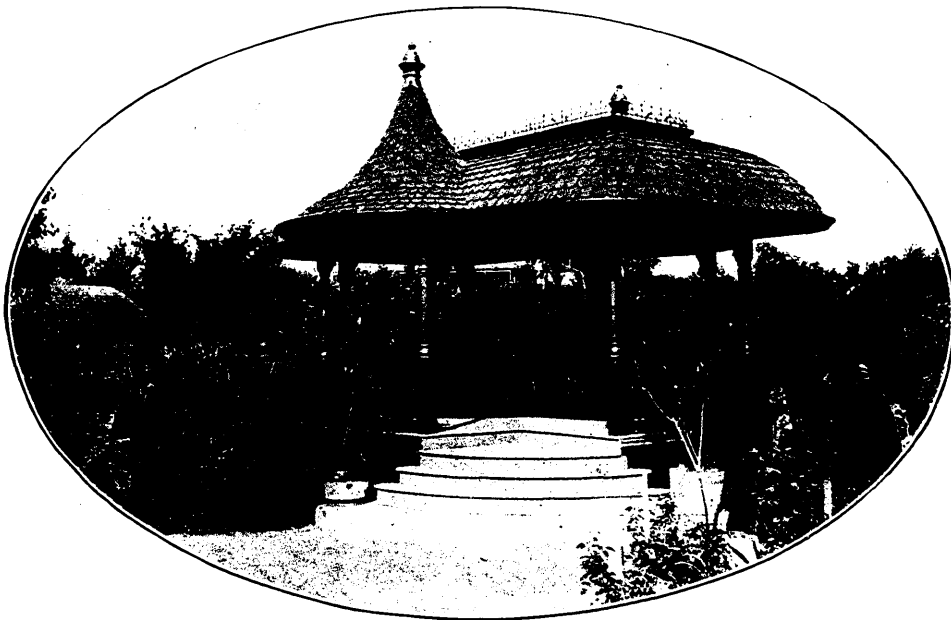
The English expedition arrived on May 26, 1780, before St. Louis and prepared to make the attack. Clark, who had been informed of this while at the Falls of the Ohio, hastened to and arrived at Cahokia with a small force twenty-four hours before the appearance of the British and their allies. His mere presence was a tower of strength.

The commander of the English expedition reported to his superior that they failed on account of the infidelity of some of their Indian allies but boastfully claimed that sixty-eight of the enemy were killed, eighteen black and white people made prisoners, many cattle destroyed, *and forty-three scalps brought in.*

The retreat of the English was a very hasty one, they being closely followed by Col. John Montgomery with a force of three hundred fifty men, including a party of Spanish allies. Montgomery followed them to Peoria lake and thence to Rock river, destroying towns and crops on the way. Thereafter, the Indians were not disposed to attack the people of Illinois



CHILDREN'S PLAY GROUND IN GLEN OAK PARK



ON ROSE ISLAND, GLEN OAK PARK

Some time after the repulse of this invading force of the British, a company of only seventeen Illinoisans, commanded by Thomas Brady, a patriotic citizen of Cahokia, retaliated by attacking the British post at St. Joseph in what is now the state of Michigan, and capturing it; but he was ambushed and defeated on his way back to Illinois and most of his command taken prisoners. He escaped and St. Joseph fell again into the hands of the British. Thereupon the authorities at St. Louis and Cahokia, joining the forces of the Illinoisans and the Spanish, organized an expedition of about thirty Spaniards under the command of Don Ugenio Pourre, and about thirty French under the command of Jean (John) Baptiste Maillet, and some two hundred Indians, and proceeded to retake it. The Spanish officer was senior in rank and had command of the expedition. They placated the Indians on the way and captured St. Joseph again without striking a blow; the British flag there was replaced by that of Spain and possession taken in the name of his Catholic Majesty who claimed not only St. Joseph and its dependencies but also the valley of Illinois river, an extreme exhibition of infidelity to the Illinoisans who had assisted in the campaign. The Spanish commander made such reports to Madrid as to create an important complication in the final settlement of the treaty between England and the United States and might have given Spain the country north of the Ohio river but that his Catholic Majesty demanded too much from the British, including the cession of Gibraltar. To this demand the British never would consent but were prompted by it to release their claim to the Northwest to the United States to prevent it from falling into the power of Spain. Since St. Joseph at the time it was captured was not a part of the Illinois country, either as a district or territory, the claim of the Illinois river as a sequence to the capture of that fort was a barefaced fraud without a shadow of evidence to support it; nevertheless, it required all of the sagacity, firmness, and wisdom of Jay, Franklin and Adams to prevent the claim from being allowed. If Spain had succeeded in making the Northwest Spanish territory instead of American, it would have been the death blow to the prosperity of Peoria and all of the Northwest, as well as to the whole United States, and would have made the Father of Waters a private Spanish canal.

This Jean Baptiste Maillet is the same man who settled in Peoria in 1778, and in 1779 was commissioned captain of militia for Peoria, receiving his commission from Cahokia to which district Peoria then belonged. It is probable that at the time this expedition started, he was at Cahokia, for the French had been driven down there temporarily and most of his men, although they may have been Peorians, were probably there at the time they started for St. Joseph. This is the same Maillet also who started Ville de Maillet or Lower Peoria about 1778 about where Bridge and Harrison streets are, which new village was named for him. Maillet deserved to have the new village named for him for in his time he was one of Peoria's greatest men. He extended his trading operations far and wide even to the Rocky Mountains. He was killed in 1801.

This is the last expedition during the Revolutionary war in which Peorians or other Illinoisans took part.

On account of the attention of Virginia being diverted to resisting the attacks of the Indians nearer home, the county of Illinois received very little attention and was practically without a government until it passed beyond the control of Virginia by the cession of the country to the United States.

Through this interim the French inhabitants were the greatest sufferers, being easily imposed upon and not being of the character of people to defend themselves.

Several years before the close of the Revolutionary war, it began to be apparent that the confederation of the colonies did not confer power enough upon the general government to enable it to preserve its own existence, and that a closer bond of union must be provided or the government would fall to pieces; but the smaller colonies which had no territory west of the mountains, feared to

go into a closer bond with the large colonies with their great expanse of territory for fear they would be overruled and be deprived of their equal rights in the government. Congress, therefore, in 1780 recommended to those states which owned territory in the west, to cede it all to the United Colonies. This they finally concluded to do.

Virginia by an act passed January 2, 1781, authorized her delegates in the confederate congress to transfer her claims to western lands, as well as her jurisdiction over the country, to the United States on certain conditions. This tender was accepted by the general government and Virginia by a new act of December 20, 1783, authorized her delegates in the confederate congress, by proper deed under their hands and seals, to convey, transfer, assign, and make over to the United States in congress assembled, for the benefit of said states, all right, title, and claim, as well the soil as the jurisdiction which the commonwealth had to the country within the limits of the Virginia charter lying north-west of the Ohio river—upon the condition that the territory so ceded should be laid out and formed into distinct republican states, having the same right of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other states, congress to pay Virginia the necessary reasonable expenses incurred by that state in subduing the British forts and maintaining forts and garrisons and defending them. That the French and Canadian inhabitants who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia should have their possessions confirmed to them and should be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. Also, that a quantity of land, not exceeding one hundred fifty thousand acres, promised by Virginia to George Rogers Clark and the soldiers of his regiment, should be laid off in one tract, to be afterwards divided among the said officers and men in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia. All other lands, which were more than one hundred and sixty-six million acres, should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit for the United States, including the state of Virginia.

The provisions of this act of the House of Burgesses were carried out on March 1, 1784, by a deed of cession signed by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, who were then delegates for the commonwealth of Virginia in the confederate congress. Two of the signers of this deed by Virginia to the congress afterwards became presidents of the United States.

This document was signed, sealed and delivered in a little less than seven weeks after the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain was ratified by congress, and from that time forth Illinois ceased to be a part of the State of Virginia or in any way under its control and became territory of the United States.

CHAPTER IX

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY

By the deed of cession of March 1, 1784, not only all property interest but the right of sovereignty passed from Virginia to the continental congress and Virginia no longer attempted to exercise any control over the territory. Congress, as soon as a proper bill could be prepared, on April 23, 1784, passed an ordinance to establish a form of government from the entire region from the gulf to the lakes, although possession had not at that time been entirely acquired. This law was never put in force and was repealed by the ordinance of 1787. The territory continued to exist under the laws in force at the date of that deed as they were administered by the officers then in power.

That transfer provided that the French settlers should be protected in all their rights and that they should be allowed to live under their old laws, which they did in a satisfactory way, for they were not a quarrelsome or litigious people.

From the time of the cession of this country by Virginia, congress was so engaged in its efforts to secure concessions from other colonies and to secure a re-organization of the United States by the adoption of a constitution to "create a more perfect union" that little attention was paid to the Northwest territory until 1787. During this period of three years, the power of Virginia to control had ceased and the government by congress had practically not begun so that the people were without any superior control and were without any substantial protection from congress.

In 1785, an ordinance for ascertaining the mode of disposing of lands in the western territory was passed by the continental congress which provided for the present plan of surveying and platting the land into townships six miles square and numbered consecutively from south to north and in ranges numbered east and west from a base line and section one mile square, also numbered consecutively. Sections numbered sixteen of every township were reserved for school purposes, which reservation has been continued through all forms of government to the present time. This platting of the land into townships and sections before selling it, is a wonderful advantage in locating and finding the land, in describing it, and in indexing and abstracting the title. Nothing was done under this law at this time in Illinois, which was then a neglected wilderness harrassed by the predatory incursions of Indians, although none were of sufficient importance to be called a war.

On July 13, 1787, the congress of the confederation passed the celebrated ordinance of that date by which they provided that the whole territory northwest of the Ohio river should be constituted one district for the purpose of temporary government.

It will be interesting to notice the provisions of this ordinance at some length for two reasons. It attempted to determine what the future laws of the Northwest should be, and in this manner, to make it a sort of a bill of rights for all time to come. It is also to be studied as a most valuable indication of the progress of ideas, for it is a fact not generally understood that laws are not made. They grow in the minds of the people from time to time and are a con-

trolling power before they are enacted into statutes, and sometimes they have not much force after they are enacted because they are not grounded in the hearts as well as the minds of the people.

By a study of this ordinance of '87, we will find how far social and political ideas had progressed up to that time and be able to learn what advancement we have made since. It provided for the descent of property in equal shares, substantially as under our present laws. This just principle was not then generally recognized in the states; (it, however, reserved to the French and Canadian inhabitants who had become citizens of Virginia the laws and customs under which they had lived, relative to descent and conveyancing.)

The governor was to be elected for three years and was required to be the owner of at least one thousand acres of land. The secretary's term was four years and he must be the owner of five hundred acres. A court was provided for of three judges, who must each be the owner of five hundred acres. It will be noted that their term of office was during good behavior. All the above officers were elected by congress and were required to have been residents of the district for the three years last past or to have been for the same time citizens of one of the states, and to take an oath of office.

In considering these laws, we must remember that the people were so scattered that some provisions that we would consider essential to good government would have been utterly impossible of operation at that time, for the people could not assemble in convention and it was not possible for them to consult with each other as we can do, and they had necessarily very, very few newspapers, if any. This may excuse the provision that as a protection against unwise experiments, they could adopt only laws that were already in force in some one of the original states, and even after adoption, congress might disapprove of them and they were to remain in force only until the organization of a general assembly, which might alter, repeal, or re-adopt them.

The governor was constituted commander-in-chief of the militia, with the power to appoint all officers below the grade of general, and, until the organization of the general assembly, the governor was to appoint all of the civil officers in each county. He was to establish counties from time to time to whose limits, legal process was to run. When the territory should have five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, it was to be entitled to a general assembly, the time and place of election to be fixed by the governor. Each five hundred voters were entitled to one representative until the number reach twenty-five, after which the legislature itself was to regulate the number.

A member of the legislature was to be elected for two years and was required to be a resident in the territory for three years, or have had a citizenship in some state for three years and a present residence in the territory and a fee simple right to two hundred acres of land within the territory.

The makers of this ordinance had confidence in the immigrants to the district who came from any one of the states. He was supposed to be a developed American. We have already seen the importance of studying in the beginning the development of the older colonies for it was in them our first Illinoisans were made.

An elector must have been a citizen of one of the states or have a residence of two years in the district and in either case have a freehold of fifty acres.

The assembly consisted of the governor and council and the house of representatives. The council was to consist of five members, three to constitute a quorum, term of service five years unless the members were sooner removed by congress. Congress was to select the council from ten men-residents of the territory, each having a freehold of five hundred acres—nominated by the House of Representatives. Bills to become laws must be passed by both houses and be approved by the governor. The two houses by joint ballot were to elect a delegate to congress who was allowed to debate but not to vote. An oath of office was to be taken by each of these officers.

It will be seen from the following extract from the ordinance that it was intended to make it in many respects practically perpetual.

"13. And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereupon these republics, their laws, and constitution, are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said territory; to provide, also, for the establishment of states, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original states, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest:

"14. It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."

Among the unalterable provisions were these: That any one demeaning himself in an orderly manner shall never be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments. That the inhabitant shall always be entitled to the benefits of the habeas corpus and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation in the legislature and of judicial proceedings according to the common law. All persons shall beailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident and the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No one shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, and the law of the land. Private property shall not be taken for public use nor shall particular services of anyone be required without full compensation made for the same, and no law ought to be made or have force in said territory that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements bona fide and without fraud, previously formed.

It will be seen that this in many respects is wonderfully like the old Magna Charta of King John.

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The utmost good faith was required toward the Indians. Their land and property should never be taken from them without consent and their property rights and liberty should never be invaded or disturbed unless by just and lawful wars authorized by congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

States formed from the territory were to remain forever a part of the general government and to pay their proportionate part of the national debt. The states were not to interfere with the disposal of the public lands by congress nor tax those lands, nor to tax the land of non-resident proprietors higher than they did that of residents. The navigable waters were to be forever free, as well as the carrying places between the same, and should become highways to the citizens of the United States. The territory was eventually to be divided in not less than three nor more than five independent states.

It was provided that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territory otherwise than in punishment of crime whereof the party to be punished should have been duly convicted.

From the celebrated ordinance of 1787, which was the charter or constitution of the Northwest territory, we have been able to learn something of the ideas of the members of the continental congress at that time in regard to what was necessary and expedient for the organization and construction of a government for the people in a country such as the Northwest.

Major General Arthur St. Clair, who had been an officer in the English army but resigned and settled in Pennsylvania, had rendered distinguished service

under Wolfe in the storming of Quebec in 1759, and had also served with honor during the Revolutionary war, was elected by congress, governor of the Northwest territory. The three judges required by that ordinance were also elected and entered upon the duties of their office July 15, 1778, and they with the governor proceeded to legislate for the territories.

We must remember that many of the laws we now have would have been impossible of execution under the circumstances of the country at that time. There were no jails, workhouses, or penitentiaries in which convicts could be confined, and the people were too poor and too widely scattered to build them; consequently that mode of punishment so common with us could not be adopted by them. Some of the offenses, such as horse-stealing, which are the hardest to suppress in new countries, were punished more severely than we would think advisable. Their punishments were summary: Death for murder, treason and arson (if loss of life ensued therefrom); whipping with thirty-nine lashes and fine for larceny, burglary and robbery; for perjury, whipping, fine or standing in the pillory; for forgery, fine, disfranchisement, and standing in the pillory; drunkenness, fine, for non-payment of which to stand in the stocks; for non-payment of fines generally, the sheriff was empowered to bind out the convict for a term not exceeding seven years; obscene conversation and profane swearing were admonished against and threatened with the loss of the government's confidence; morality and piety were enjoyed and the Sabbath pronounced sacred.

President Washington wrote to Governor St. Clair that one of the most important things to be accomplished as soon as possible was to quit the titles to the lands of the settlers, and publication was made that all persons claiming titles should bring them in to the government to be examined, approved if found correct, and recorded. The difficulties of those in charge of this work were very great. Many of the titles presented were fraudulent, forgeries, or issued without authority. When a title was found correct, it became necessary to make an accurate survey of the ground and stake it off so the owner not only would know what his title was but would know exactly the boundaries of his land. The law provided that the cost of the surveying and marking corners must be paid by the owner of the land. Many of the settlers at that time were very poor, indeed. They were not good managers. They had been harassed by warfare and by the uncertain condition of business, and unfortunately at this same time there had been unusual overflows of the Mississippi, destroying most of their crops for a year or two in succession, so that they were utterly unable to pay the necessary cost of staking off their land. The result was that their lands, many of them, fell into the hands of land speculators who advanced the money to pay for the cost of surveying. Many of the French inhabitants petitioned congress to relieve them of the cost of surveying. Their pathetic and earnest petition was drawn up by Father Gibault, the same priest who was so efficient in securing the support of the French at Kaskaskia and also at Vincennes for George Rogers Clarke. It certainly appears to us at this time that congress should have paid that cost of surveying from the treasury.

The instructions of congress to Governor St. Clair were to promote peace and harmony between the Indians and the United States, to defeat all combinations or confederacies between them and to neglect no opportunity to extinguish the Indian titles to lands westward as far as the Mississippi and north as far as the forty-first degree of latitude. Why they should limit it in this manner, does not appear. We know that the forty-first degree was the northern line of the claim of Virginia under its charter, but why stop at the boundary fixed by the charter of old Virginia?

In 1790, there was only one lawyer in the Northwestern territory but he was a very able man of Welsh descent, an accomplished linguist with a classical education and a thorough knowledge of law, a hard worker and a forceful speaker. Later when the territory of Indiana was organized, he moved to Vincennes and rendered important services in revising the statutes for the terri-

tory of Indiana. His name was John Rice Jones. He left several distinguished sons.

A curious record is mentioned by Governor Reynolds of a trial at Prairie du Rocher which indicates the absence of states attorneys or any other lawyers. The jury, wishing to indict a negro, examined what books they had and concluded to and did indict him, and under the indictment convicted him of the "murder" of a hog. He had not stolen it, only shot it as a piece of malicious mischief.

The neighborhood of Peoria was free from Indian massacres, incursions, or battles, during the existence of the northwest territory but there were two or three battles of importance farther east.

General St. Clair suffered a disastrous defeat November 4th, 1791, on a small branch of the Wabash. He lost eight hundred ninety men out of a force of fourteen hundred engaged in battle. Six hundred skulls were found three years afterwards and buried by men from General Wayne's army. The Indian force consisted of one thousand forty men under the command of Little Turtle, chief of the Miamis. This battlefield was afterwards known as Fort Recovery.

Afterward, the conduct of the war was placed in the hands of General Anthony Wayne, whose home was in the immediate vicinity of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. His campaign during the summer of 1794, culminated in a very decisive victory on the 20th of August on the Maumee river. This was followed by negotiations with Great Britain in which the king pledged a firm peace with the United States and agreed to withdraw all his troops and garrisons from the posts within the boundary lines of the United States as fixed by the treaty of 1783. This took away from the Indians the last hope of British aid and the various chiefs hastened to the headquarters of General Wayne during the winter and signed preliminary articles of peace which resulted in the treaty of Greenville, in which all the sachems and chiefs of the confederacy signed a lasting treaty of peace on the 3d of August, 1795.

Governor St. Clair, as we have seen, was himself a Pennsylvanian by adoption and it appears that four-fifths of the laws, which were all imported from other states, were from Pennsylvania. Among other things they adopted the common law of England, and the statutes of parliament in aid thereof of a general nature not local to that kingdom, down to the fourth year of James I, which is the law in Illinois to this day except as varied by statute.

In 1796, the population of the territory had become so large as to entitle it to a delegate in congress and Shadrach Bond was elected. He was afterwards the first governor of the state of Illinois. The representatives in the legislature of the territory nominated ten men, in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance of '87, from which President Adams selected five, who constituted the legislative council. These were confirmed by the Senate and on the 16th of September, 1799, both houses met and perfected their organization on the 24th. This was the first time that the people of this country through representatives elected by themselves enacted their own laws for their own local government. The legislature confirmed many of the laws enacted by the governor and judges, and passed forty-eight new ones, of which the government vetoed eleven. They were prorogued December 17, 1799.

This territorial government existed for only a few months, for on May 7, 1800, the territory was divided.

CHAPTER X

PEORIA PART OF INDIANA TERRITORY—1800-1809

Congress, by an act approved May 7, 1800, divided the immense territory of the northwest and the present states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Indiana, except a little strip on the eastern side, were constituted the territory of Indiana and so remained for nine years, which were not very eventful ones.

The acquisition of land titles from the resident Indian tribes, and the settlement of land titles, were the principle subjects receiving attention.

Captain William H. Harrison, afterwards president, was appointed governor and superintendent of Indian affairs and given full powers to negotiate treaties between the United States and the several resident Indian tribes for the cession of their lands.

There had been only one term of court with jurisdiction of criminal matters held within that territory for five years.

In 1799, while Harrison was secretary of the great territory of the northwest, he had been elected delegate to congress, and it was largely through his influence that congress had created the territory of Indiana from the territory of the northwest, and also provided for the sale of public lands in tracts as small as three hundred twenty acres, upon cash payment of one-fourth the price, the balance to be paid in one, two, and three years. Before that time, the smallest tract sold was four hundred acres and cash payments were required.

The first term of the general court under the law for Indiana Territory was held on the 3d of March, 1801. It was about this time that the able, accomplished, and distinguished scoundrel and traitor, Aaron Burr, attempted to organize an independent nation including a large part of the country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi river. After a long trial he was not convicted, although universally believed to be guilty.

All the territory between the Illinois and the Mississippi rivers was acquired from the Sac and Fox nations, by the treaty of St. Louis, November 3, 1804, the Indians surrendering all jurisdiction over it and giving up all claim of title to the lands, but it will be seen that the country was practically not opened to settlement for several years, for the lands had not been surveyed and there was no opportunity to acquire title to them, which is the chief object of the pioneer. Land offices were established in 1804 at Kaskaskia, in which district Peoria county was situated, and the settlement of disputed land claims was begun. This proved to be an exceedingly difficult matter. The register and receiver examined eight hundred ninety land claims, of which three hundred seventy were supported by perjury and a considerable number were forged. It seems there was no less perjury and graft in that day than in this, and it is unpleasant to contemplate that the names of many of the most prominent, respected, and influential families were tarnished. This placed a terrible responsibility upon the commissioners, who were compelled to resist these claimants who attacked them viciously in every way. The commissioners felt this grievously and closed their report with the following words:

“We close this melancholy picture of human depravity, by rendering our devout acknowledgments that, in the awful alternative in which we have been

placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has, as yet, pleased Divine Providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us both from legal murder and private assassination."

By vote taken in 1804, September 11th, the people adopted the second grade of territorial government, under which they elected a general assembly. The members elected to the legislature from Illinois were Shadrach Bond, afterwards first governor of the state, William Biggs of St. Clair, and George Fisher of Randolph. The legislature elected ten men from whom the president was authorized to select five to act as members of the council. The president waived that right to nominate them and delegated that power to Harrison, only asking him that he reject "land jobbers, dishonest men, and those who, though honest, might suffer themselves to be warped by party prejudice." Perry and Menard were selected for Illinois.

The legislature met the 29th of June, 1805. This was the second time that the people of this country, through their representatives, exercised the law making power for their own local government.

The governor in his first message recommended the passage of laws to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to the Indians saying: "You have seen our towns crowded with drunken savages; our streets flowing with blood; their arms and clothing bartered for the liquor that destroys them; and their miserable women and children enduring all the extremities of cold and hunger; whole villages have been swept away. A miserable remnant is all that remains to mark the situation of many warlike tribes."

The legislature enacted many general laws and provided for a thorough collection and revision of the same by a commission. This was done by John Rice Jones and John Johnson and the laws were printed in a bound volume, the paper for which was brought on horseback from Georgetown, Kentucky. These laws were not very different from those already in force. Gambling, profane swearing, and Sabbath breaking were each punished by fine.

During the continuance of the territory of Indiana, the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the far west was organized. This Clark was a brother of George Rogers Clark. This expedition extended and preserved our boundaries westward to the Pacific Ocean.

Here ends the work of Colonel Rice on the manuscript for this history. "Man proposes, but God disposes," is an aphorism which has been fully exemplified in the plans of the author of the foregoing pages of historical events. His aim and ambition were to leave to Peorians a work that would meet their wishes and approval and, at the same time, redound to his credit and come up to the anticipations of his many friends. He had given the matter his earnest, sincere and careful attention, laying out a plan which would cover the subject truthfully and completely; but, the hand of death unexpectedly intervened and, while in the full flush of apparently good health, he was laid low and another was delegated to continue the program as mapped out by him and in accordance with his wishes.

CHAPTER XI

REMINISCENCES OF OLD SETTLERS

The spirit of former times, and the hopes, desires, and ambitions of the old pioneers, the motives that caused them to move to a new country, the spirit that governed them in their social life and business, their trials, hardships and their pleasures, the difficulties they had to overcome and the methods they took to accomplish this and makeshifts they were compelled to resort to, their modes of entertainment and the happy spirit they preserved with it all are best shown by permitting them to tell their own story in their own way. Therefore, a number of reminiscences and recollections of the old settlers themselves, expressed in their own words as nearly as practicable are embodied in this history. Nothing else could give us such a vivid picture of those early days or could it make it so attractive. In reading these reminiscences, we know we are getting a description of the situation at first hands, and, if in some cases, their views were different from ours, it indicates the progress of civilization and development, for better or worse, as the case may be.

These early reminiscences will give the origin of many of the families now living in Peoria and will be doubly interesting to their descendants because given in the language of the actors in that stirring time.

Considerable effort has been made to secure as many of these reminiscences as possible and make them as full as the lapse of time will permit.

The first one presented will be that of Mrs. Julia M. Ballance who came to Peoria in 1835 and became the wife of Charles Ballance who wrote one of the first histories of Peoria.

Mrs. Ballance at the time these recollections were penned was an old lady but her remembrance of persons and events was remarkably full and clear. The reminiscences here given were written at the request of the Herald-Transcript, and printed in that paper in 1899, but one year before her death.

REMINISCENCES OF JULIA M. BALLANCE

My father's second wife was a Presbyterian, unused to slave labor and with no faculty for controlling them. Naturally she disliked the blacks, a feeling they were all too ready to reciprocate, and when Rev. Isaac Kellar, who was married to my father's sister, moved to Illinois and wrote back glowing accounts of the promise of the new country my step-mother added her entreaty to his that we should break up our home in Maryland and join the Kellar's in Peoria. One line of argument had great weight with my father. He had four sons rapidly approaching manhood, his farm was not large enough to settle them all with the corresponding negro hands, other good farm land in the neighborhood was scarce as well as high in price, and there seemed no better way to provide for all these boys than to seek a new country. Accordingly in 1835, after the crops were all gathered, he closed up his business, sold or rented his slaves and started for the land of promise.

JOURNEY TO A NEW COUNTRY

The journey of course had to be made overland and for that purpose he provided a large covered wagon drawn by four and sometimes five horses for

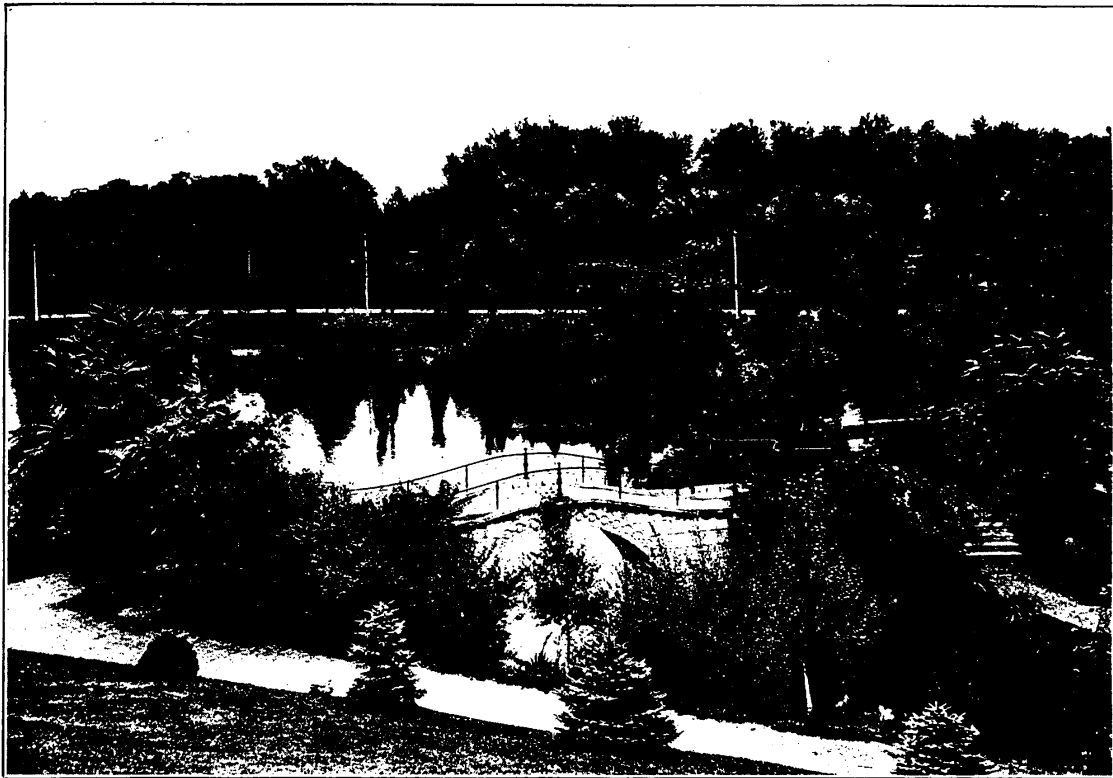
the accommodation of my brothers, John, David, Washington and Henry, my sisters, Susan and Amanda and myself; another wagon drawn by two horses in which clothing, camp equipage and food were carried; and a covered carriage for father, his wife and two little children. Our horses were large, strong animals, our wagons provided with every comfort and convenience, experience or ingenuity could suggest, and one beautiful sunny day in October we started on our journey. It must have been hard for the older people to leave all that was dear to them by association or recollection, but the young looked forward rather than back and in the excitement of that first day's travel my brothers and I drew beautiful fancy pictures of the life that was before us.

So far as I can recollect our journey through Maryland and Pennsylvania was uneventful. The road was perfect, the weather fine, and we easily made a drive of twenty-five miles per day. As a rule there was no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at a hotel or farmhouse, but if these failed we young people thought it no hardship to spend the night in the wagons. Bedding was abundant, and we were exceedingly comfortable. Father was particular about the observance of the Sabbath, and we always laid by from Saturday till Monday morning, but these stops must have been at unimportant points, for I remember none till we reached Wheeling, Virginia. Here we remained for two or three days to readjust the loads of goods, the heavy and bulky articles being separated from the others and shipped by water down the Ohio and up the Illinois river to Peoria. This we accomplished through Mr. John R. Forsyth, a commission merchant in Wheeling, who took charge of and shipped them to the care of Andrew Gray, a commission man in Peoria, and our only knowledge of the shipment for many long weeks was through this latter gentleman, who was finally notified when they were transferred to another boat at St. Louis. It may be mentioned in passing that Mr. Forsyth was the father of Henry Forsyth, for a number of years clerk of our county court, and the grandfather of Mrs. C. R. Warner. He removed to Peoria soon after we did, and formed a partnership with Mr. Gray, whom all old citizens will remember and who is still represented in our midst by his daughter, Mrs. John McDougal and her sons. Both of these gentlemen were from the north of Ireland and were fine specimens of that eloquent and courtly race. There was much to interest us in Wheeling, but unfortunately we had all been made more or less ill by eating pawpaws gathered by the wayside and were unable to avail ourselves of half our opportunities. One thing, however, we felt that all must see and that was the steamer Algonquin, on which our goods were being stored. The Chesapeake and Ohio canal was in operation and the older members of the family had inspected the boats on the canal and considered them a triumph of luxury, but not even my father had seen anything so fine as a steamboat and to all of us it seemed a floating palace. The boys were especially excited and could not sufficiently admire its various parts from the wheel in the pilot house to the conveniences for storing freight in the hold.

Another curiosity and delight was the glass factory still in its infancy but quite sufficiently developed to draw crowds of interested observers. I remained at the hotel, too unwell to undertake such an expedition, but grew quite familiar with its wonders at second-hand in the long days that followed.

On Monday we were all feeling much better and with our load of goods greatly lightened, took up our journey across Ohio, still keeping to the National road. Various schemes for facilitating travel were being urged but Illinois knew of these things only by distant rumor. On the whole the greatest civilizer of this and neighboring states was the National Road,* of which such frequent

* This National Road at the time it was built was probably as important to the people as the Union Pacific was at the time it was built and it cost the general government in proportion to its means as much as the Transcontinental Railroad. It was built by Congress under desires to provide for the mail service and was operated as a mail route, very important in that particular and very important to bind the nation together by union of inter-



LAKE AT GLEN OAK PARK



LOG CABIN AT GLEN OAK PARK BUILT BY PEORIA COUNTY PIONEERS

and grateful mention is made by early settlers. Starting from Cumberland it was finished as far as Wheeling in 1820 at a cost of \$17,000,000, but was subsequently extended across Ohio and Indiana. In the language of Professor Andrews, "It was thirty-five feet wide thoroughly macadamized, and had no grade above five degrees." As it was kept in repair for the sake of the government mail it can easily be imagined what a boon it must have been to immigrants with their heavy wagons and helpless families. The first stop that I remember was at Zanesville, which was considered a flourishing town, and for some reason had an especial attraction for us, but I cannot remember why. Columbus also met with our approval, but we drove briskly through it till we reached some shade trees, where we rested and ate luncheon. We especially commended the apples which were very fine and abundant.

At this point my father decided to go by way of Dayton, so we left the National road and drove through mud and slush for half a day to reach it. I am not sure whether it was by appointment or accident, but at Dayton we met a family of the name of Wonderlich, the father of whom was an uncle of my

communications. It is probable that railroads by facilitating intercourse as well as commerce between different neighborhoods and states are not only among the greatest civilizers by enabling each portion of the country to learn the best things from other parts but it enables the people to become acquainted with each other.

"East of Alton was the town of Vandalia, where ended the unfinished National Pike. The construction of that famous highway was begun at Cumberland, Maryland, in 1811; but so slowly did the work progress that six years passed before the first mail-coach rolled over it and entered Wheeling. Two years later Congress decided to continue the road from Wheeling to some point on the Mississippi between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois River, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for preliminary surveys. But five years elapsed before a dollar was provided for building the road, and ground was broken at St. Clairsville, a little town in Ohio, a few miles west of Wheeling. Columbus was reached by 1830, and when the last appropriation was made, in 1838, the road was finished as far as Springfield, and graded, bridged, and partially completed to Vandalia.

"In Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, the Cumberland Road wound and twisted through the mountains. But once across the Ohio the route was to be as straight as possible from Wheeling to the Mississippi, regardless of towns along the way. Against this the General Assembly of Illinois protested, and asked that the road should join the capital cities of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. When therefore, the first appropriation for construction was made it was ordered that the great highway should pass through Columbus, Indianapolis, and Vandalia, then the capital of Illinois. Straightness, however, was not departed from, and the road was built with little regard for topography. Hills were cut through, lowlands were crossed on high embankments, and streams, large and small, were spanned by massive stone bridges, the like of which cannot be found on any other road in all our land.

"To keep such a highway, eighty feet wide, in repair was so costly a matter that Congress ordered gates put up and tolls collected at regular intervals. This, in the opinion of Monroe, was going too far; it was assuming jurisdiction over the land on which the road was built; and the bill came back with his veto and a long dissertation on the intent and meaning of the Constitution. Thereupon Congress repaired the road so far as built and turned it over to the States through which it passed to be by them kept in repair forever. As new portions were constructed they, too, passed to the care of the States, which at once put up toll-gates.

"No highway was more travelled, more crowded, more interesting. Over it each day went thousands of mail-coaches, passenger-coaches, freighters. Along its route had sprung up hundreds of taverns, beneath whose roofs the travellers lodged, and hundreds of wagon houses, where entertainment was provided for the teamsters and their beasts. Before the doors of such taverns as went back to the early days of the road, might still be seen the old-fashioned sign whereon was rudely painted the Green Tree, the Golden Lamb, the White Horse, the Golden Swan, or the Indian Queen, by which the house was known. Those of a later date had verandas and bore on their signs the names of their owners. Only the newest were called American House, United States Hotel, National House, or Buckeye Hotel.

"On the outskirts of the towns and villages and at short distances along the road were the wagon houses, plain frame buildings with great yards, long watering troughs and huge barns, in many of which a hundred horses might rest. None but teamsters found entertainment at such places, and at any of them after nightfall a group of wagoners might be seen gathered at the bar or seated around the huge fireplace, and sleeping on the floor in winter or in the great yard in summer.

"From each important town along the route stage lines ran out north and south."—*McMaster.*

step-mother. This man was the grandfather of Mrs. Calvin Schnebly, of Richwoods, and her mother was a young girl at the time and assisted in entertaining us. We remained two or three days with these kind friends, resting and preparing for the worst part of the journey.

I remember little of Indianapolis, except from there on the road was very bad, and we seemed a long, long ways from home. The turnpike existed only in spots from this time, and we would sometime jolt for hours over a corduroy road formed of trees roughly cut and dropped carelessly into the oozy soil. The prairies were uncultivated, and while the grass waved above the heads of the horses the wagon wheel would suddenly sink to the hubs in an unsuspected slough. This meant long delay. With a groan the boys would clamber from their seats, double up teams, perhaps have to pry the wheels out of the mud, and then repeat the process with the vehicles in the rear. Sometimes such experiences would occur several times in a day, and were fiery trials to patience and temper as well as weary bodies. Now and then we would overtake movers with oxen, and as it was a law of the road that each should help the other these were often of great assistance to our lighter loads. The first question of all such was: "Where are you going stranger?" and the almost invariable reply: "To Logansport, Injianny." "Don't they have ague there?" we would ask, and the reply was: "Oh yes, sometimes." In fact malaria was the rule throughout the state. In many houses where we stopped there was not a single well person to wait upon the sick, and all the settlers looked bleached and sallow. Still all were cheerful under the affliction and looked for better times in the spring—not one was preparing to give it up and return east.

As we left the well settled portions of the country behind, we became more dependent upon ourselves in the matter of food. We had brought with us a liberal supply of potatoes, coffee, tea and dried fruit, nuts of various kinds abounded in the woods and apples might generally be had for the asking; eggs, milk and butter were found at every farm house, and fish in every stream; but the great annoyance was the difficulty of obtaining bread. Public bakers were scarce and I recall one town where but a single loaf could be obtained. With so large a family, this became a serious matter and at length my step-mother, with the energy that distinguished her, took the matter in hand. Wherever we might chance to camp at night, by the roadside or in the bleakest prairies, she would set her bread to rise and then in the dim morning hours finish her baking before the early drive began. The only utensil for this purpose was a large, round iron pot or pan, with feet and a right cover, called a "Dutch oven," which was heated by heaping coals beneath it and spreading a layer on the lid. In the light of our present conveniences this appears a slow and troublesome process, but after all these years it still seems to me that no cakes or bread or biscuit were ever so sweet or so well baked as those turned out of that old "Dutch oven."

The ride through Indiana was dreary in the extreme; we had seen no one we knew anything about for days and when we reached Terre Haute and were invited to dine with a Mr. Stoll whom father had known as a boy the invitation was eagerly accepted. This gentleman was soon after appointed territorial governor of Iowa and of course left the country, but I still think of Terre Haute tenderly for the sake of the dinner he gave us.

Richmond is also pleasantly remembered; the people were kind and hospitable and we laid in a bountiful supply of provisions to last us through the wilderness which stretched before us.

At another town in Indiana we had to lie by on account of the sickness of a favorite mare named Dolly. I had never seen an animal doctored by filling a bottle with medicine and forcibly pouring the dose down its throat and it seemed very cruel, but in this case, at least, it was efficacious and the next day Dolly was able to travel.

When we reached the Wabash the difficulties of the journey were greatly increased. Hitherto we had crossed all streams by means of bridges, but here

there was only a rope ferry boat and when we drove on board all felt as if we were taking our lives in our hands. For a long distance beyond this ferry we drove through dark and forbidding woods and when at length we were called upon to camp in their shadows we were all much depressed. To make the situation more unpleasant we entirely lost our beloved National road from this time. It had been surveyed and partly graded in Illinois, but not a foot macadamized beyond the state line. For some reason our route lay midway between Decatur and Springfield, and we passed no town in the state of sufficient importance to vary the monotony.

Paris, our first stopping place, was not calculated to rouse our courage. The ague was widespread and there was not an able bodied person in the town. As a consequence provisions were scarce and we went on our way with many forebodings.

The next day to our great surprise we met three cousins of father's who had been through Iowa and Illinois buying land and were returning to Maryland. Two of these gentlemen had made the entire journey on horseback, while the third, who was lame, had driven in a buggy. We were much delighted to see them, though our greetings were exchanged in the middle of a big prairie and the visit lasted less than an hour. Their account of what they had seen did much to encourage our party and we went on in far better spirits.

Beyond Waynesville we had in a small way a really serious trouble, though it seems insignificant enough in the retrospect—we lost our mush pot! Every old housekeeper will remember the value attached in the days before porcelain-lined and galvanized ware were invented, to any iron vessel that was perfectly smooth and warranted not to discolor the most delicate food. Such a one was our mush pot and valuable as it was under any circumstances, it was doubly so in the present crisis. It had been tied throughout the journey to the wagon pole and came loosened and rolled away. My step-mother felt ruined so far as good cooking was concerned and would have driven back in search of her treasure if my father had not discouraged the attempt.

Coming through Indiana we became acquainted with a family by the name of Boone, and as they were traveling to the same section of the country we were often thrown together. The party consisted of the old gentleman, his wife, who weighed over two hundred pounds, and six grown daughters, and a married son with his wife and two children. Each family had what was called a "Jersey" wagon and a pair of little horses to take them from their distant home in the eastern part of Pennsylvania to central Illinois. Although pleasant acquaintances they became a great drawback to traveling. Their horses were quite unequal to the load they had to draw and several times a day our teams would be unhitched to drag them out of the mud. Finally one of the young ladies was taken sick, and as the family was unable to travel in consequence, our boys hastened on, much pleased to think we were rid of them. But their joy was short lived, for by means of early rising our friends soon overtook us and we continued to help them out of the mud till we reached Mackinaw. Here they remained for a couple of weeks, but eventually came to Peoria to spend the winter. Miss Susan Boone afterwards married Dr. Maus, of Mackinaw, and they moved to Pekin. Hopkins Boone, the son, and his family went to Joliet, where they had relatives, and I lost sight of them.

Another family we met in traveling was that of Major Walker. They left us to go to Springfield, but eventually settled in Lewistown.

A disease as much dreaded by immigrants as ague was the "milk sickness," which we heard of in Illinois. It was said to come from a weed the cattle ate, which poisoned the milk, and was thereby communicated to human beings. Our first knowledge of Pekin was through a report that milk sickness was especially prevalent there, though indeed every new place was suspected of the same contamination.

From Mackinaw we struck across the country, expecting to come through

Tremont, but accidentally took the wrong road and passed down Deacon street instead, and soon came to the bluffs overlooking Peoria. It was a beautiful afternoon, and as the sunlight gilded the tops of the trees and played hide-and-seek among the shadows, the panorama that stretched before us was most attractive. The hardships of the long weary way over which we had passed were forgotten as we looked at the glistening river and the village so picturesquely hidden by the surrounding bluffs. Even the horses seemed to feel that rest was near and cantered briskly down the long slope that led to the ferry, which plied at the foot of Bridge street, and over which we must pass before reaching our destination. By the time we got to Main and Water streets darkness had set in, and strangers as we were it was impossible to find accommodations for so large a party. At length an old man by the name of Hardesty, who lived in a little house where the Colburn & Birks' building now stands, offered to shelter my father and mother. He had but one room to offer, and even that had no bedstead, but we sent over our own bedding and made a bed upon the floor. This would not have been considered a privation by persons who had lived as we had through the last six weeks of our journey, but unfortunately a terrific storm of rain and wind came up in the night, the rain drifted under the outer door and ran in streams to the bed, which was thoroughly soaked, and the occupants driven to chairs and tables for protection. Those of us who had slept in the wagons were dry and warm but much frightened, and altogether our first night in Peoria was not a happy one. Nor can it be wondered at; but it is rather a surprise that any of us lived through the hardships of the first season, to tell the truth. The girls especially had been delicately reared, and had never done a stroke of work unless for their own pleasure. Servants had always been plentiful to attend to their slightest wish, and the transition from a life of ease to the labor and deprivations of pioneer life was enough to appal the stoutest heart.

The Rev. Isaac Kellar, who was married to my father's sister and had lived near us in Maryland, moved to Peoria in the spring of 1835 and it was at his solicitation that we determined to make our new home in the same place. After a few months' residence in town Uncle Kellar had purchased a farm about five miles in the country which included what is now Kellar Station on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. Here he hastily put up a house and moved his family into it, but so difficult was it to get workmen that when we arrived, November 10, it was a shelter and no more. The walls and roof were up but the winter wind whistled between the unchinked logs and the only partitions upstairs were formed of strips of carpets or blankets. As there was not a house to be had and it was too late in the season to think of building we thankfully accepted the offer of a share in this unfinished house and seven Kellars and eleven Schneblys clustered together as best they could under one roof. All hands immediately set to work to make the place more comfortable. Such apology for carpenters as could be obtained were put to laying floors and making and hanging inside doors, and in the meanwhile big fires were kept burning day and night. As the newer family, we were able to add many comforts to the general store. There were too many of us to be lonely or low-spirited, and in spite of hardships, we were not unhappy. Mr. John Kellar had bought the farm adjoining his brother's, and gradually we came to know other neighbors, all of whom were most kind.

Nevertheless it was a dreadful winter. The intense cold set in on the 15th of November, 1835, a full month sooner than was anticipated, and found no one prepared for it. Provisions were scarce not only with us but in the stores, and the Illinois river, the only highway to the base of supplies, was frozen over. Snow soon fell to a greater depth than had ever been known before and rendered the country roads well nigh impassable while it was fresh and entirely so when it turned to mud and slush. At the new house it sifted through every crevice and it was no rarity to shake several inches of snow off our beds in



PEORIA IN 1846

FROM THE ORIGINAL DRAWING BY THE
OF THE
DIME SAVINGS & TRUST CO.
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

PEORIA, ILL.

KEY TO THE PICTURE OF PEORIA IN 1846.

The following named places are represented as follows:

- a. The foot of Ferry Street and the ferry, since called Bridge Street and the bridge.
- b. Orin Hamlin's flour mill.
- c. The first court house.
- d. The first home of Charles Ballance.
- e. A. S. Cole's warehouse. Between Cole's warehouse and Ballance's first home, in Water Street and in Liberty Street, fully filling both of them, was Fort Clark at a former day.
- f. Curtenius & Griswold's general store.
- g. Slough's, or Union Hotel.
- h. First two brick buildings erected in Peoria.
- i. Clinton House.
- j. Asahel Hale's home.
- k. Detweiller's Hotel.
- l. Voris Bros.' general store.
- m. A. S. Cole's store in 1843.
- n. Farmers' Hotel.
- o. The notorious Whig flagstaff in 1844.
- p. The old court house.
- q. Old Hamilton Street Baptist Church, now the site of the county jail.
- r. The old Peoria House.
- s. John Rankin's flour mill.
- t. The residence of Isaac Underhill, for whom the picture was painted, now the site of St. Francis Hospital.
- u.
- v. Orr & Schnebley's saw mill.

the morning which had settled upon us in the night. The situation was not helped by the knowledge that there was no lack of money to make us comfortable but that this was a time when money was of little use. There were few mechanics of any kind in the state and if there had been many, there was a dearth of materials with which to work. Every foot of lumber for building purposes was obtained by cutting logs on the farm, hauling them to a saw mill on the Kickapoo where they were sawed on the shares, and then hauling them back. Teaming was a business for which there was good demand, and as we had the best horses in the neighborhood our boys were often importuned to do something of the kind. On one occasion brother John and an assistant was employed to take the boiler of a sunken steamboat to Chicago; for this job he received \$100, which does not seem a munificent sum for the time and labor expended, but he was probably glad of the opportunity to see the country and satisfied to pay expenses. On his return he brought a load of lumber, which was considered an exceedingly bright thing to do.

As the winter progressed provisions of all sorts became scarce and expensive. Flour, I remember, was \$12 per barrel, New Orleans molasses \$1.25 per gallon, and butter unknown. The only thing our family had in plenty was coffee which we had brought with us and which seemed to be providentially multiplied till the spring. Flour gave out altogether and many of us were made sick by the constant use of corn-meal. At length we obtained a little wheat from a neighbor but to be ground it had to be taken across the river to Crocker's Mill at the Narrows, the only flour mill in that section of the country, and so great was the pressure of business that our messenger had to wait three days for his turn. When he returned with the beautiful white flour we welcomed him with open arms. He also brought some middlings which we made into battercakes, and though we had no proper griddle and had to bake the cakes on the stove lid, after our long course of corn they seemed a great luxury.

The necessity for provisions finally became so great that teams were sent to Beardstown where a steamer from St. Louis had been frozen in the ice, to bring up her supply of groceries by the wagon road. From this time we were not so badly off, though even when the river opened, boats were timid about coming so far. Citizens were much in the habit of betting as to the time when the river would open and this year heavy odds were offered that it would not be before January 3. Fortunately the thaw came on the third to the delight of people generally, though it made those who had lost wagers unhappy.

Among Uncle Kellar's earliest acquaintances in Peoria was Mr. Charles Ballance who had come out from Kentucky in 1831, and, when the Kellars came in 1835, was already well known as a prosperous young lawyer, land agent and surveyor. He had purchased a house on the corner of Water and Liberty streets,† the site of old Fort Clark, and here his sister kept house for him. As any sort of shelter was hard to find, when the Kellar family arrived, he invited them to stop with him till they could get a house of their own. This hospitality they accepted for two or three weeks and then rented a house belonging to Mr. Dakley on the corner of Hamilton and Adams streets, where they remained till they moved into the country as already described. When, therefore, father began to look for a farm, Uncle Kellar took him to see Mr. Ballance as one likely to know where such a one as he wanted could be found. It happened that Mr. Ballance was in Vandalia at the time, but as soon as he returned he

† The picture "Peoria in 1831" shows this house of Mr. Ballance and also shows some of the old stubs of the burnt palisades. John F. King, a contractor of Peoria, in putting a sewer down on Liberty street cut through the foundations of the bastion of this old fort. It stood so as to nearly obstruct Water street and Liberty street if it had been still standing. The main part of the fort connected with the bastion extended down Liberty street and down Water street and included probably nearly all of the ground on which the power plant of the Electric Light Company now stands. The Daughters of the American Revolution have put up a brass tablet on the corner of the power plant of the Electric Light Company to show the former location of Fort Clark.

rode out to the Kellar farm, partly on business, partly to make a social call. Unfortunately in selecting land father was hampered by the idea that ground which did not produce big trees would not produce big corn,* and as the rich alluvial prairies which appear ready-made for the plow had no charms for him and the wooded lands near the streams were generally taken up, this caused some delay. At length, however, a place was found that seemed to fill the requirements, and it happily belonged to a man who wished to sell. To us its surroundings seemed primitive, but the owner, "Sammy" Elson, was one of those restless men who always flee at the approach of civilization and the bargain was soon made. The purchase included a small house, which afterwards became a part of the Schnebly homestead, and into it my brothers moved, taking sister Susan with them as housekeeper.

As early as possible after coming to Peoria, Uncle Kellar had begun to preach in a frame building on Jackson between Adams and Washington streets. Here he would no doubt have done well, but unfortunately the discussion which resulted in new and old school Presbyterians was rife even in this distant place and had resulted in the formation of two Presbyterian churches where there was hardly room for one. On the 21st of December, 1834, Joshua Aiken, Moses Pettengill and Enoch Cross with the assistance of Rev. Flavel Bascom and Rev. Romulus Barnes had organized a church of eleven members with new school proclivities, and on the next day Samuel Lowry, a zealous Presbyterian from the north of Ireland, and Rev. John Birch had organized a second church with old school preferences. This latter organization included Samuel Lowry, Mrs. Andrew Gray, Mrs. Matthew Taggart, John Sutherland, Nelson Buck and others. All this occurred before I came to Peoria and had created not a little feeling, but in my first knowledge of the place both churches were leading a precarious existence, and Uncle Kellar was preaching for the so-called old school body. When my father came with his large family and a little later Mrs. Lindsay with hers and identified themselves with this latter church, it seemed established on a firm basis. And so it might have been but for enemies within the fold, who were far more destructive than those without. The real cause of the trouble which resulted in dismemberment does not appear on the records but in the language of a contemporary arose from "a strong disposition on the part of Mr. Lowry to rule whatever he was concerned with and an equally strong disposition on the part of Mr. Kellar not to be ruled." Be that as it may, it was said at the time that Mr. Lowry had taken the deed to the church lot in his own name, and that he subsequently sold the lot, took the money and went away never to return. To straighten the matter out the synod sent a commission to investigate the matter and this commission dissolved the church which Mr. Lowry claimed to have organized and established another in its ruins, of which Mr. Kellar was elected pastor, and such he continued to be for several years.

Miss Kate Kellar and I, being the young ladies of the family, usually accompanied him to church. As soon as possible father purchased a carriage for the use of the family, but during the first winter our only mode of traveling was on horseback. I remember that Cousin Kate and I had cloaks alike, made very full, wadded and lined and pleated into a yoke. As we rode along these

* Mr. Schnebly seems to have preferred timber land to the prairie because he thought it was more fertile. Mr. George Poage Rice, the father of the editor, came to Illinois first in 1834 and was in Peoria. He went west and settled in Monmouth. His idea was that the prairie land was the best farm land but that farms could not get along without timber to build houses, make fences and for fuel. He took up his farm land in the edge of the prairie adjoining the timber and spent all the money he could spare in buying timber land amongst the breaks thinking that he was getting the key of the situation. Some money he had to invest for his sister, he put all in timber land and also when his nephew wished to come and open a farm he sold forty acres of the timber and took up as good farm land as there is in Illinois with the money. One could sell forty acres of that farm land a day without improvements for enough to buy a section of timber land, even with the timber standing on it as good as it was in those days.

cloaks would fill with wind like a balloon and must have presented a funny appearance if there had been any spectators on that lonely road. Both Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Lowry were very kind to us and often asked us to spend a day or two at a time with them. On one of these occasions we were invited to a dance given somewhere on Main street, but as neither of us knew how to dance and would have been thought dreadfully wicked if we had, the party was not a success as far as we were concerned.

As we had come from a country where snow was plenty, sleighing was one of our chief amusements. We had only a home-made jumper, it is true, and in going up and down the hills had to cling to each other to prevent falling off, but youth and high spirits atoned for all shortcomings and we enjoyed it. On one occasion we took the "jumper" and went by invitation to spend the evening at John Clifton's. There was but a single room when we arrived, and the only light came from a huge log fire about which the family was gathered. After a while with some difficulty they rigged up a witch's lamp—a piece of rag drawn through a potato and set in a saucer of oil—and that furnished the balance of the illumination. We were made most welcome, however, and before our departure the lady of the house passed around a dish of raw turnips—the only refreshments she had. It was most kindly meant, but we were too recently from the land of apples not to be struck with the fun of it, though our own entertainments were little less primitive, being confined to hickory nuts or parched corn, to which the children sometimes added potatoes roasted in the hot ashes. It was years before we had any fruit of our own raising.

For many reasons the family reading took a narrow range that season. Two weekly papers, the Philadelphia Presbyterian for religious items, and the Hagerstown Torchlight for news of our old neighbors, had been ordered to our new home, and were carefully read. In addition we had our choice of the Bible, a voluminous Concordance, Josephus, a treatise on the Whole Duty of Woman, Grimshaw's History of the United States, Lives of Washington, Calvin, Franklin, Marion, Patrick Henry, and for light reading Scottish Chiefs, Charlotte Temple and the Children of the Abbey. How these latter managed to creep into such dignified company I cannot remember, but I, at least, read them with avidity, and was thereby beguiled of many weary hours. A little later, through the kindness of a friend, I had access to all of Cooper's novels, then just coming into vogue, and had a new world opened up to me even though the noble red men, as there portrayed, had no resemblance to the specimens with which we occasionally came in contact.

The winter of 1835-6 dragged its slow length along, as has been said. In February my stepmother presented us with a tiny addition to the family, and notwithstanding many discomforts inseparable with our crowded quarters, as well as the newness of the country, mother and baby both throve well. A few weeks later Mr. Ballance and I were married, Uncle Kellar being the officiating clergyman. My gown was of white jaconet, the material for which I had providentially brought from Maryland, and my one bridesmaid was Miss Amelia Boone, one of the family who traveled with us in our journey through Indiana. There were but two carriages in the town, and one of these Mr. Ballance hired for the wedding, but owing to the darkness of the night and the miserable condition of the roads it was thought best to defer the drive into town till morning. Our homecoming was naturally an event of some importance in the little town, and Miss Prudence Ballance had issued invitations for a party in our honor. It proved to be a large gathering and an elegant one for the times, but after all these years I can recall no one who was there but the Grays, Lowrys, Taggarts, Vorises, Picketts and Boones.* The house where I began my married life and where my three older children were born was on

*This Miss Amelia Boone was a cousin of the author's mother and was a relative of the pioneer hunter, Daniel Boone of Kentucky. Their family settled at an early day in Pennsylvania, fifty or sixty miles north of Philadelphia.

the lower side of Water street at the foot of Liberty street, and was considered a superior one for the times. It was near the site of old Fort Clark, which was built in 1813, and which burned in 1819. The fort had been made of logs, standing on end and the charred remains of these were sometimes found about our garden as long as we remained there. One was in such a state of preservation that we used it years as a hitching post until its age and history made it too valuable for that purpose and when we moved away a man by the name of Drown sawed it into walking sticks which he readily sold for 50 cents apiece. The corner on the south of us had been a powder magazine, but nothing remained of it but a few stones and the hole where the powder had been stored. Below this and a little nearer the river—there was not a street laid out south of this till you reach the ferry, now Bridge street—was the old Court House.*

In the rear, the house was generally sixty or seventy feet from the river, but in the spring it often happened that the water came up to our back steps, and it was not unusual at such times to attach a fishing rod to the back door to catch a fish for the next meal. The front yard was quite barren when I came to the house, but the next year we had it fenced in and wandering pigs fenced out, so that I soon had a garden, gay with all colors of old-fashioned flowers.

After we left this house for a larger one on South Adams street it was rented to various tenants, but rapidly went to decay and the site is now so changed by business houses and railroad tracks that even I find it difficult to identify.

Most of those who had been invited to my wedding reception were strangers to me, but Mrs. Andrew Gray seemed like an old friend. She and her husband were warm hearted Irish people, and had been kind to me from my first arrival. Indeed, to the extent of their means, they kept open house to all comers. Among their frequent guests were William, generally called "Billy" Mitchell, and two young ladies, Margaret and Louisa Heaton, who lived near where Jubilee now stands. Mr. Mitchell was a young Englishman and at that time and for years afterwards was clerk of the county court. Whether Mrs. Gray had any hand in making the match I do not know, but these young people met often at her house and the day before we were married Uncle Kellar was called upon to perform the same services for Mr. Mitchell and Louisa Heaton. After his marriage, Mr. Mitchell took his bride to live in the house on the bluff now occupied by Mrs. Thomas Hurd and her daughter, Mrs. Hotchkiss, and soon after he was joined by his mother and a sister who eventually became Mrs. James Crawley.

Of the Lowrys I have spoken before. They were staunch Presbyterians and according to their ideas of things good people, but Mr. Lowry was a man of determined will and strong prejudices, and it was impossible for him to see any good in a scheme which ran counter to his preconceived ideas. Mr. Balance was fond of quoting Hudibras with reference to him where he described the English Presbyterians:

"Who never kneel but to their God to pray,
Nor even then, unless in their own way."

He was a prominent citizen for a few years, but became involved in the church quarrel before alluded to and left the place.

Mr. Taggart was another Irishman; his wife was a sister of Mrs. Lowry, and a most excellent kindly woman. They had two daughters, Jane and Mary, the latter of whom was not fully grown at this time, but some years after married Mr. Dalmain, an artist. In the first Peoria directory issued in 1844 Mr. Taggart would seem to have no business, but the word "gentleman" is opposite his name. On the same page appears the business card of Jane Amanda Tag-

* This old courthouse is shown on the picture "Peoria in 1831."

gart's Select School, wherein is taught "Philosophy, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Reading and Spelling. Terms, \$2.50 per quarter."

Mr. Ballance came from Kentucky to Peoria in 1831 and soon afterward induced his friends, the Vorises to join him here. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Voris, two younger brothers, Abram and Sam, a sister, Hortensia, and Miss Sarah Congleton. The brothers kept a general store, which developed into a forwarding and commission business. They also went into the packing of pork in winter, which they would pack in flat boats and when the river opened in the spring send it down the river where there was always a ready market for provisions. Their store was located on Water street for years and their various interests furnished employment for a number of young men. Miss Hortensia Voris married Dr. Hogan, a practicing physician, but in a year or two they moved to Texas and I lost sight of them. Mr. Abram Voris went down the river as supercargo of a line of flat-boats, and while in the neighborhood of Natchez took the cholera and died. A year or two later Mr. Samuel Voris married Miss Congleton and for more than a quarter of a century the two brothers, Francis and Samuel, with their families, lived together in the homestead in perfect accord. As children grew to maturity and were married, additions would be made to the original house, but so long as the first couples remained there was no thought of separation. As time went on they prospered and for years were considered among the wealthiest as well as the most hospitable people in the county. The house or rather the collection of houses that sheltered so many was near the corner of Adams and Oak street, but has so fallen into decay that it is no longer habitable. The beautiful lawn is entirely destroyed. The garden that was the pet and pride of the neighborhood had not left even a trace, and the fine old trees are all dead and gone. It is a melancholy spectacle and one that I would gladly forget.

As I came from a southern state and belonged to a family of slave owners, my sympathies were naturally opposed to everything savoring of abolitionism. In these days when the Christian world is unanimously convinced of the iniquity of slavery, it is difficult to realize the intensity of feeling fifty years ago (A.D. 1846) for and against the institution. As years went by sympathy on either side developed into hatred, families were divided and the solid south was arrayed against the solid north, but in New England was to hold him up to approbrium and he must be singularly brave and conscientious who would avow his belief in the hated doctrines.

Whatever elements might have entered in to divide that most conservative of bodies, the Presbyterian church, it is certain that the crowning trouble was the difference of opinion on the subject of slavery. The north saw but one side, and believing that it was wrong felt that it must be pulled up, root and branch; that it must be done at once regardless of consequences, and the results be left to God. Many in the south on the contrary believed it to be a divine institution, sanctioned by Scripture and the usages of antiquity; others of Africa in touch with the civilizing influences of the whites, and all felt that right or wrong, the blacks were here and to set them free was to involve the country in far greater troubles than could possibly arise from continuing them in slavery.

It would seem that whatever the moral aspect of the question it need not have affected any relations in the center of a free state like Illinois, but beliefs are not bound by geographical lines and the old school Presbyterian church with its supersensitiveness on the slave question and the new school, the offspring of Puritan parents, were the results.

I do not undertake to give a history of this new school of Main street church, as it was called, but I remember many of the people connected with it. The leaders were Joshua Aiken, Moses Pettengill and Dr. Cross, but William A. Nurse, Robert E. Little, Dr. Castle, the Burlingame brothers, a man by the name of Tarleton and Mrs. Jeffries did much to make it a success.

One of the first pastors was Rev. William T. Allen, who was noted for his

anti-slavery proclivities, and wrote after his signature, "Preacher of righteousness," as descriptive of his calling. Joshua Aiken, who is now remembered principally as a relative of the late Mark Aiken, lived at Cottonwood, the farm afterwards bought and improved by the late S. S. Clark. He owned a small flouring mill on the Kickapoo about three miles south of town, which was capable of turning out fifty barrels of flour per day. He afterwards added a saw mill to it and ran both together till on one of its periodical floods the creek carried the whole plant away so successfully that not a suggestion of it can now be found. It must have been a serious disappointment to those concerned, as the vicinity had been staked off into lots and a considerable amount of business done in the way of selling building spots in the town which was called Peoria Mills.

Moses Pettengill was one of the earliest merchants of the place and as he was a careful business man whatever he undertook was a success. Although stern, he was very pious and exceedingly conscientious. He was an avowed abolitionist and it was said that he was connected with the so-called underground railroad and gave protection to slaves who fled across the border. It was even told with honor that Mrs. Pettengill had entertained colored women in her parlor and the tale produced a large sized scandal. I am not sure that the story is true, but feel that if either of these good people had felt it their duty to entertain the lowest of the black race they would not have hesitated a moment to do it.

Another prominent member of the new school church was Amos Stevens. He was an educated man and opened a school when he first came to Peoria, but left it in a year or two and went to Baton Rouge. Here he made the acquaintance of a family by the name of Silliman, who, perhaps, through his influence, spent several summers in Peoria and built the houses occupied by Singer & Wheeler on Water street. After being away two or three years Mr. Stevens returned and soon after married a Miss Morrow, who was a teacher and a sister of Mrs. Rufus Burlingame.

Enos Cross belonged to the same organization. He was a practicing physician of some ability and a brother-in-law of Mrs. Pettengill.

All of these had the reputation of being very serious men and as far removed as possible from any hilarity. On one occasion the congregation undertook to give a church social and Jim Alexander, who was considered the wit of the town, was invited to attend. He remained but a short time and gave as a reason that there was no one there but Moses and Aaron and Enoch, and it was too near the flood for him.

Mr. Nurse was the first man to introduce fanning mills into central Illinois, and furnished the nucleus that finally developed into the Proctor business. In his advertisements he proudly announced that for wheat fans he made cross wove riddles.

A valuable member of this church was Mrs. Jeffries, grandmother of Mrs. Edward Gale. She was a widow with a large family of daughters, and a devoted church worker. The young ladies were noted as capable, industrious women, and as they came to maturity were married, three of them as I remember becoming the wives of Theodore Adams, John Bolton and Alexander Allison.

Like all new settlements Peoria had its share of eccentric people. One of them was John G. Bryson. When he first came to the country he taught school in Richwoods township and was very acceptable in that capacity till Jack Hines started the story that he was in the habit of correcting his pupils by hitting them over the head with stove wood. After that he clerked first for Aquilla Wren and then for the Voris Brothers, and finally had a dry goods store of his own on Main street. This he ran in a slow old-fashioned way till more progressive men monopolized the business. Those who knew him in later years as an eccentric, taciturn recluse, will be surprised to hear that he was once engaged to be married, at which time Mr. Voris said he walked so much around

a certain tree, meditating on his beloved that the grass refused ever after to grow on the spot. He was a great man to argue and whatever the question, he might safely be counted on the contrary side.

Early settlers will have no difficulty in recalling an old Pole named Klopiski, who kept a sort of restaurant for many years on Main street. The boys dubbed him "Old Pork and Beans" and on ordinary occasions he was rather addicted to soiled linen and old slippers run down at the heels, but when dressed he was a noble looking man and every inch a cultivated gentleman. He came to America during the troublous times of Poland and professed to have been a nobleman and a military leader. He was very fond of chess and Mr. Ballance used sometimes to invite him to the house that they might have a game together. Very often the game would be forgotten and the old gentleman would talk for hours of outrages practiced upon his native country. As I look back I think we did not appreciate him as we should, and if he was still alive believe the present generation would be disposed to make a hero of him.

One of the most conspicuous if not as he thought the greatest man of the day was H. W. Cleveland. Where he came from or what his previous history might have been I do not know, but he suddenly appeared among us in several unexpected roles. Somebody had taken it upon himself to raise a company of militia, though in a spirit of bragadocio they paid it the compliment of calling it a regiment. Cleveland was a candidate for colonel, and, owing to the unpopularity of the other aspirants, was elected, as much to his own surprise as that of others. He immediately appointed a complete line of staff officers as though it was a full regiment, among whom I recollect Dr. Rouse as medical officer and Mr. Ballance as quartermaster. About the same time the colonel got a charter for a new ferry across the river which was to be propelled by horse power and the lucky thought struck him to have a parade of his new regiment and a jubilee over the launching of his new boat at the same time. At length the auspicious day arrived. Horses were scarce but every officer that could get one was mounted for the parade. The colonel resided in a frame house on the corner of Madison and Jackson streets and in front of his door he had a table set with wines and all sorts of liquors and every time the parade went around the town the head of the column stopped at his door for refreshments. The more they refreshed the more foolish they became, and one by one the more dignified dropped out of the parade. There was a character named "Tig Tom" who being a little in doubt as to his military duties hunted up Dr. Rouse for advice. The doctor was a good deal disgusted by this time and growled out, "if this stuff makes the colonel sick it's my duty to physic him and yours to wait on him!"

After much fuss and feathers the parade finally reached the new boat and Colonel Cleveland proceeded to make a speech, the opening words of which were remembered and repeated by Peorians for many a day. He said:

"Fellow citizens and countrymen: Let us now proceed to commemorate the memory of the immortal Washington who has long since been laid in the tomb."

The whole thing became so ridiculous that the regiment was never again heard of and even the boat seemed to partake of the general fooling and was soon after sold to a circus company and taken down to St. Louis.

A GLANCE BACKWARD

BY E. H. FERGUSON, PONTIAC, ILLINOIS

Times were very bad when we arrived in Illinois. There was no money in the state; no sale for grain except to travelers or emigrants; groceries, boots and shoes had to be paid for with cash; pork was all the farmers had that would sell for money. Fisher & Chapin bought hogs at Lacon, and always paid for them with Traders Bank of Boston bills. The money was new,

stamped F. & C.—Fisher & Chapin. It paid taxes in Peoria, Marshall and Woodford counties. It was currently reported that Fisher paid sixty cents on the dollar in gold for money and had to redeem every dollar of it in gold that came back to the bank in Boston. That was good financiering for both parties, and a fair sample of early day business. Fisher always had a New Orleans boat come up every spring during the high water to take his pork to New Orleans. One spring, about 1843, or possibly a year or two later, David Heats, a merchant of Chillicothe, sent one hundred sacks of corn to St. Louis and sold it for money, getting about fifteen cents per bushel. Immediately on getting returns from the shipments he sent word all around that he would take grain in payment for boots, shoes, groceries and debts. That was the first shipment of grain that I ever heard of. A little later that same year Isaac Underhill, of Peoria, had Captain Moss, of Peoria, come up and take a load of his "rent" corn to St. Louis, where he received cash for it. After harvest he sent word to the farmers of La Salle Prairie that on a certain date he would have a boat at Rome if they wished to sell their corn. They all availed themselves of the opportunity, as that was the first chance they had had to sell grain for cash. There were two boats loaded with corn at Rome that fall. After that there was a market for grain at some price for cash.

My father made three trips to Chicago with wheat. On one of these trips the load brought forty cents per bushel. He brought back shoes, tea and a dollar's worth of coffee and sugar, which mother made to last until the middle of the next summer. I think this was in 1841. During the dry year—the year of the big prairie fire—the mill race at Senachwine dried up and no flour could be obtained. My mother grated corn on a tin pan punched full of holes and made corn bread and cakes for about two weeks until we could get a grist ground at Crown Creek mill, east of Chillicothe, about where the Santa Fe railroad is now located.

Two of my mother's brothers, Elijah and Norman Hyde, came to Peoria about 1823 or 1824. Norman was county surveyor, postmaster and county judge when Chicago was in Peoria county. I have in my possession his text-book and surveying instruments. I have a chest of drawers and some dishes that belonged to my grandmother at the time of her marriage in 1790. In the line of ancient documents I have a history of Greece, printed in 1699, and a copy of a political discussion, published in 1671.

A HOUSE WITH MANY HISTORIES

BY M. P. SIMS, LAWN RIDGE, ILLINOIS

The house now (1904) being torn down on the southeast corner of this place is one with many thrilling historical events. It was built in the '40s, the first house in Lawn Ridge, by Deacon, or Nathaniel Smith. The frame was of large square-hewn timbers, some pieces eight by ten, mortised and braced and cross braced so it might be sure and stand the howling winds from the northwest. The other lumber was hauled from Chicago with ox teams, taking up a load of wheat and bringing back lumber, the round trip taking about a week.

This house in the early '50s was one of the many depots on the underground railroad. The next one on the south was Deacon Burge's of Farmington, and the next on the north was Owen Lovejoy's of Princeton. Many a time when the slaveholder, with sheriff and posse, backed up by the Tegeft slave law which allowed him to call on any one to assist him to run down his slaves, and if they refused, be liable to a fine, would be only a few hours behind his slaves as they passed the place. The old house standing there looked so solemn and innocent, that they never suspected that down in the cellar were three or four badly frightened men and women trying to escape to free Canada, and waiting for the excitement to go by and night to come so they could be transported on to Princeton.



MIRROR LAKE, BRADLEY PARK

After occupying this house a few years, Deacon Smith bought and built over on the west side of the road a similar one, where he lived a number of years. He was still depot master and fed the runaway slaves the same as before. He was a great character. He was not only a farmer, but a blacksmith, and a good one, too. He was an all around man. He could make a good speech and make it interesting on any subject. He took the lead in all advance movements, church and politics, established and maintained Sunday schools in all the country around. Later in life, he drifted to the west and finally returned to his old home in New York state, where he died. No doubt Deacon Smith had his faults but on the whole I believe him to have been a great and good man and one that helped to make this county what it is.

Deacon Smith sold this place in an early day to a man by the name of Job Brown, or "Joby" Brown, as he was called. He was more of an inventor than a farmer. There is no doubt but what Job Brown was the real inventor of the corn planter. It was in this house that he studied and thought out the great problem of planting corn by machinery. It was here by the door he first pulled his machine by hand, and then with one horse, and finally made a planter something similar to planters now in use, only dropping three rows, and instead of wheels had sled runners. The dropping part was the real invention. It is said the inventor seldom gets the profits; it was so in this case. It was in this house he signed away all his rights in the planter for the price of a horse, and another person became rich from the manufacture of the corn planter.

Brown was also the inventor of a seed sower, and a scalding tub, that could be moved from one farm to another, in which hogs could be cleaned much faster than in the old way. This was in the days when farmers dressed their hogs at home for market and this machine could easily run out seventy or eighty a day. He was a very odd and eccentric man but known in his day all over the land as an honest, good man.

After a time Brown, too, sold out and moved away. Some twenty years ago there came a man by the name of Scoon who lived in the house. He had only one arm. He made and sold what he called Peoria bitters, made of several kinds of drugs, a little whiskey and lots of water; but it would make you drunk, and that was enough. He did a thriving business for a while, sold it in pint bottles, one dollar a bottle. The business increased, so he rented a small building on the east road, within a few rods of the Cornell house. He fixed it up with shelves and counter and a big lamp in the center of the room and on the opening night set the bitters up to the boys, went home late and to bed, and, I suppose, fell into a sound sleep. It was one of those calm, still nights and not a breath of air stirring, when at midnight, or a little later, there was a terrible explosion which was heard for miles. The next morning when Scoon came down after breakfast, he found his shop and bitters blown to flinders; so that ended Scoon and his bitters. But who put the jug of powder and laid the fuse under the house will never be known. Many detectives came and lay around from Peoria but went back without solving the mystery.

A LEGEND OF HALLOCK

BY E. C. SILLIMAN

About 1820 Lewis Hallock came to Peoria county. He had been a trapper and fur trader among the Indians of Wisconsin and the northwest. Soon after coming to the county he located on the land at the mouth of Hallock hollow in Hallock township. He was a Quaker and was opposed to war and bloodshed, his life among the Indians and his kindness and truthfulness to them winning for him great influence with them.

In 1825, Namaqua, an Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, killed a Frenchman in a drunken brawl. He was arrested, and there being no place of confinement nearer than the Springfield jail, Hallock furnished bail. No one ever sup-

posed that the Indian would appear, but Hallock knew he would and on the first day of the term of court Namaqua was on hand. He was tried and sentenced to death at the November term of court that year, but through the influence of Hallock and others, who believed the sentence was unjust, his case was taken to the supreme court, where it was reversed and remanded for a new trial. The trial was put off from time to time, Hallock always appearing with his prisoner. He remained a lifelong friend of Hallock.

In 1831 the winter was very severe, a big snow falling early, some three feet deep and drifting badly, and later was covered with a thick crust. A party of Indians on a hunting trip were caught in what was later called Gimblet hollow, west of Sparland. Hallock, knowing of their peril, went to their assistance, piloting them down the hollow to the river, then on the ice to Senachwine creek and up the creek to Northampton, along the bluff to his place, where he had a pen of corn and his cabin, which he shared with them. He and the braves took turns at breaking the road through the snow, the women and ponies following. It took three days to make the trip. The deer could not escape and Hallock had the Indians secure enough venison to last until spring.

When the Black Hawk war was first inaugurated, Hallock knew the peril of the whites, and having made many trips to the lead mines near Galena, he had many acquaintances between that place and Dixon, whom he determined to warn. Taking his rifle he started and as the dusk of the evening approached, he arrived on a hill overlooking the Pottawatomie camp near "Indiantown" now called Tiskilwa.

The young braves were holding a war dance and working themselves up to a fighting mood. Hallock knew all the war whoops of the different tribes. The Iroquois being their worst and most feared enemy, he gave their war cry and rushed down the hill through the brush, landing at the chief's tent, who not being fooled, sat quietly smoking, while all the "braves" ran for cover. Upon seeing a lone white man they came out, brandishing their tomahawks and making warlike demonstrations. Hallock stood his rifle against a tree, lit his pipe and advised the old chief "to spank them papooses and send them to bed." A wave of the old chief's hand and all slunk away. Hallock then handed his pipe to the chief, who refused it. He then stepped back and said: "What! refuse to smoke the pipe of peace with the white man that never sheds blood, that protects the red man from the anger of the pale face and from starving when hungry? Who fed your tribe when the snow was deep? Hallock!" Slowly the chief arose, took the pipe, gave it the customary whiff and returned it, then he produced his sack of salt, took a pinch, and handed it to Hallock, who did the same. And all the tribe knew Hallock was a friend and not an enemy. After supper with the chief, he demanded safe conduct to the camp of Black Hawk. On the morrow two Indians accompanied him on ponies. Near Dixon on the edge of some heavy timber, they came in sight of a band of some five hundred Indians, who, on discovering a white man in charge of two Indians, sent a troop of about fifty Indians out to meet them. They came galloping down upon them in full war paint, demanding the pale face for sacrifice. A wave of the hand and announcement of safe conduct to Black Hawk from their chief, caused them to fall in behind in silence. Of Black Hawk he demanded a safe conduct to Galena, which was granted. Two Indians escorted him to a point where they told him he was beyond danger, and as he went along he gave the alarm and all white settlers, about thirty families, fled to the block houses for safety.

For some years the lead mines of Galena were the only place where settlers could get cash for their cattle or produce. Hallock often went there with cattle and sometimes came back on horseback by way of Dixon, but more frequently he came down the river to Rock Island, or a near point west. Sometimes he floated down in a canoe, and at other times came with a flat boat, loaded for St. Louis. From this point he would walk across the hundred miles home, always carrying his rifle and camping wherever night overtook him.

After the war in 1832, Black Hawk and his band located in Iowa near Des Moines, and they, too, often went to Galena to trade.

And now comes the tradition of Hallock. Many people called it "Hallock's dream." Some say it was a squaw after the death of Namaqua who showed the vision to him, but from my boyhood recollection, having heard the tale from many and from some to whom he had told it himself, I think Hallock's version was this: Some years after the Indians left, Hallock made one of his trips to Galena and there met Namaqua, the Indian he had stood by in trouble and who had never ceased to hold Hallock as his saviour. White men sometimes forget a favor, an Indian never! He told Hallock he was going down the river and across the country to his band and wanted him to accompany him in his canoe, which Hallock consented to do. They floated down the Mississippi and at sunset they landed, made their camp fire, ate their supper and smoked the pipe of friendship. Namaqua said, "Would you like to see where the 'white bullets' come from?" Hallock said he would.

In early days the Indians had many silver bullets which, until they learned their value to the pale face, they traded pound for pound, as they were hard and the Indians preferred the lead bullets. Namaqua said, "If my tribe knew I had shown a white man this they would kill me. Promise you will never tell of this until I am dead." Hallock promised and never revealed the story until after Namaqua's death several years afterward. He blindfolded Hallock, they got into the river, where he whirled the canoe around until it was impossible for Hallock to tell the direction. He then rowed about an hour and landed. They walked a short distance, waded what seemed to be a creek, went up an incline for some distance and then stopped. He could hear him remove some stones. He then told Hallock to crawl after him, which he did for a couple of rods. The Indian then removed the blindfold and lit a torch. They were standing in a passageway, which they followed a little distance and came into a cave, possibly 200 feet across and 20 to 50 feet high. On examining the walls he saw where a large amount of silver had been dug out of crevices, some pure silver, other places streaked with lead. Hallock was allowed to examine it and satisfy himself that it was silver and lead, but he was not allowed to carry any away, nor did the Indian take any. There seemed to have been large quantities removed and there was any amount of it in sight. Namaqua said none had been taken away for a long time. They returned as they came and before landing at their camp, the canoe was whirled until direction was lost. Hallock said they might have rowed several miles, or as many rods. They may have crossed a creek before going up to the cave, or they might have waded in the edge of the river a few feet. Indian strategy and shrewdness threw all chance of tracing the route to the winds.

Years afterward Hallock scanned and searched again and again for the silver cave, but in vain. His belief was that it was on the Iowa side of the river.

Many persons said it was a dream of Hallock's; others thought it was truth, as Hallock was always truthful. Inasmuch as the Indians did have silver bullets in early times and as but few places have been found where they could have procured them and those places far to the north, and as quite an amount of silver has been found in the lead mines of Galena, there is no good reason that the "silver cave" does not exist. I am inclined to believe that the gratitude of Namaqua in showing Hallock the cave was covered by the fact that his treachery to his own tribe was death and he made the find so secure that years must elapse after his death before even a vigorous and systematic search could discover his treachery to his tribe.

Hallock believed it. And the reader can follow the legend in the same mystery as have others in the years gone by. Do not lose sight of one fact, in your judgment. The red man never forgot a friend or a friendly act, even in time of war, when all the bloody passions of his race were called into play. I have penned this for the eye of many who have heard the tradition as it was handed

down through the years, often mutilated, and its truth destroyed. Such is one of the legends of Hallock township of eighty years ago.

HISTORIC OLD SCHOOLHOUSE

BY CALVIN STOWELL, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Lest the historic old brick schoolhouse, located upon Blue Ridge, in Hallock township, and the many things, mostly educationally and socially, which clustered around it in the pioneer days should be forgotten, we have been tempted, partly by our own feelings and partly by the solicitations of others, to attempt to write a little sketch of the early days of the community who built it. We have often felt that there were many things worthy of note that would be of abiding interest to the present and future generations connected with the history of this community, that so far as we can ascertain have never been made a matter of record, which, with the lapse of time, must pass into oblivion. While at this late day any record that we can write must be more or less defective for want of details, still we feel that we have been very fortunate in finding two living witnesses whose lives are practically contemporary with the first settlers of the little community of Blue Ridge, and they are the only ones living, so far as we can ascertain, who were old enough to furnish items from personal recollections as far back as 1837. We refer to James Will, now (1910) past eighty-five years of age, and his brother George, two years his junior, who were for many years our friends and neighbors in Illinois. It is through the courtesy of Mrs. Lura Will Johnson and George Will and daughter Hulda, who have furnished us with much of the memoranda in substance from which we write.

The earliest settlers on Blue Ridge were Leonard Ranstead, Zenus G. Bliss, E. C. Root, Lucas Root and Egbert Palmer. The exact time of their settling there is not known to us, but we think we are safe in saying not later than 1836. William B. Will, Elihu Stowell, Roswell Nurse and son Isich, and Ebenger Stowell came in 1836, the latter three making the trip from Chenango county, New York, on foot. After looking over the country and locating land they made the trip to the nearest land office at Quincy and made their entry; returning, they built a cabin. Leaving Isich in possession, the other two, Roswell Nurse and father, returned to New York state late in the fall by way of the lakes. Roswell Nurse with his family moved to Illinois the following spring. Our father did not move with his family until 1843. In 1837 Robert Wilson with his family moved to this little community from Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

In 1840 the little brick schoolhouse was built, the necessary funds being raised by subscription, which certainly meant almost a sacrifice offering in those early days of scarce and hard-earned dollars. Robert Wilson, a stone and brick mason by trade, assisted by his son George, did the mason work, while Zenus Bliss and Egbert Palmer looked after the wood work. While the house would hardly stand as a model for these more modern days, we doubt if a house was ever built which was more highly appreciated by the public or served a better purpose of general utility for all sorts of public gatherings. The first school taught in this house was by William Atwood, who received twelve dollars per month for his services. The school was thoroughly patronized for many miles around, starting with fifty scholars, which was soon increased to the fullest possible capacity of the house to accommodate. Everybody took in boarders, going upon the old time pioneer plan, as we suppose, of "come in, if you can get in."

It was while Robert Will was working upon the old Jubilee college building at Jubilee that he met the old pioneer preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, Father Cummins, whom he invited to come to Blue Ridge to preach. It was he who organized the Methodist church at the settlement in 1840, with John Furgerson and wife, Jacob Booth and wife and two daughters, and Maverick Pratt and wife as charter members—an organization that stands to this day. The following spring a revival was held, which increased the membership to forty. It

is said that some young men of a rowdyish turn of mind went out from Chillicothe with the avowed object of breaking up the meeting but with such men as John Furgeson, Jacob Booth and Maverick Pratt in the front rank, men with the courage of their convictions and the physical ability to defend them, the rowdy crowd reconsidered the matter and concluded that under these circumstances "discretion was the better part of valor," and as they rode away one of them called out "I name this place Blue Ridge," and Blue Ridge it has been called from that day to this.

PART TWO

CHAPTER XII

GEOLOGIC FORMATION AND GEOGRAPHY OF THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTY—MANY VALUABLE COAL VEINS—STONE OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE—GRAVEL—SAND—TIMBER—SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTIVITY—VEGETATION.

GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY

The contents of this article, showing the physical features of the county, are taken from the "Geological Survey of Illinois," and from articles prepared by William Gifford, of Radnor township, to be found among the collections of the Peoria Scientific Society:

"The cretaceous and tertiary periods are not represented in this or adjacent counties. They were probably lost by denudation, together with some of the upper coal veins, during the long and turbulent period.

"The four divisions of the quaternary are well defined. They rest directly on the upper carboniferous, a coal measure. The alluvial deposits are confined chiefly to the right bank of the Illinois river, forming a terrace of about twenty-four square miles, called La Salle prairie, one of the best corn producing sections of Illinois.

The great geological feature of Peoria county consists in its coal measures, which are coextensive with its borders. Only two veins (four and six) are worked to any extent. Coal from vein four is brought to the surface by horizontal tunnels at an expense of one cent per bushel, and half a cent in localities where it can be stripped. At no place in Illinois, or perhaps in the world, can coal be mined and brought to market so cheaply as in this county. It is now delivered to consumers in the city of Peoria for one dollar and fifty cents per ton. The thickness of this vein is from three feet, ten, to four feet, eight inches, and is generally covered with a ferruginous shale and concretions of bi-sulphuret of iron, richly stored with marine fossils, which are eagerly sought for by scientists. Its horizon is thirty-two feet above low water of the Illinois river.

Coal vein six is also worked with little labor, by horizontal tunnels. It is sixty-two feet above coal vein four, and is a good blacksmith coal, makes a hard vitreous coke, and is exclusively used in Peoria and contiguous cities for making gas. It contains but little pyrite, and in most localities has a good limestone covering. One distinctive mark of this vein is a clay seam, or parting, from one to two inches thick, dividing the coal horizontally into two equal sections. The fossils overlaying this vein are well preserved and the species numerous. Among the most common are *nyalena angulata*, *pleurotomania carbonana*, *solenomia radiata*, and *productus pratteninus*.

"Coal vein five has no reliable outcrop in this county, but its horizon is well defined in the towns of Limestone, Jubilee, and Kickapoo by its characteristic fossils—*fusalina ventriccosa*, *hempunites crasa*, *chonetes messeloba*, etc. The horizon of this vein has furnished a number of fossil coal plants, which have been figured and described by Leo Lesquereux, and published by the state of Pennsylvania.

"Coal veins seven, eight and nine are the only other veins represented in this county above the Illinois river, and they are too thin for mining and not easily stripped.

"The horizon of coal vein nine in this county has given to paleontologists the most perfect coal-measure fossil found in this state, if not in the world. Coal vein three lies one hundred and thirty-three feet below four, consequently about one hundred and twenty feet below the Illinois river. It is about three feet thick, and is considered a good coal. It is not worked in this county. One hundred and twelve feet below three, a coal vein was reached in Voris' boring—opposite Peoria—three feet thick, which is considered coal vein one of the Illinois field, and the base of the coal measure resting on the conglomerate, twenty feet above the St. Louis limestone. Coal vein two has not been explored in Peoria county, but crops out on Spoon river in the southwest part of Fulton county.

"Sandstone of good quality may be obtained from the beds overlying coal No. 4, which at some points on the Kickapoo, is fully twenty feet in thickness and it outcrops at many points under very favorable conditions for quarrying. The rock is a brown micaceous, and partly ferruginous sandstone, in massive beds, some of which are two feet or more in thickness. It presents a bold escarpment at many points where it outcrops, indicating a capacity for withstanding well the ordinary influences of the atmosphere. The ferruginous layers harden very much on exposure, and would form the best material for bridge abutments, and for all other purposes where a rock was required to withstand well the influences of frost and moisture.

"On Aiken's and Griswold's land, on the south side of the Kickapoo, on section 24 (Limestone township) this sandstone has been somewhat extensively quarried, and the bed presents a perpendicular face of solid sandstone fully twenty feet in thickness. It is rather soft when freshly quarried and can be easily dressed, and splits freely into blocks suitable for building and for foundation walls. These quarries are located just above the level of the railroad grade, and very conveniently situated for the transportation of the stone by railroad to the city of Peoria, or wherever else it might be in demand.

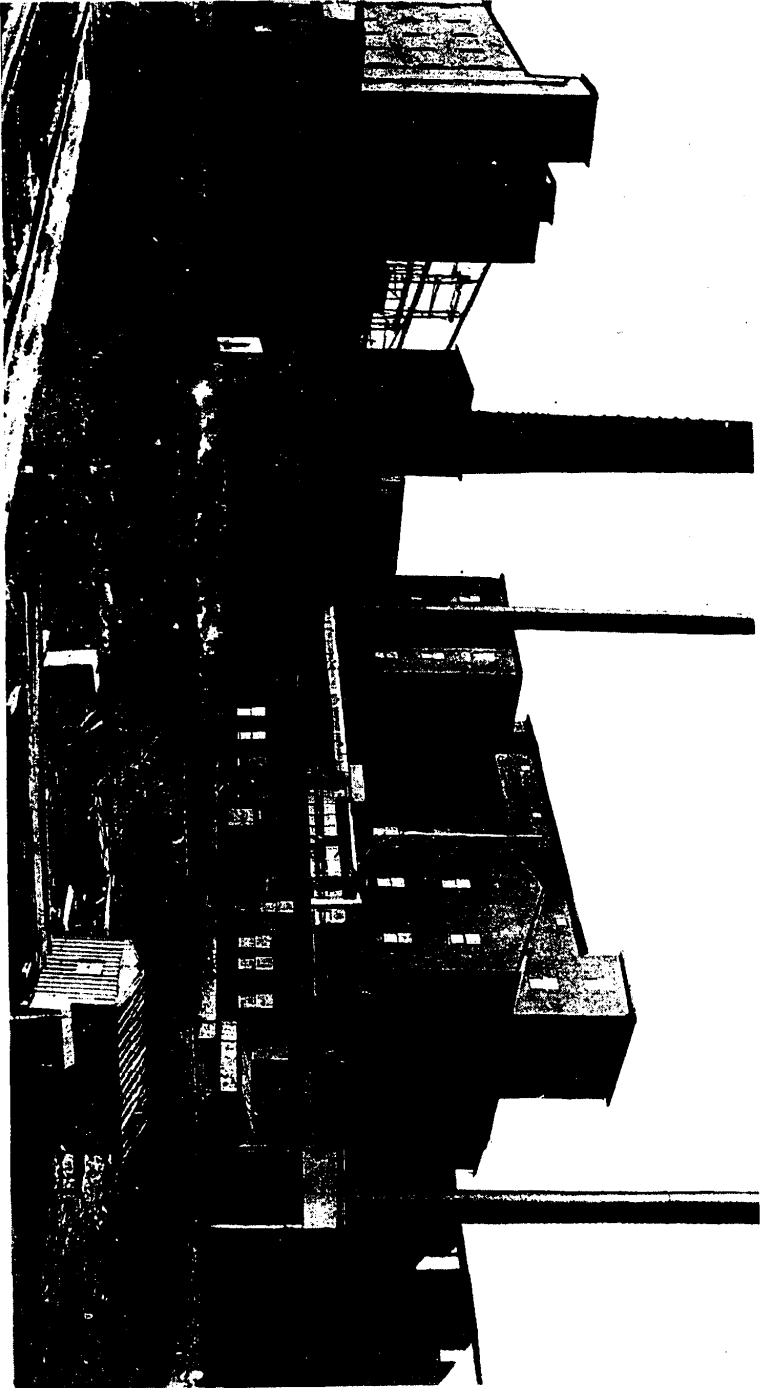
"At Lonsdale's quarries, on section 14, town 8 north, range 7 east, the lower part of the limestone affords a durable building stone, though the layers are not usually more than from four to six inches thick. This rock is in common use in this part of the county for foundation walls, and there are several small buildings in this neighborhood constructed of this material. That portion of the beds which affords a building stone is from four to six feet in thickness.

At Chase's quarries, three miles northeast of Princeville, the limestone is nearly twenty feet in thickness, and though for the most part thin-bedded, yet the greater portion of it can be used for foundation walls, flagging, etc., and is the only building stone available in that portion of the county. The thickest layers are at the bottom of the bed here, as well as at Lonsdale's, but the middle and upper portion is more evenly bedded at this point, and may be quarried in thin, even slabs of large size.

"The limestone coal over No. 6 may answer for rough foundation walls where it can be protected from the atmosphere, but is generally too argillaceous to make good building stone.

"Concretionary bands of iron ore occur in the shales overlying coals No. 4 and 7, but not in sufficient quantity to be of any economical importance. In the south part of the county, concretions of iron and clay, the former mostly in the form of the bi-sulphuret, are quite abundant in the roof shales of No. 4 coal. Some of these concretions are two feet or more in diameter.

"No beds of fire or potter's clay were found in this county in connection with the coal seams that appear to be sufficiently free from foreign matters to be of much value, but excellent brick clays are abundant, the sub-soil clays over a large portion of the uplands throughout the county being used for this purpose, and furnishing an abundant supply of brick of good quality at a moderate



GREAT WESTERN DISTILLERY—THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

cost. The best beds of fire and potter's clay known at the present time in this state are associated with coal No. 1, of our general section of the Illinois valley coals, and, should a shaft be sunk to that horizon in this county, good clays may probably be found here and mined successfully in connection with these lower coals.

"The modified drift deposits, forming the terrace upon which the city of Peoria is mainly built, will furnish an inexhaustible supply of sand of various qualities adapted to the varied economical uses to which this material is applicable, and it will also afford an excellent molder's sand, in quantities sufficient for the supply for all the adjacent region.

"An inexhaustible supply of clean gravel may be obtained from the gravel beds forming the bluffs at Peoria, and along the north side of the Kickapoo for a distance of eight or ten miles above the outlet of that stream. All the railroads in the state might obtain here an ample supply of ballast for their road beds, without greatly diminishing the amount of this material to be found in this county.

"There is an ample supply of timber in this county, the proportion of timber and prairie land being originally about the same. The timbered land is mostly confined to the ridges and valleys of the streams, though occasionally fine groves are met with on the level land adjacent to the prairie. The growth on the upland is mostly black and white oak, pignut and shell-bark hickory, elm, linden, wild cherry, honey locust, wild plum and crabapple, while on the bottom lands and the slopes of the hills, we find white and sugar maple, black and white walnut, pecan, cottonwood, sycamore, ash, red birch, coffeenut, hackberry, mockernut, hickory, post-Spanish and swamp-white-oak, red-bud, dogwood, persimmon, mulberry, serviceberry, buckthorn and three or four varieties of willow and box elder.

"As an agricultural region this county ranks among the best in this part of the state. The western and northern portions of the county are mostly prairie, and generally level or gently rolling. The soil is a dark, chocolate colored loam, rich in organic matters, and producing abundant crops annually of corn, wheat, rye, oats and barley, and, with judicious cultivation, this kind of soil will retain its fertility for an indefinite period of years without the application of artificial stimulants. On the more broken lands adjacent to the streams, the soil is of a lighter color, but when it is predicated upon the marly beds of the loess, it is still productive, and scarcely inferior to the best prairie soils. Where the soil overlies the yellow driftclays, the timber is mostly white-oak and hickory; the soil is thin and would be greatly improved by the annual liberal application of manure. These lands, however, produce fine crops of wheat and oats, and are excellent for fruit orchards and vineyards. The soil on the terrace and bottom lands is a sandy loam, and generally very productive."

VEGETATION OF PEORIA AND VICINITY

Though the city of Peoria is centrally located in one of the prairie states of the Upper Mississippi valley, its immediate surroundings present a diversity of surface that would hardly be looked for from its geographical location. The city is situated on the west bank of the Illinois river, the main part on a plateau beginning at the river and gently sloping upwards, until terminating a mile or more back in a chain of prominent and picturesque bluffs, that completely encircle it, in a natural amphitheater.

This chain terminates above the city, in a commanding eminence, rising almost abruptly from the river, known as Prospect Heights, and affording a panoramic view of the beautiful Illinois valley for miles.

The river at this point known as the "Narrows," spreads out into a placid sheet of water termed Peoria Lake, so shallow on the east side, as to afford a most congenial home to a rich aquatic flora. The east bank of the river is very

low, subject to overflow and still heavily wooded, running back to a chain of bluffs similar to those on the Peoria side. From these bluffs numerous springs gush forth, and making their way towards the river, form cold bogs affording a home to a peculiarly characteristic flora, that would be sought for farther north. The bluffs on both sides are frequently intersected by deep rocky defiles, the sides of which under the influence of moisture and shade, support a luxuriant vegetation. The splendor of the prairies, owing to the march of civilization, has almost disappeared, and the prairie flora, is now, nearly confined to the right of way of the railroads, or the gravelly and sandy bluffs, when it has crept up from the original prairie, and secured a foothold it is likely to maintain, as these bluffs are not susceptible to cultivation. The flora of the vicinity of Peoria is a rich and varied one. About 900 native trees and plants grow in the immediate vicinity of the city, and fully a hundred introduced plants have found a congenial home of adoption. It has drawn outlying types from all points of the compass, who foregather here in a harmonious whole.

The cold bogs and springs in the river bottom, furnish perfect conditions for certain species of northern origin, which find their southern limit here.

Two beautiful dwarf willows (*Salix candida* and *myrtilloides*) grow in these bogs and upon Dr. Brendel, our first and foremost botanist, sending specimens to Dr. Bebb a famous authority on willows, he commented thus on the find: "Widely distributed in sub-arctic regions, extending southward along the Pacific coast to Oregon, and on the Atlantic side to New Jersey. Its occurrence so far south in the Mississippi valley as found by Dr. Brendel, taken in connection with the equally unexpected finding of *S. candida*, indicate an exceptionally cold spot for the latitude." Most of the woodland flora of the east is at home here.

Many of the characteristic plants of the great plains west of the Mississippi, have pushed their way eastward to Peoria. Many of our strictly prairied plants do not pass our state borders into Indiana and Ohio.

From the sunny southland, numerous species have crept up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to this favored locality of ours. Here the pecan tree finds its northern limit in the alluvial river bottom, growing in vigor and producing its delicious nuts.

The same may be said of the persimmon whose astringent fruit becomes so palatable after the advent of frost. Peoria and vicinity must have been a heavily wooded country on the advent of the whites, as after nearly a hundred years of cutting and clearing it still presents a varied and interesting tree growth.

The river bottom is still well covered with forest and every knoll and bluff are clothed more or less.

In its tree growth Peoria is specially favored.

Of course from its location we would not look for cone bearing evergreen trees and have only one representative, the common Juniper occurring in starved looking specimens on the brow of rocky bluffs. But the deciduous tree growth is rich in species. In the alluvial river bottom lands, the timber is mainly Sycamore, Soft Maple, White Elm, Slippery Elm, Black Walnut, Butternut, Swamp Hickory, five species of Ash, Cottonwood, Hackberry and scattering specimens of Swamp White Oak, Pecan, Coffee Bean, Honey Locust, Mulberry, Box Elder, Ohio Buckeye, PawPaw and Persimmon.

The first three sometimes attain a very large size, specimens five feet in diameter not being uncommon.

On the bluffs and uplands the forest growth is materially different being represented by the Basswood, Wild Cherry, Sugar Maple, Shell Bark Hickory, Pignut, Aspen White, Chestnut, Scarlet, Red, Bur and Laurel Oaks.

Not desiring to go into extreme detail, we will mention some of the most obvious and characteristic features of our flora. Our first harbinger of spring is the beautiful little *Trillium nivale*, that in favorable seasons puts forth its white waxy flower the last week in March, often in the proximity of some lingering snow bank.

It is soon followed by the Liverwort, so common on wooded slopes, Dutchmans Breeches and Blood Root.

A little later the woods are gay with the exquisite Blue Bells and a Phlox with lavender bloom called Sweet William.

Among the leafless woods the Service Berry and Wild Plum are conspicuous in their snowy dress, while the Red Bud gives the brooks the appearance of purple ribbons in the landscape. Turning to the prairie we meet with the Carolina Anemone with its pretty star like blue and white flowers. In company with it are the yellow flowered Puccoons, Pink Sorral and the almost extinct *Troximon crespdatum* with its showy dandelion like head.

The open bogs are golden with the Marsh Marigold, and the ill smelling Skunk Cabbage pushes its flowers through the oozy mud. With the advent of May, nature dons her brightest garb. The trees are putting forth their foliage and the landscape, so bare but a few weeks before, is gay with a varied flora. The Haws, Crab Apple, Sassafras, Viburnum and Bladder Nut are bursting into bloom. Of interesting plants we would mention the rare *Phlox bifida*. It clothes the precipitous sides of Rocky Glen and, with its pretty star like flowers varying through every shade of pink, white and lavender presents a beautiful sight when in full bloom. Growing with it is *Viola pedata* with two of the petals as velvety as a pansy and known locally as "Rocky Glen Pansy."

On the prairie grows a Baptisia, with its ample raceme of showy pea shaped cream colored flowers.

As June approaches our Sedges and Grasses are a marked feature of our flora. While inconspicuous individually, their abundance and variety challenge notice.

We have seventy-eight species of Sedges and eighty-one Grasses native to our flora. One of our representative prairie plants comes into bloom as the Purple Cone Flower.

The large head with its pendulous purple rays makes it a showy plant. On sandy barrens, we meet with *Chrysopsis villosa*, bearing a profusion of golden yellow heads up till frost. In rich shady woods can be found the dainty Yellow Lady Slipper while a little later its sister the rare and beautiful Royal Lady Slipper appears in the cold springy bogs of the river bottom.

The woodsnare adorned with clinging vines—several species of grapes, Bitter Sweet, Yellow Honeysuckle, Moonseed and Woodbine. July with its intense heat forces a luxuriant vegetation. About the first weeks of the month our Climbing Rose (*Rose setigera*) puts forth its flowers. It grows in large clumps, its long flexible branches clambering rather than climbing over other shrubs and when loaded down with bloom is a glorious sight lighting up the dense shades of the river bottom where it delights to grow. In the cold rills and bogs of the river bottom, one of our most beautiful plants, Queen-of-the-Prairie (*Spiraea lobata*) finds a congenial home.

Its masses of peach colored blossoms are so delicately beautiful and apparently so out of place in its uninviting surroundings, that no matter how often one meets with it in a ramble, each succeeding plant brings out a fresh exclamation of delight. On sand hills *Callirhoe triangulata* occurs and all through July produces its brilliant blossoms of purple. In following up the rocky defiles of the bluffs our attention is directed to *Hydrangea arboresceus* with its showing radiant flowers.

Occasionally specimens are seen with the flowers all radiant like the garden species. High up the rocky sides, the Goats Beard (*Spiraea arincies*) is conspicuous by its ample feathery panicles of staminate flowers.

The shallows on the east side of the river nourish a rich aquatic flora. Acres upon acres are covered with the pads of our Water Lily (*Castalia tuberosa*).

The lovely flowers are very large, with a manifest perfume, though usually described as odorless, and find a ready sale on the streets of our city.

In company with it but not so common, is *Nelumbrium luteum*, with its immense leaves and cream colored flowers borne on stalks a foot or two above the water,

differing thus from the preceding which spreads its flowers on the surface of the water. Intermingled with these plants are the Sweet Flag, Iris, Arrow Head, Pickerel Weed, Common Reed, Wild Celery and Wild Rice. The last two are special dainties with the water fowl. In August the great order Compositæ becomes predominant.

The intense heat forces the Silphiuns, Sunflowers, Tickseeds, Cone-flowers, Hawkweeds, etc., in a continual procession ending with the Asters and Goldenrod in more variety than I know of in any other local flora. By the latter part of the summer the rich soil of the alluvial bottom has produced a rank and luxuriant vegetation that taxes one's efforts to push a way through. Near to the river bank *Hibiscus militaris* grows in abundance. Its peculiar halberd shaped leaves and its showy flowers of flesh pink with purple throat render it a striking plant.

The Cardinal flower with its spike of intensely red flowers makes a very vivid bit of coloring in the somber shade of the bottom. With it grows its near relative the Blue Lobelia. In the upland woods grows *Gerardia grandiflora*, bearing a profusion of showy lemon yellow flowers.

In this summary of our flora we have touched upon, only, the most characteristic features of our vegetation but one who undertakes the careful study of our flora will find that this vicinity will afford him unbounded material and a constant source of delight.

Many of our native trees, shrubs and flowers have been brought under cultivation for ornament.

As to trees might be mentioned the White Elm, as the leader of them all as a shade tree. It is towering in height, with a graceful spread of branch, vigorous, long lived and in our climate becomes the equal of the "lordly elms of New England." On account of its height and spread, it should stand in the open for best results.

The Sugar Maple while slow growing is most desirable on account of its compact crown and the luxuriance of its beautiful foliage. Magnificent examples of this tree can be seen across the river on the Spring Bay road. Its near ally, the Silver Maple, is frequently planted. Though of quicker growth than the preceding it is not as desirable on account of its softer wood and brittle branches which suffer severely in heavy windstorms.

One of our commonest shadetrees to-day is the so-called Carolina Poplar. It will surprise most people to know that this euphonious name is simply a disguise of the well known Cottonwood so frequent along watercourses.

The male tree only is planted, as the cotton from the female tree creates such a litter as to make it undesirable.

The chief thing in its favor is its very rapid growth.

The Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*) is a desirable shade tree. Its low and wide spreading branches are covered with a foliage, fully as beautiful and almost as dense as the Sugar Maple. Beautiful examples can be seen near the workhouse and at the turn of High street.

The Catalpa native from southern Illinois, southward is often planted. Its quick growth, ample heart shaped leaves and showy flowers make it a favorite. It has only one drawback—it is the last tree to unfold its leaves in the spring and the first to shed them in autumn. All the evergreens do well in this vicinity though not planted near as much as formerly.

From a cultural standpoint all the grains and fruits of the Temperate Zone find congenial conditions here.

Some complain the apple does not seem to flourish as in the past, but this is due more to the ravages of insect pests, that go hand in hand with civilization, rather than changes in climatic conditions. Give our orchards the same attention they would receive in Oregon, and there would not be as much talk about the decadence of Illinois as an apple country. Viewing our vegetation in its every phase, only emphasizes the conclusion, that few localities are so generously favored as ours.

CHAPTER XIII

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF PEORIA COUNTY—DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING TITLE TO COUNTY SEAT—PRESIDENT JOHN QUINCY ADAMS LENDS HIS ASSISTANCE—WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, SON OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ATTORNEY FOR THE COUNTY—CLAIMS TO LAND OF JOHN HAMLIN AND OTHERS ADJUSTED.

The territory of Indiana was divided February 3, 1809, and the new territory of Illinois organized. The counties of St. Clair and Randolph, which had been formed at the time of the division of the Northwestern Territory in 1800, were continued, their boundaries being designated and described as follows: "The county of Randolph shall include all that part of Illinois territory lying south of the line dividing the counties of Randolph and St. Clair as it existed under the government of the territory of Indiana on the last day of February, 1809, and the county of St. Clair shall include all that part of the territory which lies north of said line."

The following officers were appointed for the county of St. Clair: John Hays, sheriff; William Arundale, formerly of Peoria, recorder; John Hay, clerk of the court of common pleas, or county clerk; Enoch Moore, coroner; John Messenger, surveyor. Among the justices of the peace appointed were Antoine Des Champs, who lived at Peoria, and Nicholas Boilvin. The latter resided at Prairie du Chien. He was the father of Nicholas and William C. Boilvin, who became quite prominent in Peoria business circles.

Eventually, St. Clair county was divided into other counties. In 1812, Madison was organized, within the limits of which was Peoria and so remained until 1821, when it became part and parcel of the newly created county of Pike. Many conveyances of land in Peoria had been recorded in Madison county, at Edwardsville, which have been transcribed and now are included in the records of this county.

Pike county was organized in 1821 and for two years thereafter Peoria county was embraced within its boundaries and all records of conveyances of land were kept at its county seat. During this period the following persons were at the head of affairs of Pike county: Abram Buck, probate judge, from February 12, 1821, to June 11, 1821, when he resigned and was succeeded by Nicholas Hanson, who also resigned and was followed in the office February 15, 1823, by William Ross; April 2, 1821, Leonard Ross, John Shaw and William Ward were elected county commissioners, Bigelow C. Fenton, sheriff, and Daniel Whipple, coroner. At an election held August 5, 1822, James M. Seeley, David Dulton and Ossian M. Ross were elected county commissioners, Leonard Ross, sheriff, and Daniel Whipple, coroner. During this period Abner Eads, John Shaw, Daniel Whipple, William Ross, Henry Tupper, Leonard Ross and William Ward were appointed justices of the peace for Pike county. For the same office Ebenezer Smith and Stephen Dewey were commissioned on May 26, 1821, Ossian M. Ross, November 29, 1821; John Bolter, August 29, 1821; Charles B. Rouse, January 22, 1822; Amos Barcroft, May 22, 1822.

Sangamon county was organized at the same session of the legislature as Pike and on January 28, 1823, the county of Fulton was formed, the boundaries of which were described as follows: "Beginning at the point where the fourth

principal meridian intersects the Illinois river, thence up the middle of said river to where the line between ranges five and six east strikes the said river, thence north with said line between ranges five and six to the township line between townships 9 and 10 north, thence west with said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence south with said line to the place of beginning." It will be observed that within these boundaries the townships of Trivoli and Elmwood were embraced.

On the second Monday of April, 1823, an election was held and Joseph Moffatt, David W. Barnes and Thomas R. Corell were chosen as county commissioners, Abner Eads, sheriff, and William Clark, coroner. Later, on August 2, 1824, James Gardner, James Barnes and David W. Barnes were elected county commissioners, Ossian M. Ross, sheriff, and Joseph Moffatt, coroner, all of whom were in office until after the organization of Peoria county. At this point it is worthy of note that in the list of officials, both for Pike and Fulton counties, Peoria county was well represented.

Abner Eads, who was elected the first sheriff for Fulton county, was a Peorian, and his chief opponent for the office was Ossian Ross, who had only been defeated in his ambition by one vote. Ross contested the election of Eads, setting up as his grounds of complaint that some of Eads supporters lived on the east side of the river and, consequently, were not residents of Fulton county and, further, it was contended that Eads was illiterate and could not write, therefore, incompetent to fulfill the duties of the office. The case was tried before Judge Reynolds, a brother of Governor John Reynolds, in a log cabin at Fort Clark, which served as an office for 'Squire John Hamlin, and Eads was declared elected and qualified to the office of sheriff.

The counties of Schuyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Henry, Putnam and Knox were formed by an act of legislature, January 13, 1825, and on the same day and with the passage of the act herein mentioned, Peoria county was created, under the provision of an act entitled, "An Act to form a new county out of the country in the vicinity of Fort Clark," which provides as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning where the line between towns 11 and 12 north intersects the Illinois river; thence west with said line to the line between ranges 4 and 5 east; thence south with said line to the line between towns 7 and 8; thence east to the line between ranges 5 and 6; thence south to the middle of the main channel of the Illinois river; thence up said middle of the main channel to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county to be called Peoria."

Section 2 provided "That all that tract of country north of town 20, and west of the third principal meridian, formerly part of Sangamon county, be, and is hereby attached to said county of Peoria, for county purposes. Provided, however, The citizens of the attached part of said county are not to be taxed for the erection of public buildings, or for the purchase of the quarter section hereinafter mentioned.

"Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the county seat of said county of Peoria shall be established on the northeast quarter of section 9, town 8 north, range 8 east, and that the county commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase said quarter section of land of the United States as provided for by the law of congress.

"Section 4. Be it further enacted, That on the first day of March next (1825), an election shall be held at the house of William Eads, at which time there shall be elected one sheriff, one coroner and three county commissioners for said county, which election shall, in all respects, be conducted agreeably to the provisions of the law now in force regulating elections. Provided, That the qualified voters present may select from among their number three competent electors to act as judges of said election who shall appoint two qualified voters to act as clerks.

"Section 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of Sangamon county to give public notice in said Peoria county and the attached part, at least ten days previous to the election to be held on the first Monday in March next; and in case there should be no clerk, then the sheriff of said county shall give notice, as aforesaid, of the time and place of holding the election."

Section 6 provided, "That the county of Peoria should receive two hundred dollars out of the public treasury, as full compensation for their proportion of non-resident land tax, in the same way as the county of Pike might or could do under the act entitled An Act amending an act entitled an act providing for the valuation of lands and other property, and laying a tax thereon, approved February 15, 1821."

Section 7 provided, "That the said county of Peoria and the attached part of said county mentioned in section 2 (the portion detached from Sangamon—Ed.) should vote with the county of Sangamon for representative and senator to the general assembly."

Section 8 declared, "That all that tract of country north of said Peoria county, and of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to said county, for all county purposes. This did not include any of the newly formed counties of Knox, Henry, Warren or Mercer."

While Cook county and what is now the great and wonderful city of Chicago was embraced within the territory set off to Putnam county, yet for the next six years after the formation of Putnam, Cook county was attached to Peoria county for county purposes and all its county affairs were administered in Peoria.

Under the act creating the county of Peoria, provision was made for the election of officers and the first day of March, 1825, was designated as the time for holding said election. Another section of the act, however, required notice of the election to be given for the *first Monday* in March. This was a confusion of dates, and, as a result, the election did not take place until the 7th day of March, of the year mentioned, when Samuel Fulton was chosen for the office of sheriff; William Phillips, coroner; William Holland, Nathan Dillon and Joseph Smith, county commissioners.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT

The officers chosen by the electors of the county duly qualified, so that jurisdiction over public matters pertaining to the county vested in them and they at once took up the duties of their respective offices, and the next day after the election the commissioners' court was organized. Norman Hyde had been chosen clerk, at about the same time of the passage of the act creating the county. The following named persons were appointed and commissioned justices of the peace for the county at the time of its organization: Thomas Camlin, George Ash, John Phillips, Stephen French, Nathan Dillon, Isaac Perkins, Jacob Wilson, Joseph Moffatt, Austin Crocker, John Kinzie.

The first duty devolving upon the commissioners' court was the purchase of land for a county seat and the securing of title thereto. Congress had passed an act providing that new counties might locate their seats of government upon public land subject to preemption and purchase, upon the same terms as individuals, and in pursuance thereof, the general assembly had designated, in section three, a tract of government land, upon which the county seat should be established. However, when the commissioners endeavored to follow out the requirements of the law they met with unanticipated objections at the land office.

The contentions of the land office were that the quarter section chosen by the legislature was a fractional one and for that reason was not subject to entry. Another objection upon which much stress was laid was the existence of certain French claims. The third contention was that one James Latham, who set up an

equity in the land by reason of a private entry, had interposed a counter-claim to the land. And it was not until nine years later that the county came into its own.

A concise history of the struggle of Peoria county for a seat of government is well worth relating and to further that end no better means can be adopted than to present here the minutes of the commissioners' court and other documents relating to a subject, which is still one of interest to many now living.

The county commissioners held a special term of their court on April 16, 1825, at which time Nathan Dillon, one of the members, was authorized to make application at the land office, in Springfield, for the right of preemption of the northeast quarter of section 9, town 8 north, range 8 east, which was designated in the act creating the county as the site for the county seat, for the purpose of establishing thereon the county seat of Peoria county, under the provision made and enacted by congress. Pursuant to instructions, Commissioner Dillon made application to the register of the land office for leave to enter the said quarter section of land and was refused, the reason being advanced that the tract was not subject to entry. Thereupon, a memorial was addressed to the president of the United States in relation thereto, by the board of commissioners. This the president referred to the land office, and on November 23, 1825, the register at Springfield was instructed by the commissioner as follows:

"Gentlemen: A memorial from the Comrs. for the county of Peoria and other citizens thereof stating 'that application had been made to your office to enter the N. E. quarter of Sect. 9, 8 N., 8 E., for the Seat of Justice for said County, and that entry had been refused because said quarter section was a fractional one,' was addressed to the President & lately referred to this office by him, with instructions to admit the entry if the objection stated is the only one to its admission. If there are others you will report the facts in relation to the case to this office.

"I am, etc.,

"GEORGE GRAHAM."

It would appear by the foregoing that Peoria county had a friend at court and it was surmised at the time by those most interested that Hon. Daniel P. Cook, the only representative from Illinois then in congress, had used his good offices in her behalf. At any rate, the people were highly gratified by the prompt consideration of President Adams. This feeling is indicated by the fact that on the 6th day of March, 1826, the clerk of the county commissioners, acting under authority of that body, transmitted to John Quincy Adams, president of the United States, the thanks of the court for his prompt compliance with the prayer of their petition for leave to enter the fractional quarter section of land, on which to locate their county seat; the president by the same token, was informed that his intervention in behalf of Peoria county had not produced the desired result. On the 8th day of March, 1826, the following was made a matter of record:

"Ordered that John Dixon be and he is hereby authorized in behalf of this court to make application officially to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield for a written statement of the obstacles and objections (if any exist) which prevent the entry by the Commissioners of said County of the North East fractional quarter of Sec. 9, Township 8 North, Range 8 East of the fourth principal meridian, on which the Seat of Justice for Peoria County is located, pursuant to an act of Congress by Statute of this State. And as it is anticipated that some objections may arise on account of the exact quantity of land in said fractional quarter not being accurately known, he, the said John Dixon, is further authorized after procuring from the Land Officers aforesaid a statement of all the said objections, etc., to proceed to St. Louis and apply to the Surveyor General for a plat of the survey of the above mentioned quarter Section, and if no plat can be furnished without a re-survey, to contract with the Surveyor General for that purpose, at the expense of this county, for a speedy

completion of said survey, and request a plat thereof to be immediately made out, properly authenticated and forwarded to the said Register and Receiver.

"And the said John Dixon is further authorized, if no objections are made, to enter the said fraction in behalf of and for said county of Peoria."

At a special term of the commissioners' court, held May 2, 1826, this entry was made and forms a part of the history of the county: "Ordered, that John Dixon be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of Peoria county one hundred and eighty-four dollars 62½ cents, by him to be paid to the Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, in payment of the N. E. fractional qr. Sec. No. 9, Town 8 North, Range 8 East of the fourth principal (meridian), and that he be authorized to issue orders on the Treasurer to such persons as shall loan the county the above money, at any interest not exceeding 25 per cent per annum until paid." Tradition has it that when the money by loan was not forthcoming, a number of the loyal citizens made up the desired amount out of their own pockets and helped solve one of the county seat problems.

At the time of the organization of the county, James Latham, who had set up a counter-claim to the tract of land set off by the legislature as the site for the county seat, was in possession of a house on the land, and this, in a measure, was made use of as a basis for his contention. On the 12th day of July, 1826, the commissioners' court caused to be entered of record the following:

"Ordered that Isaac Perkins, William Woodson and Henry Thomas be summoned by the sheriff to be and appear at the next regular term of this court, on the first day of said term, to assess the damage, if any incurred, by James Latham, in consequence of being deprived of his claim to the land on which the county seat of Peoria is located, the improvement of which was purchased previous to the location of the said county seat." Soon after this entry Latham died, leaving to his heirs the prosecution of his claim.

At a regular term of the commissioners' court, held December 5, 1826, a change in the personnel of the court appears. The sitting members at this time were Nathan Dillon, William Holland and John Hamlin. Under their direction, at this term, an entry in the records was made as follows:

"That William S. Hamilton be authorized to act as counsel on behalf of this court for the purpose of obtaining the title to the land on which the county seat of Peoria county is located, with full power for said purpose, except that of commencing suit at law. Also that the clerk of this court inform said Hamilton that compensation will be allowed only in event of their obtaining said title." It is rather remarkable, but true, that the William S. Hamilton referred to, was a son of Alexander Hamilton, who figured so largely in the colonial and early history of the United States. William S. Hamilton was a brilliant lawyer and his name appears more than once in these pages.

On January 26, 1827, Commissioner Graham of the land office at Washington addressed the following letter to Colonel William McKee, surveyor general at St. Louis:

"Sir:—The act of congress passed on the 3d of March, 1823, confirming certain claims to lots in the village of Peoria, in the State of Illinois (the French claims—Ed.), declares that it shall be 'the duty of the Surveyor of Public Lands of the U. S. for that District to cause a survey to be made of the several lots, and to designate on a plat thereof, the lot confirmed and set apart to each claimant, and forward the same to the Secy. of the Treasury.' As the plat above required to be made has not been received, and a Mr. James Latham, having entered the N. E. fr. ¼ 9, 8 N. 8 E. of the 4th P. M. under a 'Vincennes pre-emption,' I will thank you to inform me if the survey of the village has been made, and if it has, to furnish me with a copy of the survey, exhibiting the connection between it & the adjacent public surveys. I am, etc.,

"GEO. GRAHAM.

"P. S.—It is presumed that the Reqr. at Edwardsville who acted as commr. for

the settlement of these claims furnished Gen. Rector with a copy of his report on the subject; if he did you can obtain a copy from the Reqr. Office at that place."

An election was held August 4, 1828, when a new commissioners' court was made up by the selection of George Sharp, Isaac Egman, and Francis Thomas who, in their official capacity, addressed a memorial to Elias Kent Kane and John McLean, senators from Illinois, and Joseph Duncan, the successor of Daniel P. Cook in congress, in which was set forth in detail the problem of the county seat title, and a request that they use their influence with the president, to induce him to permit the entry of the land to be made in the name of the county, and if that was not feasible, to put forth every effort to have passed by congress a special act to afford the relief desired.

On the 28th of January, 1830, Senator Kane received the following letter from Commissioner Graham of the land office at Washington:

"Sir:—I return the letter of Messrs. Hyde & Stillman enclosed in your letter of the 26th inst.

"Upon examination it appears that in 1825 the commissioners for the county of Peoria made application to the Land Officers at Springfield to enter the N. E. frac. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. 9 T. 8 R. 8 E. under the provisions of the act of the 26th of May, 1824, granting pre-emption to certain counties for their Seats of Justice (Land Laws, page 869) which, being refused by these officers on the ground of the tract being a fractional quarter section, they memorialized the President on the subject, and, under his instructions at that time, had they entered and paid for the land, there would have been no difficulty in the case, but they having failed to make such a payment, that tract was entered in November, 1826, by James Latham under a pre-emption certificate, granted by the Register at Vincennes under the 2d section of the act of the 11th of May, 1820 (Land Laws p. 778), and payment in full made to the Receiver and regularly entered in the returns of those officers to this office. The letter of the Register to this office that covered this entry by Latham also enclosed a protest against it by William S. Hamilton as attorney of the County Commissioners.

"In consequence of the belief entertained at this office that that fractional Section included the lots which had been confirmed to certain individuals at Peoria by the act of the 3d of March, 1823 (the French claims—Ed.), and that therefore it could not be legally granted to either the County Commissioners or Mr. Latham, the Register was informed in January, 1827, that this office, not being in possession of a survey of those confirmed lots, could not decide upon the rights of the respective parties until it was ascertained that there was no interference between those lots and that quarter section. A survey has not yet been forwarded to this office of the confirmed Peoria Claims, and until one is received the Case will have to be suspended."

On the next day Senator Kane addressed to Stephen Stillman, of Peoria, the following letter:

"Dear Sir:—I have delayed to (answer?) you until I could hear in answer to the application of your County Commissioners something satisfactory. I have waited, however, only to be informed of the embarrassments which surround the subject. I send all the papers received from the Comr. of Gen. Land Office, which gives as full a view of the matter as can be obtained. Present me respectfully to the Commissioners with the assurance that it will at all times give me pleasure to attend to their requests whether made in an official or individual character.

"With great respect, your obt. st.,

"E. K. KANE.

"S. STILLMAN, Esq."

On the 3d of March, 1830, the county commissioners' court made the following order:

"Ordered that Stephen Stillman be and he is hereby appointed a Special Agent on the part of the county of Peoria for the purpose of obtaining for the use of the county the right of soil to the North East fractional quarter of Section No. 9, in Town Eight North and Range Eight East—with full power to act for the county in the Name & in behalf of County Commissioners, and that he be particularly instructed & required to use his utmost exertions and all necessary means to procure if possible the title to said quarter Section, as it is considered of the utmost importance that it should be obtained immediately.

"The Commissioners on the part of the county do hereby agree to accept any part of said quarter Section (be the same more or less) that may remain after deducting that which is appropriated by the law of Congress for Peoria Claims in lieu of a full quarter allowed by law to each new county.

"The County Commissioners recommend that a special act of Congress be passed, granting to the county of Peoria the remaining part of the fractional quarter section after deducting the Peoria Claims, as aforesaid, let there be more or less."

On the 5th day of February, 1831, Elijah Hayward, Commissioner of the Land Office, addressed the following letter to Senator Kane:

"Sir:—In reply to your inquiry respecting the entry of the village of Peoria, I beg leave to refer you to the letters to you from this office of the 28th of January & 5th of May, 1830, and to state that as the Commissioners of the county of Peoria did not enter the fractional quarter, at the time they might have done so, under the instructions to the Land Officers, and as there now exist conflicting claims under different laws, to the same land, no entry of it by the County Commissioners will be authorized without special legislative provisions on the subject. With great respect, Sir."

On the 7th day of March, following, the county commissioners' court, which then consisted of John Hamlin, George Sharp and Stephen French, made the following order:

"Ordered that Abner Eads be and he is hereby authorized to make a tender of money to the Register & Receiver of the Land Office at Springfield, sufficient to purchase, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the fractional quarter section on which the County Seat is now located, being the N. E. of S. 9, T. 8 N. R. 8 E. in behalf and in the name of the County Commissioners of Peoria county, for the use of said county, and obtain from said Land Office a certificate of entry that a patent may be speedily obtained if possible. Said Eads is authorized to assure the Register & Receiver of the Land Office, that the Com. of Peoria county for said county are willing to accept that part of the fractional quarter section before named which may remain after deducting whatever portion may be set apart by the act of Congress granting Peoria Claims to the Old French settlers as surveyed by Wm. L. Hamilton in 1823. And said Eads is hereby authorized to call on the Treasurer for all specie or U. S. paper said Treasurer may have on hand and borrow the balance or a sufficient sum to purchase said fractional qr. Section."

And the years were still going into history with the matter unsettled. But no link in the chain has been left unrecorded, save that, on the 14th day of March, 1831, a letter was addressed to the register of the land office at Springfield, the author of which is in doubt. From the fact, however, that it sets forth the case of the county in detail, it is presumed that William S. Hamilton, who had been retained by the commissioners to take charge of the matter, prepared it.

On July 3, 1832 the record shows the following entry:

"Ordered that John Coyle and Aquilla Wren, two of the members of the court, receive two hundred dollars from the county treasurer for the purpose of

making a tender of the same in the land office in payment for the fraction of land upon which the town of Peoria is located.

"Ordered that the treasurer furnish the said Coyle & Wren with twenty-five dollars to bear their expenses on the foregoing order."

When the September (1832) term of the commissioners' court sat, its members were composed of John Coyle, Aquilla Wren and Edwin S. Jones, and it was ordered that the treasurer pay Aquilla Wren nine dollars and John Coyle four dollars and fifty cents, to reimburse them for money expended in visiting the land office at Quincy, where they tendered the money for the county seat land. It might here be mentioned that the land office at Quincy had been established after the last memorial of the commissioners had been sent to congress.

On the second day of the term the following entry was made:

"Ordered that John Coyle, one of the members of this Court, receive of the County Treasurer two hundred and twenty dollars and repair with the same to the Land Office at Quincy, to make payment for the fraction of land upon which the County Seat is located. If the necessary papers or returns have not been furnished by the Surveyor General in the case the said Coyle is directed to go to the Surveyor General's Office in order to procure the papers that may be wanted; he is also directed to keep a bill of his expenses."

At last congress, presumably through the efforts of the Illinois senators and congressmen, took a hand in the matter, and, on the second day of March, 1833, passed an act permitting the county of Peoria to enter the land assigned it by the Illinois legislature for county seat purposes. But this did not end the trouble, although it was the beginning of the end thereof. In so far as Peoria county and the national government were concerned the incident was closed and a patent for the land was issued.

John M. Moore, acting commissioner of the land office, on the 24th day of June, 1833, addressed the following letter to Isaac Waters, clerk of the county commissioners' court:

"Sir:—Your letter of the 5th ulto., has been received and I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter of this date to the Land Officers at Springfield, Ill., in relation to the entry of the fractional quarter Section in which Peoria is situated, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d of March last."

And on the same day the same officer addressed the following letter to the register and receiver of the land office at Springfield:

"Gentlemen:—Under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 2d of March last 'to authorize the County Comrs. of the County of Peoria in the State of Illinois to enter a fractional quarter section of land for a Seat of Justice and for other purposes,' you will permit those Commissioners to enter & pay for the fractional quarter Section mentioned in said act.

"The receipts, monthly returns and the certificate of purchase must all designate the entry as being made under this act, and the Certf. of Purchase must conform to the proviso to the 1st Section of the act by declaring that 'the said purchase shall not be so construed as to interfere with the claim or claims of any other person or persons to the said fractional quarter section,' and at the same time of making the entry the Commissioners should deposit with you for transmission a duly executed instrument of writing stating that in making such entry they expressly exclude therefrom any lands or lot, within the limits of the fractional quarter Section, belonging to or lawfully claimed by another person or persons."

The last chapter in the long struggle of the county to secure a perfect title to the land for its county seat ended when a compromise was effected with the heirs of James Latham, in settlement of their claim against the property. The first step in this direction led to the adjustment of the matter when, on the 28th day of May, 1834, an action of ejectment was commenced in the circuit court,

a "friendly" action nominally to recover two lots in the town of Peoria, but actually to settle the title to the whole tract of land. The case was decided by the court on an agreed (by the attorneys) state of facts and taken to the supreme court. However, the case was finally settled out of court as the following will show:

"Gentlemen:—I have this day been able to effect a compromise with the Lathams in the suit to recover our town. They have withdrawn their entry at the Land Office, given up their certificate of entry, and taken their money; and also withdrawn the suit now pending. I have given them my notes for seven hundred dollars as you will perceive by the receipts herewith enclosed. \$500 is to be paid to them in six mos. and the other two hundred in twelve. You will perceive the arrangement is much less than what I was limited at.

"As I have made myself responsible for the payment of the money, I wish the Court to pass orders in my favor for that amount and payable at the time these notes are due to enable me to meet the payment of the same. Say one order for \$500 to be paid on the 17th of May, 1835, and one of \$200 to be paid on the 17th of November, 1835; I was not able to get them to relinquish up the bond they held for the two lots. Richard & Philip Latham, who I saw would not take any responsibility on their part on account of the other heirs; if it should be thought expedient to give them anything for their claim to those two lots it can be done yet, but the grand obstacle in the way of improvement is now settled and people can now make investments with perfect safety; I saw all the papers at the Land Office canceled and given up. If Mr. Waters has not yet made out a transcript of the docket he need not do it."

This letter was accompanied by the following document signed by Stephen T. Logan, attorney for the Latham heirs:

"John Hamlin has this day executed to Richard Latham for the use of the heirs of James Latham his note for five hundred dollars payable in six months, also for one hundred dollars payable in twelve months, also at the request of said Lathams his note to S. T. Logan for one hundred dollars payable in twelve months, in all amounting to seven hundred dollars, on a compromise of a suit brought by said Latham Heirs against said Hamlin & as a compromise by which Lathams are to withdraw in the Land Office at Springfield their entry on the fractional quarter Section on which the Town of Peoria Stands."

On the 5th day of December, 1834, the county commissioners' court of Peoria county entered the following orders:

"Ordered that the Treasurer pay John Hamlin five hundred dollars on the 17th day of May, 1835, as compensation for a note for the said amount due at the said 17th May to the heirs of Judge Latham as a compromise of a law suit, etc."

"Ordered that the Treasurer pay John Hamlin two hundred dollars on the 17th day of November, A. D., 1835, as compensation a note given him to the heirs of Judge Latham completing the payment of the compromise on the law suit, etc."

"The \$700 of the two last orders is the price of the compromise with the said heirs of Judge Latham relinquishing their claim and withdrawing their entry at the Land Office for Peoria Town fraction."

CHAPTER XIV

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT—THE COUNTY SEAT IS NAMED PEORIA—GRAND AND PETIT JURY SELECTED—FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORTED—ELECTION PRECINCTS ESTABLISHED—COOK COUNTY A PART OF PEORIA COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION HELD IN CHICAGO—COUNTY COURT SUPERSEDES BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP SYSTEM IS ADOPTED—THE PROBATE COURT.

Owing to the importance of the county seat controversy, much space has been given that subject and the general proceedings of the commissioners' court ignored. But while that matter was taking its course and reaching a final adjustment the business affairs of the newly created bailiwick were in good hands and looked after in a business-like manner. The election for county officials had been held March 7, 1825, and on the next day the commissioners, Nathan Dillon, of Mackinaw Point, William Holland, of Peoria, and Joseph Smith, of Farm Creek, met at the house of Joseph Ogee, below the ferry landing, where the court was organized by its members taking the prescribed oath of office, and they at once proceeded to perform the duties for which they were elected. Their first act was to appoint, or rather acquiesce in the appointment of Norman Hyde as clerk. Then Aaron Hawley was selected by the court as county treasurer and the county seat was named Peoria. Another measure of importance transacted was the levying of a county tax of one-half of one per cent upon the taxable property of the county.

The next session called for the performance of an important function of the commissioners, that of selecting a grand and petit jury, as the first term of the circuit court would sit in the following June. The sheriff was ordered and performed his duty in summoning the following named persons to serve as grand jurors: William Eads, Abner Eads, Alva Moffatt, Elijah Hyde, Noah Beacham, Sr., William Wright, John Ridgeman, Robert Berrisford, Josiah Fulton, Thomas Gamblin, John Phillips, George Ish, David Matthews, Jacob Wilson, Elisha Fish, Isaac Perkins, Nathaniel Cromwell, Walter Dillon, William Davis, Alexander McNaughton, George Sharp, Austin Crocker, Augustus Langworthy, Allen Dougherty. The following were selected as petit jurors: Stephen French, Joseph Ogee, Abner Cooper, George Love, Joseph O'Brien, Elias P. Avery, Thomas Dillon, Jesse Dillon, Seth Wilson, John Klein, George Klein, Stephen Carle, James Walker. At the June session these names were added: Horace Crocker, Noah Beacham, Jr., Aquilla Moffatt, Henry Neely, William Smith, Charles Love, John Sharp, William Barker, John Cooper, David Hukey, Philip Latham. It was at this term of the commissioners' court that Norman Hyde, who had been elected probate judge, as stated heretofore, resigned his office as clerk, to take up the duties for which he first had been chosen. For services rendered as clerk and stationery furnished by him the treasurer was ordered to pay him \$12.50 and the court appointed John Dixon as his successor. At this same June session Rivers Cormack was appointed by the court to take the census of the county, but declined to qualify and at a subsequent term of the court John L. Bogardus was selected for the work desired. Being empowered to appoint justices of the peace, under confirmation of the governor, Stephen French, Nathan Dillon, John Phillips and Jacob Wilson were so selected immediately after the

organization of the county and during the same year John Kinzie, of Chicago, and John Dixon and John L. Bogardus, of Peoria, were appointed. During the July session of the court other recommendations were made to the governor for the appointment of justices, and Frederick A. Countryman, Elijah Hyde and Hiram M. Curry were appointed constables. For the same office Archibald Clyborne, of Chicago, was appointed. But, in 1827, the legislature passed an act making the offices of justice of the peace and constable elective, so that no further appointments to them were made by the commissioners' court.

At the December term the sheriff made his report, which is here given, as it is an index to the financial condition of the county for the first fractional year of its existence, and the attention of the reader is called to the fact that the "state paper" which is an important item mentioned was, at that time, worth about fifty cents on the dollar:

"Dr. To amount of taxes as returned by Assessor, including twenty dollars received from Clerk for tavern license....		\$339.15
Cr. By amount of bad debts.....	\$ 29.90	
By County orders and percentage on same.....	105.04	
By State paper	46.50	
By State paper, including interest thereon.....	21.60	
By \$33.45 in specie, being equal in State paper.....	66.90	
By State paper	19.21	\$289.15

At this term the county was divided into three election precincts. "The Chicago Precinct" to contain all that part of the county east of the mouth of the La Page river where it empties its waters into the Aux Plain; the elections to be held at the Agency House or "Cobweb Hall," and Abner (Alexander?) Wolcott, John Kinzie and J. B. Beaubien to be judges at all general and special elections.

"Peoria Precinct" to contain all that tract of country north and west of the Illinois river and (east of the river—Ed.) north of township twenty-four and west of the third principal meridian, the elections to be held at the clerk's office and Stephen French, Abner Eads and John Phillips to be judges.

"Mackinaw Precinct" to contain the residue of the county, the elections to be held at the house of Jesse Dillon, and Isaac Perkins, William Eads and Thomas Dillon to be judges. The Mackinaw precinct was the smallest, territorially, of the three, doubtless for the reason it had a greater population.

Another election precinct was added to the others at the March, 1826, session and designated as the "Fox River Precinct." It contained all that district of country north of Senachwine creek and the Dupage river, and it was ordered that the place for holding elections therein should be at the house of Jesse Walker, near the junction of the Illinois and Fox rivers, and that Aaron Hawley, Henry Allen and James Walker be the judges. Still another precinct was added, at the June session, known as the "Fever River Precinct," which comprised the counties of Warren and Mercer. The house of Dr. Garland was chosen as the place for holding elections. At this term Stephen French and Isaac Perkins were appointed overseers of the poor and John Hamlin and Archibald Allen "fence viewers," whatever that may have been.

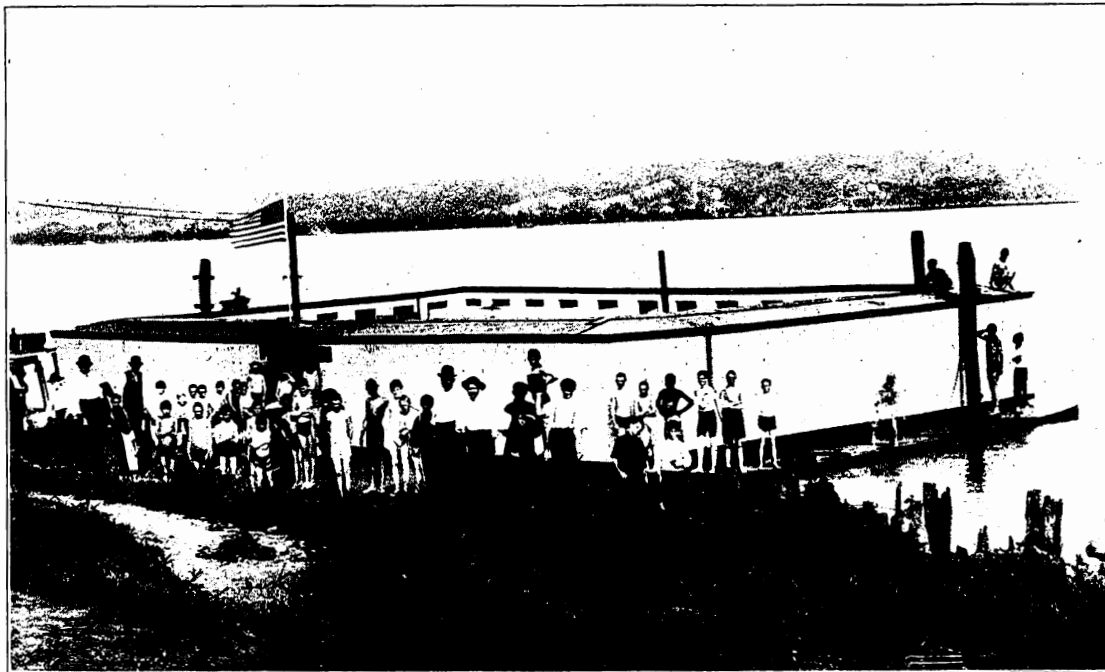
FIRST ELECTION HELD IN CHICAGO

At the September term of the commissioners' court, the following persons were ordered paid certain allowances:

To John Kinzie, John B. Beaubien, and B. Caldwell, judges, and Archibald Clyborne, clerk, each one dollar; and to John K. Clark, sixteen dollars, for returning polls of the election held at Chicago in the preceding month of August (1826), and to John Kinzie \$1.50 for a ballot box used at said election. This was the first election ever held in Chicago and a much more peaceful one than some others of later years.



PEORIA'S FIRST FISH MARKET



PEORIA'S FIRST PUBLIC BATH HOUSE—IDEA OF HON. THOMAS N. GORMAN

In the election of 1826, which took place in August, the candidates for county commissioners were Nathan Dillon, William Holland, John Hamlin, Stephen French, Hiram M. Curry, Rivers Cormack and Gideon Hawley. The successful ones were Nathan Dillon, William Holland and John Hamlin. This court held a term in December, at which time the sheriff made his second report as follows:

"To amount returned by Assessor's books.....\$ 855.93	
DEBIT	
To amount in State Paper equal to.....	641.93
To balance in treasury, December, 1825.....	54.15 ³ / ₄
To overcharge for collecting the above.....	10.25
To order on State Treasurer, 1825.....	100.00
To amount of fines collected.....	16.50
To amount of tavern licenses.....	3.00
To amount of sale of town lots.....	21.00
To amount of State Treasurer, 1826.....	168.75
To amount collected from list of bad debts, 1825.....	6.82 ¹ / ₂
<hr/>	
CREDIT	
\$1,022.43 ¹ / ₄ "	
"By amount of delinquent tax list for which the Sheriff is allowed until the March term to collect, it being State Paper, \$416.69 ¹ / ₂ equal to	\$312.52
By amount lost by collecting at Chicago at 50 per cent.....	27.05
By county orders amounting to.....	358.65
By percentage for collecting the above \$64.40 ¹ / ₂ , on which commission has been paid.....	22.08
By percentage on above orders.....	7.17 ¹ / ₂
<hr/>	
\$728.07 ¹ / ₂	
<hr/>	
\$294.35 ³ / ₄ "	

A special meeting of the commissioners was held in March, 1827, and a tax levy was made of one-half of one per cent. George Sharp was appointed county treasurer and his bond fixed at \$2,000. If Sharp served as treasurer it could not have been for long, as the records show that at the April term John Birket was appointed to the office, but having declined the honor (if any), Norman Hyde was chosen in his stead. A session of the court was held in June. A new election precinct was created and named "La Salle Precinct." It embraced all that territory north of the south line of township 10 north, and south and west of Sand river; and Peoria precinct to embrace all of Peoria county proper, south of the north line of township 9 north. It also appears by the record that further difficulty had been encountered in securing a suitable person for the office of county treasurer, for the reason that Simeon Crozier had been appointed to succeed Norman Hyde and his bond fixed at \$2,000.

As has been heretofore related a new commissioners' court had been elected in August, 1826, but at the June term of 1827 only one of the members elected, John Hamlin, was present. His associates were George Sharp and Henry Thomas, but by what process they superseded Nathan Dillon and William Holland, the records fail to denote. At the October term it was ordered that state paper be received by the county treasurer at seventy-five cents on the dollar, which would be an indication that the credit of the state had improved in the course of two years at least twenty-five per cent.

The members for the commissioners' court elected in August, 1828, were Isaac Egman, George Sharp and Francis Thomas. Orin Hamlin, sheriff. A session

of the court was held in September and John Hamlin was appointed treasurer with bond at \$1,000. At this term "Henderson precinct" was created, embracing Mercer and Warren counties. Francis Thomas did not qualify as commissioner until the December term.

The office of county treasurer seems to have "gone a beggin'." Several appointees to the office had declined or failed to qualify. The last one to decline the office was John Hamlin, at the May session of the year 1829, and in his place Henry B. Stillman was named, with bond in the sum of \$1,000. Stillman served almost a year and within that time furnished the county with seals; one for the commissioners' court, one for the probate court and one for the circuit court, and at the September term he was allowed five dollars for each. Judge McCulloch, in his history of Peoria county describes the seal of the circuit court as having been "a flat piece of metal like a coin; a piece of paper would be laid on the face of it and rubbed with lead to give the impression of the inscription, and this would be fastened to the official document by means of a large wafer."

Once again the personnel of the county treasurer's office was changed. At the March term Isaac Waters was appointed county treasurer, assessor and census taker, his bond being placed at \$1,000. John Dillon resigned as clerk of the commissioners' court and Stephen Stillman became his successor.

Fox River precinct was reorganized at the June session, its new boundaries being fixed as follows: Commencing at the northeast boundary of the Military Land and including the country north and west of the Desplaines river as far north as the north line of township 34 north, extending west as far as the east line of Jo Daviess county.

In August, 1830, George Sharp, John Hamlin and Stephen French were elected county commissioners and at the September term of the court were sworn into office. An interesting item recorded at that term was the allowance of five dollars to Elisha Fulton for carrying the abstract of votes to Fulton county and one dollar to Augustus Langworthy, for the use of his horse upon which Fulton rode to his destination. The minutes of the December session show that the clerk was ordered to transmit to the sheriff of Warren county the tax books maintained for that county, at the request in writing of the county commissioners' court, and that the said commissioners' court of Warren county be requested to send the amount of sixteen dollars, due Peoria county for assessing the property, by mail as soon as convenient. This item would indicate that Warren county had taken control of its own affairs and had been released from the jurisdiction of Peoria county.

At the April (1831) session of the court, Resolved Cleveland qualified as county commissioner and fulfilled the duties of George Sharp, whose death had made a vacancy. Isaac Waters was appointed county treasurer.

By this time, the counties of Cook, Warren, Tazewell, Putnam and other counties which had remained attached to Peoria county when the latter was created, became separate organizations and for that reason the Chicago, Henderson and Fox River precincts became extinct.

Those remaining in 1831 were Peoria, La Salle and La Marsh, and the judges of elections were thenceforth only appointed for those precincts.

In December a session of the court was held and John Hamlin having resigned as a member, John Coyle was qualified as his successor, Coyle previously having been elected to the office. At the session held in March, 1832, Aquilla Wren became a member of the court, Stephen French having resigned.

The members of the court in the session of September, 1832, were Edward J. Jones, John Coyle and Aquilla Wren. At this term Isaac Waters was allowed \$1.50 for a record book purchased for the court, and seven dollars for attending the canvass of votes for senator and representative at Hennepin. Jesse Walker was allowed sixteen dollars for bringing the election returns from Chicago in 1830.

Seth Fulton was allowed one dollar, at the March term of 1833, for the use

of a room in which the presidential election had been held the previous year. Orin Hamlin, Alva and Aquilla Moffatt were granted leave to build a mill dam in Limestone township, on section 13, long known as the Monroe mill. For this session of the court Stephen Stillman was allowed five dollars for the use of a room. Before the expiration of the year Asahel Hale was appointed county treasurer and reappointed in 1834 and 1835. From the fact that his bond was fixed at \$10,000 under the last two appointments, the reader may gather that the affairs of the county were "looking up" and the responsibilities of the office were "assuring proportions." As a matter of fact, the sum of \$5,560.37 passed through the treasurer's hands in 1835, the largest amount the treasurer had ever handled in his official capacity. This can be accounted for by the generous sale of town lots, going on at that period and which had been delayed throughout the previous years, by reason of the difficulty the county experienced in securing a patent for the land from the government and perfecting its title thereto.

At the April session of court, in the year 1835, the infirmities of years and other disabilities of Isaac Waters had become so apparent that he was removed from the office of clerk of the county commissioners' court and William Mitchell was appointed his successor. Waters had been one of the faithful pioneer servants of the new county of Peoria and had served as clerk five continuous years. By reason of his infirmities of body and brain it also became necessary to appoint in his stead a clerk of the circuit court. This was accomplished by the selection of Lewis Bigelow, for the position, Judge Thomas Ford, afterwards governor of the state, making the appointment, July 13, 1835.

The court for the September term, of the year 1834, was made up of Andrew Thorpe, John Coyle and Orin Hamlin, and continued in office until August, 1836, when Aquilla Wren, William J. Phelps and Samuel T. McKean were elected. These latter were succeeded, in August, 1838, by Smith Frye, Clark D. Powell and Moses Harlan. From this time on the tenure of the office was three years, one member being elected each year. Those elected to the office under the new law were: Clark D. Powell, August, 1839; William Hale, January 10, 1840, to fill the vacancy made by the election of Moses Harlan to the legislature; Nathaniel Chapin, August, 1840; Smith Frye, August, 1841; Thomas P. Smith and Clementius Ewalt, August, 1842, one to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Smith Frye to the office of sheriff; William Dawson, 1843; Clementius Ewalt, 1844; Thomas P. Smith, 1845; Thomas Mooney, 1846; James L. Riggs, 1847; Joseph Ladd, 1848. On the 23d day of November, 1849, the last term of the county commissioners' court was held.

By the year 1837 the population had been greatly increased, so much so that the necessity for a larger number of precincts was self evident. Therefore, at the June term of the commissioners' court the county was laid off into thirteen precincts, namely:

No. 1 to consist of fractional township 11 north, range 9 east (now Chillicothe) known as Senachwine precinct, the election to be held at the house of William Dunlap in Chillicothe.

No. 2. Northampton, to consist of township 11 north, range 8 east (now Hallock), the elections to be held at the house of Reuben B. Hamlin.

No. 3. Prince's Grove, to consist of townships 11 north, range 6 east, and 11 north, range 7 east (now Princeville and Akron), the elections to be held at the schoolhouse at Prince's Grove.

No. 4. Rochester, to consist of township 11 north, range 5 east (now Millbrook), the elections to be held at the schoolhouse in Rochester.

No. 5. Charleston, to consist of township 10 north, range 5 east and east one-half (properly west one-half) of township 10 north, range 6 east (that is to say all of Brimfield and the west half of Jubilee), the election to be held at the house of Daniel Belcher in Charleston (now Brimfield).

No. 6. La Grange, to consist of sections No. 1 to 24 in each of the townships No. 9 north, range 6 east, and 9 north, range 7 east, the east half of town-

ship 10 north, range 6 east, and all of township 10 north, range 7 east (that is to say the north two-thirds of townships Rosefield and Kickapoo, the east half of Jubilee, and all of Radnor), the elections to be held at the house of Lewis Coolidge.

No. 7. La Salle, to consist of townships 10 north, range 8 east, and 10 north, range 9 east (all of Medina and Rome), the elections to be held at the house of Jefferson Taliafero.

No. 8. Peoria, to consist of sections 1 to 4, 9 to 12, 13 to 16, 21 to 24, 25 to 28, 33 to 36 in township 8 north, range 7 east; sections 25 to 28 and 32 to 36 in township 9 north, range 7 east, and all of fractional township 8 north, range 8 east (that is to say, the east two-thirds of Limestone and eight sections adjoining the same in the southeast corner of Kickapoo, and all of Peoria and Richwoods), the elections to be held at the court house.

No. 9. Middle, to consist of township 8 north, range 6 east; sections 25 to 36 in township 9 north, range 6 east; sections 5 to 8, 17 to 20, 29 to 32 in township 8 north, range 7 east; and sections 29 to 32 in township 9, range 7 east (that is to say all of Logan, the south one-third of Rosefield, the west one-third of Limestone and four sections in the southwest corner of Kickapoo), the elections to be held at the house of Thomas P. Smith, at Smithville.

No. 10. Harkness, to consist of township 9 north, range 5 east (Elmwood), the elections to be held at the house of John Ewalt.

No. 11. Copperas, to consist of township 8 north, range 5 east (Trivoli), the elections to be held at the house of Joseph Berry.

No. 12. LaMarsh, to consist of township 7 north, range 6 east, and 6 north, range 6 east (Timber), the elections to be held at the house of William Duffield.

No. 13. Lafayette, to consist of township 7 north, range 7 east (Hollis), the elections to be held at the house of Francis Johnson.

At the March term, 1840, township 10 north, range 7 east (Radnor) was constituted an election precinct to be called Benton, the elections to be held at the house of Alva Dunlap.

At the same term township 9 north, range 8 east (Richwoods) was constituted an election precinct by the name of Jackson, the elections to be held at the house of John Clifton.

At the September term, 1841, the name of LaMarsh precinct was changed to Lancaster precinct.

At the March term, 1842, sections 31 and 32 in township 11 north, range 9 east all of fractional 10 north, range 9 east; sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 35 in township 10 north, range 8 east (that is to say, the south tier of Chillicothe, all of Rome and one-third of Medina) were formed into a precinct called Rome, but at the June term, 1842, sections 31 and 32, township 11 north, range 9 east, were taken from Rome and re-attached to Senachwine. At the June term, 1843, sections 25 to 36 in township 9 north, range 7 east and sections 1 to 17, 20 to 30 and 34 to 36, in township 8 north, range 7 east (that is to say, the south one-third of Kickapoo and all of Limestone, with the exception of five sections in the southwest corner) were constituted a precinct to be known as the Limestone precinct, the elections to be held at the house of James Jones.

This was the condition of the county when S. De Witt Drown published his map of the same in 1844. Subsequently at the June term, 1847, section 32, 8 north, 7 east, was taken from the middle and added to Limestone precinct.

At the June term, 1848, the Rome and La Salle precincts were vacated and a new precinct called La Salle was constituted out of the following territory: Sections 1, 2, 3, east half of 4, east half of 9, all of 10 to 15, the east half of 16, east half of 21, all of 22 to 27, east half of 28, east half of 33, all of 34 and 35, in township 10 north, range 8 east, and all of fractional township 10 north, range 9 east (that is to say, all of Medina east of a line running through the center of sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, and all of Rome), the elections to

be held at the house of Thomas Mooney, subsequently in obedience to a vote of the people at the August election, changed to the house of Thomas B. Reed.

In 1849 this section was visited by the scourge of cholera and many were the deaths that followed in its trail. The stricken became so numerous and the disease was so deadly that few of those left untouched by its ravaging hand had the temerity to nurse the sick and dying. Hence it was that the Peoria board of health was forced to find some place to house and segregate cholera patients and, on July 11 of the year above mentioned, the county commissioners' court was prevailed upon to grant the use of the three upper rooms in the court house for hospital purposes. In addition, the county furnished beds and necessary medicines and delicacies for both town and county patients. At a special term of the court held in September, Alva Moffatt was given the contract to furnish coal for the court house and jail at five cents a bushel, and William Compher was authorized to procure three hundred dollars to be expended in Pittsburg for iron used for the roof of the county jail. At this time William Mitchell was clerk, but before the next session of the court, held in November following, he fell a victim of cholera. Ralph Hamlin was appointed his successor and, on the 23d day of November, 1849, the last term of the commissioners' court was held, it ceasing to exist, a county court having been provided for by law.

COUNTY COURT

At the election held in the fall of 1849, Thomas Bryant was elected county judge, who superseded the county commissioners' court in the transaction of the county's business. The first term of the county court was held on the 3d day of December, 1849, but in the spring of 1850, a board of supervisors had been elected, which took full management of the county's affairs on the 9th of July following. The question of adopting the "township system" of government had been submitted to a vote of the electors in the fall of 1849, which resulted in a majority vote of 2,128 being cast in its favor. There were only nineteen votes in the negative. David Sanborn, George Holmes and Mark Aiken were appointed commissioners to divide the county into townships and the first election of supervisors was held in April, 1850. The newly elected body held its first meeting on the 8th day of April, 1850, at which time the twelve townships then organized were represented by the following named persons:

Townships	Supervisors
Hollis.....	Stephen Wheeler
Rosefield.....	John Combs
Orange.....	Samuel Dimon
Richwoods.....	Josiah Fulton
Chillicothe	Charles S. Struther
Benton.....	Jonathan Brassfield
Akron.....	Benjamin Slane
Limestone.....	Isaac Brown
Princeville.....	L. B. Cornwell
Jubilee.....	William W. Church
Millbrook.....	Clark W. Stanton
Trivoli.....	David R. Gregory

Samuel Dimon was elected by his fellow members chairman of the board, and Charles Killelte was clerk.

In the June (1850) meeting of the board Orange township was given the name of Kickapoo, Benton was changed to Fremont and later the name was discarded for that of Radnor, in honor of one of the pioneers of that region.

The last session of the county commissioners' court was a special one, which

lasted three days and adjourned on Friday, November 23, 1849. The first term of the county court was held December 3, 1849, and the last term on the 4th day of June, 1850.

THE PROBATE COURT

In the legislative act creating the county of Peoria, provision was made for the election of a probate judge for the county, whose tenure of office should be during good behavior. The probate courts were first established by law February 10, 1821, and their jurisdiction was similar to that of the probate courts of the present day, although many changes had been made as the years went by. They were courts of record and the judge also acted as his own clerk. Norman Hyde was the first incumbent of this office and was elected within a day or two after the passage of the bill organizing the county. Governor Edward Coles issued to him his commission on the 18th day of January, 1825, but he did not qualify until the 4th day of June following, John Dixon, clerk of the circuit court administering the oath of office. In the meantime, Mr. Hyde had been appointed clerk of the commissioners' court and performed the duties of that office until his induction into the office of probate judge. On the 6th of June, 1825, Judge Hyde opened his court, but there being no matters for settlement, an adjournment was taken until the next term, and so on for the next four terms the court was without anything to do and at once adjourned for that reason. It was not until the 30th day of September, 1825, that the first estate of a deceased person was entered in the court. On that day John Barker took out letters of administration upon the estate of John O'Brien, giving bond in the sum of \$800, with John L. Bogardus and Daniel Like as securities. The court then adjourned, that having been all the business before it. Nothing came up before the court until December 5th, when the will of Isaac Remsden, Jr., made in Muskingum county, Ohio, dated May 13, 1825, was probated. The witnesses to the will were Thomas Bell and Gilbert Crandall. Letters of administration were issued to Jacob Crooks.

No business was brought before the court until April 11, 1826, several adjournments having been taken in the meantime. On this day Isaac Perkins was appointed administrator of the estate of Elza Bethard, deceased. However, at the October term, Handy Bethard proved himself to be the next of kin and the letters of administration granted Perkins were revoked and Bethard was appointed in his stead.

WHEREIN CHICAGO FIGURES

Alexander Wolcott appeared at the April (1826) term of court and made proof of the death of John Crafts of Chicago, a prominent member of the American Fur Company. Upon filing a bond of \$3,000, Wolcott was issued letters testamentary, having for his sureties John Kinzie, of Chicago, and John Latham. On the 20th day of November, 1826, Wolcott submitted his appraisal and sale bills of the estate, which were recorded. The appraisers were John Kinzie and "Billy" Caldwell, both of Chicago. On this day also came Jacob Crooks, administrator of the estate of Isaac Remsden and filed his appraisal of the estate, made by Alexander McNaughton, John Griffith and Hugh Montgomery, and sworn to before Squire John Dillon.

On the 10th day of December, John Barker, as executor of the estate of Joseph O'Brien, filed his appraisal of property of the deceased, which had been sworn to before Stephen French, justice of the peace. On the next day Margaret Latham and Richard Latham, her son, were appointed administrators of the estate of James Latham (the same who claimed title to part of the town site of Peoria) deceased, Benjamin Briggs, Grant Blackwell and John Hamlin becoming their sureties on a bond of \$2,000.

The first final settlement of an estate in Peoria county was that of Joseph O'Brien, John Barker, on the 16th day of April, 1826, having filed his final account, which showed a balance for distribution among the heirs of \$416.31¼.

The appraisement of the property of James Latham was made by Peter G. Cowerdin, Charles Finley and Grant Blackwell, and an additional appraisement was made by John Hamlin, John Barker and Henry Neely, and sworn to before John L. Bogardus, of Peoria. The papers showed that after the deduction of expenses a balance of \$968.21 remained. This appraisement was filed by Richard Latham, April 19, 1827. On the 8th day of January, 1828, Richard Latham filed the sale bill of James Latham's property at Elkhart Grove, Sangamon county, amounting to \$722.46, of which the widow's award was \$301.75.

Alexander Wolcott, administrator, closed up the affairs of the estate of John Crafts, in which, among other items, he charged himself with \$2,500, received from the American Fur Company in New York, Craft's share of profits on the Chicago assets for 1825-6, according to the award of Thomas Addis Emmet, a noted lawyer of New York city, arbiter in the matter. After crediting himself with an item of \$784, being the amount of an account of the American Fur Company against the estate, one of John Kinzie's for \$87.88 and one of Gurdon S. Hubbard for \$22, a balance was shown in favor of the heirs in the sum of \$1,454.25. On the same day Wolcott made proof of the death of John Kinzie, of Chicago, and was granted letters testamentary on his estate, the bond being placed at \$3,000, with John Beaubien and James Kinzie as sureties. On the 19th day of May, Wolcott filed a schedule of the property of John Kinzie, made at Chicago, on April 22d, by Alexander Doyle and J. B. Beaubien and acknowledged by R. A. Kinzie, clerk. The property amounted to \$805.40, plus a sale bill amounting to \$254.87½.

Josiah Fulton applied for letters of administration upon the estate of his brother, Samuel Fulton, late sheriff of Peoria county, December 4, 1829. He was appointed administrator and the bond was fixed at \$1,000. An appraisement was made of the estate by H. B. Stillman and Norman Hyde and filed with the court.

On the 17th day of December, 1830, John B. Beaubien obtained letters of administration upon the estate of Francis La Frambois, of Chicago. John Hamlin and David Hunter were his sureties on a bond of \$3,000. On the same day, David Hunter proved the death of Alexander Wolcott and was appointed administrator, *debonis non* of the estate of John Kinzie, late of Chicago. His bond was \$3,000 and with him signed John B. Beaubien and John Hamlin. By this time the reader must have gathered the idea that the two men just mentioned were professional bondsmen.

Francis Sharp, on the 27th day of January, 1831, proved the death of his father, George Sharp, a member of the county commissioners' court. Letters of administration were granted him and Elizabeth Sharp, the widow of the deceased, with bond of \$4,000. The sureties were John Hamlin and Alexander Caldwell. The inventory and sale bill of the estate was filed in May, which showed a personal estate amounting to \$524.06¼. On the same day David Hunter, administrator of the estate of John Kinzie, filed a report, showing he had received from various sources the sum of \$740.25 due the estate. The report also showed that the sum of \$2,190.12 was due the estate from the American Fur Company, with interest at five per cent from May 12, 1828.

The David Hunter here mentioned was a man of no ordinary distinction. He was an officer in the regular army and was for some time in command of Fort Dearborn. During the Civil war he became one of the leaders among the many brave commanders in the army and rose to the rank of major-general.

The last entry made by Judge Norman Hyde was the notation on his record of the adjournment of court February 6, 1832, as his death occurred soon thereafter. His successor, in the person of Andrew M. Hunt, was commis-

sioned as judge of the probate court, by Governor John Reynolds, November 10, 1832, and on the 15th day of November took his seat on the bench. On the 21st day of November John Hamlin and Simon Reed filed the will of Norman Hyde, in which John Hamlin, Simon Reed and Andrew M. Hunt were named as executors. Only the first two could qualify, as the latter had become the judge of the court before whom the estate must be settled.

The office of probate judge was abolished by act of the legislature March 4, 1837. But an additional justice of the peace, styled probate justice of the peace, was elected in August of that year, whose jurisdiction was the same as other justices, in addition to which he was clothed with authority and ministerial powers in probate matters and jurisdiction when executors or administrators were parties to a suit to the amount of \$1,000; also the same judicial powers of a probate judge. However, all his acts were subject to the approval of the circuit court. It will be seen, therefore, that Judge Andrew M. Hunt's official career was a short one. At the election held in August, 1837, George B. Parker was elected the first probate justice of the peace. In 1839 he was succeeded by Dr. Edward Dickinson, who served until 1843, when William H. Fessenden was elected. Thomas Bryant followed Fessenden in 1847 and retained the office until November 29, 1849, when the office was abolished.

CHAPTER XV

SELECTION OF A SITE FOR AND ERECTION OF A COURT HOUSE—CIRCUIT COURT—
JAILS—THE FIRST COURT HOUSE, SO-CALLED, A LOG CABIN—THE FIRST BUILD-
ING ERECTED BY THE COUNTY A BRICK STRUCTURE—THE SECOND COURT HOUSE
—COUNTY INFIRMARY—HOME FOR THE INSANE—COUNTY OFFICERS.

One of the first orders entered in the minute book of the county commissioners' court, at its first term, was for the selection of a site and the erection thereon of a court house, the same to be twenty feet square and nine feet from the floor to the joists, with a good plank or puncheon floor; also a clerk's office fourteen feet square, with a good puncheon floor, both to be of good materials and finished in a workmanlike manner—the clerk's office to be ready for occupancy by the 20th day of April, and the court house on the 25th day of May. Four days later the order for these buildings was rescinded.

The first court house, or rather, the first meeting place of the county commissioners, was at the house of Joseph Ogee, below the ferry and some distance from the tract of land designated by the legislature for the county seat, and for the use of the house Ogee was allowed one dollar. This place had also been chosen in which to hold the circuit court, and the records show that the November term of the circuit court was held at the Ogee home and the May term of the commissioners' court in 1826, for the use of which Ogee was allowed three dollars. The next term of the circuit court was held at the house of Louis Beeson, who at the December term, was allowed for the use of his house the sum of \$16. Joseph Ogee was a half-breed, with a strain of French blood. His wife was a Pottawatomie. He was in the employ of the American Fur Company, as was also Beeson. The Ogee house was reputed to have been the best in Peoria at the time of which we write, being constructed of hewn logs, and this probably accounts for his place being chosen by the courts for their meetings. It is surmised that the Beeson house was the same as that mentioned as Ogee, for the latter had moved from the settlement soon after the May (1826) term of the commissioners' court. In Drown's Historical View of Peoria, published in 1844, a writer, presumably John Hamlin, says the house in which the court was held in November, 1826, was "a log building on the bank of the river, in which jurors slept on their blankets on the floor."

THE CIRCUIT COURT

In the session of the legislature which convened in December, 1824, the judiciary of the state was reorganized and divided into five judicial circuits and in the same act five circuit judgeships were created. Prior to this, members of the supreme court of the state held the circuit courts. The first circuit was composed of the counties of Sangamon, Pike, Fulton, Morgan, Greene and Montgomery, and the judge for this district, as for the others, was elected by the general assembly, their commissions being dated on the 19th day of January, 1825. John Sawyer was elected to the first circuit, to which Peoria county upon its organization, was attached. The first term of the circuit court in the

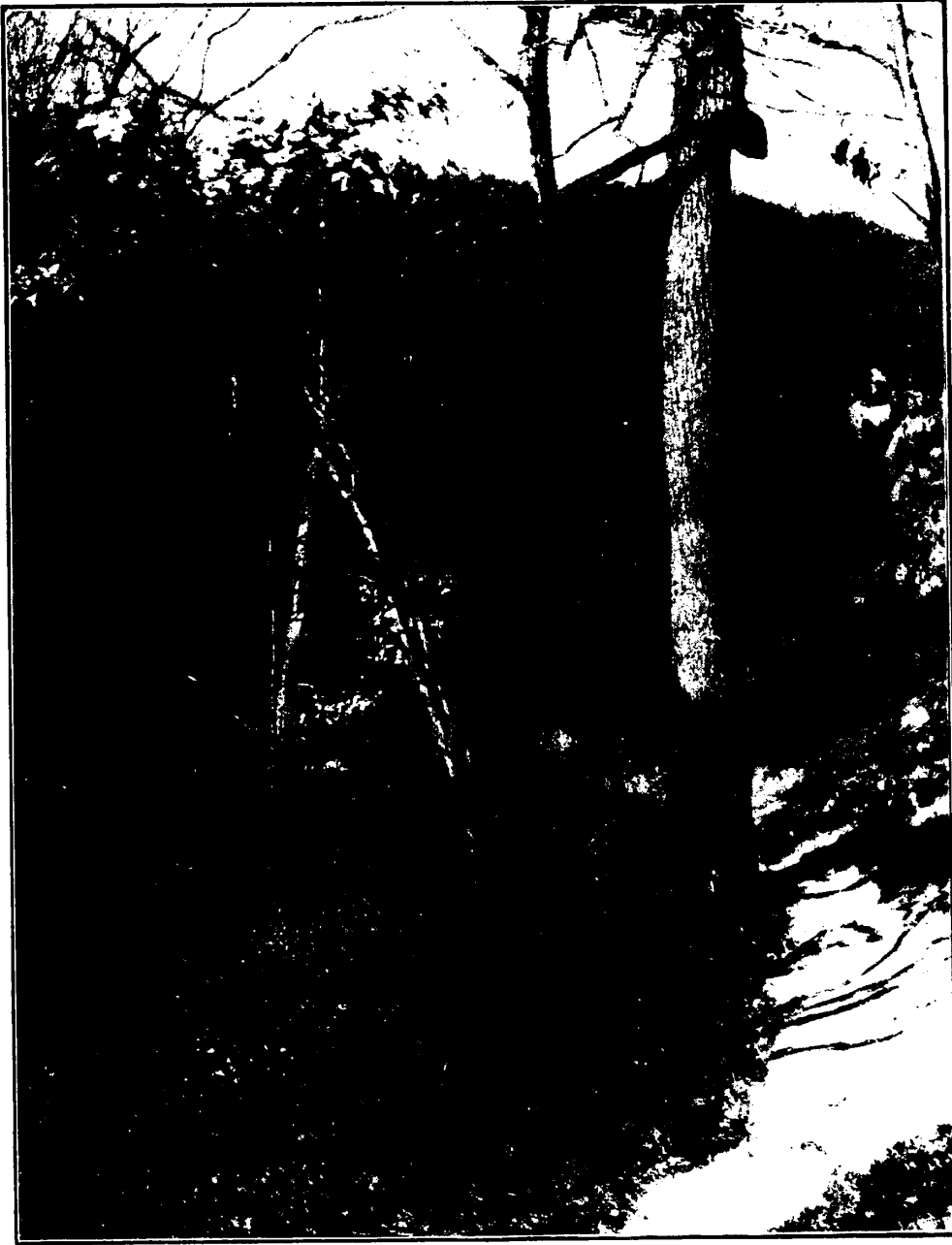
first district convened on the 14th day of November, 1825, with John York Sawyer, judge; John Dixon, clerk; Samuel Fulton, sheriff; James Turney, attorney general. Judge Sawyer was a large man, physically, and of an imposing appearance. He was a terror to evil-doers and severe upon criminals. An incident related of him in this connection is that of a man who had been convicted of petty larceny, the penalty for which was a whipping on the bare back, the stripes not to exceed forty. The attorney for the defendant had made a motion for a new trial, but before the question was argued the attorney's attention was called temporarily to some other matter and in his absence the judge ordered the offender to be punished according to law by being tied to a tree near the court house. It is said that Judge Sawyer witnessed the whipping from his seat on the bench, counting the stripes as they were laid on. When the job was finished, and not until then, the defendant's attorney appeared and he was informed by the judge that he could have a new trial if he wished; but the defendant was averse to anything of the kind, having protested that he had had trials enough.

It will have been seen that the county commissioners' court at its April term in 1825 had ordered the sheriff to summon grand and petit jurors selected at the first term of the court to appear on the second Monday in June, but there is no record of any court having been held on that date and it is therefore presumed that the first term was convened in the month of November. Only sixteen of the twenty-four grand jurors selected, appeared, namely: John Hamlin, Stephen French, Thomas Dillon, Henry Thomas, George Harlan, Isaac Waters, Augustus Langworthy, George Sharp, Seth Wilson, John Klein, George Klein, Isaac Perkins, John Phillips and Major Donaho. The grand jury returned five indictments, one of which was for murder, two for assault and two for minor offenses.

The murder case referred to brought to Peoria nearly all of the settlers of this locality. The prisoner at the bar was an Indian named Nomaque, who was charged with the killing of a Frenchman by the name of Pierre Landre. Jacques Mette and Joseph Ogee were appointed interpreters. William S. Hamilton was counsel for the defendant but great difficulty was encountered in obtaining a jury. The following named persons, however, were empaneled: Austin Crocker, Allen S. Daugherty, Alexander McNaughton, Nathan Dillon, Henry Neely, William Woodrow, Peter Dumont, Aaron Reed, Abram Galentine, Josiah Fulton, Cornelius Doty and David Matthews. This jury convicted Nomaque, and Hamilton carried the case to the supreme court, where he obtained a reversal of the judgment, but the Indian was held as a prisoner until the next grand jury should pass upon the case. The other indictments found at this term were against Joseph Ogee and Jacob Frank for an affray; Levi Ellis and Lyman Leonard charged with a like offense; Abner Cooper for assault and battery; and John Griffin, charged also with assault and battery. During this term William S. Hamilton was twice fined by the court for contempt. At this term Judge York issued peremptory writs to compel the appearance of Louis Beeson, Pierre Chevillere, Francis Borbonnie, Sr., Francis Borbonnie, Jr., and Antoine Borbon, who had failed to recognize the original summons for their appearances as witnesses in the Nomaque case.

The duration of the first term of court was four days and no other term was held until in October, 1826, when Judge York again sat upon the bench. The most important case to be tried was that of Nomaque, the Indian, against whom a second indictment had been found. Of this second trial and its results an interesting description is given by one of the grand jurors in Drown's directory for 1844:

"In the year 1826, I lived three miles from Mackinaw river, on the Peoria and Springfield road, in what is now Tazewell county, but then attached to Peoria, and being that year twenty-one years old, I was summoned upon the grand jury. There were not then enough adults in Peoria county proper to



PROSPECT VALLEY—PROSPECT HEIGHTS

form the grand and petit juries, hence they were summoned from the attached portion. All the grand jury but two were from the east side of the Illinois river, chiefly my acquaintances and neighbors. We took our provisions and bedding, the latter being a blanket or quilt for each. It was the practice also in those days to take a flagon of liquor, and this was not omitted on the occasion spoken of. In truth, so faithfully was the flagon put under requisition, that but two of our number were sober when we appeared in court and received our charge. Judge Sawyer was then the presiding officer; James Turney the prosecuting attorney; and Messrs. Cavarly, Pugh, Bogardus and Turney, the entire bar.

"There were about eight bills of indictment found by the grand jury, one of which was against an Indian named Nomaque for murder. He had been tried the fall before; but obtaining a new trial, he was indicted again this term. There being no secure jail, the sheriff (Samuel Fulton) kept him under guard in the house of Mr. Allen. At night about a dozen drunken Indians met to rescue him, and attempted to enter the door for that purpose. Allen sprang out of a back window, and seizing a clapboard, rushed to the front of the house and laid about him with great fury. He felled four of the Indians to the ground before they could recover from their consternation, when the others retreated. Allen pursuing the hindmost, continued his blows, the retreating fellow crying out 'Schtop, white man! for God's sake schtop!' Felling him also, the five laid till morning, when they were able to crawl off. Nomaque afterwards made his escape—joined Black Hawk in the war of 1832—was wounded in Stillman's defeat, and afterwards found nearly dead by some Peorians, who humanely shot him through to put an end to his sufferings.

"The court house was a log building on the bank of the river, in which the jurors slept at night on their blankets on the floor. There was a tavern kept by Mr. Bogardus, but it was not large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. The grand jury room was a lumber cabin in which Bogardus kept saddles and other cattle fixings."

The session of the legislature held in 1827 reorganized the judiciary by abolishing the office of circuit judge and assigning the judges of the supreme court to do circuit duty. The first circuit was then composed of the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Schuyler, Adams, Pike, Calhoun, Greene, Morgan and Sangamon, to which Samuel D. Lockwood was assigned. This jurist is said to have been a most scholarly and polished gentleman and the peer of any judge that had ever sat on the supreme bench of the state. It was said of him by a recent historian that "he stands out conspicuously as the beau ideal of a judge. His appearance on the bench was the very personification of dignity, learning and judicial acumen." Judge Lockwood presided over this court from the May term, 1827, to the October term, 1828. At his first term held in Peoria, the sheriff, Samuel Fulton, was indicted for malfeasance in office. The charge was negligence in allowing the Indian, Nomaque, to escape from his custody. The indictment, however, was twice quashed on the ground that no *capias* had been issued, requiring the sheriff to take him into his custody.

Another change in the judiciary was made by the legislature in 1829. A circuit was established consisting of the territory west and north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers, embracing that portion which had formerly been attached to the county of Pike. At this same session of the legislature Richard M. Young was elected and commissioned on the 23d day of January, 1829, as judge of this circuit. His first term of court in Peoria was in June, 1829, and his last was the October term of 1834. Judge Young was the first judge elected to preside in the third circuit and on the formation of the fifth circuit just designated, he removed to Quincy, where he resided during the time he was upon the bench. In 1836 he was elected United States senator and served the full term of six years. In 1843 he was elected to the supreme court and held the office until 1847, when he was appointed commissioner of the land office

at Washington. In 1850 he was appointed clerk of the national house of representatives. His later years, however, were quite tragic, as his intellect became impaired to the extent that it was necessary to send him to an asylum, where he died.

John Dixon resigned as clerk of the circuit court and on the 8th day of June, 1830, Stephen Stillman was appointed his successor.

Still another change was made in the judiciary in 1835. In that year the state was again divided into circuits and five judges in addition to the one already in office were chosen. These new judges were Stephen T. Logan, Sidney Breese, Henry Eddy, Thomas Ford and Justin Harlan. Thomas Ford was assigned to the sixth district, in which Peoria was situated. For some reason, however, Judge Breese presided at the first term of the circuit court in Peoria. At the September term Judge Stephen T. Logan presided. He resigned his office in 1837 and was again elected by the legislature in 1839, but declined to accept and never afterwards occupied a position upon the bench. Judge Logan was one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of his time. He had been professionally associated with Abraham Lincoln for three years and also filled many positions of public trust, for which he was ably fitted. Thomas Ford, who was assigned to the sixth circuit in which Peoria was situated, afterward became governor of the state. The first term at which he presided was May, 1836, but in March, 1837, he resigned and was succeeded by Dan Stone, one of the noted men of his day. Judge Stone presided from the May term, 1837, until the May term, 1838. One of the noted cases decided by him was political in its character which touched upon the right of aliens to vote at the general election. The matter was carried to the supreme court but before a final decision had been reached the eighth and ninth judicial circuits had been formed by the legislature and Thomas Ford, on the 25th day of February, 1839, had been elected and commissioned as judge of the ninth district. The controversies growing out of the decision of Judge Stone in the case above referred to led the legislature to again reorganize the judiciary of the state and by an act, February 10, 1841, all former laws authorizing the election of circuit judges or establishing circuit courts was repealed. The act then provided there should be appointed by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly at that session five additional associate justices and the three associate justices then in office should constitute the supreme court of the state. The state was then divided into nine circuits and the chief justice and his eight associates were required to hold court in these circuits. Thomas Ford was elected one of the five new justices of the supreme court, February 15, 1841, but he resigned August 1st, 1842, to accept the office of governor of the state, to which he was called soon after being elected. While acting as supreme judge he again presided over the circuit court at Peoria from 1841 until 1842, and Judge Richard M. Young again held court here as one of the supreme judges at the May term, 1843. Judge John Dean Caton presided over the circuit court at the October term, 1842, and the October term, 1843, and from thence on to the October term, 1848. He was a member of the supreme court for twenty-one years, having succeeded Governor Ford upon his resignation in 1842. He was reappointed by Governor Ford in 1843 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge John M. Robinson. He resigned in 1864.

After the adoption of the constitution in 1848, T. Lyle Dickey presided at the May and October terms of 1849, and William Kellogg, of the tenth circuit, to which Peoria then belonged, from the March term of 1850, to November, 1852. Judge Kellogg had been commissioned as judge of the tenth circuit, February 12, 1850. Resigning in November, 1852, he was succeeded by Hezekiah M. Wead, but before the latter could hold a term of court the sixteenth circuit, composed of Peoria and Stark counties, had been formed, of which Onslow Peters had been elected judge. Judge Wead, however, held court here at the fall term of 1863 to finish up certain cases in which Judge Peters had

been engaged as counsel. Judge Kellogg was elected to congress in 1856 and again in 1858 and 1860.

There is some uncertainty as to where the courts were held in the two following years. At the January term of the county commissioners' court, the sheriff was authorized to procure a house for the holding of court but the records do not show where the place or places selected were located. At the March term, 1829, a record was made of the purchase from John Hamlin of a log house 16x14 feet, under which was a cellar, which subsequently served as a jail. This building John Hamlin, in consideration of \$75, conveyed to the county, as the following instrument indicates:

"I do hereby assign to the county commissioners of Peoria county for the use of said county, all my right, title and claim to a certain log house situated in the town of Peoria for and in consideration of \$75—the said house known as the one built by Simon Crozier and formerly occupied as a store house by said Crozier.

"JOHN HAMLIN.

"Peoria, Illinois, March 3, 1829.

"Witness, John Dixon."

It was therefore ordered at this same term that the treasurer pay John Hamlin \$75 for a house to be used for county purposes and here it might be well to explain that this house is also said to have been situated below the present railroad bridge. Mr. Ballance, who arrived in Peoria soon after its purchase, in his history of Peoria says in a description of the building that it was located "at or near where the Fort Clark mill stands," to which Judge McCulloch in his history of the county of more recent date adds "which was on the river bank on the northeasterly side of Harrison street. The building remained standing until 1843, when it was replaced by Orin Hamlin's steam flouring mill." A pencil sketch of Peoria in 1831 said to have been executed by J. M. Roberts, indicates from the grouping of the buildings that the historians, Drown and Ballance, were correct in their location of this building and that it was the cabin on the site upon which the Fort Clark mill stood and now covered by the warehouse of the Peoria Transfer Company.

At the June term (1829) it was ordered that the lower story of the court house, as the building was now termed, be used as a jail, and at the September term, 1830, John Hamlin, from whom the building had been purchased, was given the use of the cellar until the month of April following, for the sum of \$3, which same amount had been paid by F. Bournonait the preceding winter for storing goods therein.

At the September term, 1830, the clerk was authorized to have certain repairs made on the court house. That is to say, "plastered in the joints, weather boarded, a window with glass on the river side, and a plank floor laid loose on the joice above—the work to be done on as good terms as could be had reasonable and that he should present his bills to the next commissioners' court properly authenticated." At the same time John Hamlin was given authority to buy a ten plate stove, with the necessary pipe, the cost of which was not to exceed \$30. Whether or not these repairs were made the record does not show. However, at the June term, 1831, the following entry was made:

"Ordered that the treasurer pay \$16 for repairs to the court house as follows: A desk, the boarding and casing to be of walnut plank 6 feet long, 4½ feet high, 3½ feet wide from the wall, sided in front and posts cased at their end; narrow strip on front top, from that inward slope 12 inches, floored with any kind of sound plank, one step from the room floor, all but the floor to be planed, a narrow strip on the inside end of the slope—four benches, two 14 feet long, or the length of the room, two 6 feet long, one and one-half inches thick, with an additional strip or piece where the legs are put in. The lower

room, the three hewed logs missing to be put in place, that is, replaced with a door cheek, a door to be made of strong inch plank, hinges, pad-lock and staples to be furnished by the workmen. Also two benches for table."

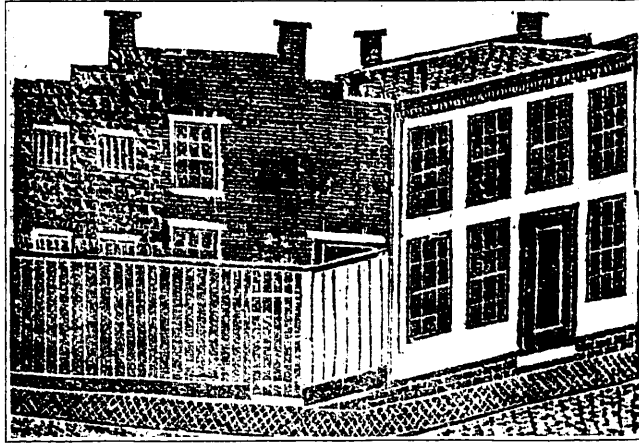
It is very probable these improvements were all made, for an allowance was made to Moses Clifton of \$16.75 for repairs to the court house. The building, however, was not adequate for the purpose it was intended when purchased, as the record shows several orders subsequently made for the use of private houses by the commissioners. However, an entry indicates that on July 10, 1834, leave was granted (some one not shown) to keep a school in the court house for a quarter, except in term of court or when needed by the county commissioners or for elections. The building was also used for religious meetings but was sold to Bigelow & Underhill in 1835 for \$60.

The year 1833 finds the county without a building specially constructed for county purposes, and however necessary might have been a court house at that time, the necessity for a jail was more present. Thieving and outlawry in the county was becoming more prevalent and many arrests in cases of a petty nature were being made at shorter intervals, which placed the authorities at a disadvantage, from the fact there was no proper place in which to incarcerate the culprits pending trial of their cases. A gang of thieves had made their appearance in the county and it became necessary to send one of them to Schuyler county for trial and two others to the jail in Putnam county for safe keeping. This the authorities maintained was putting the county to much expense. The items below would indicate that the county commissioners were not far from wrong in their contention:

To Giles C. Dana for arresting and keeping L. Thomas and Joseph McMeehan	\$ 2.50
Amos Stevens for conveying Thornton Hollis to Schuyler county	49.50
William Compher for conveying Webster Evans to Putnam county	29.00
William Compher for conveying Joseph McMeehan to Putnam county.....	29.00
William Compher for pursuing Thornton Hollis.....	9.37
William Compher for bringing two prisoners from Putnam jail.....	31.00
Obadiah Motley, sheriff Putnam county, for keeping Evans from November 21 to April 22.....	68.50
Obadiah Motley for keeping McMeehan November 28, to April 22.....	65.37
	<hr/>
Total for three prisoners.....	\$284.25

THE FIRST JAIL BUILDING

It was therefore ordered that lot 3 in block 37 be set apart for the site of a jail. The contract for the building was let to George De Pree, who was awarded on his contract at the April term, 1835, the sum of \$381, which was probably but a portion of the contract price. The description of this building in Ballance's history is as follows: "About the year 1834 a jail was built of square logs, on the alley between Main and Hamilton and between Monroe and Perry streets. It was sixteen feet square and fourteen feet high. The lower story was constructed of three thicknesses of logs, two lying horizontally and the one between them standing perpendicularly, so that should any attempt be made to bore the logs, the perpendicular ones would come down and stop the hole. The upper story was only one thickness of logs. To give strength, these logs were dovetailed at the corners. Above the strong room there was a strong floor and trap



JAIL AND COURTHOUSE IN 1845



PEORIA'S FIRST COURTHOUSE, BUILT IN 1836

door. Through this trap door prisoners were passed and then the ladder drawn up. The floor of the lower part was made of timbers fitted close together and the whole covered with oaken planks spiked down." No mention is made of any windows in the lower story and when the building was first constructed there probably were none, for at the March term, 1839, Henry Hahn was ordered to put one in. This was the only jail building in the county until 1849, when a new one was erected. When it was replaced the lot was sold to Halsey O. Merri-man, June 9, 1847, for \$150. Soon after the erection of the jail a log cabin was built on the same lot for the use of the janitor. Daniel Bristol was the contractor and was paid \$2.70 at the June term for his work.

THE SECOND JAIL

The second jail was erected in 1849 on the corner of Washington and North Fayette (now Eaton) streets. On June 7, 1844, the commissioners' court had ordered notices to be published in the Press and Register, newspapers then published in Peoria, inviting the submission of plans at the coming September term for a jail to be constructed of stone. The records do not show that anything further was done in this matter until December 4, 1845, when a contract was let to George O. Kingsley for the erection of a jail for \$6,640. At the March term, 1846, lot 1, No. 1 of the subdivision of lots 1 and 3 in block 18, was chosen as the site for the new bastile. Chester Hamlin was appointed superintendent of the work, for which he was to have two per cent commission. Charles Ulrichson, an architect, was allowed \$10 for examining the plans and specifications, but what they were, the records do not show. After having made some progress in his work, for which he was paid \$616, Kingsley's contract was rescinded at the September term 1846. For that reason the work was suspended and nothing further was done until the December term, when the clerk was directed to advertise for proposals to be submitted at the January term, 1847, for the building of a jail according to plans and specifications in the clerk's office. On January 6, 1847, the contract was let to Thomas Turbit, Thomas P. Smith and William Smith, farmers, then living in that part of the county which afterwards became known as Logan township. The contract price was \$7,450.

Three years after it had been commenced, or, to be exact, on April 14, 1849, the new jail building was accepted as fully completed and on settlement there was found due the contractors the sum of \$1,695.99. This sum was allowed, notwithstanding the contractors had placed upon the building a temporary roof instead of a copper roof required of them in the contract. From this it seems they had been relieved.

That part of the new structure which fronted the street had the appearance of an ordinary brick building. It was brick and was used for the sheriff's home, while the rear portion, or jail proper, was stone. The cells were on the first floor and arranged around the outer walls, in which grated windows were inserted. A hall separated the two ranges of cells. On the second floor was a large room called the debtor's room, which was intended for the imprisonment of unfortunates not able, or refusing to pay their debts. As this barbarous practice became illegal, the room was later used as a place of confinement for female prisoners.

THE THIRD JAIL

In 1867 the board of supervisors bought the lot on which the present jail is located, for the sum of \$6,000. It had originally belonged to the county but after having obtained title to the county seat site, the county commissioners had sold the lot for \$75. The new jail was completed at a cost of \$75,000 and was placed in custody of the sheriff on the 24th day of January, 1869.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE

It was at the June term, 1833, that initial steps were taken for the building of a court house. The clerk was ordered to advertise in the Sangamon Journal for sealed proposals to be delivered at the clerk's office until the 9th day of July following, for the furnishing of 150,000 brick on the public square, at which time contracts would be awarded, also at the same time contracts would be let for the stone and lumber that might be wanted in the construction of a court house. At the March term, 1834, Reuben B. Hamlin, one of the contractors for furnishing lumber, was allowed \$15 for a drawing of the proposed court house. Bids for brick were received at the July term, 1833, and the contract for the same was awarded to Samuel Hackelton at \$5 per thousand, and the firm of Moffatt & Hamlin was awarded the lumber contract. The brick used in the building was burned at the foot of the bluff near Knoxville avenue by Moore & Pitt, who had in their employ at the time Robert Smith, later a resident of Mossville.

At the January term, 1834, John Hamlin was made agent to procure rock and have it placed upon the ground for the foundation and also to procure hewn timber for the court house upon the best terms obtainable. The clerk was directed to advertise in the Sangamon Journal, Beardstown Chronicle and St. Louis Republic that sealed proposals would be received at the clerk's office until the third day of the next term for the mason work in the foundation walls and also the brick work, the county to furnish the materials. Proposals were also asked for the carpenter work exclusive of the doors and windows, plans and specifications to be sent to the clerk's office.

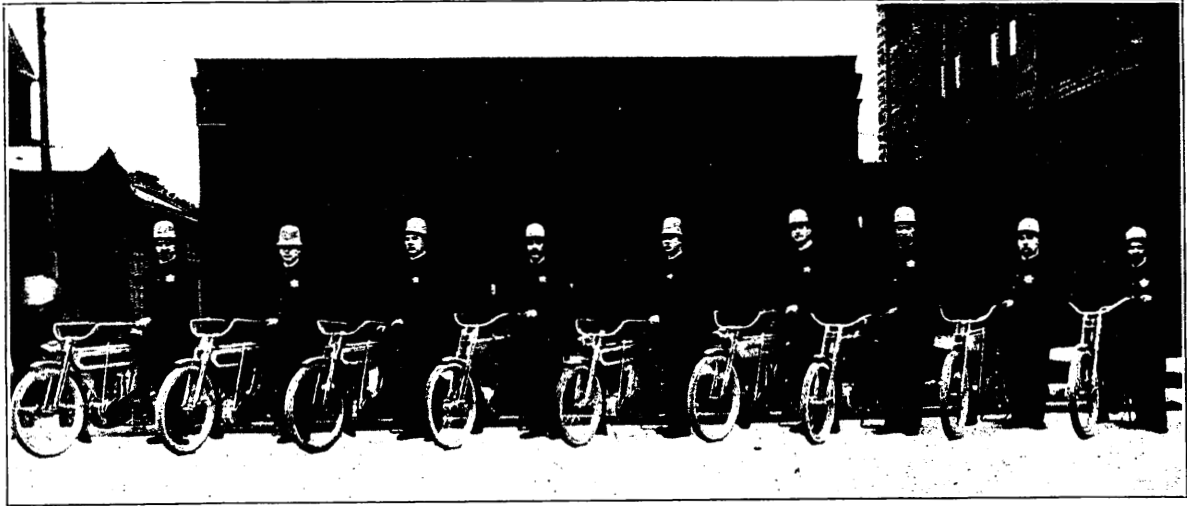
The query might here arise as to why these notices were not published in a Peoria paper, and the answer is, there was no paper published in Peoria at that time.

The contract for the mason work was awarded to Charles W. McClallan, and the carpenter work to George B. Macy, at the March term, 1834. John Hamlin was released as agent to procure materials, and at the April term following Francis Voris was selected to superintend the erection of the building and served in that capacity until July 10, when he was succeeded by Isaac Waters. By this time work was progressing on the new county building, and at the June term, 1834, orders were entered for the payment for the first work done thereon:

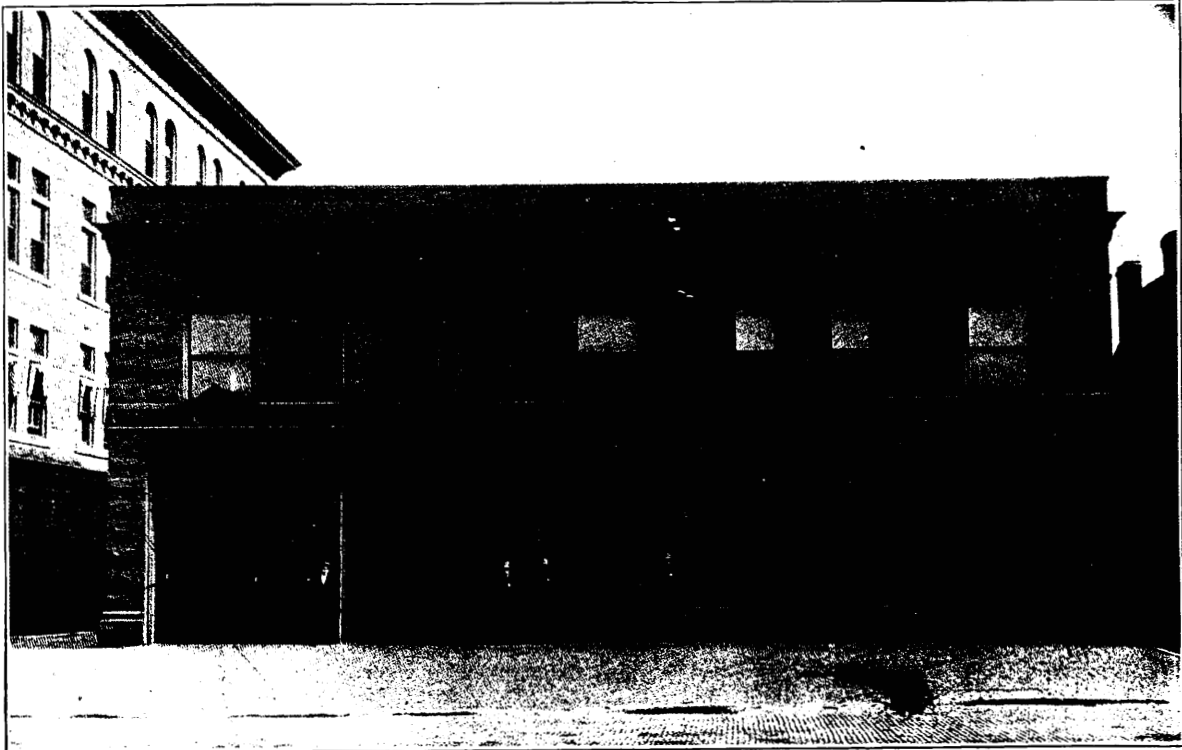
F. Voris, digging 85½ yards foundation at 10 cents per yard	\$ 8.50
C. W. McClallan for quarrying 58 window sills at 62½ cents each, 2 door sills at 62½ cents each, and 200 feet water table at 6½ cents per foot.....	50.00
Alvah Moffatt for hauling.....	16.62½
George Martin for pine plank.....	283.00
John H. Dusenberry for time and \$5.00 advanced for quarrying rock	6.12½

From what has been related the reader will at once see that a great deal of work in connection with the new court house devolved upon the commissioners' court. At a special term held in July, 1834, Joseph Mitchell was paid for hauling caps, sills, water tables and scaffold poles. Alva Moffatt was refunded \$150 for money advanced to purchase lumber; C. W. McClallan \$50 for mason work; and John Pitt for hauling caps and sills. At the October term John Hamlin was again appointed agent to procure materials, the lack of which had caused delay in the progress of the work.

The first plans for this building made no provision for ornamentation but after the four walls had reached completion it was determined that a portico



MOTORCYCLE POLICEMEN IN FRONT OF CITY PRISON



PATROL HOUSE, PEORIA

and cupola should be added; consequently, at the April term, 1836, Joshua Bowman was awarded a contract for foundation stone for the columns, the same to be four feet square, ten inches thick and to cost \$35.

At the August term, Joshua Bowman was awarded a contract to furnish, cut and lay stone steps around the piazza and up to the back door of the court house at 62½ cents per foot. On October 16th Charles W. McClallan was ordered paid \$100 on his contract for plastering, and soon thereafter the November term of circuit court convened and seems to have been in the new court house while in an unfinished state, for at the December term, Reuben Hamlin, William P. Buxton, Nathaniel Dyes, John Brown, Albert Hurd and Job Ross were allowed compensation for suspension work on the court house during the sitting of circuit court. At the same term Henry Gilbert on the part of the county and W. A. Blair on the part of Reuben B. Hamlin assessed the additional compensation demanded by the latter, as follows:

To additional size of building.....	\$ 300.00
To one extra window.....	11.50
To extra work on windows.....	75.00
To balustrades around bell deck.....	50.00
To damages for failure on part of contract.....	570.00
To hindrance for lumber this summer.....	50.00
To glue 20, at 31¼ cents.....	6.25
To extra work on capitals.....	150.00
To cash paid for labor.....	1.50
To cash paid for drayage.....	.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,214.75

At this time, while the court house had not reached completion, it was far enough advanced to admit of occupancy of a portion of the first story, which was divided into six rooms. Horace P. Johnson, an attorney, was granted leave to occupy room No. 2 from and after the 9th of December. On the 11th Joshua Bowman was awarded a contract for building and erecting four plain, round columns in front of the court house, to be completed by the 1st day of July following, at \$10 per foot, running measure. C. W. McClallan was also given a contract to ornament the court room by putting a cornice around the ceiling. Both these contracts were settled for at the June term 1836, and the court house was practically finished.

It seems to have been the aim of the county commissioners, business managers of the county, to make the court house in a measure pay for itself, for there are entries showing that several rooms were rented to parties who had no official relation to the county. As has been stated, Horace P. Johnson was granted leave to occupy room No. 2 on the ground floor of the building, for which he was assessed as rent \$50 per year. Others to whom rooms were rented were Charles Kettelle, who secured room No. 3, and E. N. Powell, room No. 5, all at the same rent. The grand jury room given over to A. M. Hunt at \$45 the year, with liberty of the grand jury to occupy it during the sitting of the circuit court. At the July term, 1837, No. 4 was rented to Onslow Peters until the December term, for \$12.50. At the December term there was a re-letting as follows: No. 2, to Horace P. Johnson and Jacob Gale; No. 3, to Charles Kettelle; No. 4, to Onslow Peters; and No. 5 to E. N. Powell, at \$50. There was a re-letting of the rooms the next year. Horace P. Johnson retained No. 2; Charles Kettelle was given No. 3; Peters & Gale, No. 4; George B. Parker, who had recently been elected probate justice of the peace, No. 5; and Frizby & Metcalfe, No. 6, at \$50 a year. The jury room was let to Lincoln B. Knowlton at the June term, 1839, with the condition that the jury should use it when needed. Later some of the partitions were removed and the enlarged rooms

occupied by the sheriff and circuit clerk. On the left of the hall was the county clerk's office, which was afterwards used by the board of supervisors. Next to the county clerk's room was a small one occupied by the county judge, who also shared it with a firm of attorneys.

The court room was in the second story, on each side of which was a jury room, but some years later a balcony was constructed in the portico, which was approached by thin stairways, one on each side of the main entrance. From that time onward the court room occupied the entire second floor.

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE

By the year 1858 the court house became insufficient for the needs of the county and a more secure place for the records became a matter of prime necessity. It was therefore determined to erect a new temple of justice, which was begun on an elaborate plan that year, but only the first story of the northeast wing was erected. It was divided lengthwise into two rooms, which were occupied by the circuit and county clerks. It was thoroughly fireproof and although not pleasing to the eye served the purposes for a period of nearly twenty years. The present court house is the second and last completed building of the kind erected in the county. The plans for the one contemplated in 1858 had been abandoned after part of the building had been completed, but it was not until the December session of the board of supervisors that concrete action was taken toward the erection of a new and adequate court house. On the 10th of December, 1874, Horace G. Anderson, chairman of the committee on public buildings submitted a report to the board of supervisors in favor of the building of a new court house. The report concluded with the following resolutions:

"Resolved. 1. That the county of Peoria needs a new court house and that in order to build the same it is necessary to issue county bonds.

"2. That the question of issuing county bonds to the amount of \$250,000, to run not to exceed ten years and to draw not to exceed 8 per cent interest, be submitted to the legal voters at the next April election.

"3. That the county clerk be instructed to give the proper notice that the question will be submitted to be voted upon at that election and that he cause to be printed on the ballots to be used at that election 'for county bonds' and 'against county bonds' as provided by law."

After amending the resolutions so as to change the time of voting from April to the next November election, they were adopted by a vote of 16 to 9.

The vote on the question of issuing bonds was submitted to the electors of the county at the November election of 1875 and the proposition was carried by a majority of 1,516. There were 6,910 votes cast. Plans were at once advertised for and after many had been submitted for examination, those of the firm of Wilcox & Miller, architects of Chicago, were adopted March 31, 1876. The contract for the building was let to Philip H. Decker, of Chicago, May 12, 1876, his bid being \$206,071.31. Work at once began on the new building and on Saturday, September 30, 1876, the corner stone was laid, with very simple ceremonies. Addresses were made on that occasion by Jonathan K. Cooper, one of the pioneer members of the bar, and Hon. Joseph W. Cochran, judge of the circuit court. After the speeches, Thomas Cratty, member of the bar, and Mark M. Aiken, one of the oldest settlers of the county, placed within the stone a number of documents and articles of historical value.

Early in the month of November, 1878, the building was completed, and on the 18th the event was celebrated by a grand reception to the public, which terminated with a banquet, at which time a number of speeches were delivered, being preceded, however, with prayer by Rev. J. D. Wilson, rector of Christ English Reformed church. The orators of the occasion were Judges David McCulloch, Joseph W. Cochran and Sabin D. Puterbaugh, and Messrs. Lawrence W. James, Washington Cockle, Thomas Cratty, McCoy, Tipton, Cremer



PEORIA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

and Fuller. The day was spent by a vast throng of visitors to the building and by night time their numbers had increased amazingly. The banquet was prepared by Charles H. Deane, proprietor of the Peoria House, which was discussed by about 250 persons. The total cost of the building, to which, as a matter of course, various additions and changes have been made after the plans had been adopted, was \$248,968.70. The clock in the tower was manufactured by the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of New York; the bell, which weighs four thousand pounds, was made at the McNeely & Kimberly bell works, Troy, New York, both bell and clock furnished by the American Clock Company of New York, cost \$2,495.

The architects' description of this beautiful building is as follows: "Style, Venetian Italian; plan, cruciform, with grand colonnade entrance or porticoes, 42 feet wide on the two fronts; at Main and Hamilton street fronts, two story colonnades and arcades; size, 177 feet front by 90 feet on Main and Hamilton; height to cornices, 90 feet, and to top of lantern, 166 feet from the base line. Material of exterior walls Amherst stone from the Clough quarry near Cleveland, Ohio."

"The old court house was sold to David Burns for \$250 to be removed within ten days. On Saturday, the 13th of May, the members of the Peoria bar, many of whom had grown old in the practice of their profession beneath its shadow, assembled in the court room of the condemned structure for a formal leave-taking before the work of demolition should commence. Jonathan K. Cooper presided, speeches were made by Judge Gale, E. G. Johnson, E. P. Sloan, D. McCulloch, Judge Loucks and John Holmes. The speeches were full of reminiscences incident to the court houses, lawyers and judges of early times. Some of them were historical, some humorous, but all appropriate to the occasion."

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY

Every community has its helpless and indigent individuals who through stress of circumstances, disease or shiftlessness become a care and oft times a burden upon the community at large. Provision for supplying them with food and shelter are incumbent upon the taxpayers, and in consequence of this fact the county commissioners' court on the 11th day of December, 1847, purchased of William Mitchell the south half of the northeast quarter of section 9, township 8 north, 7 east, to be used as a county farm, for the sum of \$1,000. There were buildings on the place at the time which were considered sufficient for the needs of the county, and provisions were made to prepare them for occupancy by the 1st of February, ensuing. Furniture and provisions were secured and the commissioners in person made all necessary arrangements for the support and accommodation of those who should come under their care. From a number of applicants, Hiram Partridge was selected as superintendent of the infirmary, and on the 2d day of February, 1848, he was appointed to the position, at a salary of \$275, after giving bond to the county in the sum of \$1,000. On the 9th of March notice was published in the newspapers requiring all persons chargeable to the county to be conveyed to the new home for the indigent. On the 7th of February, 1849, Hiram Partridge was reappointed superintendent for another year, and for his wife's services and that of his three boys, also the use of a cow and a yoke of oxen, he was to receive \$375 for the ensuing year. This was Partridge's last appointment by the commissioners' court, but he was kept in the position for several years by the board of supervisors.

In 1865 the board of supervisors bought a tract of land, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, known as the Herron farm, adjoining the land already secured, for which was paid \$9,000. This increased the county farm to two hundred and forty acres. In February, 1869, the building committee of the board reported, among others, a bid for the construction of an infirmary build-

ing according to plans and specifications already adopted, by G. L. Royce for \$50,000. The report also set forth that the committee had prepared a bill to be presented to the legislature, authorizing the board to issue bonds to the amount of \$60,000, to pay for the erection of the building, but the board determined to only spend \$30,000 for that purpose and accordingly let the contract to Charles Ulrichson. In the month of February, 1870, the building was completed and turned over to the county by the contractor. The total cost, including heating apparatus and outhouses, amounted to \$37,950. To this should be added \$500, voted by the board to be paid Contractor Ulrichson, in recognition of the faithful and honest performance of his work.

COUNTY HOME FOR THE INSANE

At the December (1880) session of the board of supervisors a committee was appointed to secure plans for a building to be used in caring for the insane of the county. Plans were adopted by the committee and so reported at the following March term, but no action was taken thereon, as legislation pertinent to the subject was at that time progressing in the general assembly. The matter again came up before the board at the March session of 1882, Charles Ulrichson submitting plans for a building to cost \$28,390, which were adopted, and no further action was taken until at the September session, when the proposition to issue \$50,000 in bonds was carried by the board and ratified by the electors of the county at the November election.

In April, 1883, the board of supervisors awarded to A. F. Miller the contract for the erection of the main building for the insane, which was completed the following December at a cost of about \$37,000. The structure is of brick and three stories in height. It was built contiguous to the main building of the infirmary and when the latter was destroyed by fire in March, 1886, it was not touched by the flames.

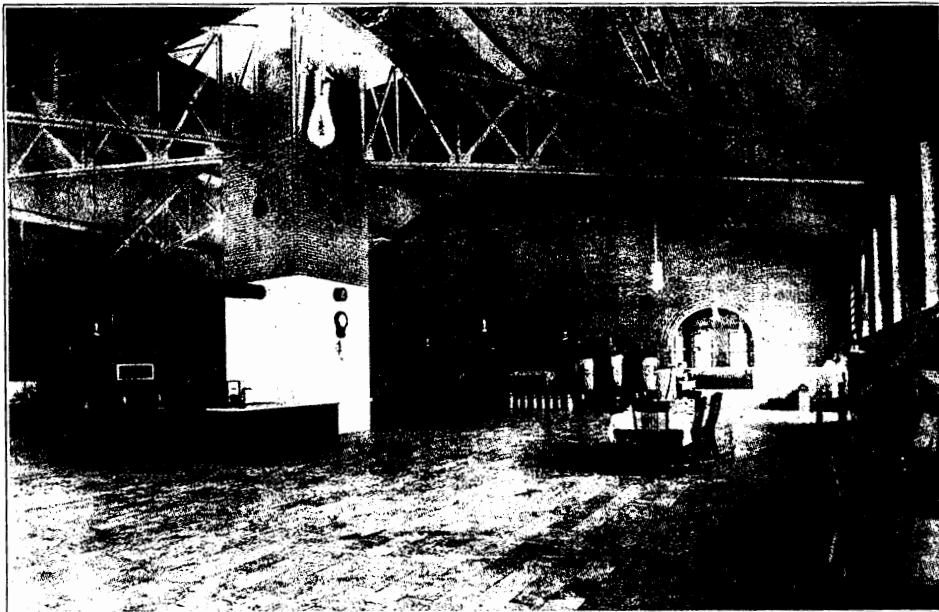
The main building of the county farm, the walls of which were standing after the fire, was rebuilt by Contractor Fred Meintz, and completed in December, 1886, the total cost of which was \$17,021. The insurance money received on the old building, \$14,030.43, went a long way toward meeting this unanticipated expense. The last extension improvement made here was the erection of a hospital building. This building was started late in 1896 and completed in the early fall of 1897, at a total cost of \$11,419. It has a capacity of sixty patients and is modern in its conveniences. There are now two hundred inmates at this home for the infirm and indigent of the county, who are well provided for. The present superintendent is D. J. Davis.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE

One of the great eleemosynary institutions of the state, the Illinois Asylum for the incurable insane, is located at the suburban town of Bartonville, in Limestone township, and to certain energetic, charitably disposed women of Peoria, may be given credit for the selection of Peoria as the location for this great home for the state's unfortunates. In his report to the governor in 1904, Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent, among other things, had the following to say:

"As local federations of charities multiplied and county supervision of almshouses became more strict, the necessity of state care for incurables became more and more apparent, and finally culminated in the formation of an organization of Peoria women, headed by that able, energetic and public-spirited woman, Clara Parsons Bourland, then, as now, president of the Women's Club.

"These women agitated the question through the local and state press before meetings of men and women in many localities, they besieged the conventions of both parties and secured endorsement of their views and finally sent a lobby to Springfield to present the matter to the legislature, where, in the ses-



General Kitchen—Capacity Fifteen Thousand Meals Daily



The Nurses' Home, with Group of Inmates in the Foreground



Typical Cottage, Vines and Flowers, Showing Inmates' Care

BARTONVILLE ASYLUM FOR INSANE

sion of 1895, they finally succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$65,000 for the erection of a main building, so constructed as to permit of extensive additions.

"In the meantime an organization of Peoria citizens became active in securing desirable sites and a commission named by Governor Altgeld, consisting of Hon. John Finley, of Peoria, Hon. J. J. McAndrews, of Chicago, and Hon. Henry W. Alexander, of Joliet, selected the site offered by the people of Bartonville—a clean donation of three hundred and eighteen acres of land, paid for out of voluntary subscriptions secured by a commission headed by Joseph P. Barton, and others.

"The fact that the first building was found defective and unsafe, owing to the discovery that it was located over abandoned coal drifts, perhaps proved a blessing rather than a misfortune, since it enabled the succeeding governor, John R. Tanner, through his able adviser, Dr. Frederick H. Wines, secretary of the State Board of Charities, to re-plan and re-construct it upon the present magnificent and modern lines. Its construction occupied the whole of Governor Tanner's term and he left no greater monument than the splendidly equipped institution. It came into the hands of Governor Yates as the unfinished task of two previous governors, and he made it the object of his special solicitude, succeeding not only in securing for it the necessary funds to permit of its opening on February 10, 1902, for the reception of seven hundred inmates, but in the legislature of 1903 he again urged measures which doubled its capacity."

The original plan was for one large building with wings, the building of which was practically completed when the scheme was changed to the cottage system, and in all probability that was the real reason for discarding the structure already erected at a large expenditure of money, for as a matter of fact, while the building was located upon an abandoned coal mine, the roof of the mine was one hundred and fifty feet from the outer surface of the ground. The change of plans, however, was a most desirable one. The cottage system was selected and now, in addition to the administration building and nurses' home, there are some thirty or forty cottages.

In 1910 a beautiful octagonal building, the circle being composed practically all of glass and capable of seating one thousand patients, was constructed as a dining hall, and offers a most pleasing contrast to the numerous cottages of uniform design.

In 1912 the construction of a new administration building was commenced, which, when finished, will cost about \$75,000. The last biennial report, published in June, 1910, showed the actual daily average population present at this institution during the entire two years of 1909 and 1910 was 2,089.

Dr. George A. Zeller is the present superintendent and has been in charge of the institution since it was first opened in 1902.

COUNTY FAIRS

The Peoria Agricultural Society was formed in the year 1841. Smith Dunlap was the first president; John C. Flanagan, recording secretary; Amos Stevens, corresponding secretary; and Peter Sweat, treasurer. There were fifteen members in all. From this time on it held its annual meets at various places, the third one in the town of Kickapoo. That year new officers were elected. William J. Phelps was chosen president; John Armstrong and Samuel T. McKean, vice presidents; John C. Flanagan, recording secretary; Thomas N. Wells, corresponding secretary. The records were kept in so indifferent a manner as to make it impossible to give any account of subsequent meetings of the association up to the year 1855. However, that year twenty acres of land, now known as the Taole Grove Addition to the city of Peoria, was purchased, and in 1856 a fraction over two acres more were added. Buildings were erected and fairs were held there for several years.

The society was reorganized in 1855 under the name of Peoria County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and fairs were held under that name until 1872. The board of supervisors who had purchased the ground, leased it to the society May 4, 1871, for a period of ninety-nine years, upon a nominal rental of one dollar per year, and upon condition that the county fairs should be held there annually. At this time it was thought probable that state fairs would at times be held here but the grounds were so remote from railroad stations and difficult of access that they were found unsuitable and the Peoria Fair Association was organized early in the year 1873, with a capital stock of \$50,000. This new society purchased a tract of land lying on the east side of the Rock Island & Peoria railroad, containing about thirty-five acres, and fitted the grounds for the accommodation of the state fair, as well as for county fairs. State fairs were held there in the years 1873 and 1874, with a fair measure of success. In the '90s the state fair was permanently located at Springfield, and the capital being within such easy distance for the people of Peoria county to reach with a small expenditure of time and money, the local meetings were superseded and have ceased to be held.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Nathan Dillon, 1825-27; Joseph Smith, 1825-26; William Holland, 1825-27; John Hamlin, 1826-28; George Sharp, 1827-31; Henry Thomas, 1827-28; Isaac Egman, 1828-30; Francis Thomas, 1828-30; Stephen French, 1830-32; John Hamlin, 1830-31; Resolved Cleveland, 1831-32; John Coyle, 1831-36; Aquilla Wren, 1832-34; Edwin S. Jones, 1832-34.

CLERKS OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS COURT AND COUNTY CLERKS

Norman Hyde, March to June, 1825; John Dixon, 1825-30; Stephen Stillman, (resigned) 1830-31; Isaac Waters, 1831-35; William Mitchell (died in office) 1835-49; Ralph Hamlin, (to fill vacancy) 1849; Charles Kettelle, 1849-65; John D. McClure, 1865-82; James T. Pillsbury, 1882-90; James E. Walsh, 1890-94; Charles A. Rudel, (resigned) 1894-1900; John A. West, June 16, (to fill vacancy) 1900; Lucas I. Butts, 1900-06; Oscar Heinrich, 1906-.

JUDGES OF PROBATE COURT AND PROBATE JUSTICES OF PEACE

Norman Hyde (died in office), 1825-32; Andrew M. Hunt, 1832-37; George B. Parker, 1837-39; Edward Dickinson, 1839-43; William H. Fessenden, 1843-47; Thomas Bryant, 1847-49.

At this point the office of probate justice of the peace was abolished and jurisdiction in probate matters was conferred upon the county courts created by the new constitution. The constitution of 1870 provided for the reorganization of probate courts in counties having 70,000 population. Peoria county having in 1890 attained the requisite population, the office of judge of the probate court was revived, the following being the list of incumbents since that period:

Leslie D. Puterbaugh (resigned), 1890-97; Joseph W. Maple (to fill vacancy), 1897-98; Mark M. Bassett, 1898-1906; Leander O. Eagleton, 1906-10; A. M. Otman, 1910-.

PROBATE CLERKS

George M. Gibbons, 1890-94; Fitch C. Cook, 1894-98; Charles A. Roberts, 1898-.

COUNTY JUDGES

Thomas Bryant (with two assistants for county business until 1850), 1849-57; Wellington Loucks, 1857-61; John C. Follitt, 1861-65; John C. Yates, 1865-

82; Lawrence W. James, (resigned), 1882-1890; Israel C. Pinkney, 1890; Samuel D. Wead, 1890-94; Robert H. Lovett, 1894-1902; W. I. Slemmons, 1902-10; Clyde E. Stone, 1910-.

COUNTY TREASURERS

Aaron Hawley, March 8, 1825; George Sharp, March 14, 1827; Norman Hyde, April, 1827; Simon Crozier, June, 1827-28; John Hamlin, 1828-29; Henry P. Stillman, 1829-30; Isaac Waters, 1830-32; Asahel Hale, 1832-37; Rudolphus Rouse, 1837-38; Ralph Hamlin, 1838-39; Joseph C. Fuller, 1839; Allen L. Fahnestock, 1865-67; Thomas A. Shaver, 1867-69; Edward C. Silliman, 1869-71; Isaac Taylor, 1871-82; Frederick D. Weinette, 1882-86; Henry H. Forsythe, 1886-90; Charles Jaeger, 1890-94; Adolph H. Barnewolt, 1894-98; Jacob F. Knupp, 1898-1902; Frederick Olander, 1902-06; William P. Gauss, 1906-10; Lewis M. Hines, 1910; Amos Stevens, 1839-41; Charles Kettelle, 1841-43; William M. Dodge, 1843-45; Ralph Hamlin, 1845-51; John A. McCoy, 1851-55; Joseph Ladd, 1855-59; Isaac Brown, 1859-65.

CIRCUIT CLERKS

John Dixon, 1825-30; Stephen Stillman, 1830-31; Isaac Waters, 1831-35; Lewis Bigelow, 1835-39; William Mitchell, 1839-45; Jacob Gale, 1845-56; Enoch P. Sloan, 1856-64; Thomas Mooney, 1864-68; George A. Wilson, 1868-76; John A. West, 1876-80; James E. Walsh, 1880-88; Francis G. Minor, 1888-92; James E. Pillsbury, 1892-96; Thaddeus S. Simpson, 1896-1908; Richard A. Kellogg, 1908-.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Prior to the year 1853, it does not appear that Peoria had any resident state's attorney. After the formation of the sixteenth circuit, and until 1870, the state's attorney was elected for the entire circuit. Since the adoption of the new constitution of that year, each county has elected its own. The following is the list of state's attorneys from 1853 until the present time, all of whom have resided in Peoria.

Elbridge G. Johnson, 1853-56; Alexander McCoy, 1856-64; Charles P. Taggart, 1864-67; George Puterbaugh, 1867-72; William Kellogg, 1872-80; Alva Loucks, 1880-83; John M. Niehaus, 1883-92; Richard J. Cooney, 1892-96; John Dailey, 1896-1900; William V. Teft, 1900-1904; Robert Scholes, 1904-.

SHERIFFS

Samuel Fulton, 1825-28; Orin Hamlin, 1828-30; Henry B. Stillman, 1830-32; John W. Caldwell, 1832-34; William Compher, (resigned), 1834-35; Thomas Bryant, 1835-40; Christopher Orr, 1840-42; Smith Frye, 1842-46; William Compher (vacated office—left deputy in charge), 1846-50; Clark Cleveland, (deputy), 1850; James L. Riggs, 1850-52; Leonard B. Cornwell, 1852-54; David D. Irons, 1854-56; Francis W. Smith, 1856-58; John Bryner, 1858-60; James Stewart, 1860-62; J. A. J. Murray, 1862-64; George C. McFadden, 1864-66; Frank Hitchcock, 1866-68; Samuel L. Gill, 1868-70; Frank Hitchcock, 1870-80; Samuel L. Gill, 1880-82; Cyrus L. Berry, 1882-86; Warren Noel, 1886-90; Cyrus L. Berry, 1890-94; Charles E. Johnston, 1894-98; John W. Kimsey, 1898-1902; Daniel E. Potter, 1902-06; Lewis M. Hines, 1906-10; Francis G. Minor, 1910-.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS

Jeriel Root, 1831-33; Andrew M. Hunt, 1833-37; Charles Kettelle, 1837-45; Ezra G. Sanger, 1845-47; Clark B. Stebbins, 1847-51; Ephraim Hinman, 1851-55; David McCulloch, 1855-61; Charles P. Taggart, 1861-63; William G. Randall,

1863-65; N. E. Worthington, 1865-73; Mary E. Whitesides, 1873-77; James E. Pillsbury, 1877-82; Mary Whitesides Emery, 1882-90; Mollie O'Brien, 1890-94; Joseph L. Robertson, 1894-1902; Claude U. Stone, 1902-10; John Arleigh Hayes, 1910-.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

Norman Hyde, 1832; Charles Ballance, 1832; Thomas Phillips, 1835-39; George C. McFadden, 1839-49; Henry W. McFadden, 1849-53; Daniel B. Allen, 1853-57; Samuel Farmer, 1857-59; Richard Russell, 1859-61; Daniel B. Allen, 1861-65; Luther F. Nash, 1865-67; Charles Spaulding, 1867-69; Arthur T. Birkett, 1869-75; Robert Will, 1875-76; Daniel B. Allen, 1876-96; Leander King, 1896-97; Charles H. Dunn, 1897-.

CORONERS

William E. Phillips, 1825-26; Henry Neeley, 1826-28; Resolved Cleveland, 1828-32; William A. Stewart, 1832-36; John Caldwell, 1836-37; Edward F. Nowland, 1837-38; Jesse Miles, 1838-40; James Mossman, 1840-42; Chester Hamlin, 1842-44; Jeremiah Williams, 1844-48; John C. Heyle, 1848-50; Charles Kimbel, 1850-52; Ephraim Hinman, 1852-56; Milton McCormick, 1856-58; John N. Niglas, 1858-60; Charles Feinse, 1860-62; Thomas H. Antcliff, 1862-64; Willis B. Goodwin, 1864-68; Philip Eichorn, 1868-70; Willis B. Goodwin, 1870-76; Michael M. Powell, 1876-82; John Thompson, 1882-84; James Bennett, 1884-92; Henry Hoeffler, 1892-96; Samuel Harper, 1896-1904; R. Leslie Baker, 1904-08; William B. Elliott, 1908-.

CHAPTER XVI

"OLD PEORIAS" HOME OF THE FRENCH AND INDIANS FOUNDED ABOUT 1763—IN 1778 THE NEW VILLAGE WAS ESTABLISHED BY JEAN BAPTISTE MAILETT AND SINCE KNOWN AS FORT CLARK, THE PRESENT CITY OF PEORIA—THE VILLAGE DESTROYED IN 1812—DESCRIPTION OF EARLY INHABITANTS AND THEIR HOMES—SOME WHO LIVED IN OLD PEORIA—SETTLEMENT OF FRENCH CLAIMS TO TRACTS OF LAND.

At the time of the cession of the Illinois country by France to England (1763), there was a village composed of French and Indians, on the west bank of Lake Peoria, near the foot of Caroline street, which extended as far as "Birket's Hollow." Here a fort had been erected and the place was known as "Old Peoria's Fort and Village." When the fort was built is not definitely known. It was probably put up soon after the destruction of Fort Creve Coeur. In his "Pioneer History of Illinois" Governor Reynolds says:

"The Traders—their voyageurs, and others in their employment, occupied this post, more or less, ever since its first establishment. As it has been said, the Indian trade of that section of the country was better than at any other point. This made it to the interest of the traders to occupy the place.

"Peoria never, in ancient times, was as large a village as either Kaskaskia or Cahokia, but it is more ancient than either of them. La Salle, when he first saw the country, was charmed with the beauty of the place and established a fort there. He also knew the resources of the country arising from the Indian trade, which was another, and perhaps a greater, inducement to erect his grand depot here for the Indian trade than for any other consideration.

"In the first settlement of the country, the missionaries settled at this point, and had their flocks of the young natives around them. Peoria can boast of a higher antiquity than any other town in Illinois, and about the same date with St. Josephs, Green Bay, Mackinaw and Detroit.

"The French cultivated some ground, more or less, at Peoria, for more than one hundred years past. They cultivated at the old village to some extent and at the new one since the year 1778, when it was commenced by Maillet. It will be seen by the report of the United States officers, sustained by positive proof, that one Antoine St. Francois had a family in Peoria in the year 1765, and cultivated a field of corn adjacent to the village.

"Other inhabitants also resided there at the same time and long before. It is true, most of the citizens were Indian traders and those living on the trade; but this trade required support by men and provisions which were both furnished, to some extent, by the settlers of Peoria."

Peoria was in the early and strenuous days an important military and trading post, as shown by the famous treaty of Greenville. Under that treaty sixteen military or trading posts were ceded to the government, one of which was described as "one piece (land) six miles square at Old Peoria's Fort and Village, near the south end of the Illinois lake, on the said Illinois river." Thus it will be seen that the village of Peoria was one of a chain of trading posts with a fort, extending from Detroit by way of Michilimackinac and Chicago, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

Of the remote history of Peoria and when it was first settled by white men

there are some discrepancies among historians. It is said, however, that in the spring of 1712 a party of Frenchmen came from Fort St. Louis (Starved Rock) and established a trading post among the Indians at this place; but that is disputed. It is a fact, however, that for many years the only inhabitants of the primitive village of Peoria were the French and Indians; and the houses were built about one and a half miles above the lower end of Lake Peoria. Later, about 1778, one Jean Baptiste Maillet, formed a settlement about one and a half miles below the old village, which was known as Fort Clark. By 1797 the old village had been entirely deserted for the new.

N. Matson, long since deceased, who had been one of the pioneers of Princeton, the capital of Bureau county, published a small volume of history in 1882, which he entitled "The Pioneers of Illinois." In the preface to this work Mr. Matson tells his readers that he had visited descendants of French pioneers, then living in the "American Bottom," and had heard them relate the stories of their forebears. As these persons were of the third and fourth generation a repetition of their narrations can only be given in the way of tradition, especially that part pertinent to the village of Peoria and its people. Mr. Matson says:

"According to the statement of Antoine Des Champs, Thomas Forsyth and others, who had long been residents of Peoria previous to its destruction in 1812, we infer that the town contained a large population. It formed a connecting link between the settlements on the Mississippi and Canada, and being situated in the midst of an Indian country caused it to be a fine place for the fur trade. The town was built along the beach of the lake, and to each house was attached an outlet for a garden, which extended back on the prairie. The houses were all constructed of wood, one story high, with porches on two sides, and located in a garden surrounded with fruits and flowers. Some of the dwellings were built of hewed timbers set upright, and the space between the posts filled in with stones and mortar, while others were built of hewed logs notched together after the style of a pioneer's cabin. The floors were laid with puncheons and the chimney built with sticks and mud.

"When Colonel Clark took possession of Illinois in 1778 he sent three soldiers, accompanied by two Frenchmen, in a canoe to Peoria to notify the people that they were no longer under British rule, but citizens of the United States. Among these soldiers was a man named Nicholas Smith, a resident of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and whose son, Joseph Smith, was among the first American settlers of Peoria. Through this channel we have an account of Peoria as it appeared a century ago, and it agrees well with other traditional accounts.

"Mr. Smith said Peoria at the time of his visit was a large town, built along the beach of the lake, with narrow, unpaved streets, and houses constructed of wood. Back of the town were gardens, stockyards, barns, etc., and among these was a wine press, with a large cellar or underground vault for storing wine. There was a church with a large wooden cross raised above the roof, and with gilt lettering over the door. There was an unoccupied fort on the bank of the lake and close by it a windmill for grinding grain. The town contained six stores, or places of trade, all of which were well filled with goods for the Indian market. The inhabitants consisted of French, half-breeds and Indians, not one of whom could understand or speak English.

"Among the inhabitants of Peoria were merchants or traders who made annual trips to Canada in canoes, carrying thither pelts and furs and loaded back with goods for the Indian market. They were blacksmiths, wagon makers, carpenters, shoemakers, etc., and most of the implements used in farming were of home manufacture. Although isolated from the civilized world, and surrounded by savages, their standard of morality was high; theft, robbery or murder were seldom heard of. They were a gay, happy people, having many social parties, wine suppers, balls and public festivals. They lived in harmony with the Indians, who were their neighbors and friends, adopting in part their customs, and in trade with them accumulated most of their wealth.

"The dress of both men and women was very plain, made of coarse material, and the style of their wardrobe was partly European and partly Indian. The men seldom wore a hat, cap or coat, their heads being covered with a cotton handkerchief, folded on the crown like a nightcap, or an Arabian turban. Instead of a coat they wore a loose blanket garment called capote, with a cap of the same material hanging down at the back of the neck, which could be drawn over the head as a protection from rain or cold. The women wore loose dresses, made mostly of coarse material, with their heads covered with a hood or blanket, and their long hair hanging down their back like an Indian squaw. But these women were noted for sprightliness in conversation, with grace and elegance of manners, and notwithstanding the plainness of their dress many of them were not lacking in personal charm."

Under the treaty of 1783 between Great Britain and the United States, the French became citizens of the United States, and when the war of 1812 broke out the French inhabitants of Peoria were suspected of giving aid to the British, by furnishing arms and ammunition to the hostile Indians. Especially was this the case with the leading man in the village, Jean Baptiste Maillet, who was captain of militia and posed as the friend of the government and as such had been rewarded. He had been openly charged with stealing cattle and turning them over to the Indians and Captain Craig had been sent to Peoria, in the autumn of 1812, to investigate the matter. There being no roads between the southern part of the territory and Peoria, Captain Craig with his command ascended the river in small row boats and on the 5th day of November reached Peoria. Upon his arrival, so he reported to Governor Edwards, he was told the Indians had all left the village, but this was not true, as his sentinels on the boats had seen Indians passing through the town with candles and heard their canoes crossing the river all through the night. On the following night, one of their boats dragged its anchor and drifted ashore and so, the report continues, in the morning the boat was fired on, as the Captain thought, by ten or more Indians. He then gave battle, but the Indians at once took to their heels and escaped. This convinced Captain Craig that the French were in league with the Indians and guilty of treason and he took all of them prisoners, after having located them all in one house. How many there were he does not state in his report. He then finished his work by setting fire to the buildings and practically destroying the town.

In 1820 many claims to title in the land in and about Peoria were set up by these same French settlers and their representatives. At that time Edward Coles was register of the United States land office at Edwardsville, and he was deputed to take proof of these claims. In November of that year he submitted a report to the secretary of the treasury, part of which is here quoted, as it gives, in a measure, a description of the village which was the forerunner of the present thriving and growing city of Peoria:

"The old village of Peoria was situated on the northwest shore of Lake Peoria, about one mile and a half above the lower extremity of the lake. This village had been inhabited by the French previous to the recollection of any of the present generation. About the year 1778 or 1779, the first house was built in what was then called LaVille de Maillet, afterwards the new village of Peoria, and of late the place has been known by the name of Fort Clark, situated about one mile and a half below the old village, immediately at the lower point or outlet of Lake Peoria, the situation being preferred on account of the water being better and its being thought more healthy. The inhabitants gradually deserted the old village, and by the year 1796 or 1797 had entirely abandoned it and removed to the new village.

"The inhabitants of Peoria consisted generally of Indian traders, hunters, and voyageurs, and had formed a link of connection between the French residing on the waters of the great lakes and the Mississippi river. From that happy faculty of adapting themselves to their situation and associates for which the French are so remarkable, the inhabitants of Peoria lived generally in harmony

with their savage neighbors. It would seem, however, that about the year 1781 they were induced to abandon the village from apprehension of Indian hostilities; but soon after the peace of 1783 they again returned, and continued to reside there until the autumn of 1812, when they were forcibly removed from it and the place destroyed by Captain Craig of the Illinois militia, on the ground, as it is said, that he and his company of militia were fired on in the night, while at anchor in their boats, before the village, by Indians, with whom the inhabitants were suspected by Craig to be too intimate and friendly.

"The inhabitants of Peoria, it would appear from all I can learn, settled there without any grant or permission from the authority of any government; that the only title they had to their lands was derived from possession, and the only value attached to it grew out of the improvements placed upon it. That each person took to himself such portion of unoccupied land as he wished to occupy and cultivate, and made it his own by incorporating his labor with it, but as soon as he abandoned it his title was understood to cease, with his possession and improvements, and it reverted to its natural state, and was liable again to be improved and possessed by any who should think proper. This, together with the itinerant character of the inhabitants, will account for the number of persons who will frequently be found, from the testimony contained in the report, to have occupied the same lot, many of whom, it will be seen, present conflicting claims.

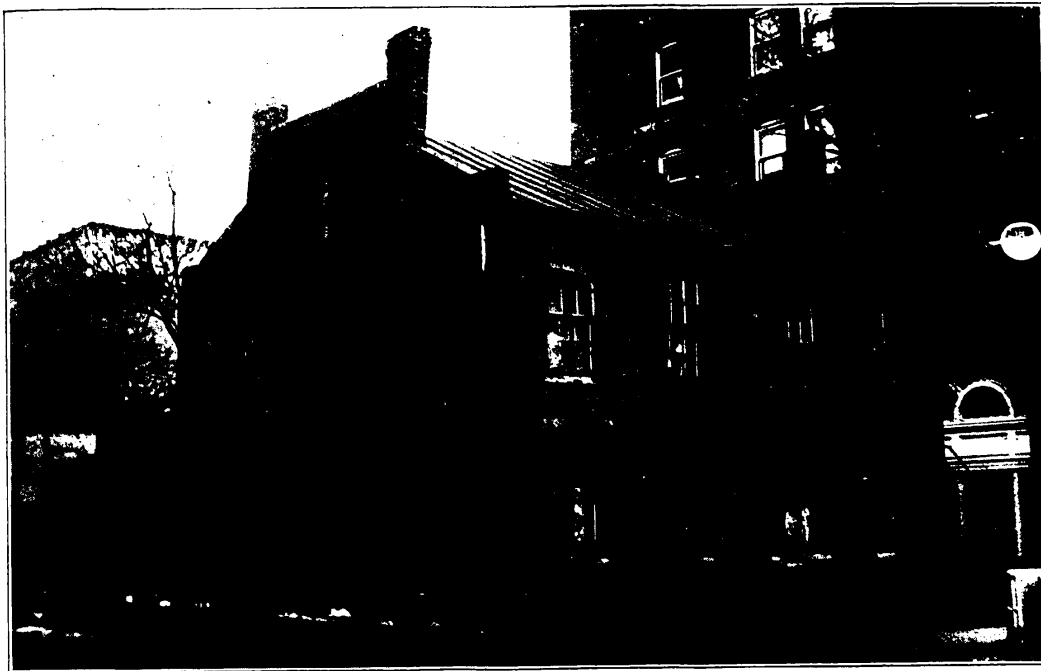
"As is usual in French villages, the possessions in Peoria consisted generally of village lots, on which they erected their buildings and made their gardens, and of outlots or fields, in which they cultivated grain, etc. The village lots contained, in general, about one-half of an arpen of land; the outlots or fields were of various sizes, depending on the industry or means of the owner to cultivate more or less land.

"As neither the old nor new village of Peoria was ever formally laid out or had defined limits assigned them, it is impossible to have of them an accurate map. . . . I have not been able to ascertain with precision on what particular quarter sections of the military survey these claims are situated."

SOME WHO LIVED IN OLD PEORIA

Congress passed an act on the 3d day of March, 1791, in which was a provision that four hundred acres of land be given to each of those persons who in the year 1783 were heads of families at Vincennes or in the Illinois country, and who since then had removed from one place to another within the district, and also to such as had removed out of the limits of the territory specified, upon condition of their returning and occupying said lands within five years. The further provision was made that when lands had been actually improved and cultivated within the limits mentioned, under grants presumed to be valid, issued by any commandant or court claiming authority in the premises, the governor was empowered to confirm said grants to such persons, their heirs or assigns, or such parts thereof deemed reasonable, not to exceed four hundred acres to any one person; also, "That the governor be authorized to make a grant of land, not exceeding one hundred acres, to each person who hath not obtained any grant of land from the United States, and who on the first day of August, 1790, was enrolled in the militia at Vincennes or in the Illinois Country, and has done militia duty." These provisions resulted unsatisfactorily, however, and congress passed an act on March 26, 1804, establishing land offices at Vincennes and Kaskaskia. Michael Jones was appointed register at the latter settlement, and Elijah Backus, receiver, who were vested with authority to receive proof of all claims, coming under the acts mentioned, and adjudicate them. This commission made several reports and continued in existence until 1815, when it was terminated.

The grants of land were separated by the register into four classes—ancient grants; donations to heads of families; donations on account of improvements; donations to militia men. The records of the land office do not show, however,



EARLY PEORIA MANSION, LIBERTY STREET BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND
MADISON STREETS

Note the firewall gables



that any claims were filed by Peorians under ancient grants from the French or English proprietors, but a number were made under the classification herein noted, and the following claims were recommended for confirmation:

"Pierre Troge, in the right of his wife Charlotte, who was the daughter and heir-at-law of Antoine St. Francois, was reported as entitled to four hundred acres on account of improvements and cultivation, and four hundred on account of St. Francois, the ancestor having been the head of a family at Peoria in 1783. It was proved by Louis Pilette, an ancient inhabitant of Cahokia, that St. Francois was the head of a family at Peoria and that he cultivated the land, having a small field in which he sowed corn in the year 1765; and that he remained there several years thereafter; also that Pierre Troge married his daughter. This little item of evidence lets the light in upon the life of "Old Peoria" at the time when the sovereignty of the country was transferred from France to Great Britain. The fact that St. Francois remained after that period raises the presumption, at least, that he became a British subject; and the fact of his heir having been granted land by the government of the United States affords almost conclusive evidence that he had become a citizen of Virginia or of the United States at or after the time of the Revolution. Of his wife's name or parentage we have no information. Nor do we know anything of Pierre Troge, except that he married the daughter. The name of Louis Pilmette is closely and inseparably connected with the history of Peoria. It also appears from the report of Edward Coles that this same Charlotte Troge, nee St. Francois, laid claim to a lot containing two arpens, situated two miles above Fort Clark, near "Old Fort Peoria." We therefore discover in this one instance the name of five persons who lived at "Old Peoria," namely: Antoine St. Francois and his wife, his daughter Charlotte, her husband Pierre Troge, and Louis Pilette.

"That Louis Pilette was a good and loyal citizen is shown by the fact that he received a donation of one hundred acres of land from the government upon Governor Harrison's confirmation, on account of military services.

"The claims of a large majority of the inhabitants had been sold before being proved, principally to Nicholas Jarrott, Isaac Darneille, William Russell and William Arundel, in whose names the proofs were made. These purchasers will be disregarded and the names of the original claimants given as the donees.

"To Louis Bihore there was confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements and four hundred acres on account of his having been the head of the family at Peoria in 1783. That Bihore was a very early inhabitant of Peoria is shown by the fact of his having been a witness on behalf of some of the oldest claims.

"To Jean Baptiste Sheonberger, alias St. Jean, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements near the "Old Fort" of Peoria. No other claim having been made on his behalf, it is to be presumed he was neither the head of a family nor a militiaman within the terms of the law.

"To Louis Chattlereau were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man, four hundred as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and four hundred on account of cultivating about forty acres of land and improving the same by building a house, a horse mill, etc., thereon.

"To Pierre Verbois, alias Blondereau, were confirmed at Peoria one hundred acres as a militia man. No other information obtainable.

"To Pierre Lavassieur (dit Chamberlain) were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man. This man was also a claimant before Edward Coles for a lot containing two arpens in the "Old Village" and of another lot containing twelve arpens near the same.

"To John B. Chevy were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements and four hundred acres as head of a family. It was proved by Louis Laperche, Louis Boisman and Louis Bihore that Chevy was an inhabitant of Peoria, that he was the head of a family and cultivated ground, planting it in corn, as early as the year 1779.

"To Jean B. Jourdain, who lived at Peoria, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements made upon and the cultivation of a farm on Maillet's river (probably the Kickapoo) where he had a house and planted corn as early as 1783.

"To Jean B. Amlin, who lived at Peoria from 1779 to 1799, were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements by cultivating land and planting it in corn, also four hundred acres as head of a family in 1783, and one hundred as a militia man.

"To Francois Arcoit were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements and four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783. It was proved by Baptiste Pelitier, Pierre Verbois and Jean B. Parent that Arcoit was the head of a family at Peoria in 1783; that he made improvements near the village; that he had a house and cultivated ground by planting corn in 1782, but had to leave on account of the Indians.

"To Louis Brunette were confirmed four hundred acres as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, which was proved by Jaque Ducharme and Francois Vailett; also that he continued to reside there for some time thereafter.

"To Jean B. Parent were confirmed four hundred acres as head of a family and four hundred on account of his improvements. It was proved by Jean B. Pointstable (Point de Saible), Jaque Ducharme, Louis Bihore and Pierre Valois that before and after the year 1783 Parent was the head of a family at Peoria, that he had a house built and cultivated land near the "Old Fort" in the year 1780, and that he had a farm and raised crops.

"To Antoine Grandbois were confirmed one hundred acres as a militia man, which had been confirmed by Governor St. Clair. The location of this grant is not given, but it is known that Grandbois was a resident of Peoria.

"To Francis Babo (Babeau) were confirmed at Peoria, one hundred acres as a militia man.

"To Augustus Roque were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements made near Peoria, and four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783.

To Francois Bouche (Boucher) were confirmed four hundred acres on account of improvements about one league from Peoria (Old Fort), four hundred acres as head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and one hundred acres as a militia man.

To Etienne Bernard were confirmed four hundred acres as the head of a family at Peoria in 1783, and on account of improvements four hundred acres near the River Coteneau (Kickapoo), within three miles of Peoria.

To William Arundel were confirmed on account of improvements three hundred acres near Peoria, he having already had a military bounty under the fourth class, also as head of a family at Peoria in 1783 three hundred acres, he having received a militia right confirmed by the governor.

William Arundel was a man of fine education. He was born in Ireland, had lived in Canada and some time prior to 1783, came to Peoria with his family and became a trader, or merchant. Some time thereafter he removed to Cahokia, where he kept a general stock of merchandise and at the organization of the territory was appointed recorder of St. Clair county. He was the first secretary of the first lodge of Masons, which was organized at Kaskaskia, June 3, 1806, and at an extremely old age died at Kaskaskia, in 1816.

Jean Baptiste Point de Sable (often called Pointstable) was another person of note whose history makes a part of this and Cook county. As the head of a family his claim for four hundred acres was confirmed and also for another four hundred acres on account of improvements. Pointstable, as he was called, most likely for the sake of brevity, was a negro, but as the Indians designated all races other than Indians as "white," this man became noted as the first *white* settler in Chicago. As to the exact date of his arrival in Chicago there is no evidence, but it was prior to his residence in Peoria, which commenced about 1782. The

most authentic account is in part quoted here, as taken from Mrs. John H. Kinzie's (of Chicago) "Waubun:"

"Jean Baptiste Point-au-Sable, a native of San Domingo, about the year 1796 found his way to this remote region and commenced life among the Indians. There is usually a strong affection between these two races (negro and Indian), and Jean Baptiste imposed upon his new friends by making them believe that he had been a great chief among the whites. Perhaps he was disgusted by not being elected for a similar dignity by the Pottawottomies, for he quitted this vicinity and finally terminated his days at Peoria, under the roof of his friend Glamorgan, another San Domingo negro, who had obtained large Spanish grants in St. Louis and its environs, and who at one time was in the enjoyment of an extended landed estate."

It was, probably, not until after the treaty of 1783 that some of the inhabitants returned to Le Ville de Maillet, or New Peoria. Jean Baptiste Maillet, as has been said, founded this village about the year 1778. Here a new fort had been built, in which his son, Hypolite, was born, from which the reader may take it that Maillet, who was captain of militia, resided for some time in the fort. He was killed in an affray with one Senegal, in the latter part of the year 1801.

The two donations of land, consisting of four hundred acres each, which had been confirmed under Maillet's claim, were conveyed by Maillet by deed on the 6th day of July, 1801, to Isaac Darneille. The deed was simply signed "Maillet," without the given name. To prove the authenticity of the deed affidavits were made before Antoine Des Champs and Raphael Belongier, justices of the peace of Indiana Territory, on the 17th day of May, 1802. Des Champs later became manager for the American Fur Company in this section.

Isaac Darneille, on the 5th day of October, 1807, executed and delivered a deed to William Russell, of St. Louis, alienating among other tracts of land, those mentioned in the deed conveyed by Maillet. Also "one lot of land and a house at the 'Old Peorias Fort' and a tract of land near said 'Peorias Old Fort,' quantity unknown, purchased of Jean Baptiste Point Sable, assignee of Jean Baptiste Maillet, by deed dated March 13, 1773." This plainly indicates that Pointstable was at Peoria in the year just mentioned. Another description of property located in Peoria was "a house and lot in the town of Peorias and a quantity of land near the same, bought of Theresa Maillet, widow Cattenoir, assignee of Francis Babeaux by contract dated October 11, 1778.

PEORIA'S FIRST LAWYER

Isaac Darneille, whose name figures so largely in the initial transfers of property in the county, was the first lawyer to make his appearance in Peoria. Governor Reynolds, in his History of Illinois Pioneers, has the following to say of him:

"In the year 1794 the celebrated Isaac Darneille arrived in Cahokia and remained in the west for several years. He was the second professed lawyer that emigrated to Illinois, John Rice Jones being the first. He was a classic scholar, and was, in his person, genteel and agreeable; he possessed the easy and graceful manners of a polished gentleman. He was large and portly, and made it a *sine qua non* to be extremely neat in his dress and attentive to his personal appearance. He studied all the arts and mysteries of gallantry, and thereby made a very deep and rather lasting impression on his female friends. Darneille studied the ladies more than he studied his profession of the law. He was benevolent and kind to all mankind, and particularly to the ladies.

"While Darneille retained his youthful vigor, this life passed off very well; but when old age crept on him his former pursuits were abandoned, from necessity, and he remained an old man, without sincere friends or means of support.

"He taught school in the western part of Kentucky, where he died, rather humble and neglected, in 1830, aged sixty years.

"If Darneille had abandoned this one failing, the excess of gallantry, he would have enjoyed the character of one of the most honorable and respectable gentlemen in Illinois."

FOUNDER OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, A PEORIAN

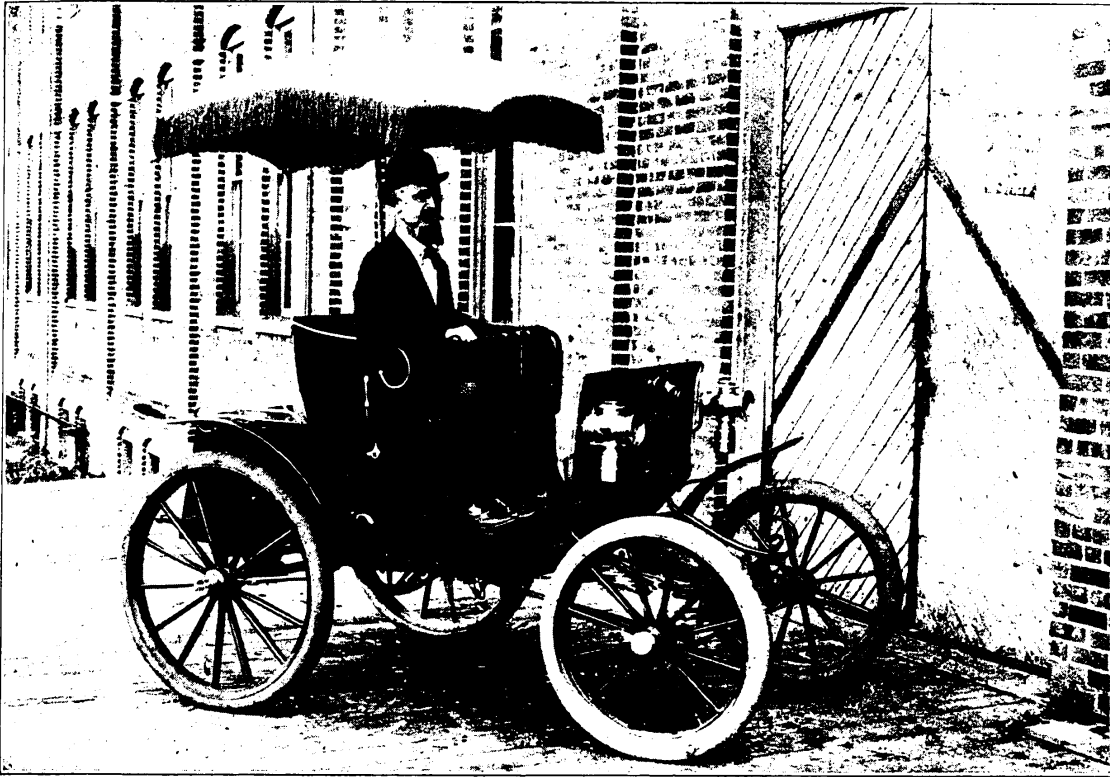
It might be well to note here, in passing, that among the prominent inhabitants of New Peoria was one Antoine Le Claire, who had come to the town from Canada. He subsequently, after removing to Iowa Territory, owing to his familiarity with several Indian languages, and of his own people, was educated by the United States government and under its authority acted as interpreter for the government in its dealings with the Indians, prior to and after the Black Hawk war. He was adored by the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians and when they ceded their lands in Iowa to the government, it was provided in the treaty that Le Claire should have a tract of land, consisting of some thousands of acres, and that a certain tract should be set apart and given to Le Claire's wife, Marguerite, the daughter of an Indian chief. Part of this land is now the site of the important city of Davenport, founded by Le Claire and others, chief among whom was Colonel Davenport, a trader on the island of Rock Island, after whom the city was named. Le Claire became the wealthiest man of his time, was a benefactor to his community and died, mourned by that whole section of the country. Le Claire, an important village near Davenport, which he at one time confidently hoped would be the metropolis and seat of government of the county, was named for him.

Probably the most noted citizen of Peoria in its primitive days was Thomas Forsyth, to whom allusion has heretofore been made. Another pioneer citizen who played a notable part in the affairs of the community was Michael La Croix.

COLONEL GEORGE DAVENPORT

Colonel George Davenport, who was a contemporary of Antoine Le Claire, was a non-commissioned officer in Captain Owen's company of the regular army, and took part in a primitive expedition against the Indians in 1813, organized by General Howard, ex-governor of the Territory of Missouri. The little army numbered about eight hundred men and marched up the Mississippi bottom to a point above Quincy and thence to the Illinois river about forty miles above Peoria, and then on down the river to that village. From Colonel Davenport, Historian Matson obtained the following account of the proceedings of the expeditionary party at Peoria:

"On arriving at Peoria Lake, the soldiers commenced building a block house for storing the baggage as well as a protection against an attack from the enemy. A well having been dug near the block house to supply it with water, it became necessary to have a sweep to draw it; consequently, Mr. Davenport, with two companions, went into the woods to get a grapevine for that purpose. Having found one suitable, Davenport climbed the tree to cut it off, and while doing so he discovered a large body of Indians skulking in the timber, going in the direction of the block house. On seeing this war party, Davenport and his companions gave an alarm and in all haste fled toward the block house, but finding Indians in that direction turned their course for the gunboats, which were moored in the lake. With all speed the fugitives ran for the boats, closely followed by the Indians, who fired at them many shots, while yelling like demons. The soldiers on the gunboats, thinking only of their own safety, pushed them off from the shore but fortunately one of them grounded on a sand bar, which was the means of saving the life of Davenport and his companions. The fugitives ran into the water waist deep, pushed the grounded boat off, and jumped on board of it, while the Indians fired on them, many of the rifle balls whizzing by their heads and lodging in the sides of the vessel. The boats went off some distance from the shore,



THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA WAS MADE IN PEORIA TWO YEARS AFTER
THE AUTOMOBILE WAS PERFECTED IN FRANCE
C. E. DURVEA. INVENTOR



PEORIA'S FIRST ELECTRIC CARS BETWEEN THE CITY AND EAST PEORIA, 1900

nevertheless the Indians continued to fire on them, but without effect. A cannon on one of the boats was brought to bear on the savages, but in the excitement of the moment its muzzle was raised above the port hole, and the ball tore off a portion of the side of the vessel. The Indians also attacked the block house, which was in an unfinished condition, but met with a warm reception from those within. The cannons on the boats having been brought to bear on the Indians, they fled from the thick timber where they had taken shelter, and the fight ended."

Colonel Davenport, as has been said, was the government's agent at the island of Rock Island, and accumulated a fortune trading among the Indians. He had built a home on the island, where he was enjoying the fruits of a strenuous life, when he was murdered by a band of thieving cutthroats in broad daylight, during the absence of his family at Rock Island, who were attending a Fourth of July celebration.

In a letter written in 1850, by one of the participants in this expedition, John S. Brickley, to John Lindsay, then a prominent Peoria lawyer, among other things mentioned was the following:

"When the mounted riflemen arrived at Peoria they found the village consisting of a great number of huts, all deserted a few days before, and two or three frame houses, one thirty or forty feet long (said to have been built by the French), although they did not appear to have been inclosed or covered. The Indians in their flight had left nothing but some dried pumpkins, corn and beans, which were found in some of the houses, but much more was found wrapped up in skins and hid in the ground, all of which was seized and used by those who found them. Every house in the village was demolished the same day we entered . . . and used for fuel during the stay of the army at that place. . .

"As the army approached Peoria from the northwest and got a first view of its situation from the high land prairies, two or three miles from the lake, looking easterly and southerly, beheld the smooth prairie gradually descending to the town, the lake stretching miles far to the northeast, the gunboats lying quietly at anchor upon the water, the towering forest across the water, and the lovely prairies bounded only by the horizon, there was an involuntary halt—the men all gazed in silence for a moment, and then of a sudden, as if moved by one impulse, expressed universal admiration of the beauty and grandeur of the prospect spread out before them. At this time there was no road to Peoria except the Indian trail, not a forest tree amiss, not a house within one hundred miles (except the town before described), no plow had ever broken the turf that covered the rich soil beneath. The lake was covered with wild geese, ducks and other water fowls; game such as deer, bear, elk and turkeys everywhere in the thick woods and adjacent prairies. Bees and honey were found in almost every hollow tree, and, notwithstanding express orders to the contrary, the men would and did, on the march, frequently stop and cut down the trees and get large quantities of the most delicious honey. While employed in building the fort, many of the men were well supplied with venison, fowls, honey and sometimes with fish caught in the lake. This description fully justifies the Indian name of the place, 'Pimiteoui—The Land of Plenty.' . . .

"For want of suitable timber and materials within several miles of the place, on the west side of the lake, on account of the country back from the river being prairie, it became necessary to obtain all timber from a fine forest on the east side of the Illinois river at the lower end of the lake and raft it over. The men commenced felling the trees, the most of which were white oak, and for the palisades cut them about eighteen feet long and each log not less than fifteen or eighteen inches in diameter—the timbers for the block houses at the corners of the enclosure were much longer; the area (area) inclosed for the fort contained, according to my recollection, two or three acres. While a portion of the men were cutting, others were employed in hauling and rafting the logs over to the opposite side of the lake, and from there to the site for the building; having no carriages of any description, all the materials were drawn by men

on trucks, by means of large ropes, a distance of from one to two miles. Thus was Fort Clark erected where Peoria now stands, in less than two months, by the Missouri and Illinois volunteers of mounted riflemen, in September and October in the year 1813, at a distance of more than one hundred miles from any white settlement, and with no other means than above described."

Colonel Davenport's description of the building of the fort is here added to the above for obvious reasons:

"Preparations having been made to build a fort on the site of the old French town for the purpose of holding possession of the country, timbers were cut on the opposite side of the lake and floated across to build block store houses, and enclose them with palisades. On a high piece of ground near the bank of the lake a fort was built, consisting of stockades made of two rows of split timbers, and the space between them filled with dirt. A ditch surrounded the fort, and at two corners were bastions for mounting cannon. Inside of the stockades was a large block house, two stories high, and on three sides of it were port holes, so the inmates could fire on the enemy in case of an attack. Besides this block house were store houses and quarters for officers and soldiers.

"When the fort was completed and cannons mounted on its ramparts, with flags waving on each bastion, General Howard ordered all the soldiers on duty, forming in double file, fronting the gateway. A speech was made by the commanding officer, drums beat, soldiers cheered, the cannons fired a salute, and with much enthusiasm the fort was dedicated and named 'Fort Clark' in honor of General George Rogers Clark, the hero of Kaskaskia and Vincennes."

Ballance, in his History of Peoria, gives the dimensions of Fort Clark. He says:

"This fort was about one hundred feet square, with a ditch along each side. It did not stand with a side to the lake, but with a corner towards it. The corner farthest from the lake was on the upper side of Water street, near the intersection of the upper line of Water and Liberty streets. From there the west line ran diagonally across the intersection of Water and Liberty streets nearly to the corner of the transportation warehouse, at the lower corner of Liberty and Water streets. At this corner was what I suppose military men would call a bastion, that is, there was a projecting corner made in the same manner as the side walls, and so constructed, as I imagine, as to accommodate a small cannon to command the ditches. And the same had, no doubt, been at the opposite corner, but when I came to the country in November, 1831, there was no vestige of it remaining. In fact at that time there was but little to show that there had ever been a fortification there, except some burnt posts along the west side, and a square of some ten or twelve feet at the south corner with a ditch nearly filled upon two sides of it, and on the west side of the square."

To the above, Judge McCulloch, in his History of Peoria County, takes exceptions to the dimensions of Fort Clark, as given by Mr. Ballance, in the following paragraph:

"Observing, however, that Water street is one hundred feet wide at the point indicated, and that the location of the magazine which must have been within the fort was very close to the base of the smokestack of the electric light plant, some distance below Water street, the conclusion is forced upon us that his estimate of its dimensions is erroneous. If the fort was of a square form and contained one acre, one side of it would measure 208.7 feet, which would correspond more nearly with the points given by Mr. Ballance than does his own estimates."

How long Fort Clark was occupied has not been definitely settled by those who have taken the pains to delve into the matter. Some say it was abandoned in 1815, others, not until 1818. It would appear from Matson's account that the former contention is the correct one, for he has this to say in that relation:

"The gate of the fort having been left open, it became a lair for deer and a roost for wild turkeys. In the fall of 1816 a party of hunters from St. Clair county came to Fort Clark and found about twenty deer in the fort and the

floors of the block house covered with manure. The hunters cleaned out this building and occupied it as a residence during a stay of ten days while hunting deer and collecting honey in the river timber. Fort Clark stood unmolested until the fall of 1818, when it was burned by the Indians."

There is no doubt that the fort was partially destroyed prior to 1819, but there must have been part of it left standing, for in the year last mentioned, the first American settlers (permanent) arrived here and they speak of it in a way to leave the impression a remnant of the structure remained at that time.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN SETTLERS

In the spring of 1819, a party of hardy and venturesome pioneers, composed of Seth and Josiah Fulton, Abner Eads, Virginians; Joseph Hersey, of New York; J. Davis, S. Dougherty and T. Russell, natives of Kentucky, left Shoal Creek, now a part of Clinton county, where they had lived for some little time, found their way to the east bank of the river and, on April 15, 1819, Hersey and Eads, placing their horses in a boat, ferried across the river and landed at Fort Clark. Two days afterward they were joined by their companions. Josiah Fulton often related the following details of the advent of this pioneer band of settlers to Fort Clark:

"We found the walls of two small log cabins, which we supposed to have been built by the soldiers of the garrison stationed there, and at once set to work to cover them over and finish them up for dwelling places. While we were employed at this work we made out to be comfortable in the shelter of our tents and boats. The cabins stood on what is now Water street, and almost directly in front of the Germania Hall building. These cabins were the first American dwelling places at what is now the city of Peoria.

"There were also rails enough, which the soldiers had made, to inclose fifteen acres of ground. The ground was broken up and planted to corn and potatoes. from which a pretty good crop was gathered in the fall. The north line of that first field ran west from the river and not far from Fulton street.

"About the first of June, Eads, Fulton and Dougherty returned to Shoal Creek with their two horses to move Eads' family, consisting of his wife and two children, to their new home. After settling up his affairs in that neighborhood Eads loaded his household effects, wife and children on a two-horse wagon and headed across the country in the direction of the beginning of Peoria—the new settlement at Fort Clark. They reached and crossed the Illinois river at the present site of Wesley City, where there was a trading post, and where Indians and Indian canoes were nearly always to be found. Some of the canoes were secured, the household goods were unloaded from the wagon, and with the family transferred to the canoes and carried over to the west side of the river. The wagon was then taken to pieces and carried over in the same manner. The horses and cattle were made to swim across.

"Mrs. Eads was the first American woman to see the site of Peoria."

Captain Jude Warner came into the settlement from St. Louis on the 10th of June, in a boat loaded with provisions and fishing nets. With him were David W. Barnes, James Goff, Isaac De Boise, William Blanchard, Theodore and Charles Sargent. This arrival swelled the number of Americans to fourteen men. Mr. Fulton's recital continues:

"We were about as happy a little circle as has ever lived in Peoria. We were isolated, completely shut out from the rest of mankind, it is true. We heard but little from the outside world, and the outside world heard but little from us. But little was known at that time about the Fort Clark country. There were no roads, nor steamboats, nor mail routes, nor communications of any kind, so that in point of fact we were as much a community by ourselves as if our cabins had been built on an island in the middle of the sea. Our postoffice was St. Louis, and we never got our mail, those of us who got any, only when we went

there for supplies, and then our letters cost us twenty-five cents, and we couldn't muster that much money every day.

"Mrs. Eads was duly installed as housekeeper, and the rest of the company, except Hersey, who didn't remain long, boarded with her. It was a pretty hard winter on us, but we managed to get through. Bread stuff gave out and we had to fall back on hominy blocks and hominy. It was a coarse kind of food we got this way, but it was a good deal better than none, and served to keep hunger away. Hominy blocks went out of use long ago, and there are thousands of people in Peoria county who never saw one, but they were a blessing to hundreds of the pioneers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and in fact to the first settlers of the entire country, and were the means of keeping many of the pioneers and their little ones from starving to death."

Two of these pioneers, Seth and Josiah Fulton, were attracted by the east side of the river and selected claims on Farm creek in that locality, remaining there until 1834, when they sold out and returned to Peoria county, and both proved themselves good citizens and gained their full meed of respect from their neighbors. Seth Fulton, however, lending an ear to the tales then told of the rich lead mines at Galena, removed to that place and remained there for a while. He afterwards removed to Henry county. Josiah Fulton spent the rest of his life in Peoria county and died March 4, 1894, at the age of ninety-four years.

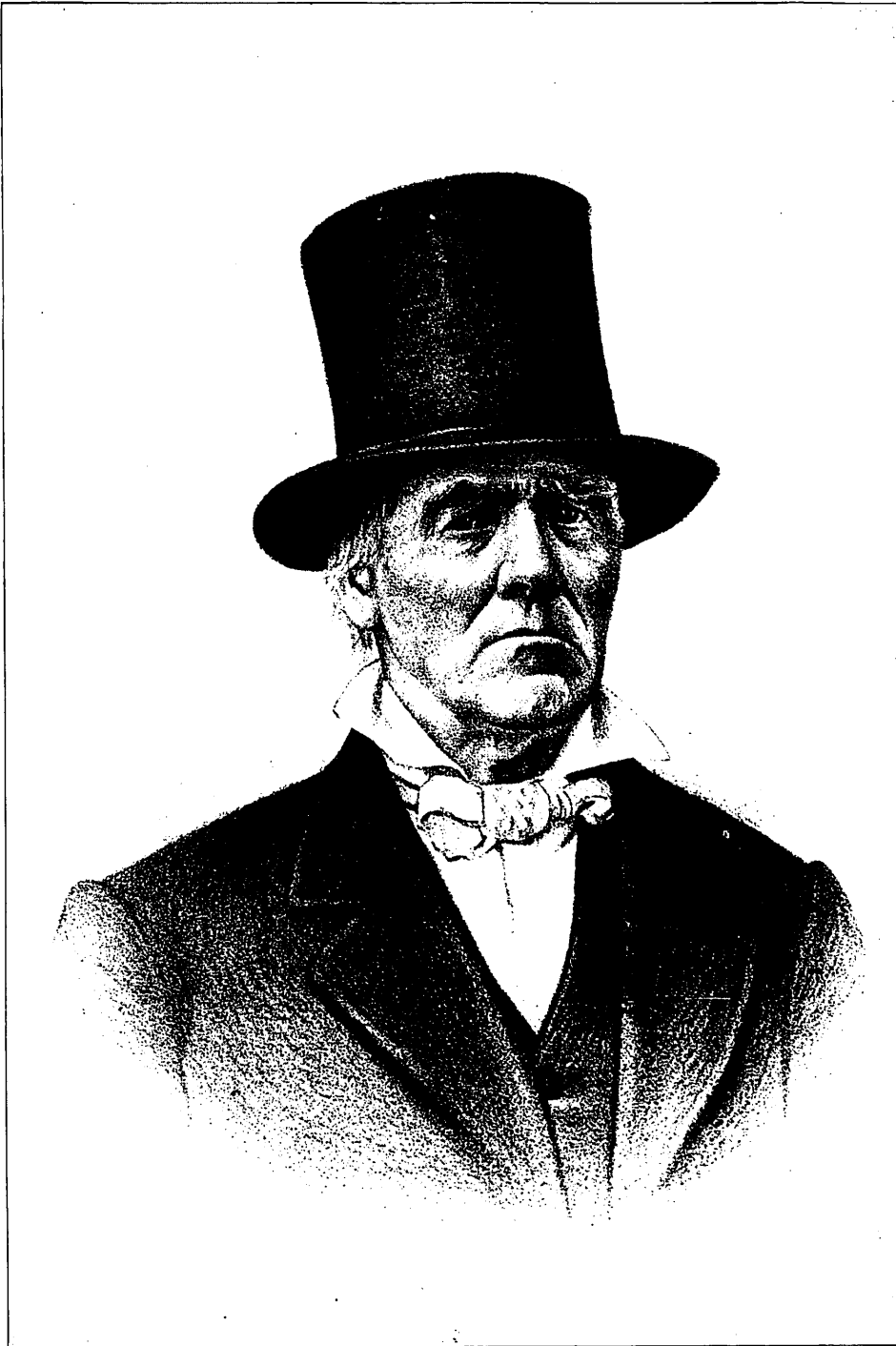
Abner Eads, another one of the first seven, who came to Peoria, bought the northwest quarter of section 17, in what is now Peoria township, on which Lincoln Park is situated. He also came into possession, by purchase, of valuable coal mines on Kickapoo creek, which was subsequently developed by others. He became a man of importance in the community and served valiantly as captain of a Peoria company which marched under General Stillman in the Black Hawk war. Absorbing the lead mine fever, he removed to Galena about 1833, from which district he served in the legislature two sessions. In 1854 he went to California and having started back for his family, died on the way, with fever. He was buried at St. Louis.

Hersey and Dougherty, the latter a reckless Kentuckian, after a residence of some little time, departed for other scenes of activity not known to the writer. Davis first settled on Farm creek and after a while removed to Sangamon county. He then went to Texas, where he died. Russell was here but a short time and then went to St. Louis, and was last heard of as a river man.

Of the Captain Warner party, William Blanchard soon after his arrival removed to Woodford county, which was his home until his death, which occurred but a comparatively few years since. Barnes and the two Sargents became prominent citizens of Fulton county, and Jacob Wilson, one of the county's first justices of the peace, on the 22d day of March, 1825, officiated in the marriage of William Blanchard with Betsey Donohoe. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in the new county.

John Hamlin, in company with several others, arrived in Peoria in 1821. In March, 1822, he had his personal belongings removed from his former home at Elkhart Grove, then in Madison county, and from that time on he made Peoria his home. In 1823, with William S. Hamilton, who had a contract to supply Fort Howard, now known as Green Bay, with beef cattle, Mr. Hamlin, on account of his knowledge of the Indian character, accompanied the expedition made up by Hamilton, to that place. The journey was made in thirty days. On his return to Peoria, in his capacity as justice of the peace of Fulton county, he performed the first marriage ceremony at Fort Dearborn, the parties most interested being Dr. Alexander Wolcott and his bride, a daughter of John Kinzie, the first permanent settler of Chicago. This was the first marriage ceremony to take place in the great city of Chicago. John Hamlin, as will be seen further on in this volume, was intimately connected with the early history of this county and became one of its most prominent and influential citizens.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, of the American Fur Company, spent the winter of



JOSIAH FULTON

Born in 1800—Died March 4, 1894

Landed at a place called Fort Clark, now the city of Peoria, on April 15, 1819

1821-2 along the Illinois river. Reaching Bureau Station, he says, he found Mr. Beebeau in charge, though much enfeebled on account of age. Hubbard also relates that: "After resting a few days and selecting the goods and men to be left at that post (Bureau), we proceeded on our way, making our next halt at Fort Clark, where we found several families located, among whom were Mr. Fulton, the first settler at that point, who still resides in that county, and a Mr. Bogardus, a brother of General Bogardus, of New York, a highly intelligent gentleman, and his estimable wife. Two miles below, at a point now known as Wesley City, was Mr. Beeson's post, and there we remained about one week, during which time I went almost daily to the fort."

During the period between 1821 and 1825 a number of new settlers arrived in the territory now embraced in Peoria county. Among those who settled at Peoria were William Eads, brother of Abner Eads, Judge James Latham, with whom John Hamlin had made his home in Madison county; Joseph A. Moffat and his three sons, Alvah, Aquilla B. and Franklin, also two Miss Moffatts, daughters; Isaac Funk, Norman Hyde, Elijah Hyde, William Holland, John Dixon, Isaac Waters, George Sharp and Dr. Augustus Langworthy.

From an assessment made in the year 1825 by John L. Bogardus, the distribution of population and wealth of the new county of Peoria is well shown. At Peoria the following named persons were assessed in the amounts here given: Archibald Allen, \$150; Noah Beauchamp, Sr., \$200; Noah Beauchamp, \$200; John Barker, \$400; John L. Bogardus, \$500; Joseph Bryant, \$300; Cornelius Brown, \$150; John Dixon, \$350; William Eads, \$350; Abner Eads, \$800; Samuel Fulton, \$300; Isaac Funk, \$200; Jesse Harrison, \$50; John Hamlin, \$400; William Holland, \$800; E. and N. Hyde, \$700; Jacob M. Hunter, \$50; Charles Love, \$150; Augustus Langworthy, \$200; J. Latham, \$300; Philip Latham, \$100; Daniel Like, \$50; Alvah Moffatt, \$60; Aquilla Moffatt, \$40; Jesse McLaree, \$25; Henry Neely, \$150; Martin Porter, \$100; Amherst C. Ransom, \$100; George Sharp, \$600; Joseph Van Scoik, \$50; Isaac Waters, \$100.

At Chicago the following assessments were made: John B. Beaubien, \$1,000; Jonas Clyborne, \$625; John K. Clark, \$250; John Crafts, \$5,000; Jerry Clermont, \$100; Louis Cantra, \$50; John Kinzie, \$500; Joseph Laframboise, \$50; C. Laframboise, \$100; David McKee, \$100; Peter Piche, \$100; Alexander Wolcott, \$572; Antoine Wilmette, \$400—thirteen in all.

At the Trading House (Wesley City) Antoine Alscome, \$50; Francis Bourbonne, \$200; Louis Beabor, \$700; Francis Bourbonne, Jr., \$100—four in all.

At Mackinaw Point (near which is the village of Dillon) Allen S. Dougherty, \$100; Walter Dillon, \$250; Nathan Dillon, \$400; Absalom Dillon, \$200; Thomas Dillon, \$300; Jesse Dillon, \$727; John Dillon, \$93; William Davis, \$200; Hugh Montgomery, \$200; Alexander McNaughton, \$150; Eli Redmon, \$35; Henry Redmon, \$35; Peter Scott, \$50—thirteen in all.

At Ten Mile Creek, William Blanchard, \$150; Elza Bethard, \$275; Reuben Bratton, \$135; Thomas Banks, \$50; Hiram M. Curry, \$225; Major Donahue, \$200; Seth Fulton, \$100; David Mather, \$200; John and William Phillips, \$400; John Stephenson, \$40; Edmond Weed, \$174; Jacob Wilson, \$300—twelve in all.

At Farm Creek, Andrew Barker, \$100; Austin Crocker, \$200; Thomas Camlin, \$300; Stephen French, \$200; James Fulton, \$12.50; Josiah Fulton, \$150; Elisha Fish, \$200; Jacob Funk, \$500; Joshua Harlin, \$150; George Ish, \$250; Joseph Smith, \$550—eleven in all.

At La Salle Prairie, Elias P. Avery, \$200; Stephen Carroll, \$150; Gilbert Field, \$150; John Griffin, \$50; George Harlan, \$150; Lewis Hallock, \$50; John Ridgeway, \$100; Hugh Walker, \$50—eight in all.

At Illinois Prairie (Tazewell county) George Cline, \$70; John Cline, \$264; Nathan Cromwell, \$300; Jesse Egman, \$100; Levi Ellis, \$25; William Clark, \$250; Levi Gilbert, \$25; James Latta, \$200; Levi McCormick, \$50; Joseph Ogee, \$200; Isaac Perkins, \$400; John Sommers, \$300; Ephraim Stout, Sr., and Jr., \$500; Jonathan Tharp, \$100; Ezekiel Turner, \$150; Seth Wilson, \$200; Samuel Woodrow, \$150; Hugh Woodrow, \$250—eighteen in all.

At Fox River, Robert Baresford, \$50; Fred Countryman, \$50; Aaron Hawley, \$200; Pierce Hawley, \$300; John L. Ramsey, \$200; Jesse Walker, \$50—six in all.

At Little Detroit, Thomas N. Brierly, \$100; Abner N. Cooper, \$120; Peter Du Mont, \$50; George N. Love, \$350—four in all.

At Prince's Grove (Princeville), John Patterson, \$20; Daniel Prince, \$200—two in all.

It will have been seen by the reader that in the year 1825 or two years after the organization of the county, there were but one hundred and twenty taxable inhabitants, one-fourth of which were assessed at Peoria, forty-four in all, living in what is now Peoria county. The others were at Chicago, Mackinaw Point, Ten Mile Creek, Farm Creek, La Salle Prairie, Fox River, Little Detroit and Prince's Grove.

CHAPTER XVII

EARLY THOROUGHFARES—FIRST ROAD LAID OUT BY PEORIA AUTHORITIES—FERRIES AND BRIDGES—DIXON'S FERRY—THE ILLINOIS RIVER—PRIMITIVE STEAMBOATING—PEORIA AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD CENTER—ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM.

It is highly probable that at the time of the building of Fort Clark there was not a white man's dwelling within many miles of it and the only roads, if such they may be called, were Indian trails. However, the public surveys of Tazewell county, made in 1823, show a thoroughfare marked "Road to Fort Clark," which on the map indicated that the road run along the township line between Groveland and Fond du Lac, at the head of a ravine through which meanders Cole creek. This was the original course of the road running from Peoria to Springfield, and it might be taken for granted, there was a road, as described above, from Fort Clark to the lower settlements anterior to the birth of either Peoria or Springfield, and was used by the soldiers of the fort. If such is the case, then this was the first road connecting the future Peoria with the outer world.

A history of Illinois was published by Rufus Blanchard in 1883 and the map it contained shows a trail styled the "Fort Clark and Wabash Trace," running from Fort Clark to Terre Haute. Historian Blanchard says: "It was a well traveled road from the settlements of southern Ohio and Indiana to Fort Clark in an early day." This was, in all probability, the road marked on the Tazewell surveys. This survey also shows a road called "Kellogg's Trail from Peoria to Galena, 1825," on practically the route chosen for the Galena state road, afterwards laid out by way of Princeton. Of this Mr. Blanchard says: "This trail shows the first overland route from Peoria to Galena. It was made by Mr. Kellogg, an old pioneer settler, in 1825, and subsequently became a well known route." Another road, as shown by the map, was laid out or in existence in 1822, and was designated as a mail route from Peoria, by way of Lewistown to Rushville, and diverging from the latter place to Quincy, Pittsfield and Jacksonville.

The first road laid out by the authorities of Peoria county was that for which, at the June session (1825) of the county commissioners' court, Norman Hyde and Alexander McNaughton had been appointed viewers, with authority to locate. This road led from the ferry landing opposite the hamlet of Peoria to the "Old Crossing" on Sugar creek, near Robert Musick's where the remains of a bridge were found. As this road trended south, it is presumed the old Fort Clark road crossed the creek at this point. Two years after the laying out of this road by the county, the legislature, on the 12th day of February, 1827, made it a state road, and it became the stage and mail route between Peoria and Springfield. In the act of creating the state road Springfield, Musick's on Salt creek, Thomas Dillon's and Peoria were mentioned as being on its line.

On January 23, 1826, an act of the legislature was passed providing for a state road leading from Peoria to Danville, the county seat of Vermilion county, and thence to the state line. Abner Eads, Samuel Fulton and Dan W. Beckwith were named in the act as viewers to locate the road. These men performed their duty and were assisted by Orlin Gilbert and James Barnes, chain carriers, and William Rowan, who blazed the trees marking the line of direction. A special

act passed by the legislature in 1831, five years later, by which they received pay for their labors, was secured.

At the January (1826) session of the county commissioners' court, viewers were appointed to locate a road leading from Peoria to a point at the northern boundary of the county and also for a road leading from Peoria to as equally an indefinite point at its southern boundary. These roads were subsequently ordered to be opened a sufficient width for the passage of teams. At this same term viewers were appointed to locate a road from Peoria, passing the "Trading Post"—later Wesley City—and the house of Isaac Perkins, to intersect the Springfield road at or near Prairie creek.

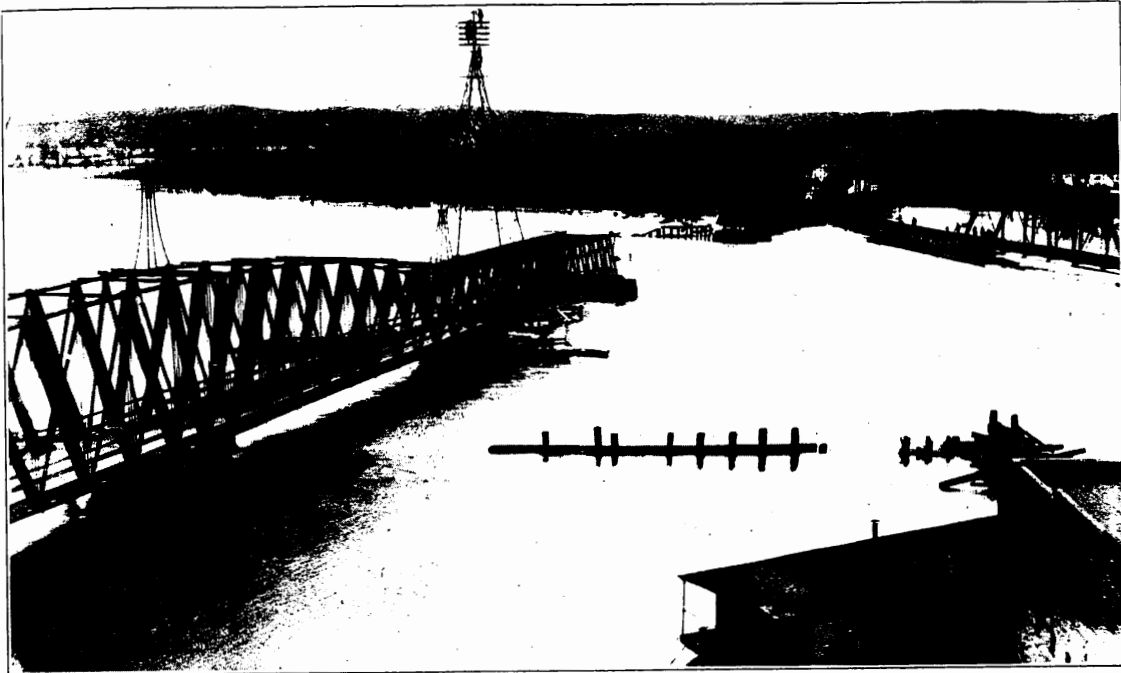
The first road laid out leading in the direction of Chicago was provided for by the commissioners' court, when, at its September (1826) session, John Barker, George Harland and Samuel Fulton, viewers appointed to locate a road from Peoria to the eastern boundary of the county, made their report and the road was established. Later, in 1833, the legislature appointed Lewis Bigelow, of Peoria county, John M. Gay, of Putnam county, James B. Campbell, of La Salle county, and James Walker, of Cook county, viewers to locate a road from Peoria to the mouth of Fox river (South Ottawa) and thence to Chicago. That part of the road mentioned to run "from Peoria to the mouth of the Fox river," was substantially the one located by the viewers appointed by the county commissioners at their June session of 1826. It went by way of Metamora (Hanover), Magnolia, Union Grove, Ottawa and thence to Chicago. It will have been seen by the reader that by this time, the year 1833, Peoria had secured the state roads of great importance to the settlement—one to Springfield and the south, one to Danville and the east—which became the main thoroughfare for immigration, and the other, to Chicago and the great lakes.

The lead mines at Galena early attracted that class of settlers who were short of ready money, and they sought the wages paid there with which many of them subsequently bought land here and in other settlements. A thoroughfare to Galena, therefore, became a matter for the consideration of those in authority and consequently, at the September term of the commissioners' court Isaac Waters, Norman Hyde and John Ray were appointed viewers to locate a road to "the lead mines." At the March term, 1828, the order was modified so as to read, towards the lead mines as far as the jurisdiction of the court extended. From this beginning the famous Galena road came into existence and the legislature, on the 18th day of January, 1833, declared it to be a state road. It commenced at the public square and followed the line of Adams street to the limits of the city, thence by the river road to a point near Mossville, thence on a line north through Northampton, Windsor (now Tiskilwa), Princeton, Dixon's ferry, thence northwesterly to the west line of Stephenson county, where it intersected the Chicago and Galena road and from there on to Galena. From this time on roads were laid out when needed, but it was several years before another state road was established in the county.

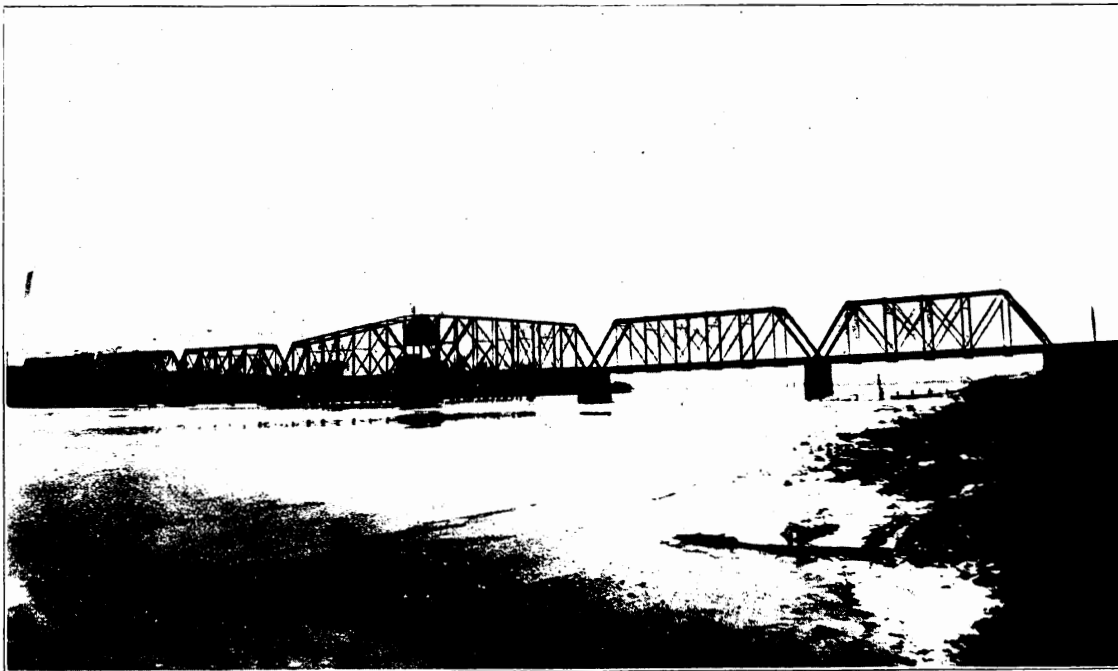
FERRIES AND BRIDGES

The first ferry in Peoria is supposed to have been located at the foot of the bridge, but when and by whom remains in the dark. It was there in 1821, when Ossian Ross came to the mouth of the Spoon river and learned of this ferry and the only other one on the river, which was at Beardstown. He at once saw the virtue of another ferry, as the two then doing business were ninety miles apart. He, therefore, established a third one at what is now Havana and prospered, his enterprise yielding him, so history has it, an annual income of \$2,000 for many years. McCulloch, in his history of the county, relates that "James Eads, son of William Eads, says his uncle, Abner Eads, established the first ferry at Peoria."

The legislature in 1827 passed an act requiring all ferry keepers charging toll



THE COLE BRIDGE, ORIGINAL TOLL BRIDGE ACROSS THE ILLINOIS RIVER
TO TAZEVELL COUNTY



THE PEORIA & PEKIN UNION RAILROAD BRIDGE, RECENTLY SUPPLANTED BY
A FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR STRUCTURE

to procure a license from the county commissioners' court before commencing operations and by the same legislative measure the court was vested with authority to grant such licenses, fix the toll rates and license fee and sit upon complaints against keepers not observing the law governing their vocation. By the same act ferry keepers were required to have good boats and equipment, to run their boats from daylight until dark, and, upon call, to carry passengers at any hour of the night and charge double for the service if they so desired. And it seems that passes for public servants were in vogue even at that early day, for the act also stipulated that public messengers and expresses, and jurymen while on their way to court, should be carried free of charge.

The custom had been heretofore upon the granting of a ferry license to fix the rates of toll. For example, John L. Bogardus had been authorized to make certain charges at his ferry and those licensed after him were allowed to fix the same rates. However, at the June term, 1826, the county commissioners' court fixed the tolls to be charged on all ferries crossing the Illinois river as follows:

For each foot passenger	6¼ cents
For man and horse	12½ cents
For Dearborn, sulky, chair with springs.....	50 cents
One-horse wagon	25 cents
For four-wheeled carriage drawn by two oxen or horses.....	37½ cents
For cart with two oxen	37½ cents
For every head neat cattle, horses or mules.....	10 cents
For each hog, sheep or goat	3 cents
For every hundred weight of goods, wares and merchandise.....	6¼ cents
For each bushel of grain or articles sold by the bushel.....	3 cents
All other articles in equal and just proportion.	

It was further ordered by the court that the Bogardus ferry might collect double rates when the river should be out of its banks and prevent a landing at the first material bend in the (Farm) creek from the ferry.

At the December, 1829, term of the county commissioners' court George Miller and James Scott were licensed to keep a ferry at Hennepin, and at the June term William See, a Methodist minister, was authorized to keep a ferry on the Calumet river, at the head of Lake Michigan. In July, 1830, the list of ferries given below paid licenses as follows:

William Haines, Pekin	\$ 4.00
William Eads, Trading House	2.00
John L. Bogardus, Peoria	10.00
Matthew & Chandler, The Narrows.....	2.00
Miller & Scott, Hennepin	2.00
James Adams, Little Vermilion	2.00
Clyborne & Miller, Chicago.....	2.00
William See, Calimink.....	2.00

Other ferry licenses were granted from time to time to Jesse Egman, September 30, 1830, at Kingston; Thompson and Wright, December, 1830, at Au Sable; Abner Eads, January, 1831, at foot of Liberty street, near the ravine. In March, 1832, the license of Matthews & Chandler, at the Narrows, was revoked and one granted to Vincent Barton, father of W. C. H. Barton, for whom the village of Bartonville was given its name. The ferry in a year or two thereafter passed into the control of Charles Ballance. In 1832 a license to keep a ferry at a point opposite the extinct village of Allentown, between Rome and Chilli-cothe, was granted Samuel Allen.

With the advent of bridges the ferries soon went into a state of "innocuous

desuetude." The first attempt to build a public bridge in the county was in March, 1827, when the county commissioners' court "then proceeded to examine and ascertain a suitable site for a public bridge across Kickapoo creek and, after thorough examination, decided on the following place: 'Immediately above the present crossing of the public road from Peoria to Lewistown.'" The matter went no further than this until the December term, when the proposed location was again inspected and a contract was awarded John L. Bogardus for the building of the bridge, whose bond was fixed at \$500. This he gave with John Dixon and Augustus Langworthy as sureties. Bogardus failed, however, in making good his contract and at the March, 1828, term it was ordered that suit be brought against him and his bondsmen.

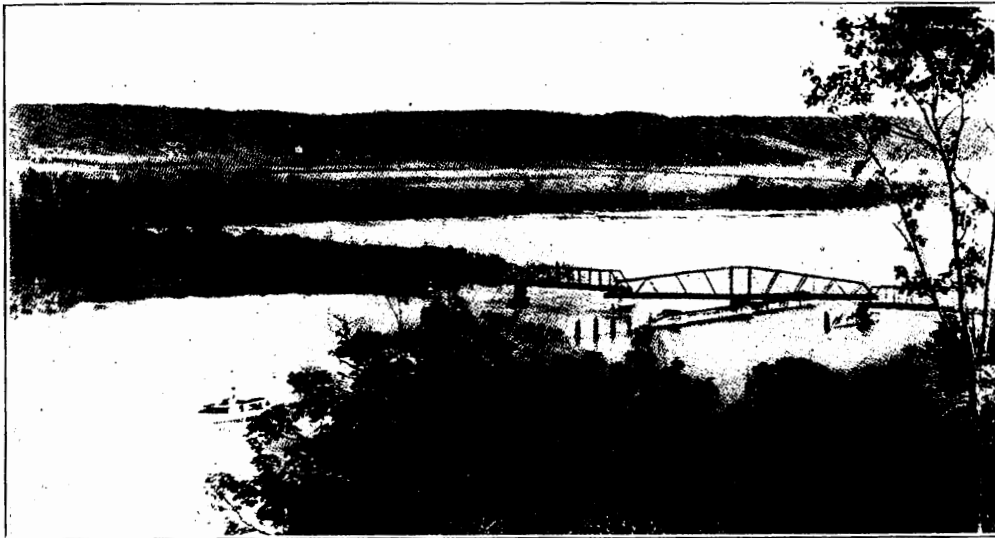
Another order was entered by the commissioners' court, June 13, 1829, for the erection of a bridge across the Kickapoo creek at the ford on the Lewistown road from Peoria, "164 feet in length, to rest against two certain trees, one on each side marked 'B.'" The contract was let to John Cameron, who finished work the same year, which was accepted and a balance of \$50 due him was paid. The total cost of the structure has not been recorded. Subsequently the building of bridges became more frequent and today, wherever a road crosses a stream of any importance, there a good bridge is standing for the accommodation of the public. And the Illinois, as wide as it is in this locality, is spanned at more than one point in the county, by both wagon and railroad bridges, made and erected to meet the requirements of a busy and prosperous community.

Early in the year 1912 a magnificent new bridge crossing the Illinois river was completed by the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company, at a cost of about \$750,000. The work was begun on the structure early in 1909. It is 1,032 feet in length and the channel opening is 127 feet in the clear. While in course of construction two attempts were made to blow up the structure by dynamite. An unexploded bomb and mechanism attached to it was happily discovered in time and it is suspected that John and James McNamara, recently convicted of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, in which a number of lives were lost, were implicated in the movement to destroy the Peoria bridge. This new highway across the river, it is estimated, has increased the transportation facilities of Peoria at least one hundred per cent.

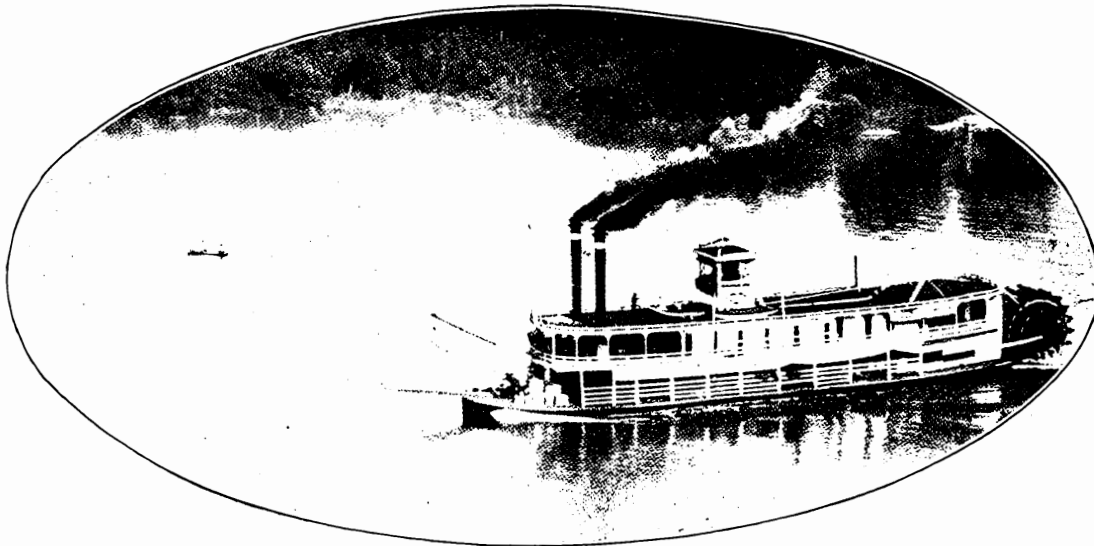
DIXON'S FERRY BECOMES THE CITY OF DIXON

There are not many people in this vicinity nor in the locality where the people are more interested in the matter, who are aware of the fact that a Peorian was the primary means of the founding of the city of Dixon, but such is the case. Judge McCulloch, in his history of Peoria county, gives the facts in the following short paragraph, and as they relate to men who were pioneers of Peoria county, they are here preserved as a part of local history:

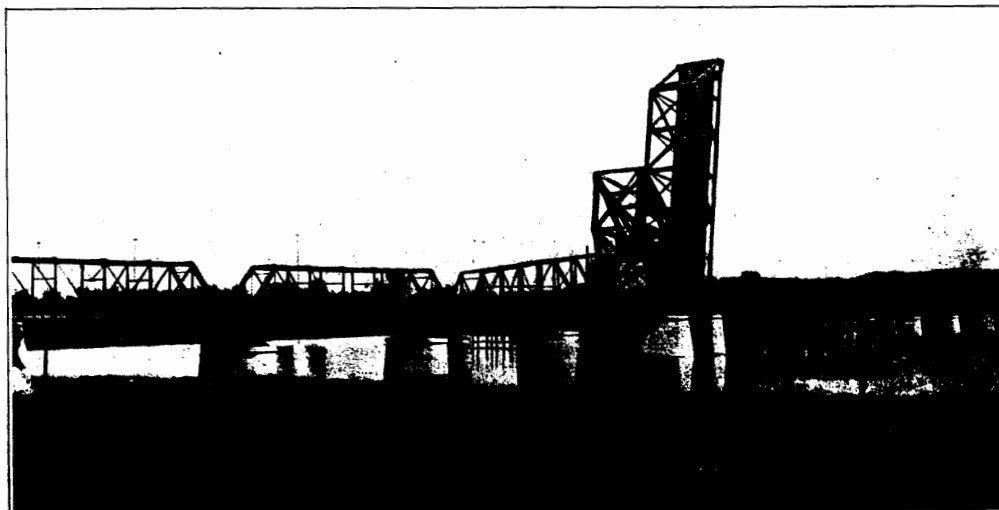
"John Dixon, who had for some years been clerk of the circuit court of Peoria county, had taken a government contract to carry the mails every two weeks from Peoria to Galena. To facilitate the work Joseph Ogee, the half-breed heretofore mentioned, was sent, or went of his own accord, to establish a ferry across Rock river at the present site of the city of Dixon, which was for a short time operated by him; but his management not proving satisfactory to Dixon, the latter bought him out and removed with his family to that place. The ferry was ever afterward called Dixon's Ferry, and it was in this way and by two Peorians, the city of Dixon was started and received its name. The viewers were Joseph B. Meredith, of Peoria county; John D. Winter and Joseph Smith of Jo Daviess county, and Charles Boyd, of Putnam county. Meredith drew from the treasury of Peoria county \$50 for his services as surveyor."



UPPER FREE BRIDGE



ONE OF THE EXCURSION BOATS ON PEORIA LAKE



NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE ILLINOIS RIVER

Two attempts were made to blow up the structure by dynamite

RIVER AND RAILROAD TRAFFIC

The first travelers of the white race came to Peoria by way of the Illinois river and for many years thereafter, before land vehicles were available, the canoe, skiff and flatboat were used by the Indians, hunters, adventurers, voyagers and settlers. The Illinois river was the favorite thoroughfare for the transportation of articles of value and until the advent of the railroad traffic by water was of no inconsiderable consequence and value.

Tradition, or history has it that the first steamboat seen at the city of Peoria was the "Liberty," which had arrived at this port in December, 1849, but from whence no one knows. In the spring of 1830 the "Triton" tied up here, having come from St. Louis with a stock of merchandise for John Hamlin. This same John Hamlin, whose name appears in this volume many times, secured a half interest in the "Fairy," in 1832, which on its return trip from Peoria was lost near the mouth of the Missouri river. In 1839 the "Friendship," the "Exchange," the "Utility" and the "Peoria" were all in these waters.

By 1834 immigration to Peoria had set in steadily and river traffic increased to a comparatively large extent. The "Winnebago," the "Argus," the "Herald" and "Jo Daviess" plied between ports all along the river and carried many tons of freight to and from Peoria. All of these vessels did a passenger business and brought a number of distinguished visitors to the growing city. The "Jo Daviess" was owned in Peoria, by its captain, William A. Hall and his brother, David. The craft was sunk near the mouth of the Spoon river early in 1836. There were other citizens of Peoria who had an interest in vessels touching here. Captain W. S. Moss, a prominent merchant, bought the hull of a damaged boat, at St. Louis, and brought it to Peoria, where it was completely rebuilt. By 1851 the traffic had become so large that Drown, in his history of the times, gives considerable space to the subject and mentions the landing of 1,236 vessels at Peoria during the year.

When the Illinois and Michigan canal was completed in 1848, the river trade at Peoria began to suffer. There was an alert and vigorous rival with which to contend. Chicago held out inducements to those engaged in the river business and the tide of commerce turned her back on Peoria and headed for the embryo metropolis.

In 1851, the "Illinois River Express Line," with its packet boats made weekly trips from St. Louis to La Salle, one leaving St. Louis every day except Sunday. These vessels, the "Ocean Wave," the "Connecticut," the "Gladiator," the "Avalanche," the "Prairie Bird" and the "Prairie State" catered principally to passenger business, but on their lower decks merchandise and other articles of commerce were shipped in large quantities. One of the noted river men of those days was Captain Thomas Baldwin, master of the "Aunt Letty," named after his wife. He had also commanded the "Lucy Bertram." The Captain became one of Peoria's most esteemed and influential citizens and at the time of the Civil war was placed in command of the United States gunboat, Romeo.

Other boats of the early day that might be mentioned were the "Bell Gould," the "Amazonia," the "Cataract," the "Hibernia," "Sam Gaty," "Sam Young," "Louisville," "F. X. Aubrey," "Altoona," "Americus," "Brazil," "Polar Star," "Challenge," "La Salle," "Lacon," "Schuyler," "City of Pekin," "City of Peoria," "Illinois" and "Beardstown."

The advent of the railroad was the forerunner of the doom of river traffic at this port. The trade began to dwindle almost from the start until today it might well be termed a negligible quantity. But few boats touch at Peoria and most of the traffic is by the passenger boats, which depend almost entirely on their revenues from excursionists during the summer months.

Strange to relate, the city of Peoria has not one trunk line entering its confines, but to offset this seeming disadvantage, it is the terminal for fourteen branch roads, arteries of some of the greatest systems of railroads in the United

States. Coupled with these is the famous Illinois Traction System of interurban railways, which not only brings into the city each day visitors and shoppers, but also contributes to storehouses and busy marts shipments of vast quantities of merchandise and other valuables. A statistician connected with the Peoria Association of Commerce has, by research and computation, arrived at the conclusion that Peoria "outranks every other city of its class in the United States in transportation facilities." The railroads centering in Peoria are:

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. (Eastern terminals, Chicago and Peoria.)

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. (Eastern terminals, Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.)

The Iowa Central. (Eastern terminal, Peoria.)

The Rock Island and Peoria.

The Toledo, Peoria and Western. (Under control of the Pennsylvania Company.)

The Lake Erie & Western. (Under Lake Shore & Michigan Southern control and ownership.)

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. (Vanderbilt system.)

The Vandalia Line—Terre Haute & Peoria. (Under control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.)

The Illinois Central. (Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Division.)

The Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis.

The Chicago & Alton.

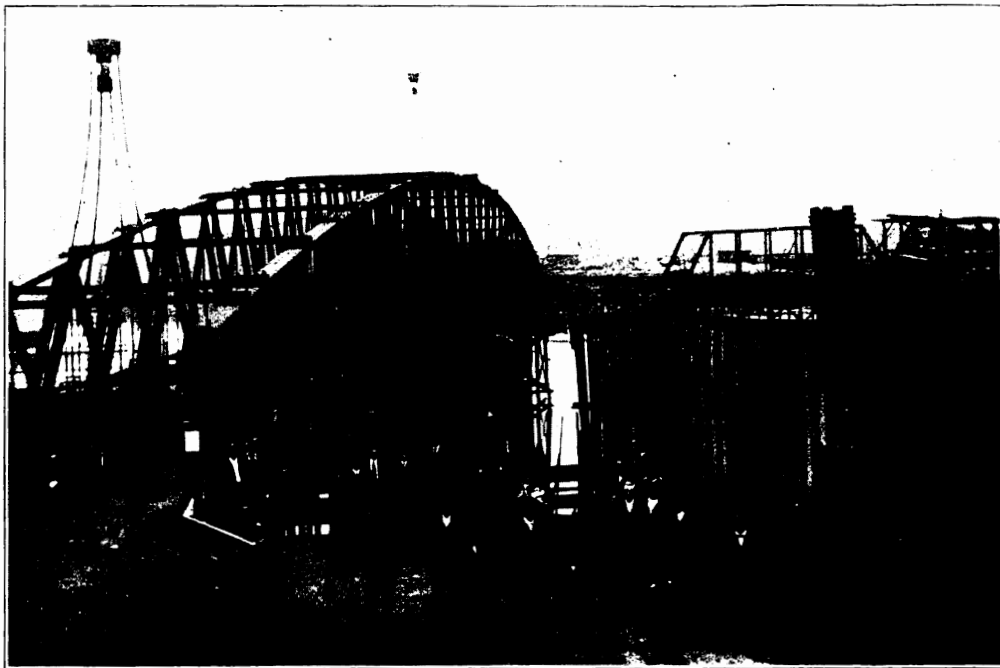
The Chicago & Northwestern.

The Peoria & Pekin Union Railway. (Terminal line.)

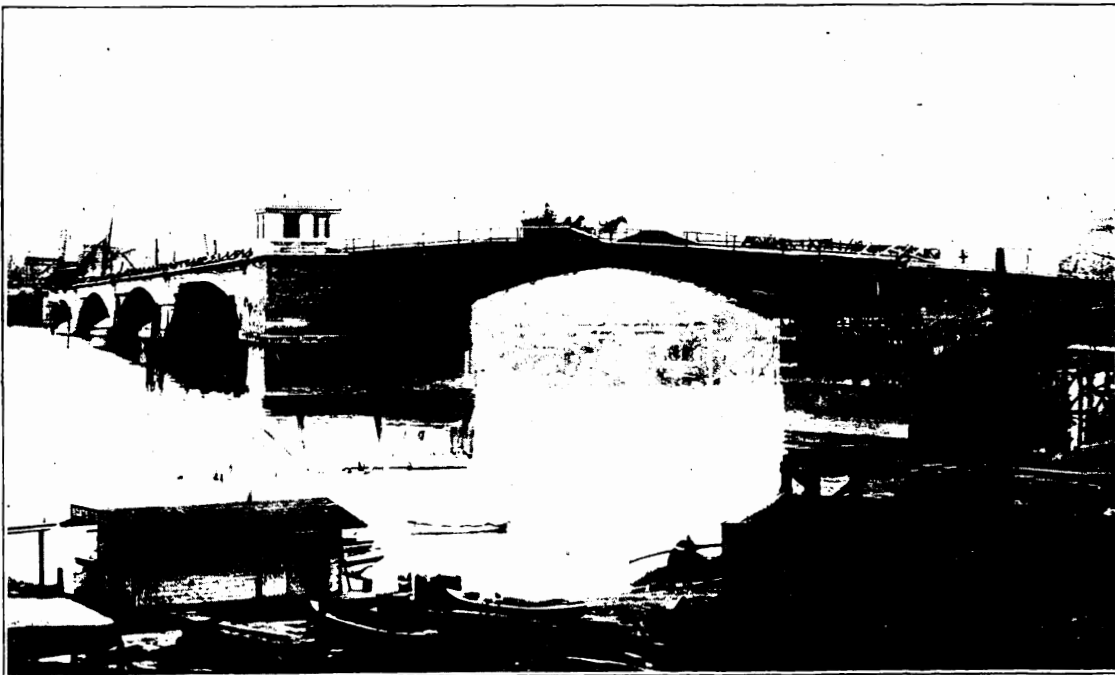
The Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway.

STREET RAILWAYS

For the convenience of citizens and the traveling public, omnibus lines were the first means of conveyance in Peoria, but these were not regularly established by organized companies, their existence being due simply to the enterprise of livery men. As the city grew and the railroads increased their passenger traffic, the need of more rapid transportation in and over the city became apparent. This led to the application of certain capitalists in 1867 for a charter, to empower the "Central City Street Railway Company" to build a line of street railway in Peoria. The board of directors were De Witt C. Farrell, John C. Proctor, John L. Griswold, Horace C. Anderson and Washington Cockle. These gentlemen resigned and a new board was elected in August, 1868, the project up to that time not having made satisfactory progress. William R. Burt was made president of the board, Nelson Burnham, secretary, and Edward H. Jack, treasurer. Nothing, however, was accomplished that year and the year 1869 was well on its way when, in October the last named members of the board of directors were superseded by William Reynolds, John L. Griswold, Washington Cockle, Henry R. Woodward, Joseph W. Cochran, Joseph H. Wight and James T. Rogers. William Reynolds, president, Joseph W. Cochran, secretary, and James T. Rogers, treasurer. On October 6, 1869, the company was granted a franchise by the city council, for the construction of railway tracks over a stated portion of the city. December 1, 1869, two miles of track commencing on South street was finished and four horse cars in operation. The enterprise proved a success from the start and within a month therefrom the line was continued from Main street to the vicinity of the American pottery. The company had purchased the land known as Central Park and in the spring of 1870 tracks were laid to the pleasure grounds. November 10, 1871, the Peoria Horse Railway Company received from the council a franchise for a double-track line along Washington street from Persimmon to Main, along Main and the Farmington road to Elizabeth street, along High from Main to Elizabeth and on Elizabeth north to the city limits; also for a single track



SCENE AT COLE BRIDGE, FOOT OF BRIDGE STREET, JUST BEFORE BRIDGE WAS
TORN DOWN IN 1908 FOR NEW STRUCTURE
The bridge "crowd" say "good-bye"



PEORIA'S NEW FREE BRIDGE AT FOOT OF BRIDGE STREET

along Floral street to Bourland, on Bourland to Hansel, on Hansel to the city limits; along North street from Main to Armstrong avenue, and on Armstrong avenue to Taylor street and to Bluff street; also along the Knoxville road from Main to the city limits.

May 17, 1873, the Fort Clark Horse Railway Company was organized by Jacob Darst, John S. French, John H. Hall, William E. Bunn and Jacob Littleton. Under the franchise granted the company had authority to lay track, some of which paralleled the "Central's," which eventually led to the last named company absorbing its rival.

April 20, 1888, the Central City Horse Railway Company was reorganized as the Central Railway Company and changed from horse to electric power. The Fort Clark Company was given authority to adopt electric power May 18, 1891, and changed its corporate name to the Fort Clark Street Railway Company, March 11, 1892.

The Peoria Rapid Transit Company was organized December 10, 1891, mainly to benefit the Central Company and laid tracks on Monroe and Fifth. These tracks with others of the Central paralleling the Fort Clark road, made the latter's business hazardous to its stockholders and as a result the Fort Clark road lost its identity by being merged with its competitor.

The Peoria Heights Street Railway Company was organized October 1, 1892, and the Glen Oak & Prospect Heights Railway Company, May 7, 1896. The latter company operated a single track road, which began at the intersection of Main street and Glendale avenue and from thence run to the old Mount Hawley road at the "Alps." From there the line continued past Glen Oak Park and Springdale cemetery to the village of Prospect Heights. The stock of this road is largely held by the Central City company.

ILLINOIS TRACTION SYSTEM

The Illinois Traction System known as the McKinley Lines runs from Peoria through Springfield to St. Louis, a distance of one hundred seventy-four miles and is the only railroad between these two points that has its own rails all the way, its own terminals and bridges. Trains run from the courthouse square in Peoria to the corner of High and Twelfth streets in St. Louis, the very heart of the hotel, business and theatre district.

Over forty-five passenger trains and cars a day enter and leave Peoria. From Peoria the traction also runs to Bloomington, Decatur, Champaign, Urbana and Danville, also to Springfield. Decatur and Springfield are connected, making five hundred miles of high speed lines owned and operated by this road.

The station in Peoria is located at the corner of Hamilton and Adams streets where the offices of the Vice President, Executive, the General Counsel, the Chief Surgeon, the Chief Operating Engineer, the Purchasing Agent and the Department of Publicity are also located. At the corner of Washington and Walnut is located the freight house, the car barns and the power house. The freight house has but recently been enlarged and affords shipping facilities unequalled by other roads.

The Illinois Traction System is the only electric line in the world to operate sleeping cars. These run nightly between Peoria and St. Louis. They leave the station in Peoria at 11:30 p. m. arriving at St. Louis at 7:05 a. m. These cars, designed by officials of the Traction System, are said to be the finest sleepers on wheels, being much superior to Pullmans. They have windows in the upper berths. Steel lockers for valuables are placed in the wall at the head of each berth. The berths are not made into seats and have six inch spring beds and are six inches longer than standard Pullmans. They are as comfortable as a bed. These cars are lighted by storage batteries with lights in each berth.

Another innovation for an electric line is parlor cars. These have every convenience and were designed for comfort and easy riding. They have large

observation platforms, comfortable arm chairs and for a small charge offer privacy and luxury. These cars run to Springfield, Bloomington, Decatur and St. Louis.

The System also handles all classes of freight. Rapid delivery of freight is a big feature. Goods delivered to the freight house in the evening reach any point on the Traction the next morning. This is true of all terminals. Regulation freight equipment is handled by the Traction which has elevators and connections with steam roads for its freight business. Belt lines around Decatur, Springfield, Edwardsville and Granite City have recently been completed for the more rapid handling of its freight trains.

The lines were built and put in operation from Bloomington to Peoria in 1906 and 1907, and in 1908 from Mackinaw Junction to Springfield.

The street car lines in Peoria were acquired by the System in 1904 and work was started on the McKinley bridge across the Illinois. The power house was rebuilt and enlarged to furnish current for the local lines and the interurban.

Since acquiring the street car lines they have been practically rebuilt and today are said to be the best in the west for a city of the size of Peoria.

The Illinois Traction is in every respect a railroad doing all classes of railroad business. It operates freight trains and gives an unexcelled passenger service. Cars leave Peoria for all points every hour and arrive on the same schedule. This frequency of service is a great convenience for travelers. The local cars stop at all highway crossings making it possible for the farmer to visit the city as he pleases. The limited cars stop at stations only and make as good time as the steam roads.

At St. Louis across the Mississippi the System has built the McKinley Electric Bridge at a cost of four million, five hundred thousand dollars. This is the largest bridge ever built by an electric railroad and the heaviest in carrying capacity of any that crosses the river. A handsome passenger station and terminal facilities have but recently been finished.

During the last year, the Traction has installed a complete system of automatic electric block signals. These are absolutely automatic in their operation and assure perfect safety in train operation. They are placed at all meeting points, curves and subways and render collision practically impossible. It is interesting to note that the Traction has more signals of this type than any other electric road in the United States.

In the northern part of the state the McKinley interests own and control the Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria Railway Company. This interurban operates one hundred miles of track connecting Princeton, La Salle, Spring Valley, Ottawa, Streator and Joliet. Eventually these lines will enter Chicago and be connected with the Illinois Traction System, making a continuous interurban from St. Louis, Missouri, to Chicago, via Peoria.

William B. McKinley is the founder and builder and president of these interurban lines. He is also well known from his public life, having represented the nineteenth district of Illinois in congress for six terms. He is a member of the committee of foreign affairs and was for four years chairman of the committee on coinage weights and measures.

H. E. Chubbuck, vice president and general manager of all the McKinley interests, lives in Peoria. Mr. Chubbuck is one of the foremost men in the electrical business in the United States. His father and grandfather also spent their lives in the electrical industry. His grandfather then living in Utica, New York, had the distinction of collaborating with Morse in the invention of the telegraph. His father invented the sounder and established the first factory for the manufacture of telegraph instruments in the United States. Mr. Chubbuck is the head of an organization of more than three thousand, five hundred men. His offices are in Peoria and he has made this city his permanent home, having bought property on Moss avenue. He is well known in Peoria, taking an active interest in all its business and social affairs.

CHAPTER XVIII

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS OF PEORIA COUNTY—THE CATHOLIC CHURCH FIRST IN THE FIELD—THE METHODISTS STRONG IN THE FAITH AND IN NUMBERS—HISTORY OF MANY CHURCHES TO BE FOUND IN THIS CHAPTER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The story of the Roman Catholic church in Peoria county can best be told under several general headings.

I

As with Columbus the church came to this continent so came it also with the sons of France who first rowed down our unknown streams and penetrated our trackless forests. The explorers were catholic: the missionaries, as well. Frequently the same individual was both the one and the other. Witness the names of Marquette, Hennepin, Allouez, Rasle and Gravier.

The spring of 1673 saw Father James Marquette, Joliet and five fellow countrymen rowing down the Wisconsin river to the Mississippi, thence down its current to the place where the Arkansas pitches itself into the Father of Waters. Here, satisfied that the Mississippi empties into the Gulf instead of the Pacific ocean, they started on the return voyage. Just a little curious that as Columbus was seeking a short route to India and discovered America, so these seven Frenchmen in seeking a short passage to India opened up a territory compared with whose wealth the lure of India drops into utter insignificance. Marquette's Journal of his first glimpse of the Illinois country says: "We had seen nothing like this river for the fertility of its land, its prairies, wood, wild cattle, stag, deer, wild cats, swan, ducks, parrots and even beaver: its many lakes and rivers." Prophetic forecast, for the golden harvests of Illinois now find their way to Bendemeer and Bosphorus!

Having satisfied themselves that the Mississippi afforded no short cut to India, they began the return and when at the mouth of the Illinois river they were told by the Indians of the place that this river offered a shorter way to the lakes, they ascended it and in that ascension we are privileged to chronicle the fact:

Peoria County First Fell Upon White Man's Vision

The exact date of this potent event we do not know, but the month and the year we are able to record. June 17, 1673, saw Marquette and companions entering the Mississippi and two months later, we note him spending three days with the Indians of the Peoria village, announcing the Catholic faith to them and baptizing a dying child which was brought to him on the water's edge as he and companions were embarking to continue the journey to the Great Lakes.

With the preaching of Father Marquette and the administration of the Sacrament of Baptism August, 1673, we are able to fix the humble beginning of the Catholic church in Peoria county. *Its beginning is coeval with the advent of the first white man to these parts.*

In this voyage up the river a stop was made at the principal village of the

Kaskaskias—a mission station was established, and from this establishment dates the authentic period of the Illinois history (1673). Seven years later La Salle descended the Illinois river on his way to the mouth of the Mississippi and while on that journey built Fort Creve Coeur, opposite the present city of Peoria. This marks the second step in the opening up of Illinois. While neither settlement was made in Peoria, they were both made in the portion of Illinois which since 1875 is known in church geography, as

The Diocese of Peoria

April 8, 1675, finds Father Marquette at the first Kaskaskia village—on the high ground north of the Illinois river and south of the present village of Utica. The narrative tells us that five hundred chiefs and old men were seated in a circle round the priest while the youth stood without, to the number of fifteen hundred besides the many women and children. Marquette preached to them and on the following Thursday and Sunday—Holy Thursday and Easter Sunday—celebrated Mass, the first clean Oblation ever offered to God in Illinois.

April 11th and 14th, 1675, are the dates of the first Masses offered in the Diocese of Peoria. A little more than a month later this first missionary passed to his reward near the mouth of the St. Joseph river, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. His thirty-eight years ending on the 18th of May, 1675, make the historian, however crude, feel they were the beginning of immortality and the Middle West places him among names she cannot afford to let die.

After the death of Illinois' and Peoria county's first missionary, Father Allouez came to Kaskaskia on the Illinois (1677). Father Rasle, who was later murdered by the New Englanders at Norridgewock, Maine, in 1724, also visited Kaskaskia before 1700.

II

The era of the discoverer passes and the missionary gives place to the explorer and the colonist. The idea grows upon us as we behold in Fort Creve Coeur (1680) the fourth of that chain of fortresses which La Salle's far-reaching plans contemplated. He had already established Fort Frontenac on Lake Ontario, Fort Conti on the River Niagara and Fort Miami. With these the church historian is not particularly concerned except as he finds them centers of missionary activity. We have already noted Marquette's visit to Peoria county, 1673, and a little more than seven years later we chronicle the advent of the second missionary or rather band of missionaries. For New Year's day, 1680, witnessed La Salle, Tonti and twenty-five followers and three Franciscan missionaries landing to begin the construction of Fort Creve Coeur. The missionaries were Fathers Hennepin, Gabriel de la Rebourde and Zenobe Membre.

March 1, 1680, saw the fort nearly finished. We cannot do better than let Hennepin tell the story in his own words: "Our fort was very nearly finished and we named it Fort Creve Coeur because the desertions of our men and the other difficulties which we labored under had almost broken our hearts. And we heard nothing of our ship and therefore wanted rigging and tackle for our bark—M. de La Salle did not doubt then that his beloved Griffin (i. e. his transport and trading ship—Ed.) was lost, but neither this nor the other difficulties dejected him—his great courage buoyed him up, and he resolved to return to Fort Frontenac by land notwithstanding the severe and unspeakable dangers attending so great a voyage."

Hennepin tells again of long consultations had and the resolve that La Salle set out with three men and bring back with him all the necessary things for their discoveries. La Salle was intending to navigate the Mississippi to its mouth and Hennepin and two companions to go by the mouth of the Illinois to the upper Mississippi.

The missionaries who had accompanied La Salle to Creve Coeur are now about



ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

to scatter themselves for more widespread effort. We cannot do better than hear again the story in Hennepin's own words: "We were three missionaries for that handful of Europeans at Fort Creve Coeur and therefore we thought fit to divide ourselves. Father Gabriel de la Rebourde, being very old, was to continue with our men at the fort. Father Zenobre Membre was to go among the Illinois, having desired it himself, in hopes to convert that numerous nation, and I was to go on without discovery."

Tonti was left in command of the fort as La Salle with three men set out overland for Canada. Father Hennepin and two companions went down the Illinois and began his memorable exploration of the upper Mississippi. Meanwhile Father Membre lived in the cabin of the chief Oumahowha but the brutal habits greatly discouraged him. Gradually, however, he acquired their language. Tonti was deserted by most of his men and the aged Father de la Rebourde was adopted by Asapiata, an Illinois chief.

In September, same year, the Peorias and Kaskaskias were attacked by an Iroquois army and fled. Tonti and the missionaries narrowly escaped and seeing no alternative set out for Green Bay in a wretched bark canoe. The following day being compelled to land for repairs while Tonti and Father Membre were making the repairs, Father de la Rebourde retired to the shade of a neighboring grove to recite his office. This was the last seen of him. Three Kickapoos had come upon him and killed him and thrown his body into a hole. His breviary eventually fell into the hands of a Jesuit missionary.

Thus September 9, 1680, bears witness to the first martyr of the Illinois missions in the person of Father Gabriel de la Rebourde, who in the seventieth year passed from earth, far indeed, from his native France.

From the breaking up of Fort Creve Coeur in Autumn, 1680, to 1721, we behold the Catholic church in the ministrations of Father Gravier, Jesuit, who was here in 1693 and 1694, and who tells us of fervent Christians among the Indians. Even in the absence of the missionary the men assembled in chapel for morning and evening prayers.

The year 1700 we see Father Gravier again in Peoria, but this time the medicine man incited a sedition in which the missionary was dangerously wounded and narrowly escaped his life.

Father Moreat resided here for some time after Father Gravier's experience in 1700. The mission then became vacant, and the Indians in punishment for their cruelty to Father Gravier were cut off from the French trade. Father Moreat came a second time to them in 1711, and found them somewhat subdued and conscious of their former cruelty. On his return to Kaskaskia (on the Mississippi) he sent from there Father de Ville to renew the faith among the Peorias. The next priest to visit this site was Father Charlevoix in 1721. At that time the chief's little daughter was dying and he brought her to the missionary to be baptized. The chief wore on his breast a cross and figure of the Blessed Virgin.

III

From 1721 until early in the next century silence falls upon missionary effort among the Indians in the Illinois country. This is so for the reason that tribal wars of the bitterest kind made such effort impossible. That their wars were relentless yet having in them elements of the noblest daring and greatest heroism the reader need but advert to the memorable siege of Starved Rock, where, like Schamyl, on Gunib's height, ninety years later, valiant warriors looked down upon the enemy. But what traitors or new found paths could not do hunger and thirst did.

Another explanation is found for a prolonged interruption of the missionary story in what here follows. In 1712 the French government began to send white settlers to this and other colonies, which stretched all the way from New Orleans to the Great Lakes. It granted valuable franchises to Crosat and Cadillac. The

grant ended in disaster in 1717 and was quickly followed by the bursting of Law's bank in 1720. This was known in those days as the Mississippi Bubble and was doubtless Illinois' first experiment in high finance. The white settler lost his all. In 1736, war broke out with the Chickasaws and the Illinois troops met defeat. Illinois' first governor, D'Artaguiette and *its second martyr priest*, Father Senet, were put to death by slow torture at the stake.

The Illinois troops under Bienville again tasted of defeat at the hands of the Chickasaws. Then came Vandruel, as governor of Louisiana, who later in 1760 surrendered Montreal and the whole of Canada to England. 1763, just ninety years after Marquette's visit to Peoria, witnessed the passing of our city and surrounding territory from French to short-lived British rule.

IV

From Father James Marquette's visit, then, in 1673 to the proclamation of General Gage bearing date December 30, 1764, the catholic was the only form of the christian religion known or proclaimed in Illinois. Bearing upon the fact: the early missionary phase of religion was exclusively catholic, Miss Jones, in her painstaking work entitled "Decisive Dates in Illinois History" writes: "Two strong motives led the French into the wilderness. One was the fur trade and the other was the love of their church which sent them as missionaries among the American Indians. Wherever a trading-post was located, a mission was established. The priest with his altar on his back went side by side with the explorer and the trader. This was the case from the time of the building of Quebec, the first permanent settlement in New France by Samuel Champlain in 1608."

The first proclamation of the first English Governor of the newly acquired territory has to do with religion and reads as follows. General Gage says: "And His Brittanic Majesty grants to the inhabitants of Illinois the liberty of the Catholic religion, as has already been granted to his subjects in Canada. He has consequently given the most precise and effective orders to this end that his new Roman Catholic subjects of the Illinois may exercise the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church."

The British held possession of all this northwest territory until 1778 when Col. George Rogers Clark dislodged them. That Father Gibault greatly assisted the colonel the records show. Through him messengers were dispatched to Vincennes and Peoria (Ville du Maillet) assuring the French residents they were American allies and enemies of the English, against whose rule their racial feelings had protested for the past fourteen years. Father Gibault's services in this episode of the militant gospel were recognized in public eulogium in the legislation of Virginia in 1780.

V

From the period of the revolution just adverted to, the local historian asks the reader to make a good long mental jump of more than fifty years. There are no records covering the intervening half century; in truth, there seems little to record other than a settling back into primeval wilderness and silence from which our territory was first awakened by Father Marquette on a memorable August day, 1673.

To be exact in dates, the mental jump brings historian and reader to December, 1837, and August, 1839. The former date tells of Mass celebrated in the house of Thomas Mooney, who in 1835, with his family came to the La Salle Prairie about sixteen miles up the river northeast of the present city of Peoria. Mr. Mooney's name attached itself to this early homeseeking in Peoria county and the place is rightfully called Mooney Settlement. The priest who first paid the few Catholic settlers there a visit was a fellow countryman of Father Mar-

quette. Born at Lyons, France, 1804, and ordained at St. Louis, by Bishop Rosati, April 6, 1833, the Rev. J. M. J. St. Cyr. has the distinction of being the first resident priest of Chicago and of building its first church—St. Mary's. He has also the pilgrim's experience of walking from (Chicago) Fort Dearborn to St. Louis. This foot journey enables us to chronicle his visit to Mooney Settlement and to resume the story of the Catholic church in Peoria county after more than fifty years of silence.

The village of Kickapoo lays claim to possessing the first permanent Roman Catholic church edifice built in Illinois. The little stone church is still in use and its cornerstone was laid August 4, 1839. Fortunately the record of this most interesting early event has been preserved.

"By the authority of the Bishop, the illustrious and Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, I have this day blessed and placed the (first) cornerstone of a church to be erected by the faithful in Kickapoo, a mission connected with this parish and situated in the county of Peoria about sixty miles from La Salle, said church to be erected to the glory of God and of St. Patrick, Bishop of the Irish People." August 4, 1889. J. B. RAHO, C. M.

The local historian finds himself noting the passing of the early Jesuit and Franciscan missionary and their places taken by the Lazarist, who is to occupy no small space in the church history of central Illinois after the event chronicled by their worthy son, who came from the center of their religious activity at La Salle, Illinois, to lay the cornerstone of the first permanent Catholic church in Peoria county and perhaps in Illinois. Father Raho's name is closely associated with the beginnings of the Catholic activity, which has remained down to the present in the city of Peoria. He paid a short visit here in 1838 on his way from St. Louis to La Salle and a year later returned and celebrated Mass at the home of Patrick Ward on the Jefferson street lot adjoining the present St. Mary's parochial school.

From this date Mass was said now and then at the houses of various early settler Catholics.

Services were held in a public building for the first time in 1840. The distinction belongs to Father Raho and the place the upper room of a frame building, corner Main and Adams, where the McDougal drug store now stands. Father Raho was assisted by Fathers Parodi and Staehle. For a few years, the Sunday Mass was celebrated about once a month. From 1841 to 1843, public services were held on the lower side of Washington street about half way between Main and Fulton streets in what was known as Stillman's Row.

The year 1843 bears witness to the visit of the first Catholic bishop to Peoria. Bishop Peter Kenrick of St. Louis came and celebrated Mass in Stillman's Row and also in the old courthouse. His visit was quite an event bringing Catholics from Galena, La Salle, Black Partridge and Kickapoo. He confirmed twenty-seven and remained for some days delivering addresses for three consecutive evenings to mixed audiences in the courthouse.

It was this visit which brought about the purchase of the ground which later became the site of old St. Mary's church—so many years the pro-cathedral of the diocese of Peoria. To-day the church building has passed but the grounds remain ornamented by a new and up-to-date parochial school which is the property of the parish and retains the name of St. Mary's.

From Bishop Kenrick's visit to 1851 and 1852 when the first St. Mary's church was built, services were held in various places about the city chiefly in a little brick building on the alley between Madison and Jefferson streets. For many years afterward this same spot was the site of the first parochial school in Peoria. St. Mary's church, whose opening under Father Montuori, July 4, 1852, we are all privileged to chronicle was dedicated some months later, April 17, 1853, by Bishop Van de Velde—the second bishop of Chicago. From the opening of St. Mary's church in 1852 its abandonment May, 1889, in favor of the cathedral which now stands a thing of imposing beauty, sixteen pastors pre-

sided over its destinies. Among the best known were Father Abraham J. Ryan, later known as "The Poet Priest of the South" and Fathers M. J. Hurley and Benjamin J. Spalding, whose early death was bemoaned but who left in the new St. Mary's, corner Madison and Green streets, an enduring monument to his memory and an evidence that his ten years of pastorate were busy and fruitful years.

The Diocese of Peoria

VI

The setting apart, into a diocese bearing the name of our county seat, of a certain territory stretching across the entire width of central Illinois gives a new and significant prominence to the Catholic church story of Peoria county.

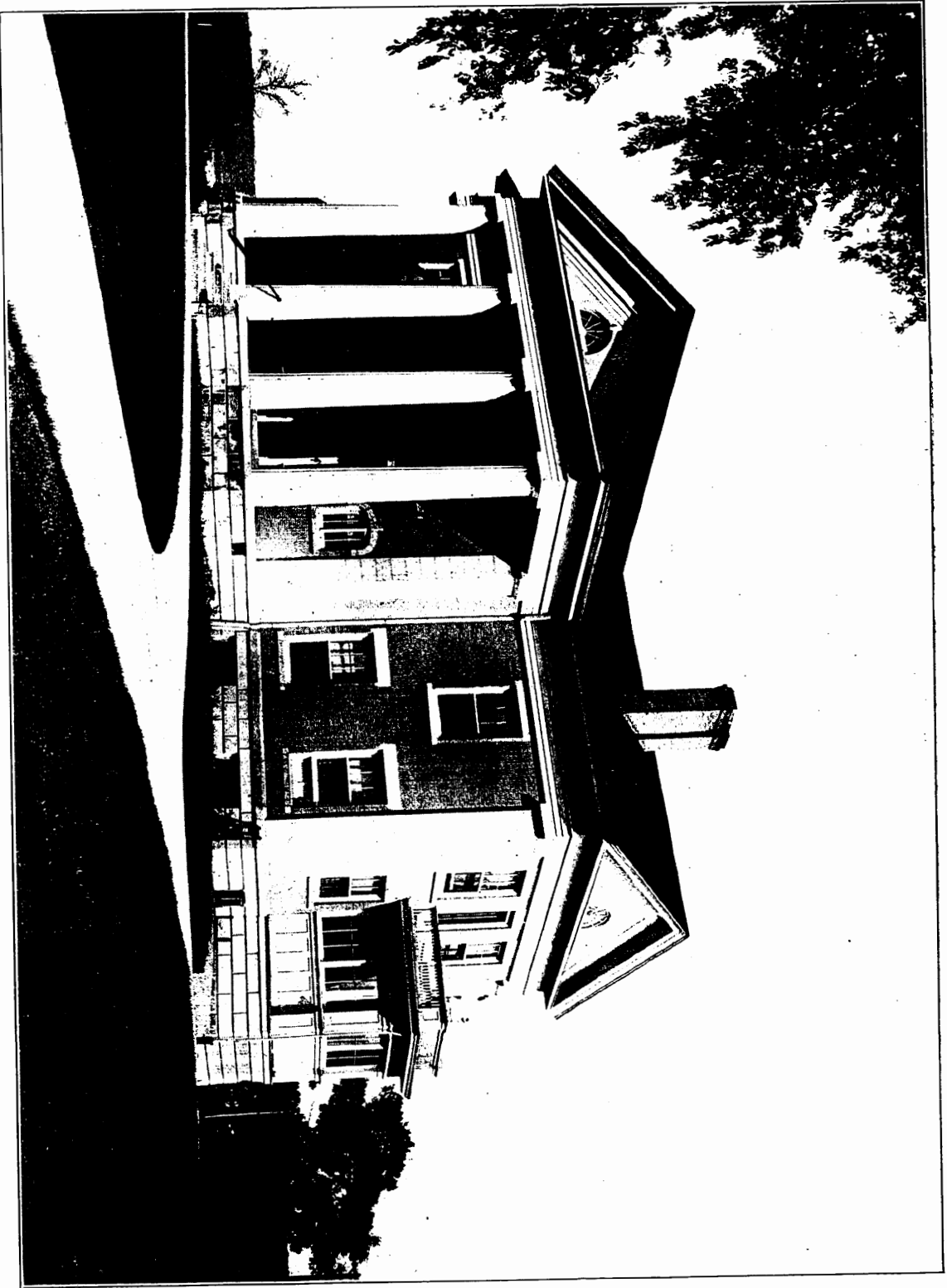
The diocese of Peoria was erected by Papal Brief, February 12, 1875, and its first Bishop Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding was consecrated in New York city by Cardinal McClosky, May 1, 1877. Twenty-two days later he came to Peoria and for more than thirty years or to be exact until November, 1908, when his resignation handed in two months previous, was accepted by Rome, he directed the destiny of the Catholic church in Peoria with rare administrative power; with wisdom, catholic in the broadest sense; with universal sympathy and with a gift of eloquence that would have marked him in any age or country; with a pen unflinching and chaste. All this lifted the diocese of Peoria to a place not explained by numbers or distinctive early history, however interesting. Doubtless in last analysis the historian in explanation, finds himself saying as Sir Arthur Helps said of Cardinal Ximenes, "He is like a city on the margin of deep waters such as Genoa, where no receding tide reveals anything that is mean, squalid or unbecoming."

When Bishop Spalding took up his residence in Peoria, May, 1877, there were besides St. Mary's, St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's parishes. The year 1855 bears witness to the erection of St. Joseph's church. It was in every way unpretentious, a frame building fifty by thirty-two. Its first pastor and builder was Father Gipperich—formerly of Black Partridge—who remained until 1857. Among the well known and more prominent pastors of this church are Fathers Boers, Dieters, Baak, Rotter and Greve, who yet remains. The distinction of building the present permanent church dedicated in 1880 belongs to Father Baak, who began his pastorate in 1872.

St. Patrick's, the largest of the Catholic parishes of the city of Peoria, began its particular history in 1862. Father Coyle, rector of St. Mary's, built a small frame church there for the wants of the growing population in "The Lower End." It was attended from St. Mary's, and became strong enough to stand alone, May 1, 1868, when Father Hurley resigned the pastorate of St. Mary's to become the first and much loved pastor of St. Patrick's. He built the present permanent church, which was tried as by fire, but which arose again and was dedicated November 27, 1881. Father Hurley died December 11, 1892, and was succeeded by its present rector Rt. Rev. Bishop Peter J. O'Reilly.

The parish of the Sacred Heart, whose proximity to the city hall makes the visitor know *the church is in town* and suggests possibly the balance of civil and religious government—this church was the first of the new parishes which followed in fairly rapid succession under the stimulus of the first bishop of Peoria. Begun in 1880 it was for more than a decade cared for by the Capuchin Fathers, who in 1892 were succeeded by the Sons of St. Francis of Assisi. They have changed all the temporary buildings into permanent structures of approved architectural beauty.

The year 1881 finds the population of "The Lower End" demanding nearer church accommodations and in this demand arose St. Boniface's parish. Its first rector and organizer was the Rev. F. Von Schwedler, who built a frame church and school and brick parochial residence. He was succeeded, 1892, by the Fran-



RESIDENCE OF ARCHBISHOP JOHN L. SPALDING, PEORIA

ciscan Fathers, who later erected the permanent church and school. The parish remains under their charge and shows yearly gains in membership and religious vitality.

St. John's parish took birth July, 1890. It found reason for its existence in the growth covered up by that somewhat mystic but comprehensive phrase "The Lower End." It was most fortunate in its first rector, who like the first rector of St. Boniface, came from Gilman, Illinois.

The Rev. John P. Quinn had youth, vigor, industry, enthusiasm and eloquence. They were assets that counted. January, 1911, he was advanced to the Deanery of Ottawa, Illinois. His twenty years of residence in St. John's left a void in many hearts; they also left four permanent buildings in which to carry on the parochial life. He was succeeded by the Rev. T. E. Madden, of Arlington, Illinois.

St. Mark's parish made a beginning July, 1891. Its first rector and organizer was Rev. Francis J. O'Reilly, who came from Utica, Illinois, to do the work. He remained in charge until June, 1897, when he was advanced to the rectorship of St. Mary's cathedral and made chancellor of the diocese of Peoria. His six years of living on the West Bluff witnessed—after a year of temporary organization—the completion of the present permanent church and rectory.

He was succeeded by Rev. James Shannon, who in December, 1910, was succeeded by Rev. John H. Burke, of Bloomington, Illinois. Father Burke, its third rector still cares for the spiritual needs of the growing parish.

St. Bernard's, the newest of the congregations of the city of Peoria proper, was born of the spiritual needs of the people of the Catholic faith who sought homes in what is locally called the East Bluff. The parish was created and the church built in 1904 by Father F. J. O'Reilly, while rector of the cathedral. Its first resident rector was appointed on the day of dedication, October, 1904. He remains and reigns successfully in the person of Rev. M. P. Sammon, who has since added to the parish equipment a parochial residence and school, both of permanent character and architectural beauty.

St. Peter's, Averyville, came into existence humbly enough toward the end of December, 1897. In August, 1898, the present church was dedicated and later a parochial residence was acquired. These things were done by Rev. F. J. O'Reilly while rector of St. Mary's Cathedral. The priests of the cathedral answered all its spiritual demands until August, 1911, when its first and present rector came in the person of Rev. Enos Barnes.

Extra-Urban Territory

Brimfield, Dunlap, Princeville, Elmwood, Edelstein, and Chillicothe all have churches and four of them are administered by resident priests.

Brimfield claimed its first resident priest in 1867 and the honor fell to Rev. J. Murphy who has had twelve successors—among them Rev. Max Albrecht, Canon J. Moyinhan, Very Rev. James Shannon, present Vicar General of the Diocese of Peoria and the Rev. A. Mainville, rector since 1899.

Elmwood for several years attended from Brimfield, secured a resident rector in 1892. Rev. D. A. Kelley to whom that distinction came was succeeded after a few months by Rev. J. W. Callias, who in turn was followed by Rev. N. Dempsey, the present incumbent.

Chillicothe after being an out-mission of Henry for some years, became a distinct parish entity in 1904, when the Rev. E. M. Hayden arrived as its first rector. The present church building was erected by Rev. Edward Kniery, while coming now and then, as rector of St. Joseph's, Henry. The parochial residence is due to Father Hayden, who remained until autumn, 1911. He was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Roach.

Catholicity came to Princeville with the early Irish and German settlers. At that time there was no church nearer than Kickapoo or Peoria to which

places they were accustomed to drive. While the present Peoria diocese was part of the archdiocese of Chicago, the Catholic people of Princeville township were ministered to by priests from Peoria city. On September 7, 1867, the Rev. J. Murphy was appointed first rector of Princeville and his successors in turn have been, Rev. Max Albright, Rev. Chas. Wenserski, Rev. Father Moore, Very Rev. J. Canon Moynihan, Rev. H. Schreiber, Rev. P. A. McGair, Rev. C. A. Hausser and Rev. C. P. O'Neill.

It was in Father Murphy's time that the old Presbyterian meeting house was purchased and made into a Roman Catholic church, the first in Princeville. Father Albrecht built the first rectory. The handsome new church was the work of Father McGair, while the present fine new rectory, together with the Christ chapel and the fittings for the church are the results of the labor of Father O'Neill, the present rector.

Attached to the mother church in Princeville are two missions, one at Dunlap and the other at Edelstein. At the former place is a strong parish composed of many of the leading citizens. The first church was built in 1879 by Father Moynihan on ground given by Alva Dunlap. This church known as St. Rose's served the congregation till the November of 1909 when it was destroyed by lightning. It has been replaced by a handsome new brick and stone structure in the English Gothic style and is now known as St. Clement's.

St. Matthew's in Edelstein was the result of a gift by Matthew McDonnell, one of the early settlers of Hallock township and a staunch Catholic. It was built in 1901 and although the parish is small the members make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers.

VII

Roman Catholic Institutions

Apart from distinct parochial organization and equipment, which is similar to that found elsewhere, the Bishop of Peoria was eager and persistent in the establishment of parish schools. It is noteworthy therefore, that in the city of Peoria each parish has its own school. Most of the buildings are new and models in equipment and efficiency. Five sisterhoods direct their progress.

Higher education is represented by the Academy of Our Lady of The Sacred Heart, corner Bryan and Madison, and by the Spalding Institute, corner Madison and Jackson streets. The former began in 1863 and has gradually added to its material endowment so that it is stronger to-day than at any time during the past half century. It has continued under the management of the founders and their successors in the same sisterhood—Sisters of St. Joseph's, Carondelet, Mo. Many of the women of the leading families of Peoria and surrounding counties lovingly call it Alma Mater.

Spalding Institute, which in 1901 opened its doors for young men seeking a higher education classical, commercial and scientific other than that obtainable in the ordinary graded school, is the personal gift of Bishop Spalding. Born of his brain and pocket book, it continues as it began, under the direction of the Brothers of Mary of Dayton, Ohio, to send forth its yearly quota of young men equipped in things of the mind for the more serious and strenuous problems of modern life. The building itself is one of the architectural triumphs of the city of Peoria.

From the educational institutions we pass to the charitable and philanthropic, which have found material expression in the St. Francis Hospital, Home of the Good Shepherd and St. Joseph's Home for the Aged.

St. Francis' Hospital began in 1876. Four of the Bismark—exiled sisters were brought to Peoria by the Rev. B. Baak, rector of St. Joseph's church. They rented the Bradley home place on Adams street and remained there until the autumn of 1877, when Bishop Spalding secured for them the site on Glen Oak avenue, which they still occupy. They have not only annexed neighboring

lots for the needs of newer and up-to-date buildings and equipment at home; but they have gone abroad and almost annexed surrounding states. To a modern and highly efficient hospital and Mother House in Peoria, they have added ten new hospitals in Illinois, Michigan and Iowa. The acorn is now the oak.

The Home of the Good Shepherd threw open its doors July, 1891. The impelling power was Bishop Spalding, who called on the various parishes of the diocese to lend the helping hand. The Catholics of the city of Peoria and many non-Catholics as well have continued their interest in and appreciation of the great sacrifices made by the sisters for the fallen and dangerously-near of our race.

The local chronicler finds himself dwelling upon the bond which ties Peoria in its Catholic history to St. Louis. The first bishop to visit Peoria was Bishop Kenrick of St. Louis, the first priest to say Mass here after the discoverer and the explorer had passed was sent by Bishop Rosati of St. Louis. The Sisters of St. Joseph's who opened the first Catholic school of learning here came from St. Louis. The Brothers of Mary who direct the Spalding Institute *now* look to St. Louis as their Mother House and headquarters. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd came from St. Louis and as their home here grows they turn to St. Louis for other "Angels of Buena Vista" to continue the work. Though tried by fire they have prospered and are to-day more flourishing than ever. Not Peoria county alone nor many counties of Illinois but neighboring states are indebted to their zeal for relieving them of many of the cares and burdens of charity.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged is a home-grown charity. It was given its first impulse by Rev. C. Rotter, rector of St. Joseph's church. December, 1902, found it beginning in a humble way on Smith street. The present modern buildings twice added to are an index of the need for such an institution and of the ability to make things go which stands back of it in the humble garb of Mother Pacifica. It has since sought other fields and conquered them. Nine schools and homes look to it for supply and guidance. Just now a new building to be used for training sisters as a mother house is lifting itself skyward on the West Bluff.

VIII

We interrupted the story special to St. Mary's parish when we noted the passing of old St. Mary's church, May 14, 1889, corner Jefferson and Bryan streets, in the cathedral, corner Madison and Green, which since May 15, 1889, has been not only the center of the parochial life for the people of St. Mary's but—being the Bishop's church and seat—of the directive Catholic life of Peoria and surrounding counties as well. The day of the opening of the new cathedral was also the day of its dedication. Archbishops Feehan and Ireland, Bishops Ryan of Alton, Janssens of Bellville, Cosgrove of Davenport and Hennessy of Dubuque were prelates present. The Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Feehan and the sermon delivered by Bishop Hennessy. The next event which in the story of the parish had a wider than parochial interest was the consecration of Rt. Rev. P. J. O'Reilly as Bishop Auxiliary to Bishop Spalding. This event took place September, 1900, and brought to Peoria many visiting Bishops. The consecrator was the apostolic delegate later known as Cardinal Martinelli.

Far and away the most important and most imposing event in the history of St. Mary's gathers itself around the silver jubilee of Bishop Spalding who, May 1, 1902, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his consecration. There were present Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore; Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul; Archbishop Keane of Dubuque; Archbishop Kain of St. Louis; Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco. Bishops Gabriels of Ogdensburg, N. Y., McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y.; Byrne, of Nashville; Foley, of Detroit; Messmer, of Green Bay; Shanley, of Fargo, North Dakota; Cotter, of Winona, Minnesota; Scannell, of Omaha; Burke, of St. Joe, Missouri; Dunne, of Dallas, Texas; Cosgrove, of Davenport; Glennon, of Kansas City; Muldoon, of Chicago; Ryan, of Alton;

Janssens, of Belleville, Illinois; Moeller, of Columbus, Ohio; and Conaty, Rector Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Since the dedication of St. Mary's cathedral it has had four rectors: Rev. C. F. H. O'Neill, Rev. Martin O'Conner, Rev. F. J. O'Reilly and Rev. James Shannon, present incumbent. The two former—after a pastoral direction of six years passed to their reward. The Rev. F. J. O'Reilly, succeeding to the rectorship, June, 1897, and with the distinction of serving longest in point of years, was transferred to Danville, Illinois, December 8, 1911. The Very Rev. James Shannon, who now directs its spiritual and temporal interests is also Vicar General of the Diocese of Peoria.

January 6, 1905, Bishop Spalding was suddenly stricken with paralysis, which, while not fatal nor wholly incapacitating him for the work here recounted and of which he had been so large a part that the narrator must thrust him forward and hang around his virile and constantly growing personality the story of more than thirty years of the Catholic life of Peoria county—the affliction so handicapped him that in September, 1908, he voluntarily laid down the burden.

That diocesan work did not locally confine him or take up all his energies cannot better be told than in the words of a cosmopolitan newspaper which chronicling his resignation September, 1908, said "when John Lancaster Spalding became the Roman Catholic Bishop of Peoria, in 1877, he was an ardent young churchman, and his missionary labors were fruitful. He was not then, as now internationally famous as scholar, writer, orator and sociologist, but the thirty odd years of his episcopacy brought this and more.

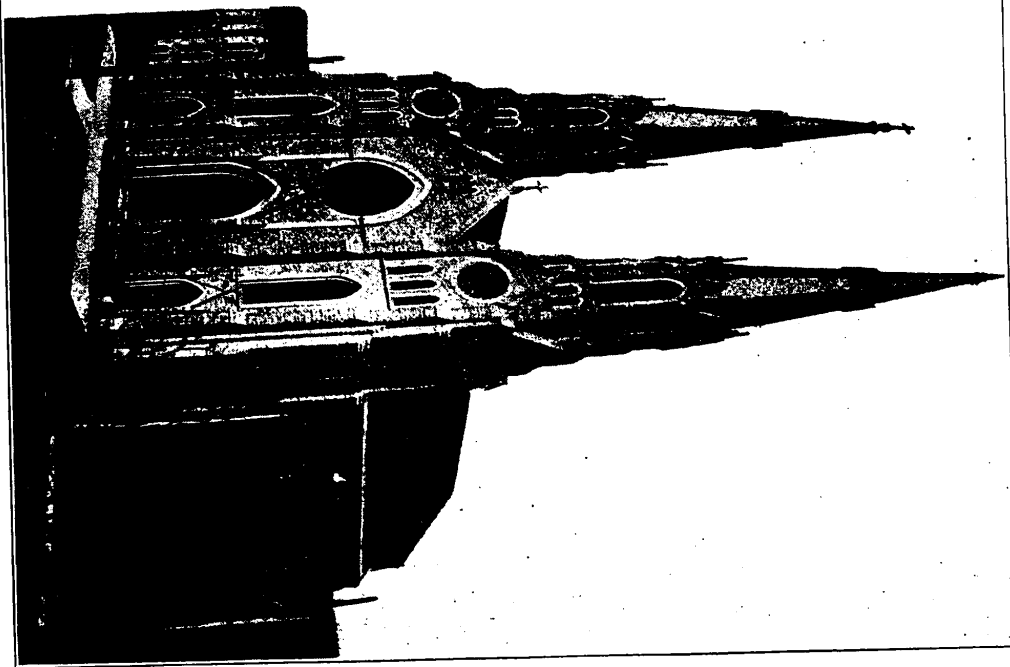
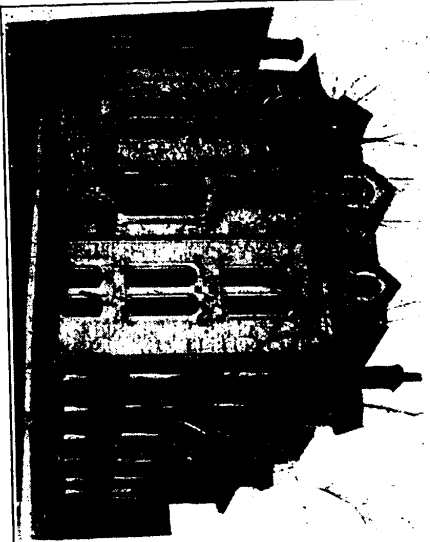
"Illinois has claimed as sons some great idealists. Foremost among them stands John Lancaster Spalding, a gentle, saintly prelate in his church relationships and a lion in strength as educator, sociologist and humanitarian. An ideal American bishop was Spalding, for his teachings were American. He was a natural leader in the group of progressive churchmen including Gibbons, Ireland and Keane, who have helped to make American Catholicism what it is to-day."

September 1, 1909, witnessed at the cathedral of Chicago the consecration of Rt. Rev. Edmund M. Dunne. Eight days later the newly consecrated came to Peoria and was installed as successor to Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding. The second bishop of Peoria has youth, vigor and sympathy—one to the manor born, and a cosmopolitan grasp—the result of many years' study abroad. He is a linguist, eloquent of speech in his own tongue and the first native of Illinois to be advanced to an episcopal see in Illinois.

PRESBYTERIANISM AND PRESBYTERIANS IN PEORIA COUNTY

The identity of a church may be established or distinguished by, or discovered from its form of government or its system of doctrine. The Presbyterian church has both marks and takes its name from the governmental conception of the church as outlined in the New Testament and exemplified in Jewish worship maintained in the synagogue services. Presbuteros or elder is the "office" that gives the name to the church. Presbyterians have a definite scriptural creed and a constitutionally defined and equitable form of government and a consistent history. Denominationally considered, a Presbyterian church is defined as a church constructed on the Presbyterian polity or form of government whose creed is in harmony with the consensus of the Reform church. That consensus lies in the confessional agreement in five fundamental features: First, the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures as the only rule of faith, doctrine and duty; second, election by free grace; third, atonement by the blood of Christ; fourth, justification of faith alone; and fifth, the doctrine of the sacraments.

The polity of the Presbyterian church is defined by a written constitution, by the terms of which the government of the church is administered by chosen representatives of the people. This polity clearly distinguishes three great prin-



ARCHBISHOP JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL
EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE, NORTH MADISON AVENUE, THE HOME OF BISHOP DUNNE,
PEORIA DIOCESE

ciples: First, the parity of official equality of the clergy; second, representative government by the people; and third, the unity of the body of Christ.

The soul requirement for admission to membership in this church is an open, honest confession of allegiance to Jesus Christ as Lord and Master. No creedal test or obligation is met at the door of the Presbyterian church by one who would enter. That door of entrance is as wide as the gate of Heaven and as narrow as Jesus' declaration makes it, "No man cometh unto the Father but by me."

The Presbyterian church stands today, as of yore, for important Christian principles essential to the formation of sturdy character, vital to Christian citizenship—two things for which the world has real need. It is also a church most catholic, most fraternal in its spirit, most cordial and courteous in its attitude toward and treatment of other communions of the Lord's people. It cultivates an irenic spirit and temper and extends to the Christian world the right hand of fellowship by reason of its ecumenic creed, and with confident hope prays for and seeks to anticipate the reunion of Christendom.

Having been reared in this faith, early settlers coming from the south or east and across the seas brought with them to this region their religious habits and fond desires to enjoy after their wont divine services and to rear their children in the Presbyterian faith. Accordingly, they founded churches in every community where they found any considerable number of people of like religious training with themselves. This favored generation has small appreciation of what it owes to the early settlers, who as Christians maintained their integrity, worshiped God, planted churches, created and left over and handed down to their descendants a rich religious legacy for which they endured privations and made sacrifices in this, then new country, in order that they might provide houses of worship, estated ministry, and gospel privileges for themselves, their neighbors and their children.

In the following sketch it is purposed to trace the early history and later developments of what may be called the pioneer churches and to give a brief statement concerning the organization and growth of the later churches established in Peoria county. Some of these early churches answer perfectly to that description of the patriarchs who "served their generation and fell on sleep," for a changing and complex population. Removals by death and immigration have depleted to exhaustion some churches that early in their history flourished and gave religious tone and moral vitality to the communities in which they were planted.

The task of one who essays to write of the early churches of Peoria county is made difficult by reason of the fact that the early records kept of the organization of the churches and their subsequent transactions were very few and scant in the first place, and many of them through lapse of time have been lost or destroyed. It is a great pity that they were not made more complete or had been better preserved and that resort for data need not be made to such civil records as may be found for incidental reference, in order to present a historical narration. The attempt is here made to describe the main items of interest and importance connected with each congregation.

The earliest Presbyterian church planted in the county of Peoria, whose history remains unbroken from its beginning till now, is the Princess Grove, or Princeville church, founded August 16, 1834. At the organization of this church under the leadership of the Rev. Robert Stewart and Theron Baldwin, we find such names enrolled as White, Morrow, Garrison, Peet, Miller, as charter members; indicating that they were of English and Scotch blood. We see them living through the dangers of the Black Hawk war of the two years before, guarding their flocks and herds from coyotes, wolves, lynxes and wild cats, while building their huts of logs cut from the grove, and then having raised small crops of wheat or corn, hauling it to Chicago and on their return trip bringing back with their ox team, shingles and finishing lumber for their church house, for we are told that they built the first house of worship from stone gathered near by and

sawed walnut siding by hand from the trees of the grove and hewed the dimension timbers and erected the building by volunteer labor.

These were days of devoted self-denial on the part of both ministers and people. The Princeville pulpit was occupied in the early days by Rev. C. W. Babbit, George D. Sill, Robert Breese, and Robert Campbell, all able, consecrated men, and they have had their successors of like attainments and consecration, who have proved themselves by their service to Christ and the church. To this church such men as Dr. Robert Henry, George Rowcliff, Lemuel Auten, B. H. Weir have devoted themselves in the ruling eldership, serving in an unstinted and loyal way the church of their love. This church celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary, and the historical sermon preached by the present pastor, the Rev. Max B. Wiles, is replete with interesting reminiscences and may be found in the "Princeville Telephone" of August 19, 1909.

The first Protestant church founded in Peoria was what is now known as the First Presbyterian church. It owed its existence largely to the devotion and determination of one Samuel Lowry, who was its earliest ruling elder, with considerable emphasis on the adjective. But neither his rugged faith nor unflinching adherence to what he saw fit to call "principle" are to be spoken of lightly. That he was intensely human, an active member of the church militant, there is no doubt, and, from his appearance as shown in a daguerreotype one might conclude that had he lived a little earlier, he would not have been an unequal antagonist of the rather famous, or infamous, Claverhouse, but making due allowance for his fighting spirit, when it is known that it was his privilege to have been born on Londonderry battlefield, much might be said to his credit. Mr. Lowry, co-operating with the Rev. John Birch, gathered in Peoria a congregation and on the 22d of December, 1834, the First church was organized by Mr. Birch, as "The Ohio Missionary," in Mr. Lowry's home, and it was in all probability the last church organized by this devoted and heroic soldier of the Cross, for he perished on Delavan prairie the night of the awful Friday, December 16, 1836, when the temperature fell rapidly without warning and he was overtaken by the storm while making his way on horseback to his appointment in Peoria, and was found next day frozen to death.

Succeeding him, came the Rev. Isaac Kellar from Hagerstown, Maryland, who served and brought faithfully in this church—encountered the opposition of the world—the flesh, and Elder Lowry. But all the mistakes made that became steps leading up or down to unhappy contentions over church property—litigation in the church courts—could not have been all on one side, and it is quite possible that Samuel Lowry was about half right and half wrong, the other contending parties dividing the burden with him in about the same proportion. However, time, changing circumstances, and the coming of new people affected changes in the church life, and out of controversy and division, and by the dissolution of a sporadic organization, the First church persisting came to inherit "all the rights and privileges to the title appertaining," and is therefore the "First Church in Peoria" with its Presbyterian complexion, historically and continuously since 1834 to the present.

The Rev. Isaac Kellar was first in the succession of such able, scholarly and worthy pastors as Addison Coffey, Robert Johnston, Jonathan Edwards—all of whom "wrought nobly in the work of the Master," and have been called to meet their reward. Surviving in this succession are John H. Morron, Jesse C. Bruce, Newell D. Hillis, Thomas A. McCurdy, Chauncey T. Edwards and Hugh Jack, each of whom has contributed his particular part in building this Zion, having had the earnest cooperation of the people of the First church, who have always had "a mind to work," and from their ranks have furnished such able men and women as Christian workers as the Weises, the Griswolds, McCoys, Powells, Reynolds, Schneblys, Batchelders, Johnstons, Louckes, McIlvaines, McKinneys, Fishers, and others whose names are in the Book of Life.

The First church has been the mother of churches. Through her activity

from her membership the Second, Calvary, Grace, Arcadia and Westminster churches of Peoria and the Pottstown church were formed, each in succession being developed from a mission Sabbath school established and conducted by active and devoted men and women from the First church. This church has given to the Presbyterian ministry eight of her sons, namely: John V. C. Nellis, James M. Batchelder, Wellington E. Loucks, Charles M. and Herbert H. Fisher, Charles E. and Chauncey T. Edwards and A. W. McCurdy, who all have done, and the surviving members of this band are still doing faithful and fruitful work for and in the church in which they were reared and to which they have devoted their lives.

Places of worship occupied by this church were first, the county court house, a small and insignificant building; then the First church building in Peoria county at the corner of Adams and Jackson streets; then a frame building on Fulton street, between Adams and Jefferson; the brick building now standing at the corner of Main and Madison; and the present commodious structure on Hamilton boulevard and Crescent avenue.

This church celebrated its seventy-fifth or "Diamond Anniversary," December, 1909, with attractive, appropriate and impressive services, participated in or contributed to by all the former living pastors, and with greetings from the children of the church unable to be present, a full account of which may be found in a booklet called the "Diamond Anniversary" of the First Presbyterian church, Peoria, Illinois, and which may be consulted at the Peoria library.

It appears that from 1849 to 1854 a number of churches were formed in the county, namely: La Marsh, Rochester, Orange Prairie, West Jersey, etc., all of which served a good purpose, flourished for a time and because of the incoming of the railroads and the shifting of the population to the new towns erected on these highways, were abandoned and became physically and legally extinct.

An early church was that of Brunswick, organized by the Classis of the Reformed Dutch church, September 19, 1840, and was then known as the Protestant Dutch church of Copperas. After the establishment of the Brunswick postoffice, the name of the church was changed to Brunswick and in 1844 the church was admitted to Presbytery, and is still connected therewith and maintains stated services and a Sabbath school.

The location is beautiful for situation, commanding a view of some of the best farms in Peoria county and magnificent scenery for miles around in either direction. Among the early workers and later laborers in this old church are to be found the names of the Ramseys, Wellses, Fahnestock, Erford, Love, Graham, Wilson and Eslinger, and it has had as its ministers the Revs. Sill, Fraser, Marquis, McFarland, Ferguson, Johnston, Scott, McMillan, Keiry, Mullen and Smith.

The influence of the church on the community life was for years very marked and its fragrance lingers still. On the east slope between the highway and the church lies one of the most-cared-for country cemeteries and in it sleeps the dust of former pastors of the church and members of the Brunswick flock. Once a year the Cemetery Association of Brunswick holds a reunion, at which the ancient traditions are discussed and the holy memories of the things done by the fathers and mothers are revived and the fund replenished, and service of grateful love goes on in care bestowed on the grounds that enclose those beds of green, beneath which rest the mortal part of those who "served till set of sun" and entered into the "rest that remaineth."

After Brunswick comes the Salem church, organized in 1849 by Revs. S. C. McCune and William McCandlish, William Stewart and James H. Patterson, were its first elders, and their successors have been such men as John L. Clark, R. W. Francis, C. H. Northrup. This church has been ministered to by the Revs. McFarland, Hanna, Cameron, Marquis, Johnston, Scott, McMillan, Fleming, Keiry, Mullen and Smith. In the removal of the church to Hanna City,

and the building of a new and attractive house of worship, steps were taken to change the name to the Hanna City church, by which name with Presbyterial and legal sanction that church has become the successor of all the historical and ecclesiastical rights and prerogatives of the old Salem church.

Since its removal to Hanna City the church has taken on new life and activity and gives good promise of ministering successfully to the spiritual and social needs of its community.

The Prospect church was organized by the Revs. Addison, Coffee and R. F. Breese in 1850, its first ruling elder being Joseph Yates. "The Prospectors" who knew the meaning of the family altar and the worth of worship came from West Virginia, near Wheeling, and were of that thrifty sort who made farming a business and a success, and they built their first "church house" on a hill in the year 1854, near what is now Prospect cemetery on "a parcel of ground" belonging to Adam Yates. In that building they worshipped until the church was removed to Dunlap, one mile east, after the completion of the Peoria and Rock Island railroad, where they dedicated the present building in 1877.

Prospect church has been served by the following ministers in succession, viz.: Revs. Hervey, Turbit, F. F. Smith, Cairns, Simpson, Gardiner, Winn, Cooke, Nevius, H. Smith, Townsend, Randall, Thomas, Jones, Campbell, and the present, the Benjamin of the band, L. H. McCormick.

Serving as ruling elders we have such names as Yates, White, Dunlap, Hervey, Jones, Berry, Hitchcock, Harker, Gray, and of noble women not a few, Kelly, Parks, Dunlap, and such church workers as the Keadys, Parks and others. Prospect gave also of her sons to the Presbyterian ministry—George Dunlap, Thomas C. Winn, William Jones and Frank F. Brown.

Prospect celebrated its Jubilee in 1900 with fitting services, and a souvenir of the occasion may be found in the homes of many of the older members.

FRENCH GROVE CHURCH

French Grove church was organized in October, 1851, by the minister who performed the same services for Prospect. Its early ruling elders were William Reed, and George S. Pursell, and after them came the Alwards, McDonald, Warner, Moore, Coe, Todd, Slocum, McRill, McCune and the Reeds, either as elders or as church workers—devoted, self-sacrificing and efficient.

The ministers serving the French church were the Revs. McFarland, Fraser, Smith, Carruthers, Boyd, Hillman, McClelland, Butter, Jones, Sturm, McCluer and others. The days of its early history were days of prosperity and for years it gave out an increasing and helpful influence to its community that made for its moral and spiritual betterment, but removals westward and heavenward, coupled with the changing racial and religious character of the population have depleted this old church, which still stands a silent reminder of the better things, while near by in the beautiful little cemetery, so well kept and cared for, repose the mortal remains of former ministers, elders and members of the French Grove church.

Among the churches planted in the county, flourishing for a time but now extinct, are New Scotland, Brimfield, Valley Ridge, and Elba Center, which were in their time once the soul and life of their communities.

SECOND CHURCH, PEORIA

Upon the petition of parties for the most part connected with the First church, and evidently with the concurrence of the pastor and session of that church, the Presbytery organized the Second church of Peoria, December 7, 1853, with a membership of twenty-eight, and John L. Griswold and John C. Grier were elected elders. The Rev. Robert P. Farris was their first minister. Contrary to the usual order here, the Second church was first and the Sabbath

second, in point of organization. The first house of worship erected by this congregation was built on the present site, corner of Madison and Jackson streets and dedicated in 1855, and here Mr. Farris was installed. He continued to serve the Second church until failing health compelled him to relinquish the charge in 1858 and the remainder of the life of this devoted servant of Christ and the church, was spent in educational and editorial work, largely in connection with the publications of the Presbyterian church in the United States (Southern Presbyterian), of which body he was from its beginning till his death, the permanent clerk of its general assembly and once or twice its moderator.

The Rev. Samuel Hibben came next, succeeding Dr. Farris in 1859 and was installed pastor December 4th, the sermon on that occasion being preached by that stalwart and versatile scholar and eloquent biblical preacher, the famous Nathan L. Rice, then professor of theology in the Seminary of the Northwest (now McCormick). Under his leadership the church prospered, for Mr. Hibben was an exceptional man and minister, scholarly and saintly, modest and frank, gentle and faithful. Here he married Miss Elizabeth Grier, the daughter of that worthy elder, John C. Grier, a man thrice honored by the Presbytery of Peoria with a commission to the general assembly. To this worthy couple was born a son, John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University. Declining health led Mr. Hibben to resign his charge and in the hope of recruiting it by outdoor life, he accepted the chaplaincy of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, but he continued to decline and returned to Peoria, where he died in 1862. His successor was the Rev. W. E. McLaren, afterwards bishop of the Episcopal church, who was installed pastor May 8, 1864, and remained in this pastorate upwards of two years.

The Rev. Henry Van Dyke Nevius, succeeded Bishop McLaren, in 1867, and served this charge until 1872. He was a preacher of power and a man of God: Of him one has written, "Few men were better equipped mentally for their work and hence he was a workman that needed not to be ashamed; few men lived more in sympathy with God's word and Son—hence his spiritual power." After him the Rev. William L. Green came to this pastorate and remained until 1875. Mr. Green, like his predecessors, was a well furnished man, of strong mental calibre, clear in his conceptions of related truth, versatile and virile in his statement of it.

He was followed by the Rev. Lewis O. Thompson, who was pastor from 1876 to 1882. Mr. Thompson was an able man, a painstaking scholar—a historian of no mean ability, who did the church great and good service in many ways through his books, "Nineteen Christian Centuries," "The Prayer Meeting," etc. He met a tragic death by drowning at Henry, where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church.

The Rev. Thomas X. Orr came to this pastorate and served for ten years, when impaired health led him to seek rest for a season. During his administration the present unique, churchly and commodious house of worship was erected. Since his retirement from the pastorate of the Second church, Dr. Orr has resided in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his services are continually called for, he being always an acceptable preacher, a genuine man, genial, kindly, obliging, "a man greatly beloved."

Dr. Orr was succeeded for a brief time by the Rev. Samuel M. Moore, a large man in many ways and whose pastorate, though brief, was not unmarked with interest.

The present pastor the Rev. Arthur M. Little, Ph. D. D. D., came on in the apostolic succession, being installed in May, 1900, and after twelve years of service continues to hold the affection of his people of the Second church and is named among the progressive men of the city.

This church has been served through the over half century of its life by such able men and church workers as the Griers, the McCoys, the Ruggs, the Clarkes, the McCullochs, the Rices, and by noble women, not a few, whose names are set down in the "Impartial Record," kept at present from mortal eyes.

This church celebrated with appropriate services its semi-centennial in 1903. The "Semi-Centennial" of the Second church of Peoria, a pamphlet attractively arranged, contains matter of special interest to all connected with this congregation and to any others who would know just in what manner the Second church has been used of God, for the good of men, and it may be found in the homes of the members of the Second church and should be also found in our city library.

ELMWOOD CHURCH

The Elmwood church was organized June 5, 1856, with fourteen members. John Rodgers served as its first elder. Its first church building was purchased from the Congregational church and removed from its then country site to the town of Elmwood. During the ministry of the Rev. William H. Mason the present building was erected at a cost of something over \$6,000, and in architectural effect and adaptability for its purposes it is a model.

Among the men who have served in the eldership of this church we find the names of J. B. Stewart, N. B. Love, S. M. Coe, Castor Patterson, and after them the present efficient elders. The ministers serving Elmwood church have been J. A. Marquis, J. H. Smith, J. R. Reasoner, Wilson, Duncan, and the present scholarly and able pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Y. George. Messrs. Reasoner, Mason and George each served the church for a period of upwards of ten years. The present incumbent has served faithfully and acceptably since 1895 in this pastorate.

LIMESTONE CHURCH

The Limestone church was founded in 1859 with fifteen members, with John Cameron and William Jones as ruling elders. It has had as its ministers such men as Dr. T. G. Scott and John Fleming, and is at present served by one of the younger men of the Presbytery, the Rev. H. L. Todd. Names appearing among its ruling elders are C. Greenwood, William Cameron and William Taylor.

This church has stood as a beacon on a hill, a perpetual invitation to worship the Lord God Almighty, and a constant reminder that "It is not the whole of Life to live, nor all of Death to die."

CALVARY CHURCH

Calvary church was organized in 1867 and had as its first minister the Rev. John Weston, D. D., who after years of service was called to other fields, and again recalled to the pastorate at Calvary church. Its successful pastor, whole-souled, kind-hearted and helpful preacher, the flexible, sympathetic and generous friend of every member of the flock, passed from the scene of labor to his eternal reward while still pastor of Calvary church. Dr. Weston has had follow him in this pastorate such men as Dr. A. Z. McGogney, Andrew Christy Brown, D. D., and after the latter's death, for a time, Dr. A. L. Howard. The church is now ministered to by the resourceful, active and modest Alexander Lewis.

Its eldership has been adorned by such men as that efficient Sabbath school worker, William R. Reynolds, William Schroeder, William Guyer, A. Waterhouse, T. J. Love, Peter Hulsibus, James McGill, and the younger men who now constitute the present efficient session.

GRACE CHURCH

Grace church was organized in 1868, with George H. McIlvaine and Theodore Higbie ruling elders. Among the devoted workers in this church from the beginning of the enterprise we find the names of Bush, Lyons, Linsey, Baldwin, Coe, Voorhees, Angier, Andrews, Isele, and Eakin.

Grace church has had among its ministers Levi C. Littell, Dr. Farris, A. F. Erwin, and the sainted James Alvin Sankey, whose successor, Rev. Walter M. Elliott, gives promise of doing a great and good work in its congregation and the city of Peoria.

BETHEL

This church was organized September 29, 1887, by a committee of Presbytery, composed of Revs. I. A. Cornelison, Rev. A. F. Irwin and Elder David McKinney. The organization started with fifty-nine members and elected Henry Marmine and Ireneus E. White, elders. Mr. White has remained in continuous service ever since and has rendered the church devoted and self-sacrificing service in almost every capacity, in which one might serve his church. The church has been ministered to by the Revs. Andrew Christy Brown, D. D., C. W. Whorrall, George A. Phlug, W. W. Tait, D. W. McMillan, W. E. Edmonds, but is at present without a pastor. The church has always maintained an interesting and growing Sabbath school and has been of great help to many in its vicinity. Being situated in a growing part of the city, it has a mission to perform in that neighborhood, ministering moral and spiritual help and comfort to the coming generation.

ARCADIA AVENUE CHURCH

The Arcadia Avenue church was organized October 6, 1896, with twenty-three members, with Isaac Kellar and Robert E. Lauren, elders.

This church grew out of a flourishing mission Sabbath school instituted and conducted largely by members of the First church, and in 1897 called as its pastor, the Rev. James Benson, who has continued to serve the church with signal ability and devotion. The harmony of mind and action in this congregation is witnessed by the beautiful and serviceable building at the corner of Arcadia and Bigelow, by the flourishing condition of both Sabbath school and church and last but by no means least, the growing liberality of the members shown in the increased offerings to the boards of the church and in general benevolence. Situated as it is, in a beautiful and growing residential district of the city and meeting as it does the religious needs of its vicinity, Arcadia church may be expected to grow in influence as well as in numbers and continue to be an important factor in the moral and social life of the city.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH

Out of Westminster chapel and the Sabbath school meeting there grew Westminster church. It was organized by the Presbytery June 1, 1897, with twenty-four members, who elected Messrs. P. W. Petrie, Theodore Higbie and C. R. Kuhn, elders. The Rev. William Parsons, the first pastor, has been followed by Revs. J. B. Farrell, Theodore H. Allen, D. D., and the present minister the Rev. Clinton J. Greene, a young man, who enters upon the work in Westminster under circumstances that augur success. While still in the active service of this church, Dr. Allen was suddenly called to higher service in the Church Triumphant, leaving behind a precious legacy to his children, in a life of devoted service, even that of "a good minister of Jesus Christ." With a splendidly equipped and beautiful house of worship, situated on the West Bluff on Moss avenue, with a growing Sabbath school and a devoted membership, Westminster should "make good" to its constituency and do excellent work for God and men.

TWO FEATURES OF THE GENERAL WORK OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ACCREDITED TO THE CHURCH IN PEORIA COUNTY

The first of these was the meeting of the general assembly in the First church Peoria, in 1863, amid the stirring and critical scenes of the civil strife. This meeting was presided over by that justly celebrated, scholarly and devoted pioneer missionary to India, John Hunter Morrison, D. D., of the Presbytery of Lodianna. The assembly listened to stirring debate and united in earnest prayer over the questions that were uppermost in both the civil and religious life of the country and besought the God of our fathers for his special favor in those trying times and that he would most graciously bring an early end to the awful strife and send peace and prosperity throughout all our borders. In many respects this was a most remarkable assembly and a recital of some of its deliberations and conclusions might properly be made here did space admit or judicious selection of matter out of such a mass of good things were an easy task.

The second, that of administration, which after an overture sent up to the general assembly from the Presbytery of Peoria, relative to the erection of the standing committees of the general assembly, was adopted and known as "The Peoria Plan."

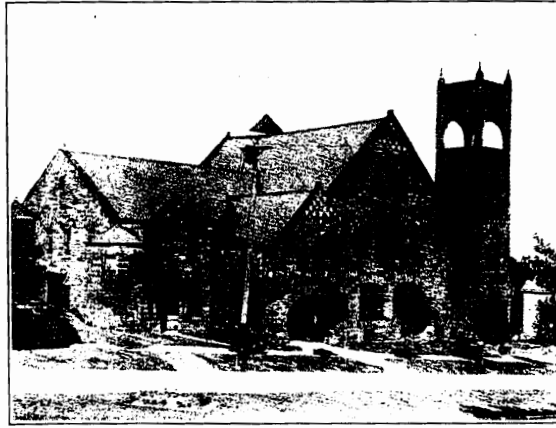
THE PEORIA PLAN

To that worthy Presbyterian elder, James Montgomery Rice, whose connection as editor-in-chief of this history of the county of Peoria, and whose sudden departure for "Home" has left this part of it to less capable hands to finish that task, together with the justly esteemed Isaac A. Cornelison, D. D., pertains the honor of the conceiving and inaugurating the above named plan. It may be said that the plan was made necessary because of the large number and importance of the standing committees of the general assembly, which the new moderator was called upon to appoint immediately after taking the chair, and being neither ubiquitous nor infallible, could not by any possibility have personal acquaintance with or knowledge of the fitness of all commissioners for the tasks to be assigned them; and besides, it was thought the principle of representation began to be threatened because too much power was found reposing in the hands of one or two officers of the general assembly.

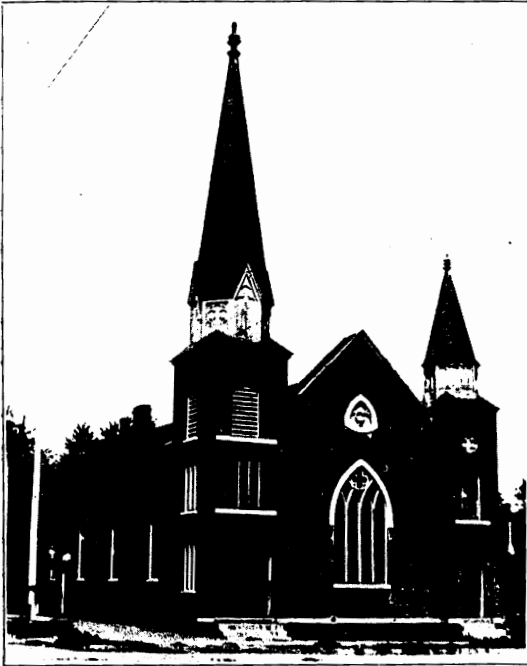
To avoid the danger lurking in this symptom of centralization of power; to avoid being "managed;" to reconquer from custom the right to govern themselves out of the hands of "Ecclesiastical Bosses," this plan was devised and provides a method at once simple, just and clear for the selection of the standing committees of the general assembly so that all sections and interests of the church may be fairly represented.

In brief, the plan conserves the fundamental principle of Presbyterian church government, viz.: an equitable distribution of administrative power. To this end the church is geographically divided and grouped by Presbyteries or Synods into twenty districts, there being twenty-two standing committees consisting of twenty-two members each—the commissioners from the whole church make up twenty-two electing sections, which are numbered consecutively in the order in which the standing committees are numbered. The commissioners constituting an electing section assigned to it from a certain given territory assemble at the sitting of the general assembly, elect their own chairman and secretary, vote directly for moderator, and choose either a minister or an elder, as may be its province; to each one of the standing committees, from their own number such persons as may be thought best fitted for the discharge of the respective duties required of them.

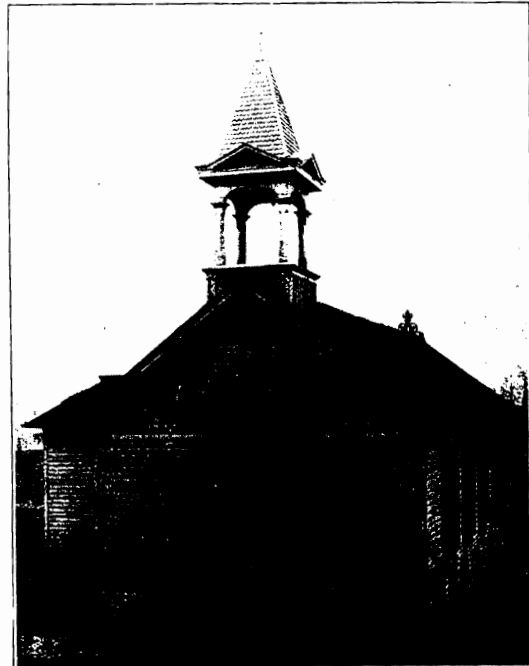
The plan briefly stated is that the odd numbered sections in odd numbered years elect a minister to the odd numbered committees, and an elder for the even numbered committees. The even numbered sections elect the other committeemen and in even numbered years the committees are reversed and the



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH



OLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH



UNION CHAPEL



HALE MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH

sections elect reversely. This gives each district a member, either an elder or a minister, on each standing committee, each year, and to every committee its proper number of members.

This plan adopted after lengthened discussion and amendment became what is known as standing rule No. 5, and since its adoption the standing committees of the general assembly have been named by the commissioners themselves, assembled in their electing sections and with general satisfaction to the church.

"WOMEN, WHO LABORED WITH US"

Much credit for the many achievements wrought in these regions, by the church is justly due to the piety, presistence and devotion of the women, who have "manned" the various aid and missionary societies in the churches of Peoria county.

They have in many localities, through the drouth of summer and the biting cold of winter, maintained local religious interest, kept up the church services, repaired the house of worship and at the same time have been large factors in promoting the work of the church in other fields and in other lands.

By mutual counsel, by interchange of religious ideas, by social intercourse, by consecrated womanly ways, by practical efforts to relieve distress among the unfortunate and the ill-circumstances, they have succeeded in setting forward the kingdom of Christ.

In their planning and their doing, they have furnished a stimulating example to the "Presbyterian Brotherhood," a men's organization, for which there is great and pressing need as well as large room.

EDUCATIONAL

It is a peculiar mark—one of the signal glories of the Presbyterian church—part of her heritage from John Calvin, that she has favored and fostered liberal learning and wherever she has gone on her mission to men, she has planted the school and the college as well as the church and sought to provide every educational advantage for her constituency.

She has believed in popular and progressive education. She has never sought to supplant but rather to supplement the early training of our common school, with the higher and more advanced forms of education.

The early Peoria county Presbyterians were not remiss in this particular. In the early 'fifties, they planted academies at Brunswick and Princeville, projected Peoria University in 1857. Here on the Bluff they began the erection of a brick building, which when all ready for the roof, was wrecked by a tornado in 1858. Because of the general financial depression prevailing throughout the country at that time, the stress of which fell heavily on the west, the re-financing of the project was too heavy a burden for the limited means of its promoters, the local enterprise was therefore abandoned and the attention and the means of the church were turned to the larger institutions, like Knox College and which ever since have had a fair share of the patronage and financial support of Peoria county Presbyterians. In the west as in the east, Presbyterians have sought to bind together thorough scholarship and practical religion, that thus they might do their share in the development of the moral and religious character of men and make as large a contribution as possible to humanity's uplift. That in this undertaking they have made a creditable showing, is witnessed by deeds of loving and notable service to men and a loyal allegiance to Jesus Christ, the changeless, eternal Head of the church.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This church was first organized as a Presbyterian society in December, 1834, and so continued until 1847, at which time it dropped its connection with

the Presbyterian church, adopted the congregational form of government and changed its name to that of the Main Street Congregational church. Rev. William H. Starr became pastor under the new organization and ministered to the people until October, 1848. In November of that year Rev. Levi Spencer was called to the pastorate and so continued until April 14, 1853, when his death occurred. During his pastorate a new church was erected at a cost of \$8,000. For some time following Rev. Spencer's death there was considerable dissension in the church and eventually twenty-two members withdrew to form a new congregation known as the Union Congregational church. This was consummated December 8, 1857, and was organized as a Presbyterian church, known as the Fulton Street Presbyterian church, identified with the "New School" branch of that denomination. Rev. Isaac E. Cary was pastor of this newly organized society from the time it came into existence until August 29, 1860, and his successors were Revs. Wilber McKaig, November 2, 1860-June 2, 1862; Samuel Wykoff, November 24, 1862-October 3, 1864; Asahel H. Brooks, July 3, 1865-March 4, 1868; Horace C. Hovey, January 5, 1869-April 13, 1873; Robert Condit, October 27, 1873-November 10, 1874.

The two branches (Old and New School) of the Presbyterian church, having in the year 1870 become united under the name of The Presbyterian Church of the United States, and there being at least four churches of that denomination in the city, and there also being in the Fulton street church a large element inclined to the Congregational form of government, a movement was set on foot which eventually resulted in the union of the Fulton street church and the Main street Congregational church, known as the First Congregational Church of Peoria. This was consummated January 31, 1875. The pastors of the church as it was originally organized, succeeding Rev. Levi Spencer, have been: Revs. J. W. Marsh, January 2, 1853-May 1, 1854; Henry Adams, September, 1854-November, 1855; J. Steiner, December, 1855-July, 1856; A. A. Stevens, December, 1856-June, 1866; G. W. Phinny, June, 1866-June, 1867; J. A. Mack, April 1, 1868-June 8, 1870. In September of the latter year, Rev. A. A. Stevens was again called to the pastorate of the church and so continued until February 1, 1882, and it was during his term that the New School, or Fulton Street Presbyterian church, became united with this church, and that the commodious church building at the corner of Monroe and Hamilton streets was erected. Rev. Stevens resigned in February, 1882, but during the last two years of his service here he had had an assistant in the person of Rev. J. Homer Parker. The present magnificent church structure was completed and dedicated September 9, 1883, at a cost of nearly \$90,000, and the pipe organ, costing more than \$5,000 was donated by the ladies of the congregation as the Stevens Memorial. The successors of Rev. Stevens have been: Revs. E. Frank Howe, 1882-87; D. K. Nesbitt, 1888-92; Caspar Wistar Hiatt, 1893-97; W. C. Haskell, 1898; John Faville.

Out of this congregation have grown the Plymouth church, South Peoria Congregational church, the North Peoria Congregational church, the Averyville church, Pilgrim Mission Sunday school and Washington Street Mission Sunday school.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

In the spring of 1869 the First Congregational church established a Sunday school at the corner of Fourth and Spencer streets. This was given the name of Plymouth Mission. Funds were at once secured for the erection of a house of worship, which was twenty-eight by fifty-six feet in size, and cost \$2,000. From time to time the question of organizing a church was raised but this plan did not materialize until December, 1888, and it was not until June 2, 1889, that a society was duly organized, with ninety-six members. The pulpit was supplied by various pastors until 1889, when, on the 13th of February of that year,

Rev. C. C. Harrah was installed as the first regular pastor. Those who have served the church since that time are: Revs. D. B. Spencer, 1890-94; S. W. Meek, 1894-98; F. G. Smith, 1898-1900; J. W. Nelson, 1900-

In the summer of 1896, the old church having become inadequate to the needs of the congregation, a magnificent brick structure was erected on the site of the old church, at a cost of \$14,000.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

July 20, 1884, a Union Sunday school was organized in the northern part of the city of Peoria and immediately a frame church was erected at a cost of \$2,000, this being located at Pennsylvania and California avenues. January 1, 1890, a church society was organized, first as a Union church, but in 1893 it was changed to the Union Congregational church. In 1894 a new church was built at Illinois and Dechman avenues. This structure cost \$14,000 and was dedicated December 1, 1894. The list of pastors who have served the church are: Revs. E. S. Chandler, 1890-92; D. G. Stouffer, 1892-94; Alexander Monroe, 1894-1900; W. J. Johnson, 1900-

GERMAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This society was organized December 6, 1895, with a membership of sixty, many of whom withdrew from the German Reformed church. In 1896 a church edifice at a cost of \$8,000 was erected at Reed and Maple avenues. The following have served as pastors: Revs. T. H. Schmidt, 1895-98; William Fritzmeier, 1898-1901; William F. Essig, 1901-

ST. PAUL'S PARISH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL)

This society was organized in 1848 by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain, minister in charge. In 1850 a small brick church was erected on Main street and in 1854 this building was enlarged to meet the needs of the growing congregation. In 1873 plans were procured and arrangements made for the erection of a new church, and to this end the old church was demolished and a temporary structure built at North Jefferson and Jackson streets. But about this time a division in the congregation occurred, which resulted in the formation of the congregation of the Reformed Episcopal church, and this rendered it impossible to carry out the proposed plans. The temporary building was then removed to the site of the old church and was occupied until the present house of worship was erected at a cost of \$33,000.

Prior to the organization of the Reformed church, St. Paul's parish experienced many difficulties, resulting mainly from difference between the high and low church elements. Although there was an organization in existence at a very early day, known as St. Jude's parish, yet it seems to have fallen under the ban of the bishop, after which only a mission was maintained until 1848, when St. Paul's was regularly organized. Later a new parish, known as St. John's was formed and a building was erected at the corner of South Jefferson and Liberty streets, which was later occupied by the Jews, but this parish was short lived. St. Paul's is now in a prosperous condition. The rectors have been: Revs. J. S. Chamberlain, 1848-50; John W. Cracraft, 1850-57; Henry N. Strong, 1857-60; Joseph M. Wait, 1860-65; Warren H. Roberts, 1865-69; J. W. Coe, 1869-70; J. W. Bonham, 1870-72; L. Townsend, 1872-75; William Bryce Morrow, 1875-81; Robert Ritchie, 1881-89; Sidney G. Jeffords, 1889—.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH

This society is the outgrowth of a donation of land made by John Birket many years prior to his death. On the 7th of November, 1857, Mr. Birket con-

veyed to Henry J. Whitehouse, bishop of Illinois, and to his successors, in office, certain lots, including those upon which St. Andrew's church now stands. The organization of this society was effected July 10, 1897, with thirty members. A handsome stone church was erected in the fall of 1897, at a cost of \$20,000, and a rectory was built, at a cost of \$10,000, the property being located at North Madison avenue and Mary street. Rev. Samuel G. Wells became the first rector of the church, assuming charge November 22, 1897. His successor was Rev. Webster Hakes, who took charge June 15, 1900. The present rector is Rev. Thomas Hines.

CHRIST CHURCH (REFORMED EPISCOPAL)

The contest between the high and low church elements in the Protestant Episcopal church, which led to the separation of one party from the other and the formation of the Reformed Episcopal church, was waged with vigor in the diocese of Illinois. The bishop was uncompromising in his high church proclivities, while among the laity there was a tendency toward a more liberal church government. When news was received of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal church in New York, December 2, 1873, the movement was regarded with favor not only by the low church element but by members of other churches. An invitation was extended to Bishop George D. Cummings of the Reformed church, to visit Peoria to look over this field, with a view to establishing a church. The members of the Second Presbyterian church offered the use of their church that the Episcopalians might hold a meeting, and this offer was accepted. A meeting was held December 16, 1873, at which time an organization was effected. Subscriptions were solicited for the support of a rector and so liberal was the response that Bishop Cummings was authorized to secure a rector. At the time of the organization there were fifty members but this number was soon increased to one hundred. Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Brooklyn, New York, delivered the first sermon on the first Sunday in January, 1874. A call was extended to Rev. Joseph D. Wilson, of Pittsburg, and on the 17th of February, that year, he began his labors. Steps were at once taken to erect a church and in July, 1874, the building was completed, at a cost of \$13,000. The congregation also owns a rectory on Perry avenue, which was built at a cost of \$5,700. Rev. Wilson was succeeded by Rev. E. B. England, who remained with the church about six years, his successor being Rev. J. W. Fairly, who remained ten years. Rt. Rev. B. B. Ussher then came and remained two years, and was followed by Rev. Henry F. Milligan.

BACON MEMORIAL MISSION

This mission grew out of a mission Sunday school, organized on Thanksgiving day, November 29, 1888, under the auspices of Christ (Reformed Episcopal) church, by Rev. J. W. Fairly, who was at that time the rector, and members of the church. Meetings were first held in a store building at No. 206 Bridge street, and later at No. 602 South Adams street, until October 9, 1892, at which time the new church, erected at a cost of \$8,000, on Chestnut street, between Adams and Warner avenues, was completed and occupied. It is named in memory of Charles F. Bacon, a prominent member of Christ church, who was called from this life in the midst of his useful labors. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bacon, later went to India as a missionary but was soon called from this life and an orphanage and chapel at Lalipur, India, have been established as a monument to her memory. Rev. Edward T. Munns, assumed charge of the congregation, September 9, 1891, and has been with the church to the present time.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptists were among the first to organize a society in Peoria and the First church congregation built a house of worship, which was dedicated October 17, 1846. On the 14th of November following, Rev. Henry G. Weston was called to the pastorate and continued with the congregation for twelve years. During his term of service the church became self supporting, it having formerly received aid from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. June 10, 1859, about twenty-five members withdrew and formed themselves into a society known as the Tabernacle church, but after four years the two congregations were reunited. A number of years later, however, twenty-four others withdrew and organized what became known as the Peoria Baptist church. July 27, 1864, the First church congregation exchanged their property on Hamilton street for a lot and church building at the corner of Madison avenue and Fayette street, where the Women's Club building is now located. In 1890 an elegant and commodious building was erected at Hamilton boulevard and Glen Oak avenue, the cost being \$65,000. Out of this church have grown the Bethany church and Olive Street Mission. Those who have served as pastors of the church since Rev. Weston, who was the first regular pastor, are: Revs. D. E. Holmes, 1862-63; A. Jones, 1864-66; A. H. Stowell, 1866; J. D. Page, 1867; S. A. Kingsbury, 1869; Alexander McArthur, 1872-74; C. J. Thompson, 1874-80; C. E. Heath, 1880-90; D. D. Odell, 1890-93; L. Kirtley, 1894-1900; George H. Simmons, 1900-

BETHANY BAPTIST CHURCH

This society is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, organized in 1877, by W. C. Tapping. In 1882 a chapel was erected on North Jefferson street, between Hayward and Abingdon, at a cost of \$1,600. A church society was not organized, however, until May 10, 1891, with thirty-eight members. In the following year, 1892, the church building was removed to its present site, North Madison avenue and Hayward street, and greatly enlarged, at a cost of \$7,000. Rev. E. O. Lovett was the first regularly installed pastor, who served the church from its organization until December 1, 1895. He was succeeded by Rev. R. S. Sargent, who assumed charge May 11, 1896, and remained until November 1, 1897. Rev. J. W. Bayles took charge July 10, 1898, and remained until March 4, 1899, and on the 1st of May of that year Rev. T. K. Reynolds took charge.

GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH

This society was organized August 24, 1853, by Rev. John H. Krueger, who had been engaged as a missionary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, and held services sometimes in the courthouse, while at other times services were held in his own home. He was chosen as the first regular pastor, remaining until November, 1860, when, on account of his health, he was forced to resign. The membership gradually increased and worshipped in the basement of the First church until 1862, when a lot was leased on the corner of South Jefferson (now Warner avenue) and Maple streets, where a small frame church and parsonage were erected. In 1875 they purchased a brick building on Monson street, between Fourth and Fifth, which had been erected by the Cumberland Presbyterians. This building was remodeled and built to, at a cost of \$3,200. In 1897 a new structure was erected at Fourth and Fisher streets, at a cost of \$3,000 and the congregation still occupies the same as a house of worship. The pastors who have served this church since 1860, at which time Rev. Krueger resigned, are: Revs. C. D. Menger, 1862-66; J. Merz, 1866-69; S. H. Downer, 1869-78; H. S. Deitz, 1878-81; J. Albert, 1882-86; F. Frederick, 1887-90; A. Vogel, 1891-96; A. Jansen, 1897-1901;

MOUNT ZION BAPTIST CHURCH (AFRICAN)

This society was organized in April, 1876, with a membership of twelve. In 1879 a neat house of worship was erected at Seventh avenue and State street, at a cost of \$5,600. Rev. Benjamin N. Murrell is the present pastor.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE TRINITY CHURCH

The denomination to which this church belongs is not of foreign origin as might be supposed, but was founded in Pennsylvania nearly a century ago, by German speaking people. It was originated by Jacob Albright, a devout man, of Methodist proclivities, after whom it was sometimes called the "Albright church." The official designation appears to be the Evangelical Alliance, or the Evangelical Association of North America. In all essential points it follows the organization and polity of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The church has a general conference, annual conferences, bishops and presiding elders, and also an order of deaconesses similar to the Methodist Episcopal church. The main difference seems to be in the fact that their bishops and presiding elders are elected for specific terms of four years each, and then must abide by the decision of new elections. The bishops have coordinate general supervision. They have twenty-two conferences in the United States and all bishops reside in this country. They also have a conference in Canada, two in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in Japan, and missions in China and Russia. They have publishing houses in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Stuttgart, Germany; also colleges in Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, and Ruetlingen, Germany, and seminaries in Tokio, Japan, and Naperville, Illinois; also a Deaconess Home and Hospital in the city of Chicago. This church has the itinerant system, the pastors being assigned to the various churches by the conferences.

The church in Peoria was organized in 1843, with fifteen members, Bishop John Seybert preaching the first sermon. However, they had no fixed place of worship until 1847, when they erected a small church building on Chestnut street, between Prairie street and Warner avenue, costing \$600. In 1853 they built a church at the corner of First and State streets, at a cost of \$2,500, which was occupied until 1873, when the present frame building was erected at a cost of \$5,700. This building is now for sale and the congregation contemplates the erection of a modern church building. On account of the frequent changes of pastors, it is not deemed advisable to enumerate here all who have served this people in nearly seventy years. The presiding elder of this district at the present time is Rev. H. J. Kiekhoefer, there being four districts in Illinois. The present pastor of Trinity church is Rev. G. W. Engelter. Mrs. Mary S. Harsch is Sunday school superintendent. The board of trustees consists of George Koerner, C. P. Schlenker, John Rudell, J. W. Green and H. J. Köpp. The Sunday school enrollment is 100, organized into classes, home department and cradle roll. The Young People's Alliance, with B. F. Shirer as president, has about 120 members. The denomination maintains old people's homes at Buffalo, New York, and Cedar Falls, Iowa, and an orphanage at Flat Rock, Ohio. We have been thus specific about this church because probably very few American church people know anything concerning it.

There is a second church of this denomination in the city known as

GRACE CHURCH

This church is located at the corner of Stanley and Humboldt streets. Regular preaching services and Sunday school are maintained. Rev. G. J. Degenkolb is the present pastor.

This church was commenced as a mission German Sunday school in 1896, in the South Peoria town hall, by Rev. M. G. Hallwachs. Under G. C. Gasser,

a small church was built and dedicated January 1, 1905, and all services were changed into the English language. This church was served in connection with Trinity church until April, 1911, when the present pastor was assigned in charge. There is now a church membership of twenty. They have a Sunday school of 150 members, also two young people's societies with sixty members, and a Ladies' Aid Society of thirty. George Koerner is Sunday school superintendent, Miss Nettie Sturm, president of Young People's Alliance, Clarence Powers, president of Junior Alliance and Mrs. H. Allowby is president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

The board of control consists of G. J. Degenkolb, pastor; George Koerner, president; Miss Nettie Sturm, secretary; J. Harry Kopp, treasurer; C. E. Lottman and George Umdenstock, stewards; also Mrs. C. E. Lottman and Mrs. George Umdenstock.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. PAUL'S) CHURCH

This society dates its organization from December 1, 1853, with twelve members. In the following year, 1854, a church building was erected on Sanford street but in 1863 a lot was purchased on the corner of First and Goodwin streets and the building removed thereto. In 1883 the church was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,500 and in 1888 this was replaced by a new and commodious structure, at a cost of \$14,500. This church has been instrumental in founding several missions in this county and elsewhere. There is also a school and kindergarten in connection with the church, a new building having been erected in 1898, to replace the old one, which was built in 1863. The present building cost \$6,200. From the time the society was organized to 1877 seven pastors served the congregation and from that time to the present, Rev. Frederick B. Bess has served as pastor.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH

This congregation was organized June 17, 1857, with thirteen charter members. The following year a small church at a cost of \$2,000 was erected at the corner of Warner avenue and Maple street, where the parochial school is still located. In 1875 the old church gave way to a new structure, which was erected opposite the old structure on Maple street, at a cost of \$8,000. This is one of the largest congregations of this denomination in the city. The first to serve as pastor of this congregation was Rev. Fred Boeling, who was installed June 17, 1858, and after two years was succeeded by Rev. Paulus Heid, who came in January, 1861, and remained until 1878, his successor being Rev. Gottlieb Traub, who remained until January 1, 1892, and was succeeded by Rev. Otto L. Hoenstein, who remained for a long period. The present pastor is Rev. Ernest Flach.

CHRIST EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

This society was formerly a mission of Trinity church but was organized as an independent congregation December 9, 1894, with thirty-six charter members. In the summer of 1892 Trinity church erected a building for the use of the mission in the southern part of the city, on Malone avenue and Chandler street, at a cost of \$5,000. This building was destroyed by fire June 25, 1895. This was immediately replaced by a new structure, at a cost of \$8,000, together with a parochial school building, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. Frederick W. Jass has served as pastor from the time of its organization to the present.

SWEDISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SALEM CHURCH

This church was organized August 4, 1883, with thirty-four members. The first church was located on Easton street near the Vienna Mills. In the spring

of 1888 the building was removed to Glendale avenue near Hamilton street. This building was sold in 1896 for \$2,800, and the present church, built of brick and stone, at a cost of \$10,000, was erected at Bluff street and Hamilton boulevard. The pastors who have served the church are: Revs. August Norrbom, 1887-90; E. C. Jessup, 1891-93; Alfred Appell, 1893—.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCHES

The Universalist church was organized May 6, 1843, and among the first members were Orin Hamlin, Dennis Blakeley, Aaron Oakford, Moses M. Webb, J. P. Dennis, John King, Caleb Whittemore, and Norman Howe and wife. At first meetings were held in the courthouse. Rev. F. J. Briggs became the first pastor and his successor was Rev. W. B. Lindell, who remained about two years. The society eventually purchased the building which was located on Fulton street and had formerly been used by the First Presbyterian church. This continued to be their place of worship until 1863. Rev. William Rounseville was pastor from 1853 until 1858 and was succeeded in the latter year by Rev. D. M. Reed, during whose pastorate the church was reorganized as the Church of the Redeemer, with eighty-three members. Subsequently they held services in various buildings until 1867, when a new church was erected and dedicated January 1, 1868, and named the Church of the Messiah. Rev. Reed was succeeded in 1865 by Rev. H. R. Nye, and when the new church was completed Rev. Royal H. Pullman was installed as pastor. His successors have been: Revs. H. B. Smith, J. Murray Bailey, S. A. Gardner, G. W. Kent, W. S. Ralph, George B. Stocking, R. B. Marsh, Frank McAlpine, T. B. T. Fisher and Barlow Carpenter, who is the present pastor. About 1885 the name of the church was changed to Bradley Memorial First Universalist church, in memory of Tobias S. Bradley, who had been a devoted member and liberal contributor to the church, and whose death occurred in 1867. The present church was erected about 1902 and stands on Hamilton boulevard.

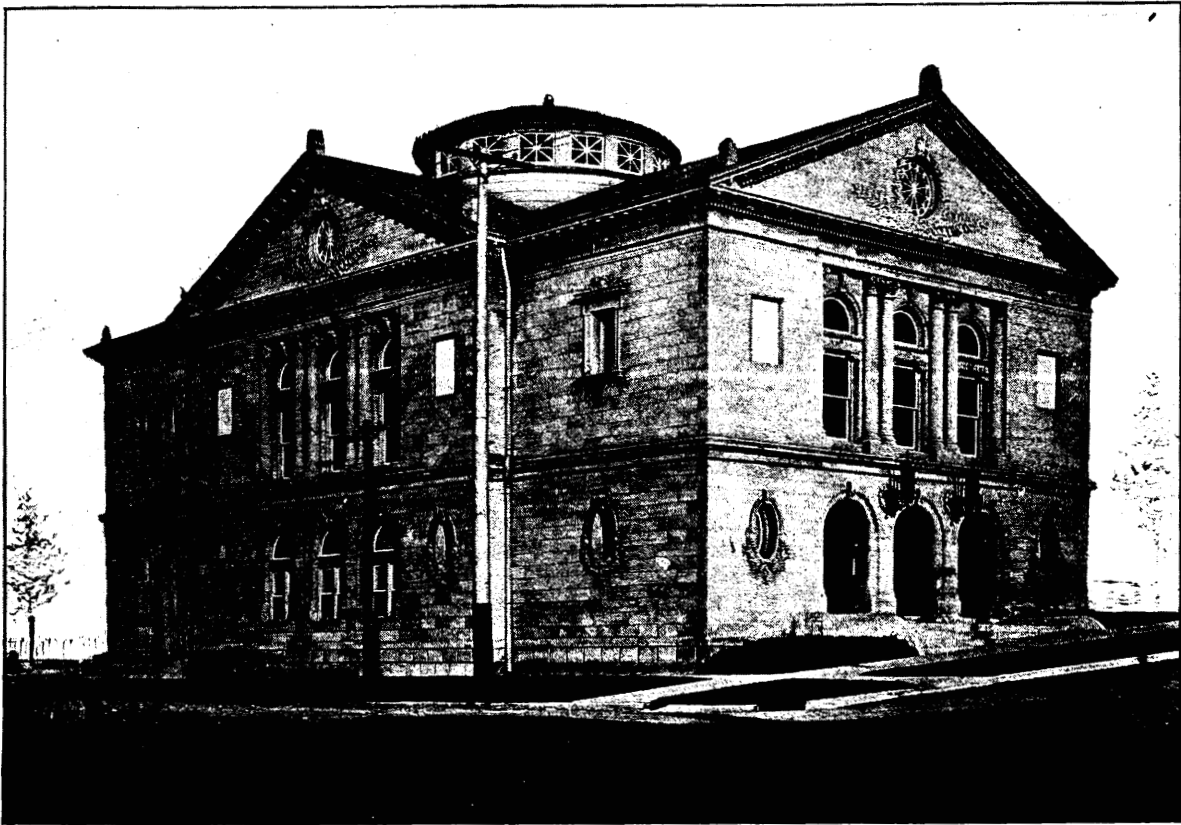
THE NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)

The First Society of the New Jerusalem church of the city of Peoria was formed a corporate body in January, 1846. The first church building was erected on Jefferson street, near Hamilton, about 1846. In 1855 this building was replaced by a brick structure on Hamilton street, between Madison and Jefferson. In 1896 this building was condemned by the city inspector and the furnishings were sold. Since then no regular services have been held but the society still exists as an organization. The pastors who have served the congregation are: Revs. John Randolph Hibbard, Nelson C. Burnham, Thomas S. Storey, Jabez Fox, George H. Marsten, A. J. Bartels, George F. Stearns, George Nelson Smith, George Hardon, J. R. Hibbard, W. H. Schliffer and Samuel C. Eby.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)

On the 29th day of August, 1892, seven persons met together, taking the initial step in forming a church which would inculcate Christian Science, as taught by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy. A board of three directors, a treasurer and a clerk were elected, and the name—Church of Christ, Scientist, of Peoria, Illinois, was adopted. On the 6th of October, 1894, the church was incorporated, and the name changed to First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Peoria, Illinois.

Beginning the year 1898, with eighty-seven members, efforts were directed towards building a church edifice on the lot on Hamilton boulevard, corner of Bluff street, which had been purchased the previous year. The building was erected during the latter part of the year at a cost, including the lot, of nearly \$30,000. The first services, dedicating the building, were held on the 15th of January, 1899.



FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES OF PEORIA

The organization of the Christian church, or Disciples of Christ, was effected in 1845, with twelve charter members, the last of whom, Mrs. Eliza Wadsworth Smith, died in 1904.

William Tilford was the first elder and Sampson Schockley (grandfather of Mrs. John L. Miller) the first deacon. For a brief period the congregation met from house to house, and later in the engine house in the 200 block, North Adams street. Subsequently the old courthouse was used for their religious purposes.

The first church building was erected at the corner of Seventh avenue and Franklin street in 1855, the building which still stands being converted into a dwelling some time later. The trustees of this building were James Maxwell, P. C. Reding (father of Mrs. William Ford, Jr.), and Elias Randall. The present location at the corner of Monroe and Fulton streets containing an obsolete building was purchased from the New School Presbyterians and first occupied in May, 1875. The former location on Seventh avenue was thereupon rented and later sold to a congregation of Jews.

In the year 1894, the present edifice of the Central congregation was erected the entire property costing approximately \$25,000. Some of the early preachers who came with infrequent regularity were William Davenport, William Brown, Barton W. Stone, Mr. Young and Milton P. King, and often when without a preacher, Deacon Schockley spoke.

The first pastor of the congregation after the completion of the Seventh avenue building was John Lindsay, March 15, 1855 to August 17, 1856. He was followed by I. N. Carman, 1857; Elder Howe, 1861; John Miller, 1863; John O'Kane, 1864; William Thompson, 1866. Student preachers from the college at Eureka served the congregation from 1867 to 1872, among them Messrs. Wagner, Hart, Crow and Brunner. The next regular pastor was Ira J. Chase, 1872, later Governor of Indiana. Barton O. Aylsworth, now president of Colorado Agricultural college, followed in 1880; J. B. Mayfield, 1882; N. S. Haines, 1885; J. M. Kersey, 1892; J. P. McKnight, 1896; G. B. VanArsdall, 1900; H. F. Burns, 1905; and W. F. Turner, 1909.

The longest continuous memberships are today held by Miss Paulina White 1854, Mrs. Naomi Mounts, Mrs. Wm. Ford, Jr. (then Miss Reding), 1865; William Ford, Jr., 1867. The present number of communicants is 625.

The chapel at 224 Howett street, now the Howett Street Christian church is the outgrowth of a mission established by Alexander G. Tyng, Sr., of the Episcopal Church who conducted for six or eight years what was known as the "Tyng Mission" at the corner of Cedar and Brotherson streets. This effort was abandoned and was later taken up by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assisted by a few of our people who conducted what was known as a temperance Sunday school. This likewise was abandoned after about three years' effort, the Disciples following in 1885. The superintendents of the Sunday school at the chapel and church have been F. M. Barrett—but recently deceased—Samuel Cunningham, Joseph Ray, William Reichel, J. A. Martin, G. W. Reynolds, Lewis Lawson, J. C. Murray, C. A. Brown and M. W. Rotchford. For twenty-three years Miss Lorena Simonson has been continuously a teacher at the Howett street church and its predecessor, the Tyng Mission. Regular preaching services (evenings) began in 1900, with B. C. Piatt, minister, followed by H. H. Jenner, C. A. Marsh, L. P. Schooling, and William Price. The present building was erected in 1890, the plant costing about \$2,500.

Present number of communicants is 180.

The West Bluff Christian chapel the "church built in a day" was constructed May 30, 1910, by the brotherhoods of the Howett street Christian and the Central Christian churches, assisted voluntarily by about sixty members of the Local Carpenters Union, No. 183. William Price, minister of the Howett street church,

laid the foundation. Earl D. Stout, superintended the construction of the building. Ashley J. Elliott fathered the idea of building the church in a day and A. J. Buckwalter and A. W. Lew were presidents of the two brotherhoods. The building was dedicated June 10, 1910, by Dr. Arthur Holmes. A school was immediately organized and has continued since. The superintendents thereof have been E. J. Haney, A. J. Elliott and A. I. Buckwalter. A two weeks' preaching service was held in February, 1911, by W. E. Harlow. The building is located at the corner of Underhill and Main streets.

The Christian church in Peoria has had a slow but steady growth. The principal plea of the Disciples of Christ is "The Restoration of Primitive New Testament Christianity and the Union of God's People on that Basis."

CHAPTER XIX

CHURCH HISTORY CONTINUED

CONTINUATION OF CHURCH HISTORY—EARLY METHODISM IN PEORIA COUNTY—
THE "SHACK" OR LOG CABIN HOME OF THE EARLY SETTLER THE MEETING PLACE
FOR THE CIRCUIT RIDER AND HIS FLOCK

At the meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in May, 1824, the territory included in the states of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, as indicated in Stephen R. Begg's "Early History of the West and Northwest," which had been included in the Missouri conference, was separated therefrom and designated "The Illinois Conference."

In the fall the Illinois conference, and the Missouri conference both met at the same place—Padfields, twenty miles east of St. Louis. At this session of the Illinois conference, Peter Cartwright and Andrew Monroe, elders of the Kentucky conference, were received by transfer.

When the assignments were made, Jesse Walker was appointed to the circuit which included Peoria, or Fort Clark, as it was then called.

When Jesse Walker arrived at the settlement, he found a few persons of the Methodist faith and formed the first class, consisting of sixteen members. Beggs, who was on the work in 1830 gives the names of the original sixteen members as Jesse Walker and wife; James Walker and wife; Mrs. Abner Eads; Sister Dixon, wife of the proprietor of Dixontown, on Rock river; Sister Hamlin, mother of John Hamlin and another sister, converts that winter; William Holland and wife; William Eads and wife; William Blanchard; Rev. Reeves McCormick, and Mary Clark.

The next summer Walker, assisted by his son James and others, one of whom was Rev. Reeves McCormick, who appears to have been a located preacher, held a camp meeting on the west side of the lake about a mile above the village, which was probably either just above the Galena road, now North Adams street, or in a beautiful grove on Plum Point, down on the bank of the lake.

William See travelled the Peoria circuit in 1827, and S. L. Robertson in 1828. The circuit then covered a very large territory. During the summer of 1828 a camp meeting was held at a place about three miles east of Peoria, in Tazewell county, probably, in the Farm Creek bottoms about where Farmdale is located. Samuel P. Thompson was presiding elder, and Robertson, Jesse Walker, and probably See assisted. At this camp meeting, Governor Edwards, the first governor of Illinois, was present.

From the conference held at Edwardsville, Illinois, September 18, 1829, Stephen R. Beggs was sent to the Logansport Mission, embracing Logansport, Delphi and LaFayette, Indiana. After the first quarterly meeting, his presiding elder transferred him to the Bloomington circuit and at the next conference, which was held at Vincennes, Indiana, he was sent to the Tazewell circuit, which, from his description, would appear to be the same as the Bloomington circuit, barring some possible changes in preaching points. He describes the most prominent preaching places as Peoria, Holland's Grove, now Washington; Mud Creek; Walnut Grove; Mackinaw Town; Stout's Grove; Dry Grove; Blooming

Grove, now Bloomington; Randolph's Grove; Big Grove; Cherry Grove; from thence down Salt Creek to the Falling Timber country; Brother Beck's on Sugar creek; Hittle's Grove, and Dillon's, where there were two appointments; from there I went to Grand Prairie; from thence to several neighborhoods and back to Peoria." So it appears that he served the Methodist people at Peoria three-fourths of the conference year 1830 and all of the year 1831. He was united in marriage with a daughter of William Heath, September, 1831. He was succeeded in 1832 by William Royal, and he by Z. Hall in 1833. At this time it seems the assignment was called Fort Clark Mission, the boundaries of which are described as follows: Peoria, Lancaster, or LaSalle Prairie; Brother Jones' on Snack River; Princeville, Essex schoolhouse; Fraker's Grove, now Lafayette; thence to Princeton, some thirty miles distant; to Troy Grove twenty-five miles farther; to Brother Long's near LaSalle; down the river to Miller's schoolhouse, five miles below Peru, then on to John Hall's one hundred fifty miles around. In the spring of 1833 there appears to be the added names of Sister A. Hale, a Sister Waters, David Spencer and some others. At this time John Sinclair was presiding elder. The Sister Hale mentioned was the wife of Asahel Hale, who afterwards donated the lot at the corner of Madison and Fulton streets for the First Methodist Episcopal church and the property at Main and High streets for Hale Memorial church.

Hall was succeeded in 1834 by Joel Arrington, who seems to have re-vivified the membership and was by some given the credit of having established the first class, when in fact Jesse Walker was ahead of him by nine years. Moreover, the forming of a class by Arrington would be no evidence that the former organization or class had lapsed or that there was no previous church, as under the system established by John Wesley, a Methodist church might consist of one class or an aggregation of classes. In each case the class had a leader and in early days these classes often met week day evenings at the homes of the leaders, when the members spoke of their religious experience and the leader advised or exhorted.

The quarterly meeting service was always accompanied by the love feast, or general class meeting. To be admitted to the love feast was considered a great privilege, and for a time during early times in Peoria, admission was only obtained upon ticket, which ticket was only given to faithful attendants upon class meetings and religious services.

Copies of love feast tickets:

"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth."—Matthew V-5.

The Lord hath spoken good to me,
His word my hope secures;
He will my shield and portion be,
As long as life endures.

Peoria Station.
3d Quarter.

(Signed) C. Hobart S. P. (Station Preacher).
1843.

James Hazzard

"Blessed be the Lord: for He hath showed me His marvelous kindness in a strong city." Psa. XXXII-21.

3 Qr. April 20, 1845.

(Signed) J. Chandler.

The tickets referred to are now in the possession of J. F. Hazzard of this city. Beggs says that upon one such occasion, feeling in good spirits while he was attending the door and being in a liberal mood he admitted several who had not the proper credentials. Good Brother K. came to him and said: "Brother Beggs, what do you mean by admitting so many to our love feast, you have even let in old man H." At the close of the service Beggs says he called for any who

might desire to join the church to present themselves and old man H. was the first to come.

Referring to the original class formed in 1825, McCulloch, in his history of Peoria city and county gives the name of Rivers Cormack instead of Rev. Reeves McCormick as Beggs gives it. As Beggs was on the ground a few years afterward he has probably given the correct name. McCulloch says H. H. Farkington travelled the Peoria circuit in 1820 and also gives the name of Isaac Scarrett for the same work the same year. By the conference of September, 1829, James Latta was assigned to the circuit in which Peoria was included, and as Stephen R. Beggs was transferred to the circuit from the Logansport mission about January, 1830, it is probable that Latta was transferred also, but to what work we are not informed.

At this time Peter Cartwright was presiding elder, and his district extended from Chicago to Peoria, and from the Illinois river to the Mississippi.

The same author gives the name of Zadoc Hall, as the preacher on the circuit in 1832 and 1833. He, finding that several of the class formed by Walker had removed, re-organized the class and from that time the organization became permanent. Joel Arrington came in 1833. By the conference of the fall of 1834, Rev. L. S. Walker was sent to this work, and by that of 1835 W. C. Cumming, who was the father of the venerable Rev. J. S. Cumming, now assigned to the Second Methodist Episcopal church at Moline, Illinois. While here Rev. William C. Cumming lived in the cottage on Washington street which belonged to Daniel Brestel. Peoria was made a station in 1836 and that fall the conference assigned James W. Dunahy to the work. He remained about six months, and N. G. Berryman was sent to supply the place. Beggs says John Sinclair also was here in 1836. It is probable he did his work on the circuit. It was in the year 1837 that Asahel Hale and Mark M. Aiken donated part of a lot, 71 feet by 72 feet at the corner of Fulton and Madison streets, as a site for a church.

Beggs, who was assigned to the Peoria church by the conference of 1839, says A. E. Phelps, was his predecessor and says he was a powerful preacher, and on account of being fully able in debate, to protect his faith and creed, became very popular. McCulloch says Phelps was assigned here in 1837 and William F. Williams and William Cundiff in 1838. The dates have probably been reversed, and one of the latter was on the circuit work.

EARLY HISTORY

In the summer of 1835 there came to Peoria, from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, a young man, a carpenter by trade, and a local Methodist preacher, Daniel Brestel by name, who, with his family consisting of his wife and four young daughters had sought a home in the west, and had made choice of Peoria for such a home. He came well recommended and a letter, commending him as a man of high moral character and a competent mechanic dated Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1835, and signed by sixteen business and professional men, who are designated by marginal notes as "State Clerk," "Congressman," "Station Preacher" and "Merchants" with several "Gentlemen" is still in existence and in the possession of one of his descendants. Upon the arrival of the family in Peoria, the only place of shelter they could get, was one or two rooms in Hunt's Row, a long frame, one-story building containing four or five tenements, located at the west corner of Adams and Fulton streets, where the B. & M. clothing store now stands. There was no chimney, or fire place in this tenement, only a hole in the floor and another in the roof; and with such accommodations, or rather lack of accommodations, they were compelled to get along until more suitable quarters could be found. Mr. Brestel having brought some means with him, purchased for \$1,000 a lot 72 feet front on the northwest side of Washington street, by 171 feet deep toward Adams street, on which was a small cottage of four or five rooms.

The next year, perhaps, in 1836, he built a good, substantial carpenter shop; and a substantial two-story frame building on the front of the lot and on the line of sidewalk. This building contained a large storeroom on the first floor and two large living rooms above, which were reached by a stairway on the outside of the building. The carpenter's shop was situated on the alley between Washington and Adams streets and immediately in the rear of what is now the Schnelbacher building, but across the alley, being between Main and Fulton streets. This property is now covered with business houses and worth, probably \$75,000.

Daniel Brestel and his family came from Pennsylvania by wagon most of the way, and were from five to six weeks making the trip. Upon their arrival, being Methodists, they naturally fell in with that people, whom they found at that time worshipping in the old log court house on the bank of the river near where the electric light plant now stands. Stephen R. Beggs tells us in his "Early History of the West and Northwest," that at times preachers of other denominations occupied the court house, and consequently the Methodists were compelled to hold services in the houses of some of the members. After Daniel Brestel built his carpenter shop they had the use of it for services, and it was there and not in a shop on the alley between Washington and Water street, as stated in McCulloch's history, where their services were held.

Samuel Markley was also a carpenter and a partner of Daniel Brestel, later Markley built a house and lived on North Adams street, about where number 407 now is. A front part was built on since his death, and the old house remains there yet. It probably belongs to a grandson, C. M. Comegys.

Daniel Brestel's house was always open to the circuit riders and Methodist preachers, and Peter Cartwright, Stephen R. Beggs, Richard Haney, Henry Summers, Jacoby, of Cincinnati, and Winebrenner, of Pennsylvania, were among his guests.

Born and raised in Pennsylvania of French and German lineage, Brestel was able to read, write and speak English and German equally well, and was always in demand to serve in preaching and marriage services, especially among the Germans, who had no church organization of any kind when he first arrived. He was not averse to preaching the gospel to the colored people and frequently rendered such services for them in a schoolhouse which then stood on Walnut street, between Adams and Washington streets. As the German Methodists had no organization here then, he took great interest in them, and was to a large degree instrumental in organizing the German Methodist Episcopal church, and was a member of their first board of trustees, though himself a member of the English Methodist Episcopal church. He was a zealous student of the scriptures and was able to quote almost any passage he might be asked for, or if he heard a quotation, to locate the book, chapter and verse. However, not content, and desiring to better understand the Bible, he studied Greek and Hebrew after he was fifty years of age.

In 1840, about which time Peoria was considered a thrifty and promising young place, there came from Philadelphia a young bricklayer, James Hazzard, by name, seeking employment at his trade and a place to locate. Being a Methodist he became acquainted with the Brestel family, and in 1842 was married to Margaret, the second daughter, the service being read by Rev. Chauncey Hobart, the then preacher in charge, and who but recently died in Red Wing, Minnesota, after nearing the century mark in years.

An interesting fact in connection with this family and the Methodist church is, that from the coming of Daniel Brestel in 1835, when he became connected with the church, to the present time, there has been continuous service upon the official board of some Methodist church, by some member of the family. Daniel Brestel, by virtue of his being an ordained minister; his son-in-law becoming a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church; a grandson, first for about three years a steward of the Second church, from which he transferred to Hale Chapel in 1868, becoming one of the first trustees,

in which capacity he has continued ever since; while a great grandson is now, and has been for a number of years a steward and treasurer of Hale Memorial church, a continuous period of more than seventy-six years.

In 1839, the Illinois conference held its session at Bloomington, and at that session, Stephen R. Beggs was appointed to the church at Peoria, by Bishop Morris. As some of the members of the church had set their hearts on securing another preacher, a relative of one of the then prominent members, Beggs' reception on the part of some was not very cordial, in fact rather discouraging, but being a man determined to do his duty as he saw it, he went to work vigorously. He made his first appearance Sabbath morning. He says: "Our only place of worship was Brestel's" (Beggs incorrectly spells the name Bristol) "carpenter shop, and there I preached among jackplanes and chisels." He took his first dinner in Peoria with Brestel's family. It soon became so that the carpenter shop would not hold the people who came to the services, so one evening Beggs proposed that they start in and build a church. As is always the case, there were doubtful ones, and they began to object. The period, the winter of 1839-40, was a season of gloomy aspect; money was hard to get, and so the prospect was not very encouraging. Furthermore, it seems that about two years before, an attempt had been made to build a frame church, and some material collected, but a reverend brother thinking that a frame church would be out of keeping with certain ideas of dignity, and, possibly pride, discouraged the project, insisting on a brick church or none, and the materials collected had been sold and the little money received for it had been pocketed by a Mr. A.

In spite of all the discouraging circumstances and conditions and in face of all objections, Beggs insisted that a frame building would be better than none and carried his point. A place for the building having been secured, he persuaded some of the men to take their axes and sleds, go into the timber and fell trees and haul them in on the snow, score and hew the timbers for sills and plates.

Quite a number fell in with his plans, and by the spring of 1840 they had the hewn timbers ready, Beggs having made a "bee" for that purpose. He went to the sawmills and begged other necessary lumber and also secured bricks in the same way. One Sabbath he invited the men, as many as would assist, to be on the ground the next morning to frame the timbers so that they might have the frame raised by the next Saturday evening. Monday morning he appointed Daniel Brestel, foreman, and the men who came were set to work. About noon, however, the foreman was taken sick and the preacher had to secure another, which he did, presumably Samuel Markley, also a member of the church. At the time there was great stagnation and work was scarce, so Beggs went about the village and solicited every idle man he met to go and assist, which many did willingly. He found some masons who went at once and laid the foundation walls, and by Saturday evening the frame of the first Methodist church building was raised. Even then the croakers were not quieted and predicted that it would never go any farther; but Beggs was of a different mind. He took his horse and buggy, and started out, soliciting one dollar or more from every man he met. He went as far as Alton, St. Louis and Belleville, and secured sixty-five dollars in all; his largest subscription being twenty-five dollars. On his return, he again went among the sawmills, and secured donations of sheathing and flooring, and Josiah Fulton having given a large oak tree which was made up into shingles, he soon had the building ready for plastering. This work Leonard L. Loomis kindly agreed to do if some one would do the lathing. Lathing in those days was done by taking thin sawed boards, generally of oak, nailing one edge; then splitting with a hatchet and spreading, and nailing again, splitting and spreading and nailing until the board covered all the space it would, and then repeating the operation until all the walls were covered. This work Beggs found men to do, and Loomis plastered the building.

The doors and windows were gotten, presumably, with the money raised on the southern trip; and with temporary seats and pulpit, the building was ready

for services, with less than ten dollars indebtedness, the total money cost being something over \$70. This building was erected on a part of lot ten, block thirty, original town of Peoria, being 72 feet on Madison street by 71 feet on Fulton street at the west corner, opposite the present city hall.

It has been said and written that this lot was donated by Asahel Hale and Mark M. Aiken, the latter a member of the church at that time, and the former becoming so later. An examination of the records of deeds, however, does not exactly bear this out. On page 515, Book G of Transcribed Record of Deeds in Peoria county, is the transcript of the deed which transfers the above described part of lot 10 to Mark M. Aiken and Asahel Hale, *trustees*, which explicitly prescribes the uses and purposes for which it is to be used, and directs that it shall descend to their successors in office, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church. This deed was made and executed by one William Pierce, and the consideration named was \$500 in coin. This amount was probably fictitious, as the lot then was on the outskirts of the town, and lots on Adams street were valued less, many years later. This deed is dated March 2, 1837, acknowledged before William Mitchell, notary public and filed for record March 3, 1837. At the same time Pierce transferred to Hale and Aiken, in fee simple, the balance of lot 10, block 30, being 29 feet on Fulton street by 72 feet on the alley, consideration \$400.

The whole transaction would seem to indicate that the plat 72 feet by 71 feet may have been donated to the church by William Pierce, probably at the solicitation of Asahel Hale and Mark M. Aiken, and in consideration of the sale of the other part of the lot to them.

There is no deed on record from Mark M. Aiken conveying any part of said lot to the church, but he conveyed his interest in the other part of lot 10 to Asahel Hale, and on page six hundred and twenty-three, Book Y of Record of Deeds, is the transcript of a deed from Asahel Hale and Laura Hale, his wife, to George Wilkenson, James R. Hazzard, Samuel B. King, Asahel Hale, Jesse L. Knowlton, Joseph J. Thomas and John Easton, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, transferring part of lot 10, being 50 feet on Fulton street by 71 feet deep, commencing 71 feet from Madison street, for a consideration of \$200. This deed is dated April 20, 1847, and was acknowledged before William H. Fessenden, Justice Peace, April 30, 1847, but not filed for record until June 23, 1851. The provisions in this deed are the same as those in the deed from Pierce in 1837 and this plat was, no doubt, donated by Asahel Hale and Laura Hale, his wife.

Some nine years after the erection of the first building, which had been enlarged in the meantime, it was moved to one side to make way for the erection of a large brick church; later the old frame building was moved to the corner of Harrison and Water streets, immediately in the rear of the board of trade building site, and became part of a hotel owned and operated by James McFadden; which was afterward known as the Central House and operated under that name many years by John Phillips. Of late years it has given way to a large business establishment.

Daniel Brestel died in November, 1859, aged sixty-six years and his remains lie in Springdale cemetery. Of his descendants there are now living, one daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, living at Los Gatos, California, aged about eighty-one years; seven grand children, six of whom live in Peoria and one in Lincoln, Nebraska; eighteen great grandchildren and about as many great great grandchildren. The late Rev. David G. Stouffer was a nephew of Samuel Markley.

When Stephen R. Beggs arrived with his family in Peoria in the fall of 1839, the only house he could obtain was an old, dilapidated dwelling, long tenanted by rats and vermin, which vigorously contested the intrusion for several months. One time, while the preacher was away, Judge George B. Parker, not then a church member nor even a professor of religion, found and rented a good comfortable dwelling and moved the preacher's family in before he returned.

That Daniel Brestel was an ordained minister is attested by the fact that he performed many marriage ceremonies, especially for German couples. We have



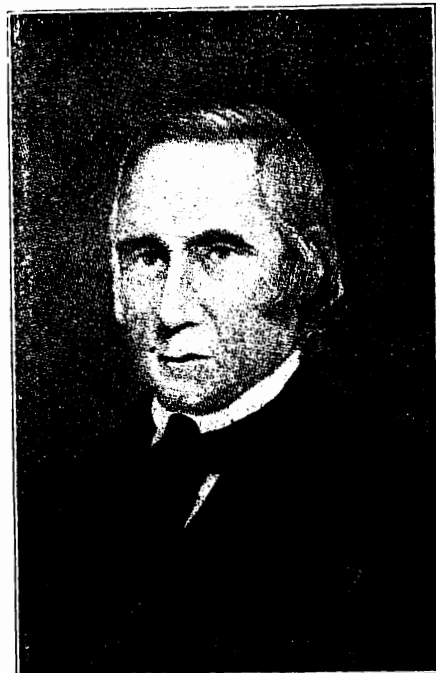
REV. STEPHEN R. BEGGS.

Who as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Peoria, built the first "Methodist meeting house."



REV. DANIEL BRESTEL

Came to Peoria in 1835 from Pennsylvania. First preacher assigned to preach to German-speaking Methodists, 1843.



REV. ISAAC KELLAR

no record of just when he was ordained, but there are persons living who know of the fact, one of whom is Johnson L. Cole. Joseph F. Hazzard remembers of his performing marriage ceremonies. Ira E. Benton records that at the quarterly meeting held on the camp ground at Ten-Mile Creek, in Tazewell county, August 19, 1843, Daniel Brestel resigned as member of the official board to begin work as preacher to the Germans in Tazewell county.

The writer had the privilege of meeting and entertaining Stephen R. Beggs in 1868 and at that time obtained from him a copy of his "Early History" just then published.

With an interest engendered by family connections with the Methodist Episcopal church, extending into three centuries, and more than sixty years of personal recollections; with associations and memories of nearly all of the persons and events, it has been the intent of the writer, to give in a concise form, historic facts without diversions but surely the names of such arduous, energetic, self-sacrificing men as Jesse Walker, Stephen R. Beggs, Peter Cartwright, Henry Summers, Richard Haney, John Chandler, the generous, far-sighted Asahel Hale, the willing, ever-ready carpenter-preacher, Daniel Brestel, and Samuel Tart, for many years a class leader, with many others mentioned, ought to be known and held in reverence by all Methodists in the city and county of Peoria.

It is said that in 1840 Bishop Beverly Waugh preached in the new church and wrote to the New York Christian Advocate, "The Methodists of Peoria have a new church building, but it is half a mile from the village."

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The building erected by the zeal and energy of Stephen R. Beggs and his willing supporters in 1840, was 31 feet by 40 feet in size. In 1843, the work having prospered greatly and congregations necessitating more room, the building was lengthened by the addition of 16 feet to the rear. In 1841 and 1842 Rev. Nathaniel P. Cunningham was pastor. Rev. Cunningham was the father of Mrs. J. D. McClure. By the general conference of 1840 the Illinois conference was again divided and the Rock River conference formed. According to assignments of ministers as given by S. R. Beggs, this conference included a large part of the state of Illinois, and the states of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and enough territory was included in one presiding elder's district to form two conferences now.

In the fall of 1842 N. P. Cunningham transferred to Chicago and was assigned to the church there. By the same conference Chauncey Hobart was sent to the church at Peoria and served until the following fall, when Richard Haney succeeded him. Haney was a giant in stature, and a powerful preacher, who was well known in Peoria by many of the present generation. John Chandler was the pastor in 1845-46. In the latter year, the congregation was incorporated and James Hazzard, George Wilkinson, Samuel B. King, Jesse L. Knowlton, Joseph J. Thomas, John Easton and Asahel Hale were the members of the first board of trustees.

In the fall of 1846 Rev. F. A. McNeal was appointed to the church and in 1847 N. P. Heath; but he being sent off on a financial mission, Rev. McNeal again served the people. In 1848 and 1849 Silas Bolles was preacher in charge, and it was under his administration that the second church building was erected.

The little frame church erected by S. R. Beggs, after having been enlarged had again been outgrown, and the congregations demanded more room, consequently, a new brick building 60x90 feet was erected, with an audience room, which, with a lobby, covered the entire second floor, a lecture room, 42x60 feet, and several class rooms in the basement. This building was very plain. The brickwork was done by Card and Hazzard, and it is thought the carpenter work was done by Thomas & Bain, and the plastering by Loomis & Brown. Finances being short, no more than a base for a spire was ever built, and so remained

until May 13, 1858, when a severe hurricane, which passed over the city, partly unroofed the church while it blew the spires off almost every other church in the city.

This building was dedicated in September, 1849, Bishop Edmund S. Janes preaching the sermon. The building had a gallery over the lobby so that the seating capacity was the entire interior size of the building. However, with the entering into the new building an innovation was introduced and musical instruments, and singers were installed in the gallery. The instruments were a bass viol and a flute, the latter of which was played by Edgar M. Banvard, and the former by George Thorpe, as near as can be ascertained.

Of the members of the choir, the following names have been obtained. Stark R. Reed, Joseph Brown, Joseph C. Parker, Edward Story, Mrs. Louise Reed and Miss Marie Banvard, sisters of E. M. Banvard; Miss Mary Reed, daughter of S. R. Reed, and Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Joseph Brown; and Mrs. Leah Benton. Of these Edward Story is the only one of whom we have any information at present time. He resides with his wife and daughter at 212 West Armstrong avenue, Peoria. One rather comical feature, was that when the congregation arose for the singing, all turned their backs to the pulpit and "faced the music."

The Rev. Peter Cartwright was a rough, uncouth, plain-spoken man and a powerful preacher. One of his antagonisms was to instrumental music in the church. It is said that at one time when about to open services, he announced the hymn, and read it as was customary, and casting his eyes up, he saw the bass viol and said, "You will now please fiddle and sing the hymn as announced."

Edgar M. Banvard was about this time superintendent of the Sunday school, but not many years afterwards left for California, and was succeeded by Joseph Brown.

In 1850 J. C. Parks was assigned to this church, and he was followed by C. C. Best, who also was reappointed the next year.

About this time "The Wesleyan Seminary of Peoria" was started and a lease secured on the "Mitchell House," which had been built by William Mitchell, former county clerk, for a hotel, but which was not a success in that capacity and had been closed. It was located on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Fulton street, where the "Star" office and two or three other business buildings are now situated. The seminary was not a success, and the building was afterward remodeled and opened as a hotel, under the name of "The Massasoit House," and did quite a business for some time.

About this time William Jones taught a school in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church. Some of the names, remembered of scholars who attended that school are: Henry B. Rouse, Walter P. Colburn, Edward S. Easton, Charles Easton, Edwin C. Ely, Selby Whittlesy, a cousin of Ely's, Joseph F. Hazzard, Miss Alice Hill, Emeline Shelly, now the widow of the late Martin Kingman, Mary Mossman, and Virginia Cunningham, now widow of Colonel J. D. McClure, cousins.

In 1852 and 1853, J. W. Flower was pastor and during his pastorate a small mission church, known as Moffatt church, was built on lower Adams street, about opposite where the Barrett Manufacturing Company's plant is now located. This was used as a mission church by the First church for a few years and then discontinued. In 1855 Caleb Foster was appointed to the church.

The general conference of 1856 having divided the Rock River conference and formed the Central Illinois conference the new conference held its first session in the Methodist Episcopal church in Peoria, beginning September 19, 1856, being presided over by Bishop Edmund S. Janes. Since that time six other sessions of the annual conference have been held in Peoria, to-wit: 1871, 1886, 1895, 1900, 1905 and the last session held in Hale Memorial church, commencing September 6, 1911.

By the conference of 1856, Rev. William H. Hunter, who had transferred

from the Erie conference of Pennsylvania, was appointed to the Peoria church. At first he was strongly objected to by some on account of his pronounced anti-slavery proclivities, but the events of the next few years wiped out all such objections, and William H. Hunter became a tower of strength to Methodism, not only in Peoria and the Central Illinois conference, but in the nation. He was several times elected a delegate to the general conference. He was also a good business man and financial manager, and by husbanding the very small allowances of his earlier days and the somewhat more liberal income of later years, he accumulated quite an amount of property. He was, nevertheless, of a liberal turn of mind, and quite often assisted his less fortunate, or more improvident, brethren in the ministry, as well as giving of his means to worthy causes. Almost at the commencement of Rev. Hunter's ministrations to the church here, a mission Sunday school was started in a small brick building on North Jefferson street, which stood where the three-story brick building, the "Annex" to the "Bailie," now stands. This building was formerly the Swedenborgian church. It had also been used for a private school. In 1857 George B. Parker was superintendent, C. Dunham, secretary and James Hazzard, librarian of this Sunday school. Joseph F. Hazzard has in his possession several certificates of membership in this school, issued to members of his family in April, 1857. However, prior to this, probably in 1855 and 1856, there was a Sunday school, largely under the auspices of Methodist people, conducted in an old frame building which was originally a foundry and had afterwards been used as a schoolhouse, located on the northwest side of Perry avenue, between Fayette and Jackson streets, and which belonged to George C. Greenwood. In this Sunday school, Mrs. Mary E. Phenix was a teacher, and Joseph F. Hazzard and the girl who is now his wife were attendants. About the time of the opening of the Sunday school in the building on Jefferson street, the school on Perry avenue ceased to exist, and a number of the attendants transferred to the new location. A feature about this new Sunday school was that the library books, which were mostly for the younger grade of children were kept in a carpenter's tool chest, loaned by William Comegys. Milton L. Haney, a brother of Richard Haney, was assigned to Peoria mission, and this Sunday school formed a nucleus from which he organized the Second Methodist Episcopal church, whose successor is Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1857, R. C. Bolles was appointed to succeed W. H. Hunter and he in turn was succeeded by R. C. Rowley. In 1859, S. G. J. Worthington, one of the grand old men of the Central Illinois conference, and father of Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, was appointed to the First church, in Peoria, and remained till 1862, when Rev. J. S. Cumming, a son of Rev. William C. Cumming, who was on the Peoria circuit in 1836, followed. It is said that it was during Cumming's time that the first organ, what was known as a parlor organ, was installed in the church. Also at this time the first camp meeting was held at Oak Hill, and a camp meeting has been held there annually ever since. Rev. Cumming remained until the conference of 1863 again assigned Rev. Richard Haney to the charge, and the next year Rev. C. C. Knowlton. Rev. Knowlton was re-appointed but resigned in February, 1866, and James Tubbs supplied until the conference of 1866, which appointed Andrew Magee.

By the conference of 1868, J. P. Brooks was sent and in the fall of 1869, J. S. Cumming again was assigned to the work, and continued this time for three years. In 1872 E. Wasmuth was appointed. He remained three years. In 1875 A. R. Morgan came for a three years' term, and was followed in 1878 by Selah W. Brown for two years. By the conference of 1880 James T. McFarland, now in charge of the Sunday school publication of the Methodist Episcopal church, was assigned as pastor, William Hunter as assistant, and they remained two years. This brings us to the end of the chapter so far as the brick church building of 1849 is concerned, for in 1882 it was sold and the next year abandoned for church services.

The writer has thought it might be interesting to many to recall the names of many well remembered as being connected with the First Methodist Episcopal church and its activities at the time of, and immediately following its dedication in 1849. Among those best remembered are: Daniel Brestel and wife, and Elizabeth Bowman, their daughter, now living in California, where she has been since 1853; Peter S. Shelly and wife; Enoch P. Sloan, L. Keyon, Nathaniel Curtiss and family; Leonard L. Loomis and wife; James Hazzard and wife, the latter a daughter of Daniel Brestel; Joseph J. Thomas and wife, and daughters, Mrs. Leah Benton and Miss Mary Thomas; Samuel B. King and wife; Samuel Tart and wife and daughter, the latter afterwards the wife of Colonel Chas. H. Deane; Ira E. Benton and Caroline Chandler, who afterwards became his wife; Jesse L. Knowlton and wife; Edward D. Shutts and wife; Father Bowen and wife; Father Bunn and wife and J. H. Bunn; Wm. Comegys and wife; Mother Markley; Mother Slough; Dr. Mossman; Dr. McNeal and wife; Edgar M. Banvard and wife; Mother Banvard and Mrs. Lizzie Sloan; Mrs. Louise Reed and Miss Maria Banvard, her daughters; Nathan Giles; Wm. Giles; Columbus Dunham; Asahel Hale and wife, the latter of the class formed in 1832; Wm. Hale, the first mayor of Peoria, and his wife; Henry Story and wife, parents of Edward and F. M. Story of this city; Levi B. Gibson; James M. Woodbury and wife; Mrs. Cunningham, widow of the Rev. N. P. Cunningham, and mother of Mrs. Colonel J. D. McClure; Stark R. Reed and family; and Clark B. Stebbins, for many years a justice of the peace.

By the conference of 1882, Rev. J. E. Keene was appointed to the First Methodist Episcopal church, and during his incumbency the present church edifice at the junction of Fulton, Franklin and Sixth avenue was built. Mr. Keene was quite a young man, at that time being only twenty-eight years of age. He was transferred from the church at Kewanee. When he arrived here, he found that the old church building had been sold, and the congregation was worshipping in what was known as "The Old Armory," at the east corner of Madison avenue and Liberty street. This latter was in fact built as a Cumberland Presbyterian church and known as the Glover church but not used long as such. Glover was the name of the pastor when it was built.

Mr. Keene found that the lot for the new church building had been purchased, and that his predecessor, Rev. James T. McFarland, had memoranda of some persons who had promised to make subscriptions. Plans had also been prepared and accepted, so that he started in at once to get the subscription in more tangible form, and of sufficient amount, which he found to be a most arduous task. In the meantime a most efficient building committee, consisting of Isaac Brown, J. H. Bunn, and H. C. Lines, now all passed to their reward, proceeded with the construction of the building, with James Bramble, as contractor. But the building was not completed until the fall of 1884. Mr. Keene preached the first sermon in the unfinished building in May, 1884, but it was not dedicated, according to Ira E. Benton, until 1888, when Rev. Peter A. Cool, had taken charge. The dedication services were held October 18, 1888, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Bishop Charles H. Fowler. The cost of the building including site was about \$35,000. Several years after the building was completed finding that there was not enough seating capacity, it was remodeled by tearing out the end walls of the wings of the transept, and extending them and putting in galleries over them.

Rev. George W. Gue was appointed in 1884 and served the church three years, being succeeded in 1887 by Rev. George C. Wilding, who remained one year. By the conference of 1888 Rev. P. A. Cool was appointed to the church, and reappointed for the second year, being followed in 1890 by Rev. H. D. Clark, who served three years.

In the fall of 1893 T. W. McVety was appointed pastor and remained three years; Rev. Nelson G. Lyons coming in 1897 and serving three years, being followed in 1900 by R. E. Buckey. Since that time the pastors have been Rev.

R. Crewes, Rev. O. T. Dwinell, Rev. R. A. Brown and Rev. W. E. Shaw, who is now serving his second year.

The church has a very fine parsonage property, located on Hamilton street between Perry and Glendale avenues. The building is a substantial brick, built about two years ago.

The report to the last annual conference gives a total membership in the church of six hundred twenty-four; in the Sunday school of forty-three officers and teachers and five hundred twenty-two scholars, including cradle roll and home department, with seventy-seven members of the Epworth League.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH

By the session of the Central Illinois conference which was held in the First Methodist Episcopal church in 1856, Milton L. Haney was appointed to "Peoria Mission." With the Sunday school which had been started in the old Swedenborgian church on Jefferson street, where the "Annex" to the "Bailie" now stands, as a nucleus, Haney started in to form and organize a church. With such object in view he proceeded to collect funds, and leased a lot from William E. Robinson, on Monroe street, near what was then called Eaton street, but now Bryan street, and in the summer of 1857 erected thereon a plain frame building. Having secured a building he proceeded to organize the Second Methodist church, with a board of trustees composed of Samuel Tart, William Goldsborough, Hugh B. McFall, William Thompson and Nelson Green. The building was quite primitive, heated by stoves, and lighted at first by lardoil lamps, which were later superseded by camphene bracket lamps, until one of the members, John Lane, a year or two later, installed lamps in which it was attempted to burn a dark, foul smelling fluid, which was the first kerosene oil introduced, and so poor was it, that frequently the lights would go out and leave the place in darkness. Rev. Daniel Brestel and Rev. John Borland occasionally preached in this church.

This church building was removed in 1864 to a triangular lot at the west corner of Perry and Eaton streets which adjoined the Masonic cemetery and again removed to a site on Jefferson street, on the north corner opposite the Greeley school building. From there it was transferred to Madison street, near the present site of the Madison avenue church and is now retained as the annex to the newer building.

Among the well remembered earlier members of this church are Rev. James Hitchcock and wife; Chas. McFall, wife and daughter; Mrs. William Hughes; Miss Mary Hughes, her daughter, now Mrs. Dr. L. B. Martin; Mrs. Dr. J. W. Martin; George C. Babcock and wife and two daughters, one of whom is now Mrs. Jennie E. Stouffer, the very efficient truant officer of the school board; Mrs. Mary E. Phenix and two daughters; Judge George B. Parker and wife; Mrs. Mary Stewardson; Father and Mother Borland, the parents of James and Robert Borland and Mrs. Janet Apple; Joseph Giles, wife and two daughters; and a little later Joseph F. Hazzard; John Schleigh and wife; Joshua S. Onstott; Martha Stewardson; and Stephen Martin. Nelson Green and his wife, Hannah, and Mother Sturgis, who became a noted army nurse, must not be forgotten.

Of the early pastors M. L. Haney, who was appointed to the Peoria mission by the conference of 1856, was appointed to the Second church in the fall of 1857, also serving a church in South Limestone at the same time.

By the conference of 1858, R. N. Morse was appointed to this charge in Peoria and was succeeded by George R. Palmer in the fall of 1859. N. C. Lewis succeeded George R. Palmer and remained one year. By the conference of 1861 a young man named T. W. Stewart was assigned to this church, but remained but part of the year, when he raised a company and enlisted in the army, and Henry Apple was secured to supply the place and reappointed by the conference of 1862. He was succeeded by Benjamin Applebee. It was Rev. Applebee, who, recognizing the folly of continuing to pay rent for the lot on Monroe street

went energetically to work, raised money and purchased a triangular lot on the west corner of Perry and Eaton streets, had the church building moved onto it and put in repair.

At this time the male membership of the church was greatly decimated by enlistments in the army and there were but few left; consequently the question of finances for the undertaking was quite problematical; but the pastor was equal to the solving of it. He went out among the business men and solicited funds, even going to saloon keepers, to some of whom he said: "Here, you fellows are the cause of the necessity of churches to a great extent and it is no more than right that you should help pay the expenses; I want some of your money for this work," and he usually got it. Our best information is the cost was about \$1,000. Benjamin Applebee died February 22, 1897, aged nearly seventy-seven years. Rev. John Chandler, one of the staunch old time ministers of the Methodist church, whose home was in Peoria, succeeded Applebee, remaining in charge two years.

The conference of 1866 assigned Rev. P. A. Crist to this church and he was succeeded in the fall of 1867 by Rev. H. I. Brown, who is now and has for many years been a resident of this city. By the conference of 1868, no assignment was made to the Perry street church, as it was often called, but Hale Chapel being then in the course of construction, Rev. William A. Spencer was appointed to Hale Chapel, which was as yet not organized, with instructions to fill the pulpit at the Perry street church until the organization of a church at Hale Chapel. This he did and when later his work was transferred to Hale, a supply for the Second church was found by the presiding elder.

Henry Apple was again appointed to this church by the conference of 1869. He was followed by Rev. W. B. Frazelle, for one year; P. A. Crist again, for one year. The latter afterwards removed to Washington City and was connected with the agriculture and other departments of the government for a number of years. H. M. Laney followed for one year; then P. A. Cool, who remained two years; then George F. Merideth, who remained three years. Meredith was a young man, very sensational, and drew very large congregations, but lasting results for good, from his pastorate, have not been very apparent.

In 1878 Frank H. Cumming, a son of the venerable and revered Rev. Joseph S. Cumming, was assigned to this church and remained three years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Riason, who remained one year and in the fall of 1882 J. W. Frizelle, the present district superintendent of the Kankakee district, was appointed pastor and remained three years. About the time of the pastorate of W. B. Frazelle, the church building was moved from the corner of Perry and Eaton streets to North Jefferson street and about the time of P. A. Cool's pastorate the building was transferred to the present location of the Madison Avenue church. Captain Wm. A. Hall, became a member of the church, and Dr. J. H. Wilkinson took a great interest in it. They were strong financial backers.

Succeeding Rev. J. W. Frizelle came Alexander Smith in the fall of 1885, remaining three years. It was Alexander Smith who took up the work of building a new church and amid many discouragements and much adverse criticism pushed the project to completion, which resulted in the present building, of which the original, constructed under M. L. Haney in 1857, and known as the "church on wheels," is a part. Alexander Smith is the present district superintendent of Rock Island district.

Following Alexander Smith came C. W. Ayling in the fall of 1888; then Laughlin McLean, one year; then D. S. McCown, two years; A. M. Lumkin in 1892 for one year. In 1893, C. W. Green supplied the church three months. About January 1, 1894, Rev. E. R. Fulkerson, a missionary, home on furlough from Japan, took charge of the church and remained five months. He was a brother of the wife of Rev. J. R. Wolf, then pastor of Hale Chapel, and it was through this connection that he came to Peoria. He returned to Japan, in the service of the board of foreign missions.

When E. R. Fulkerson departed, Rev. D. T. Black, a local preacher, a member of Hale Chapel, and a very successful revivalist, took charge for the remaining four months, till the meeting of the conference of 1894. By that conference, Rev. V. Hunter Brink was appointed to Madison avenue, and then reappointed, but deciding to remove from the jurisdiction of Central Illinois conference, he only served one half of the conference year, and was followed by Rev. W. R. Watson, who remained till the conference of 1897, appointed Rev. J. A. Chapman to the charge. Chapman was a fine preacher and very popular and remained pastor of Madison Avenue church five years. After Chapman came Douglas for one year; W. J. Leach, two years; Gilbert, two years; J. B. Rutter, one year; J. N. Brown, one year, and the present pastor Rev. W. D. Evans, for two years.

In the early days, during the revival meeting it was not considered out of place for the worshippers to shout, if they felt like it, and sometimes quite a good many felt like it, and indicated it pretty loudly, so that the rough element nicknamed them "The Ranters," but some of this same element became convinced of the error of their ways and joined these same "Ranters." So strong were the convictions sometimes that persons now living have seen some fall upon the church floor as in a trance and remain so for a long time.

The report to the last session of the Central Illinois conference shows this church to have a membership of two hundred fifty, with a Sunday school of twenty-five officers and teachers and two hundred sixty-six scholars, with an Epworth League of sixty members and with church property valued at \$8,000.

HALE CHAPEL

Asahel Hale, the founder of Hale Chapel, was born in Vermont, December 10, 1791. He and his wife, Laura, came to Peoria in 1831, and she being a Methodist, became a member of the class formed by Zadoc Hall, or Joel Arrington, in 1832 or 1833, while he joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1840. He invested in a large body of land lying along the top of the bluff, practically extending from High street to Elizabeth street and from Elizabeth street along High street and North street, as they are now, to Chambers avenue. November 26, 1861, Asahel Hale made his will, and with a wisdom and foresight quite surprising, he provided for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal church, in what was destined in coming years to be one of the best parts of the city of Peoria, and upon one of the most sightly locations. By his will he left one half of his estate for such purposes, and at his death which occurred March 23, 1864, there was turned over to the three trustees he had selected, \$11,530.54 to carry out his wishes in this regard. The trustees whom he had selected were William Giles, Ira E. Benton and Columbus Dunham. And here again Mr. Hale displayed his wisdom and sagacity, for three more upright, conscientious and honorable men could not have been chosen. This writer was personally acquainted with all of them. They were all members of the First Methodist Episcopal church, as was also Jesse L. Knowlton, who with Laura Hale, the wife of the testator, were executor and executrix, respectively.

The moneys left for the church were partly loaned, so that not until the winter of 1867-68, did the trustees of the will decide that it was time to proceed with the building. They then consulted with Joseph F. Hazzard, junior member of the building firm of James Hazzard & Son, and he having spent some time in the office of an architect in Brooklyn, New York, as well as being a practical builder, they employed him to make plans and draw up specifications for the proposed building. In doing this he was guided and controlled by the provisions of the will; for Mr. Hale had so thoroughly digested the matter that he had provided that the building should be a plain, substantial brick structure, with a basement, Sunday school and classrooms, and an audience room above, also that the church should be provided with a belfry and bell. All of these directions were explicitly carried out and a very neat, substantial and commodious building, 40 by 70 feet, erected.

At that time, Henry Grove, a very eccentric and atheistic lawyer, owned a large tract of land directly across Main street and lived there in a one-story frame cottage which remained until a few years ago, when it was removed to make way for the two very neat brick residences now occupying the site. When the drawings for the church were completed it was suggested that, as a matter of courtesy, they be taken and shown to Henry Grove, which was done. Grove looked the floor plans and elevations over, and then said: "Well, boys, I've always been opposed to putting a church on that corner, but I guess it will be a d—sight better for old Grove's property than a saloon; go ahead."

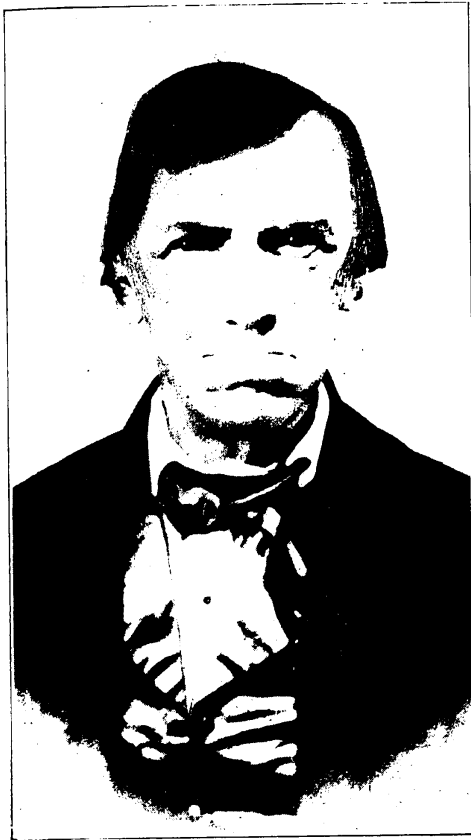
The contract for the building was let to James Hazzard & Son in May, 1868, for \$11,500. The corner stone was laid June 22, 1868, and the building was so far completed that the first service was held in the basement, November 1st of that year.

Some two years previous to the organization of Hale Chapel, D. B. Allen had organized a Sunday school in an old shop on Elizabeth street between High and Main street, which had grown to a membership of about one hundred twenty-five, and this school was at once transferred to the new church, D. B. Allen, superintendent.

The building was dedicated January 15, 1869, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, then of Chicago, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The church was organized November 8, 1868. Among the first members were Daniel B. Allen and wife; Isaac Evans and wife; Joseph F. Hazzard and wife; Mrs. Mary E. Phenix and Laura E. Phenix; Miss Mary Cooper, afterward Mrs. H. N. Frederick, Mrs. Laura Hale, J. G. Sansom and wife; H. M. Behymer and wife, and others, of whom but three, Isaac Evans and J. F. Hazzard and wife now remain.

The first board of trustees consisted of Daniel B. Allen, J. G. Sansom, R. B. Van Petten, Joseph F. Hazzard, Isaac Evans, Jonathan Haley, and H. M. Behymer, members of the church; and as the polity of the Methodist Episcopal church allowed the election of a minority of the board from non-members, Henry Grove and Augustine Greenwood were so elected. Greenwood shortly after with his wife, became a member of the church but Grove, while he would attend the official meetings and take part in the business proceedings, would never enter the church to attend a religious service, though his wife became a faithful and useful member. And withall, Grove was a very useful member of the board of trustees, and a liberal contributor to the financial necessities. At the time of the dedication, the cost of furnishings, bell, etc., over and above the building contract, necessitated the raising of some money. Previous to the commencement of the services, J. F. Hazzard was on the walk in front of the church, and Henry Grove coming across the street said: "See here, young fellow, how much money is needed to pay up?" The reply was: "About eighteen hundred dollars." Grove said: "Well, you tell them up there, that old Grove thinks he ought to pay ten per cent of that." So one hundred eighty dollars was subscribed for Grove and he paid it. William Reynolds and wife were also liberal donors.

The Central Illinois conference at its session in 1868 appointed as pastor to Hale Chapel, William A. Spencer, a man who became very prominent in the church, and who would, had he lived, no doubt have been one of the bishops ere this. He was Hale Chapel's first pastor, and Hale Chapel was his first charge, and he remained three years, the full limit of time then permitted by the rules of the church. He became very popular and was greatly in demand for exchanging with other pastors of the city. Henry Grove became fond of him personally, and was a liberal contributor to his support, but not through the church treasury. Rev. Spencer was married just as he came to take charge of the church, and arriving several weeks before the building was far enough along to hold service in, he officiated at the Second Methodist Episcopal church, to which no pastor had been assigned by the conference, until Hale Chapel could be occupied. To Rev. and Mrs. Spencer a daughter was born while they were at the Hale Chapel, and was named Clarissa Hale Spencer. She is now world's general secretary of



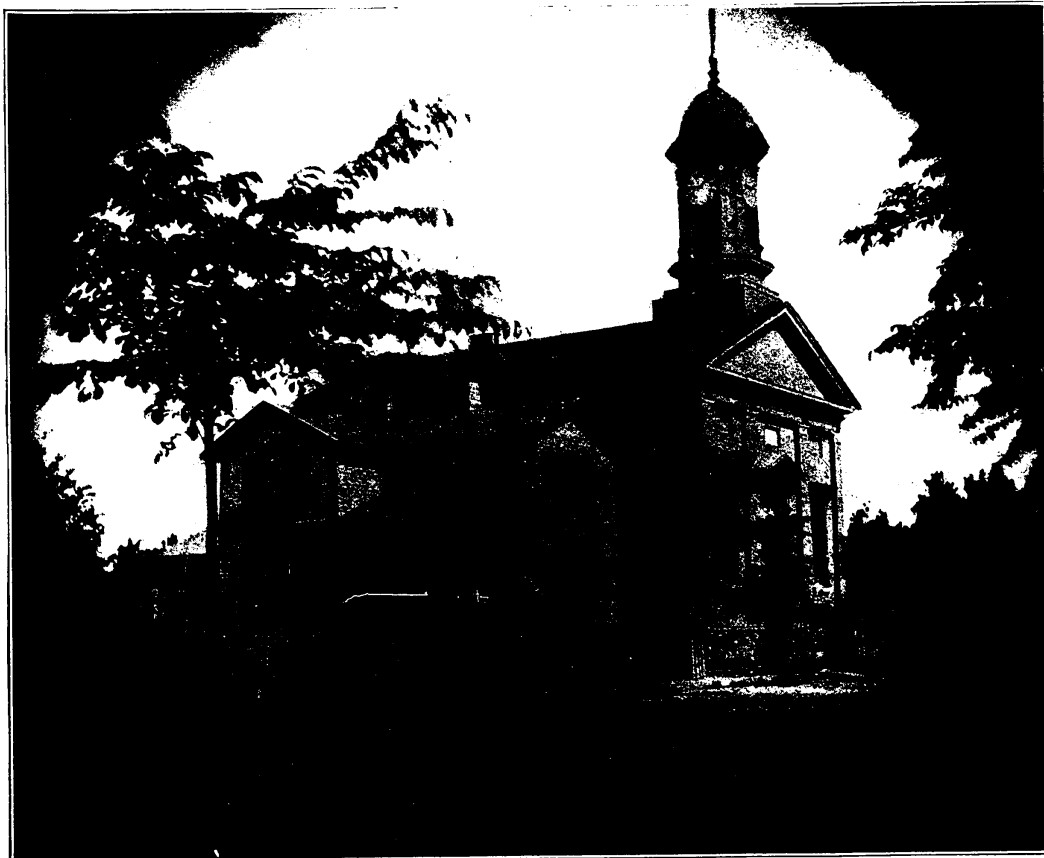
ASAHEL HALE

Founder of Hale Chapel and donor of first lot for First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1837.



MRS. LAURA HALE

Wife of Asahel Hale, and member of the first permanent class of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1832.



ORIGINAL HALE CHAPEL

Built in 1868—Removed in 1900—Parsonage built in 1872

the Young Woman's Christian Association, with headquarters in London, England. She served a number of years as a missionary in Japan.

Rev. William A. Spencer's term of service ended in the fall of 1871. He afterwards transferred to the Rock River conference, served several churches in Chicago and became presiding elder of one of the districts of that conference. He finally removed to Philadelphia and became general secretary of the Church Extension Society, which position he held at the time of his death. He was a fine singer and loved to sing, "The Ninety and Nine" and "Help a Little," playing his own accompaniment. The latter hymn was his own composition.

By the conference of 1871, Rev. W. C. Knapp was appointed to Hale Chapel, which, under the administrations of William A. Spencer, had become accounted as one of the best appointments in the conference.

Quite a large number of people had come into the church, including Patrick Galbraith and family, A. J. White and wife, H. M. Summers, D. C. Holcomb and wife, Mrs. Jane Craig and her daughter, now Mrs. Eliza S. Bennett, and very many more, so that the church was in a prosperous condition. About the time the church was being completed, a bell having been purchased, many people living in that part of the city began to ask for a city clock in the belfry of Hale Chapel, and Daniel B. Allen, Patrick Galbraith and possibly another one or two soon raised the money and purchased and installed a Howard tower clock costing about \$600, which was a landmark and convenience as long as the old building remained. It was during Knapp's pastorate that the parsonage was built.

Henry Grove still remained on the board of trustees, and at one of the meetings he said, "Mr. Hale's will, which I drew up, provided that if the church should want the triangular lot on the south side of the church, you should have it for four hundred dollars. Better take it; I will pay one hundred dollars on it." So the lot was purchased, and Rev. Knapp raised the means to build a six room house, which was done while he was pastor. Later another pastor came with more of a family and D. C. Holcomb added another room by raising the south wing. Still later other additions were made until it became a nine room house. Rev. Knapp remained as pastor three years. He is still living and resides at Normal, Illinois.

Rev. C. C. Knowlton was assigned to Hale Chapel in 1874 and served two years. He was followed by C. W. Ayling, two years. R. G. Pearce, one year. His health failing he was compelled to take a superannuate relation, and has been for a number of years custom officer at Rock Island, Illinois. William McPheters succeeded R. G. Pearce and remained one year.

James Haney, son of the veteran Richard Haney was appointed in 1880 and he was succeeded in the fall of 1881 by Rev. C. O. McCulloch, who was pastor two years. Rev. W. F. Wilson came next and was well liked by the church people. Rev. M. A. Head was appointed in 1885 and served two years.

For several years, a quartette, consisting of Walter L. Cleveland, Mary Cleveland, his sister, William J. Steube and Emma Steube, his sister, had charge of the singing. About three years later, Walter Cleveland and W. J. Steube and wife, who had been Mary Cleveland, removed to Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Steube died there, and Walter L. Cleveland is a very prominent and influential member of Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal church, Los Angeles.

Rev. Tullis succeeded Rev. Head and he and his wife were very popular, especially with the young people, a great many of the latter becoming members of the church during his pastorate, which lasted four years.

John R. Wolf succeeded A. K. Tullis, and served four years and was followed by Rev. D. N. Stafford. About a year and a half later, Stafford went to New Jersey and Rev. J. H. Batten from that conference took his place. He remained until the fall of 1899. He has since gained quite a reputation in the northwest on the lecture platform. His home now is in Grand Forks, North Dakota. His successor was Rev. A. Wirt Lowther, who at once took steps toward the procurement of a new church building. It was found that the lot to the south of

the church, which had been purchased and used for parsonage purposes, could be sold and that sufficient room for the residence building could be found on the church lot, west of the church building. Consequently, the old parsonage was moved, and entirely remodelled and the lot disposed of to Dr. J. C. Roberts. The remodeling of the house cost about \$1,900. In the meantime a building committee was selected which proceeded to secure plans for a new church building. The contract for the erection of the same was let to Harrison Johns, of Ohio, in the spring of 1900, and gave satisfaction to all. The farewell service in the old chapel was held April 1, 1900, attended by several former pastors and many former members of the church.

HALE MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The contractor for the erection of the new building purchased the old one, and at once commenced to wreck it. This accomplished, he immediately proceeded with the erection of the new church building. The corner stone was laid September 20, 1900, by Bishop Ninde, assisted by Bishop Hartzell and Rev. W. A. Spencer. Mr. Johns had the building ready for the decorative work early in the spring of 1901. The decorating (art glass work, painting and frescoing) was done by U. C. Grooms, then a member of the church. The building was completed and dedicated June 13, 1901, Bishop Charles H. Fowler preaching the dedicatory sermon, J. W. Powell, of Buffalo, New York, had charge of the finances. The amount subscribed at that time was something over \$11,000. The total cost of church and furnishings was about \$43,000.

The pastors who have served Hale Memorial church are: A. Wirt Lowther, till the fall of 1903; Rev. A. M. Stocking, fall of 1903 to the fall of 1906; then Rev. W. B. Shoop for three years. Up until the time of Rev. Shoop's pastorate the only organ in the church was a reed organ, and in the Sunday school a piano, the gift of Mark D. Bachelder, was in use. In the second year of Rev. Shoop's pastorate he got into correspondence with the secretary of Andrew Carnegie, which resulted in the placing in the church of the very sweet-toned organ now in use, Mr. Carnegie paying one-half the net cost of the instrument, while the church membership paid the other half and also for the necessary changes in the organ loft and rostrum. The cost of the instrument was about \$1,875 and the total cost about \$2,200.

The present pastor, Rev. Sanford P. Archer was assigned to the church by the conference of 1909.

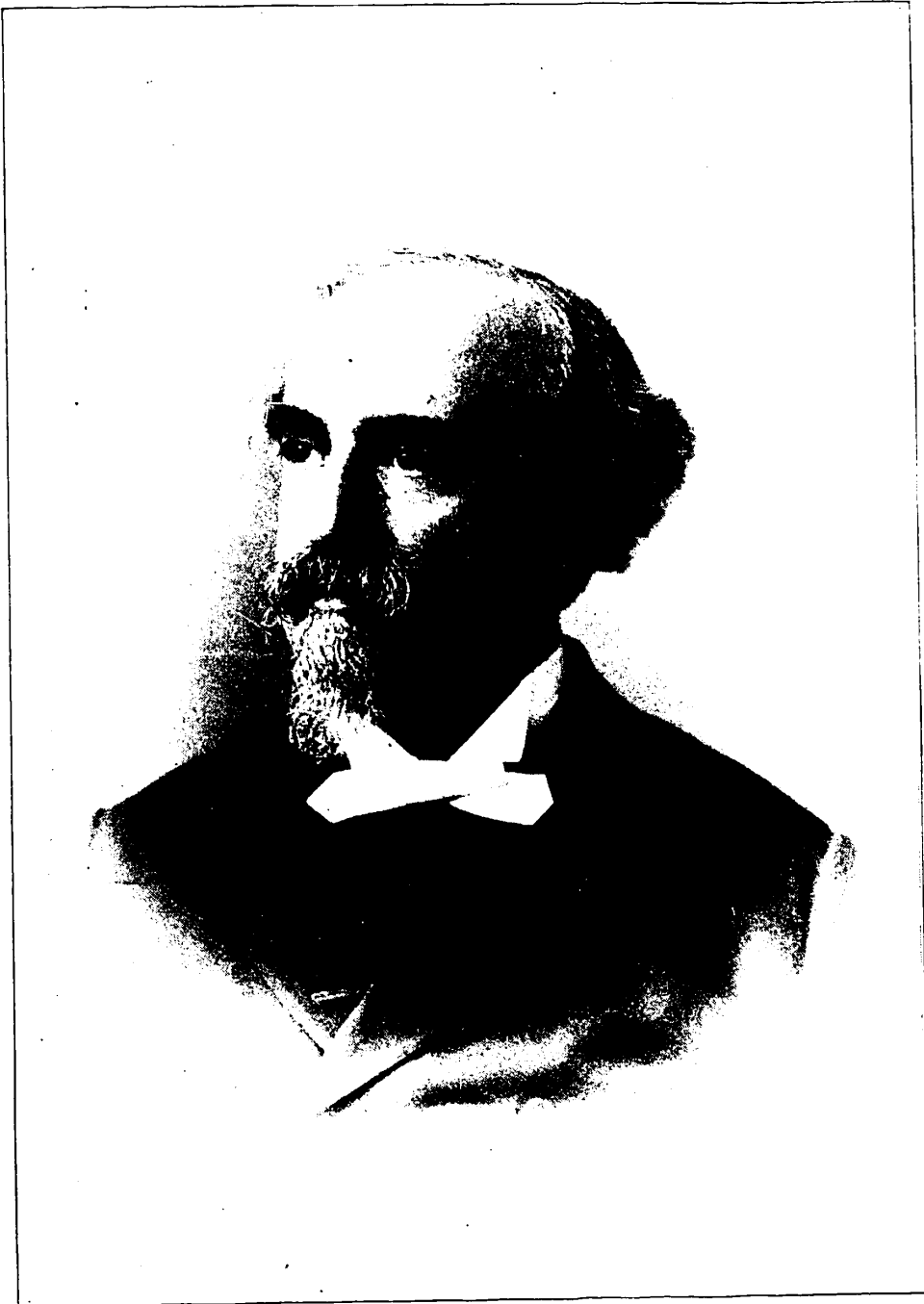
It was the privilege of Hale Memorial church to entertain the fifty-sixth session of the Central Illinois conference held September 6 to 11, 1911. The program and entertainment were pronounced as never excelled in the history of the conference.

The body of Asahel Hale, the founder of Hale chapel and for whom Hale church is a memorial, lies buried in a little cemetery in Kickapoo township, just above Pottstown, where he and his brother had donated land and built a little church, when they, with George G. Greenwood, operated a mill there, which is still remembered as Hale's Mill.

WESLEY CHURCH

In the summer of 1870 Jesse L. Knowlton, a merchant, whose place of business was near the corner of Water and Liberty streets, opposite where the Chicago, Rock Island and Peoria station now stands, a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, recognizing the need for a Protestant Sunday school in the then extreme lower end of the city, purchased two lots, numbers 11 and 12, in block 18 of Curtenius & Griswold's subdivision, and at once erected thereon a small building.

The Rev. Joseph S. Cumming was appointed by the session of the Central



REV. WILLIAM A. SPENCER

First Pastor of Hale Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, Peoria, in 1868-69-70

Illinois conference, in the fall of 1870, to the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal church. On the 4th day of December of that year he, accompanied by a number of members of the First church and some Presbyterians, among whom was the late William Reynolds, went to Knowlton's little church, which he had called Wesley Mission, and dedicated it. The next Sunday a school was organized with Jesse L. Knowlton as superintendent. Rev. Cumming attended at three o'clock Sabbath afternoons and often preached. In 1871 he held meetings every evening for three weeks, having about twenty-five conversions. With these and about ten members of the First church, a society was organized which was the origin of Wesley church.

The building erected by Knowlton was a low, L-shape building, built with the idea of accommodating a mission Sunday school. July 24, 1878, the lots were deeded to the First Methodist Episcopal church by M. Griswold. In 1883 Rev. George J. Luckey, then presiding elder of the Peoria district, secured John W. Dieffendorf, a local preacher, then living on a farm, to come to Peoria and undertake the task of raising the means and building a more commodious church building.

Dieffendorf made a success of the church enterprise and was in charge a little less than three years. Succeeding Dieffendorf, the following pastors have served this church: David Tasker, two years; W. P. Ferguson, one year; W. W. Carr, two years; James Johnson, about one and a half years; and G. M. Webber, six months as a supply. In the fall of 1893 David B. Johnson was assigned to this church and remained three years. He was succeeded by the late Rev. J. B. Dille for about one year; and then came G. M. Boswell, who remained two years; Rev. E. H. Alford followed and served three years; A. C. Kelly, one year; Alfred Dixon, three years. Rev. R. H. Figgins two years; Charles Fitzhenry as a supply less than a year; Henry T. Shook two months. Commencing September, 1909, Isaac Woodrow, two years and he was succeeded by the present pastor, F. E. Ball, who also serves the Mossville church.

The report of the conference of 1911 showed that these churches were quite prosperous. Membership, including thirteen probationers, two hundred sixty-five; Sunday school officers and teachers, twenty-five; scholars, three hundred fifty-nine; an Epworth League of fifty-six members and a Junior League of forty-three. Two churches were reported valued at \$9,200 and one parsonage valued at \$1,600, which belongs to the congregation of Wesley church.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1896 some of the members of the Hale Memorial church who lived in what is now the extreme northwest corner of the city near the corner of University street and Knoxville road, believing that a Methodist church could be maintained in that neighborhood, being joined by a few from the First Methodist Episcopal church, on the evening of the 11th of December of that year, formed an organization by electing as trustees, Henry Apple, J. E. Sherwood, James Flanagan, W. E. Hack and Mr. Miller, and as stewards Sisters Sherwood, Hack, Apple, Flanagan, Peters, Neff and Mable Nelson, and J. E. Sherwood as superintendent of the Sunday school. Rev. W. F. Merrill was presiding elder and he secured J. F. Bliss to act as pastor.

At the present time O. T. Dwinell is district superintendent and Rev. Blackman, pastor. This church reported to the conference of 1911: Membership, sixty-nine; Sunday school, teachers and officers, sixteen; scholars, one hundred sixty-three; church property, \$3,000.

The church is now prosperous, with everything paid up to date and money in the treasury and its members are contemplating improvements in the way of a basement and an extension of the wing to better accommodate their increasing Sunday school.

FIRST GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

On August 19, 1843, Daniel Brestel resigned his membership on the official board of the First Methodist Episcopal church to accept the appointment as preacher to the German people, principally in Tazewell county, a German mission having been formed. The assignment was probably made by the conference of 1843, the session of which was then at hand. He probably preached the first sermons in the German language in Peoria and Tazewell counties.

In September, 1851, several German Methodist families moving from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Peoria, resulted in the establishment of a German Methodist Episcopal church here, H. F. Koeneke being pastor. Especially active in this direction were the Oechsle, Venneman and Buehner families, all of whom the present writer remembers well. The initial meetings were held in a schoolhouse on the west side of Monson street, just south of Fifth (the Hinman schoolhouse, where Bob Burdette was a scholar). A German Methodist Episcopal Sunday school was organized here, and as a result of this, and preaching services, Casper Westemeyer, Herman Albrecht, H. Ludwig and others were brought under the influence of the gospel, and became pillars in the church. After little more than two years of successful labor the first church building was erected at the corner of Fifth and Monson streets, which was completed in 1854, Frederick Fiegenbaum and F. M. Winkler being each a part of the time pastor. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Rev. G. L. Mulfinger. The site is now occupied by the African Methodist Episcopal church. Several years later, during the pastorate of William Zuppan, this first church was sold and the congregation leased, temporarily, the Cumberland Presbyterian church building, located at the east corner of Madison and Liberty streets. Here the centennial jubilee of Methodism was celebrated in 1866. A short time later the congregation purchased a lot at the corner of South Adams and Chestnut streets for \$3,500, and erected thereon a two-story frame church building, at a cost of \$7,000, under the pastorate of Rev. C. Schneider. This building is still standing, being used at present by the Salvation Army, and formerly by a German singing society. A stirring revival took place in this church, during the pastorate of Rev. M. Roeder. Under Rev. Chas. Becker a mission chapel was built on the triangular plot at the head of Cedar street near the Webster school, where Sunday school and preaching were held for a number of years; the property then being sold, and the proceeds applied on a new Mission church on the corner of Sanger street and Oakland avenue, where is now an active congregation. The old mission church at the head of Cedar street was transformed into a dwelling which still stands in the same location.

During the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Traeger, another notable revival occurred in the Chestnut street church. A frame parsonage, fronting on Adams street, and costing \$1,700, was erected on the church property during his term of service. The congregation having outgrown the capacity of this building, plans were made for obtaining larger quarters in a more suitable location and, in the following pastorate of Rev. E. E. Hertzler, the property corner of Fifth and Sanford streets was purchased and the present church edifice erected, representing an outlay of \$20,000. Previous to this mission, Sunday schools were conducted for a time, one in the north end of the city by Herman Albrecht, and another in the lower end, on Garden street, by Brethren George E. Green and Jacob Hoffmann.

During the pastorate of Rev. C. A. C. Achard, a sweeping revival took place, conducted by Evangelist Hilmer.

In May, 1903, the fiftieth anniversary of the church was celebrated with an appropriate series of meetings, concluding with the dual celebration of the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Wesley and the semi-centennial of the founding of the congregation, by a union service in the First Methodist Episcopal church, corner Sixth and Franklin streets, on Sunday evening, May

10, 1903, which was addressed (in English) by Dr. George B. Addicks (now deceased), then president of Central Wesleyan College, Warrenton, Missouri, his theme being "John Wesley and his times."

The following pastors have served this church:

Henry F. Koeneke, 1851 to 1852; Christian Koeller, 1852 to 1853; Friederich Fiegenbaum, 1853 to 1854; F. M. Winkler, 1854 to 1855; R. Fickenscher, asst., 1855 to 1856; Christian Holl, 1856 to 1857; H. F. Koeneke, 1857 to 1858; John Haas, 1858 to 1859; Jacob Young, 1859 to 1861; A. F. Korfhage, 1861 to 1862; Chas. Holtkamp, 1862 to 1865; Wilhelm Zuppan, 1865 to 1866; Karl Schneider, 1866 to 1868; Heinrick Thomas, 1868 to 1871; Heinrick Lahrmann, 1871 to 1872; Julius Franz, 1872 to 1874; Gerhard Tinken, 1874 to 1877; Michael Roeder, 1877 to 1880; Phillipp Kuhl, 1880 to 1881; Chas. G. Becker, 1881 to 1884; William H. Traeger, 1884 to 1887; E. E. Hertzler, 1887 to 1891; C. A. C. Achard, 1891 to 1894; Wilhelm Balcke, 1894 to 1897; J. L. J. Barth, 1897 to 1900; William H. Schwiering, 1900 to 1904; E. C. Margaret, 1904 to 1909; William H. Schwiering, 1909 to 1910; E. H. Muelder, 1910 and the present pastor.

Church membership about one hundred sixty; Sunday school, fifteen officers and teachers, and one hundred twenty scholars. This church owns a parsonage property adjoining the church, valued at about \$4,000.

The German churches are not connected with the Central Illinois conference, but are under the jurisdiction of the St. Louis conference of the German Methodist Episcopal church.

The mission church heretofore referred to at the corner of Sanger street and Oakland avenue is known as the Sanger Street German Methodist Episcopal church. The organization dates from February 3, 1889. The church edifice is a very neat, tasty, little building and there also is a very comfortable parsonage on the same lot, the whole being worth, probably \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The pastors have been: G. Schuch, C. W. Hertzler, L. Hermann Kosiski, G. L. Zocher, Karl Buch and H. Schlueter, the present pastor. This pastor also serves a mission church in Jubilee.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—WARD CHAPEL

Thus church was organized in the year 1846 by Rev. Philip Ward, of Bloomington, with ten members. William Gray (commonly known as "Uncle Billy"), was local preacher, class leader, steward and a great deal of the time janitor, all in one. "Uncle Billy" was a good man, and quite a gentleman. He was also very industrious. At first these people, like others of their day, held their meetings in the homes of the members and friends; then they rented a small schoolhouse on Walnut street below Adams, where their meetings were held until 1848, when they transferred to the schoolhouse on Monson street between Fourth and Fifth streets, known as the Hinman school. This school was on the site now occupied by the Heneberry Apartment building.

In 1850 they were compelled to find new quarters, and for some time again held their meetings at the homes of their members. About this time a circuit was organized, composed of the churches of Peoria, Bloomington and Galesburg, with Rev. William Brooks as pastor, William Gray still being local preacher and class leader.

In 1853, Rev. William J. Davis was appointed to this charge and proved to be quite an energetic and acceptable pastor; a small frame church on Chestnut street, above Adams, was bought, and answered their purposes until 1866, when they purchased the little brick, at the corner of Fifth and Monson streets, from the German Methodists.

In the early days of their existence, it sometimes happened that these people could not at all times secure the services of a preacher of their own people, and under such circumstances, Daniel Brestel, the carpenter-preacher of the First Methodist Episcopal church, would frequently preach to them.

This congregation purchased the little brick church on Fifth and Monson streets for \$2,600. In 1889 the old building was torn down and a more modern and commodious building erected. The building is still in use by them. The following pastors have served them. In 1856, Rev. A. T. Hall; 1857, Rev. J. Mitchem; 1858, Rev. William J. Done; Rev. Mitchem reappointed for 1859. In 1866, when the little church was purchased from the German Methodists Rev. Myers was pastor. The following are without dates: A. T. Hall, Nathan Mitchem, J. Perkins, James Semis, J. M. Perkins, H. Brown, M. M. Beckley, George H. Hand, A. W. White, J. W. Daneson, Henry Simmons, T. A. Clark, A. J. McCracken, Jesse Woods, B. M. Lewis, J. W. Wilkerson, Charles Sheen, S. J. Johnson, S. A. Hardison and H. W. Jamieson the immediate predecessor of the present pastor Rev. J. T. Morrow.

Number of members, one hundred thirty-four. Sunday school officers, seven; teachers seven and scholars one hundred twelve.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH

In the fall of 1880, William A. Huston and his wife Mary, members of the Free Methodist church of Paxton, Illinois, removed to Peoria, at which time there was no organization of that church here, and they were the only members. They commenced holding neighborhood prayer meetings in the home of the people and seeing good results, and securing a number of conversions, they were encouraged to send for Rev. William Manley, chairman of the Galva district of the Illinois conference of their church, who came in the month of December, 1881, and held a ten days' revival meeting, which resulted in the organization of the Peoria society in the building known as the Olivet Mission, on Walnut street, between Washington and Adams street, which had formerly been Calvary Presbyterian mission, and at which place the late William Reynolds had for many years conducted a Sunday school. The society was organized December 29, 1881, with the following six charter members: Wm. A. Huston, Mary E. Huston, Jonathan Haley, Belle Orr, Eliza Ward and Cynthia Morris.

In 1882, Revs. W. G. Hanmer, William Kelsey and P. C. Hanna, held a series of revival meetings in the Mission building on Walnut street, which resulted in an addition of fifty members. William A. Huston was the first class leader, and has served continuously in that capacity to the present date,—a period of more than thirty years.

Rev. Manley, who organized the church, has passed away. William Kelsey is now pastor of the Englewood Episcopal Methodist church, Chicago, and P. C. Hanna is the United States minister plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico.

The organization of the Free Methodist church is very similar to the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church, including the itineracy; consequently, pastoral changes are frequent.

The following pastors have served this church: Rev. J. D. Marsh, 1882-84; G. W. Whittington, 1884-85; F. A. Arnold, 1885-86; James Sprague, 1886-87; J. T. Taylor and John Harvey, 1887-89; J. D. Marsh, 1889-92; D. M. Smahey, 1892-93; J. T. Taylor, 1893-95; B. D. Fay, 1895-98; W. H. Winter and Lizzie Haist, 1898-1901; Henry Lenz, 1901-03; W. C. Willing, 1903-06; John Harvey, 1906-07; W. J. Bone, 1907-08; R. G. Wilkin, 1908-10; H. J. McKinnell, present pastor since 1910.

The society worshiped in the building on Walnut street ten years. The church building on the corner of South Underhill and Windom streets, West Bluff, was built during the second pastorate of Rev. J. D. Marsh and was dedicated by General Superintendent (Bishop) B. T. Robberts, December 6, 1891. The parsonage on Windom street was built during the pastorate of Rev. B. D. Fay in 1897. The society has a mission church at the corner of Broadway and Nebraska streets, built by members of the parent society. A district parsonage has recently been built on Underhill street, under the charge of District Elder

E. G. Cryer. The number of members at the present time, February, 1912, is forty-six. The Sabbath school at Underhill and Windom streets numbers thirty, while the school at Broadway and Nebraska streets numbers eighty. This society is also conducting a Sabbath school at 2021 South Washington street, which has a membership of forty.

They have an active Women's Foreign Missionary society, which raised and paid for foreign missions last year \$156.

CHILLICOTHE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Some of the records of this church having been destroyed it is not possible to ascertain to a certainty the earliest date at which Methodist ministers preached at Chillicothe, but September 29, 1851, John Chandler was appointed presiding elder and R. H. Moffitt pastor of the circuit to which Chillicothe was attached and it is said there was then quite a flourishing class, and that the church organization was formed about 1850 with about twenty members. Services were at first held in a schoolhouse. In 1852 the congregation purchased a lot on the corner of Beech and Fourth streets upon which a parsonage was at once erected. Later they erected a church, which was dedicated December 28, 1856, Rev. Milton L. Haney preaching the dedicatory sermon. The parsonage continued to be used in its original form until 1892, when it was remodeled. The first church building continued in use until 1898, when during the pastorate of Rev. D. B. Johnson, the present church was built on the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, at a cost of about \$8,000 and at the time of building, was the largest and finest church in the city.

While it is uncertain as to just when the earliest services were held, and consequently the names of pastors prior to September, 1851, cannot be ascertained, since that time the following have served in that capacity: R. H. Moffitt, William Atchison, I. B. Craig, James Cowden, A. J. Jones, J. S. Millsap, D. S. Main, S. L. Hamilton, Benjamin Applebee, J. A. Windsor, J. C. Price, W. B. Frazelle, M. H. Shepherd, G. I. Bailey, J. H. Sanders, H. I. Brown, J. A. Windsor, Thos. Chipperfield, E. N. Bentley, G. M. Webber, R. W. Ames, Wm. Crapp, A. R. Jones, A. M. Lumkin, O. M. Dunlevy, B. E. Kaufman, D. B. Johnson, T. A. Beal, John Rogers, B. F. Eckly and the present pastor W. D. Benjamin, who is now, January, 1912, serving his second year.

The church is in a prosperous condition, the number of members reported to the conference of 1911 being one hundred eighty-five; Sunday school officers and teachers sixteen and scholars, two hundred seventy-eight, with an Epworth League of fifty members, and a Junior League of fifty members.

In connection with the Chillicothe church and served by the same pastor is the

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP, BLUE RIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This is probably the most peculiar church in the Central Illinois conference. To the conference session of 1911, it was reported as having eight members with a Sunday school consisting of ten officers and teachers and forty scholars. Nevertheless, it is an old organization which has been maintained for more than seventy years. In 1841, a schoolhouse was built in the north part of Hallock township, a short distance southeast of Lawn Ridge, and a revival service was held in it, which resulted in forming a Methodist class, and Blue Ridge has been an appointment in the conference ever since.

On April 14, 1849, John Ferguson, Isaiah Nurse, Jacob Booth, George Nurse and William R. Will were elected trustees and empowered to secure funds and build a church. They secured in cash and labor \$787.80 and the church was enclosed and used for worship, but was not completed and dedicated until 1856, when it was dedicated by John Chandler, P. E. This structure served the people more than forty years when on February 22, 1898, a farewell service was held

and the time worn and weather beaten old building was torn down. A new structure was built by the combined energy of Rev. D. C. Martin and the loyal people and was dedicated September 4th, 1898, by F. W. Merrill, P. E., now of the Rock River conference. John Chandler was the first preacher and W. D. Benjamin the present pastor.

In the summer of 1856, a church was built on the land of David Shane, Sr., about three miles south of Lawn Ridge, and was dedicated under the name of Mount Hedding Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. Henry Summers. The principal movers in this project were, David Shane, Sr., Isaac Weidman, and John Ferguson. Some years later it was decided to move the building to Lawn Ridge, which was done in the spring of 1871, and it was re-dedicated July 22d of that year, and was afterward known as the Lawn Ridge Methodist church. For some reason this church seems to have ceased to exist, as no mention is now made of it in the conference minutes.

NORTHAMPTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church is in Hallock township at the village of Northampton a few miles west of north from the city of Chillicothe. A Methodist class was organized here in 1851 and services held in a schoolhouse until 1871, when a church was built. The circuit relations of the church were changed quite often and no records are available.

Services are not now held in the church building, which is controlled by the trustees of Chillicothe church, and the people probably worship with the members of that church.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP

PRINCEVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

From the days of the early '30s Princeville had the preaching of the circuit riders. In those days, known as Prince's Grove, it was on the Peoria circuit, which extended to Lafayette, Princeton, and near to La Salle and back to Peoria.

Stephen R. Beggs states that the first preaching service was in 1833 by T. Hall. However, there must be an error in the name and it must have been Zadoc Hall who was on the Peoria circuit at that time. However there was no class formed at that time.

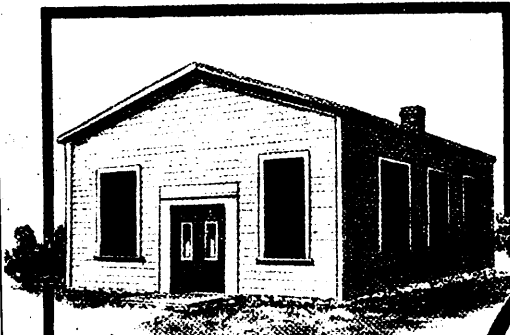
On the 2d of April, 1838, Rev. John Hill came from the state of New York to Illinois and arrived at Princeville. At the time of his arrival he found but one Methodist sister in the neighborhood. He found here a great opening for ministerial work and commenced work in good earnest and preaching in the neighborhood, he soon formed a class of nine persons.

In 1841, William Pitner was appointed to Peoria circuit and held a camp meeting at Princeville. At the first the circuit riders preached in Aunt Jane Morrow's fine log cabin, on the northwest quarter of section 30, of Akron township; then in the old log schoolhouse; then in the stone schoolhouse. In March, 1842, at a two days' meeting in the house of Ebenezer Russell, a boy a little less than ten years old was converted. That boy matured into the grand old minister Joseph S. Cumming, now, January, 1912, pastor of the Second Methodist Episcopal church, Moline, Illinois, at the age of about eighty-one.

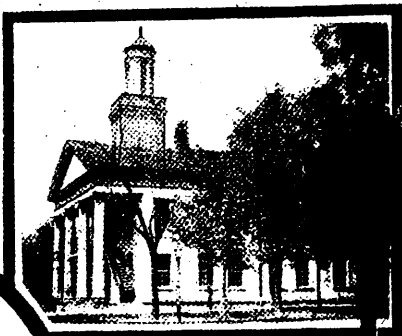
The first Methodist church building was commenced in 1853 and completed the following year on lots 1 and 2 block 16 and was later sold to the Seventh Day Adventists. The next church was built in 1867 on lots 7 and 8, block 24 (Edward Anten's Academy building) and used until the erection of the edifice corner of South and Clark streets in 1889.

The preachers, many of whom were circuit riders, have been Z. Hall, J. Hill, Pitner, Whitman, William C. Cumming, Beggs, Chandler, B. C. Swartz, T. F. Royal, J. W. Stogdill, John Luccock, U. J. Giddings, J. B. Craig, H. N. Gregg,

DIAMOND
ANNIVERSARY
1834 TO 1909.



1835-1838.
Corner Adams & Jackson Sts.
The First Church Building in
Peoria County.



1839-1840
Services held in the Court House

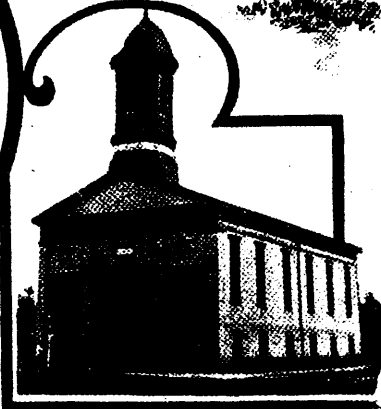


Dedicated Sept. 22-1859.
Cor. Crescent Ave. and Hamilton
Boulevard.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
PEORIA, ILLINOIS.
ORGANIZED DEC. 22-1834.



1840-1852
309-311 FULTON ST.



1852-1888 COR MADISON AND MAIN STS.
Prior to ENLARGEMENT 1866. The front
of building was similar to Court House
as shown above.

C. B. Couch, P. T. Rhodes, J. B. Mills, J. S. Millsap, Ahab Keller, W. J. Beck, G. W. Brown, S. B. Smith, John Cavett, M. Spurlock, G. W. Havermale, E. Wasmuth, J. Collins, W. B. Carithers, W. D. H. Young, Stephen Brink, J. S. Millsap, M. V. B. White, H. M. Laney, F. W. Merrill, Alexander Smith, R. B. Seaman, J. D. Smith, J. E. Conner, J. Rogers, R. L. Vivian, L. F. Cullom, N. J. Brown, T. A. Beal and the present pastor J. W. Pruen. Princeville was made a station in 1889.

The membership of the church September 1st, 1911, was two hundred eleven; of Sunday school, eighteen officers and teachers, and one hundred thirty-five scholars; Epworth League, thirty.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP

BRIMFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

On November 1st, 1836, Rev. Zadoc Hall organized the first Methodist class in the village of Brimfield. The members of the first class were: L. L. Guyer, who remained a member of the church continuously until his death a few years ago, Isaac Harrison, Francis J. Hoyt, Ephraim Hoyt, Benjamin F. Berry and Polly W. Berry, Sarah Harrison, David Stansberry, Susanah Stansberry and Susan Stansberry, Martha Johnston, Margaret Johnston, Catherine Johnston, Jacob Snider, Catherine Snider, Samuel Snider, Eliza Martin and Susan Wills. Samuel Snider was chosen class leader.

At this time the circuit was called Kickapoo Mission with twenty-eight preaching points, and embracing the entire northern part of the state requiring three hundred miles' travel to get over it, which traveling was usually done on horseback. In consequence, Rev. Hall reached this place once in four weeks.

In the year 1848, a new church building was commenced and the corner stone was laid in August of that year, the Rev. A. E. Phelps officiating. The following year the building was completed and paid for. This building was of brick, 28 by 44 feet in size, well finished and seated, being a very great improvement over the log cabins and barns which had previously served the people as places of worship.

In the year 1876 an addition of brick was built, new pews and furniture procured, and the church carpeted, at an outlay of about \$2,200. Thus improved and enlarged, the building satisfied the needs of the church until the year 1910, when it was torn down and a new and modern church edifice erected, with modern conveniences, and carpeted throughout, at a cost of \$7,000. Within the year ending September, 1911, \$1,417 had been expended in betterments and improvements, so that with the lot the church property was valued at \$10,500, while the congregation also own a parsonage valued at \$3,500.

Owing to the loss of certain records, it is not possible to give fully and correctly the succession of preachers, but commencing with the fall of 1857 the following is practically correct, the dates being from conference session to conference session.

J. S. Millsap, 1857-58; John Luccock, 1859-61; S. G. J. Worthington, 1862-65; Peter Warner, 1865-68; A. Bower, 1868-70; 1870-74, no record; Rev. F. Smith, 1874-77; William E. Stevens, 1877-78; T. J. Wood, 1878-79; W. K. Collins, 1879-81; Stephen Brink, 1881-83; James Ferguson, 1883-86; G. W. Arnold, 1886-88; D. S. McCown, 1888-90; W. J. Minium, 1890-92; C. L. Davenport, 1893-95; W. H. Clark, part of 1895; John W. Denning, 1895-98; J. E. Mercer, 1898-1903; G. F. Snedaker, 1903-05; M. P. Lackland, 1905-09; R. W. Ames, 1909-10; and E. J. Sellard, present pastor from 1910.

This church was made a separate station at the session of the Central Illinois conference held in Peoria, September, 1911.

Membership, two hundred; Sunday school officers and teachers, twenty-eight; scholars, two hundred twenty-four; members of Epworth League, seventy-four.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP

ELMWOOD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Like almost every other Methodist church, in early days, this church began with a class, organized some time prior to the year 1850, in the home of Absalom Kent, who then lived a short distance to the southwest of the present location of Elmwood near a grove known as Harkness' Grove. In this vicinity most of the early comers had settled and here were located the homes, and probably a shop and store.

Of the first members of the first Methodist class, there is record of Absalom Kent and wife, Abner Smith and wife, Eliza Smith, David Morey and wife, John Jordan and wife, and Rufus Kent and wife. This preaching point seems to have been at first designated as Kent, and was connected with the Canton circuit. Later it was in the Farmington circuit. At first, the people here, as elsewhere, worshiped in private homes; afterwards in an upper room over Mr. Snyder's store. David Morey was the first class leader.

In September, 1854, such an adjustment was made of circuits as to form the Elmwood circuit, with Jervis G. Evans assigned as preacher in charge, the preaching place having been removed, the previous spring to the village of Elmwood, then consisting of but few houses. The circuit at that time had the following points, or preaching places: Elmwood, Gould's about where Yates City now is, Remington's school house, near Maquon, the Stone house, near Spoon river, north of Elmwood and French creek. Rev. Jervis G. Evans was later, for some years, president of Hedding College.

In the spring of 1855 the congregation began the erection of a church building on Silock street which was completed and dedicated in the fall of the same year by Rev. Silas Bolles, of Chicago, who had recently been for two years, pastor of the First church in Peoria.

This first church building served the people until 1893 when a new building was erected on Main street at a cost of \$10,000.

The first distinctively Methodist Sunday school was organized in the first church building shortly after its erection, with Francis Minor as its first superintendent.

The pastors who served Elmwood circuit were: J. G. Evans, 1854; A. Magee, 1856; A. Magee and George R. Palmer, 1857; Milton L. Haney and J. W. Stewart, 1858; M. L. Haney and P. Spurlock, 1860; B. C. Swartz and George W. Gue, 1861; A. Magee and C. B. Couch, 1862; William Watson, 1863. In 1865 Yates City was joined with Elmwood with J. H. Sanders as pastor. Martin D. Heckard was appointed in 1866; T. C. Workman, 1868; T. E. Webb, 1869; W. B. Frazelle, 1871, T. S. Falkner, 1873; James Ferguson, 1876; J. T. McFarland, 1879; R. B. Williams, 1880; E. P. Hall, 1882; R. R. Pierce, 1883; W. B. Alexander, 1884; J. W. Denning, 1885; H. K. Metcalf, 1888; O. T. Dwinell, 1893; M. A. Head, 1898; J. A. Riason, 1899; J. S. Cumming, 1900; N. J. Brown, 1903; J. B. Bartle, 1906, and A. E. Ioder the present pastor in 1910. This church has been served by some of the best preachers in the conference.

Rev. J. B. Dille, for many years an honored member of Central Illinois conference, passed away at his home in Elmwood, November 30, 1911.

Rev. H. K. Metcalf was pastor when the church was built and under the pastorate of O. T. Dwinell the following year a new parsonage was built.

Membership total, one hundred ninety-six; Sunday school officers and teachers, twenty-one; and scholars, two hundred forty-nine; Epworth League, forty; Junior League, fifty members.

TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP

TRIVOLI METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Trivoli work is known as Trivoli circuit, Wrigley Chapel and Graham Chapel, both in Rosefield township being connected with the Trivoli church and served by the same pastor.

In 1838, in a newly built schoolhouse, a Methodist class was organized. The first church was built in 1851. The first pastor was a Rev. Mr. Emery. The pastors of which there is any record, following the first were Revs. Smith, Milton L. Haney, Richard Haney in 1860, H. I. Brown in 1863. Rev. R. H. Figgins is the present pastor.

The membership on the circuit is given as one hundred sixty-one; Sunday school officers and teachers, forty; and scholars, one hundred fifty; with one Epworth League with forty-two members. There are three churches and one parsonage. A new church was built in Trivoli in 1910, at a cost of \$10,000.

There is another Methodist Episcopal church in Trivoli township located on the northeast quarter of section 30. It is known as the Concord church, and is on a circuit with two churches in Fulton county. It has a small membership, and maintains a Sunday school. The circuit is at present served by Ernest Shult as a supply.

IN ROSEFIELD TOWNSHIP, ON TEXAS PRAIRIE; WRIGLEY CHAPEL

was organized in 1854 with a membership of ten. Joseph Dunn was class leader. Robert Wrigley and Henry Robins were first trustees and Rev. J. M. Snyder first pastor. They worshipped in a schoolhouse until 1860, when they built a frame house of worship at a cost of about \$1,600. One of the early preachers was Rev. Mr. Wyckoff, father of Professor Wyckoff, now of Bradley institute.

GRAHAM CHAPEL

was organized in 1860. Rev. Richard Haney was the first circuit preacher to serve this church. Statistics of membership and Sunday schools are included with Trivoli church. Rev. R. H. Figgins is the present pastor.

A Methodist church which has been known as the Rosefield church was organized about the year 1844, with twelve members, located about three miles north of Hanna City. The first house of worship was built in 1844 but in 1874 it was abandoned and a new church erected across the road at a cost of \$1,650. This church is now familiarly known as the Cottonwood church. In its churchyard many of the early settlers are buried. Among these are Thomas Edwards and wife, Dr. J. H. Wilkinson and wife, Ed Edwards and wife, David Harper and wife and Sylvester Edwards and wife.

Another church of the denomination was organized in 1837 and erected a building known as the Combs meeting house on section 14, which appears to have been the first church organized in the township. It has long since been abandoned.

OAK HILL

This society was organized in 1845. The congregation held their meetings in a schoolhouse until 1858, when they erected a church building, the congregation then numbering sixty. The building cost about \$1,200.

Oak Hill and Cottonwood churches are now in Kickapoo circuit, and with the other churches are being served by F. W. Appleby as a supply.

About 1865 a camp ground comprising a beautiful grove, with good spring water, and but a short distance northeast of the village, was purchased and since then a camp meeting has been held here each summer, where thousands of people have gathered for religious services and a week of relief from business cares.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP

KICKAPOO METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first services by a Methodist minister were conducted by Rev. Whitman about the year 1843, in the house of William Young. A church organization must have been formed shortly after.

This charge has always been in connection with a circuit, and Rev. U. J. Giddings was the circuit rider in 1851 and 1852. At that time there was quite a large membership, and they soon began the erection of a church edifice which was completed in 1855 under the pastorate of Rev. P. T. Rhodes. The church cost \$1,662. A parsonage was built about the same time and both have been in use ever since.

The pastors on Kickapoo circuit have been: Rev. U. J. Giddings, 1851 to 1852; John Luccock, 1852-53; C. B. Couch, 1853-54; P. T. Rhodes, 1854-56; J. B. Mills, 1856-58; G. R. Palmer, 1858-59; Robert Cowan, 1859-61; Ahab Keller, 1861-64; John Cavett, 1864-66; S. S. Gruber, 1866-69; D. M. Hill, 1869-70; J. H. Scott, 1870-72; T. F. Sanders, 1872-74; Amos Morey, 1874-75; T. J. Wood, 1875-77; H. Stahl, 1877-78; C. W. Green, 1878-80; J. A. Riason, 1880-81; D. S. Main, 1881-82; G. M. Webber, 1882-85; J. Jones and William Rowcliff, 1885-86; J. L. Reid, 1886-87; A. P. Rolen, 1887-89; A. Smith, 1889-90; J. W. Moles, 1890-93; J. C. Zeller, 1893-95; J. Ferguson, 1895-96; B. Rist, H. M. McCoy and H. Manship, 1896-97, each serving part of the time; E. O. Johnson, 1897-98; John Gimson, 1898-99; J. H. Wood and L. J. Blough, 1899-1901; J. D. Johnson, 1901-02; George Browne, 1902-03; H. M. Blout, 1903-05; C. W. Green, 1905-06; Thomas Bartram, 1906-07; H. T. Russell, 1907-08; W. B. Carr, 1908-09; L. J. Blough, 1909-10; C. E. Dunlevy, 1910-11; and F. W. Appleby, 1911-12. Several of these serving in later years have been students.

The latest statistics give the number of members on the circuit at fifty-five; Sunday school officers and teachers twenty; and scholars one hundred and thirty-three, with three churches valued at \$4,000 and one parsonage valued at \$2,000.

The church at Edwards on this circuit has had an organization for many years, but had no church building until recently. The services were held at whatsoever convenient place might be had, with sometimes the circuit preacher to minister to them, and sometimes a local preacher. We are informed that Daniel Taylor, is, or has been a local preacher and superintendent of the Sunday school, and that he has been an active and efficient worker for a long time. Unfortunately the old records of the church were burned, and we are unable to learn the date of the first organization or the names of the first pastor, or of members of the first official board, except that James Greenough was one member of it. In the year 1866, James Greenough and his daughter Mary J. Greenough, with a few others, were seeking better things, and better conditions for themselves and neighbors, and organized a Sunday school in the schoolhouse, with E. Y. Forney as superintendent. Mr. Greenough was a quiet, unobtrusive man, but it was very largely through his efforts that the Methodist church was organized at Edwards. This charge has been and is connected with the Kickapoo circuit.

The late Dr. J. H. Wilkinson had land at Edwards, and after his death and that of his wife, a part of the land fell to Sylvester Edwards, and we are informed that he donated to the church at Edwards an acre of land upon which they erected a building in 1905, at a cost of about \$1,500, with a seating capacity of two hundred fifty. The present membership is twelve; membership of Sunday school, eighty-five. The pastor is F. W. Appleby.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP

The only Methodist church in this township, is the German Methodist Episcopal Mission church. This church was organized in the year 1870. It is located in the village of Jubilee. It has always been a Mission church, and served by the

pastors in charge of the Sanger Saint Mission in Peoria. The first pastor was Henry Thomas with Phillip Gruenewald as assistant. Succeeding the first two, the following pastors have served this church: G. Timken, M. Roeder, J. Lemkan, J. C. Rapp, Henry Balcke, C. H. Becker, E. S. Havighorst, G. Schuh, C. W. Hartzler, L. Harmel, J. Gisler, H. J. Petersen, L. E. Kettlekamp, Herman Kasiski, G. L. Zocher, Karl Buch and H. Schlueter.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP

HANNA CITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church was organized in 1880 with seven members, the first pastor being Rev. Humphreys. The first church building was erected at Smithville in 1854, but in 1888 the location was removed to Hanna City, where a new church building was erected at a cost of \$2,000 and a parsonage costing \$1,200.

The pastors since 1886 have been J. A. Windsor, H. Coolidge, Wm. Crapp, Daniel Cool, P. S. Garretson, J. N. Fawcett, J. W. Moles, H. C. Birch, Hugh C. Gibson, A. C. Kelley, Charles Fitzhenry, B. R. Nesbit, George Shepherd, W. R. Warner and R. W. Stocking, the present pastor.

There is another Methodist Episcopal church in Logan township known as Pleasant Grove church, located two miles southwest of the village of Eden. This church was organized about 1840, with eighteen members. The first pastor was William Pitner. The members first worshipped in the homes and cabins, and then in a schoolhouse in the vicinity. In the year 1848, the first church was built, which was used until 1869, when a more comfortable and commodious building was erected.

Limestone church is also on the same circuit. The statistics given in the minutes of the conference of 1911 show one hundred sixty-eight members including twelve probationers; thirty Sunday school officers and teachers and one hundred fifty scholars; one Epworth League with twelve members. The circuit has three churches valued at \$5,300 and one parsonage, value \$1,500.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP

LIMESTONE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1849 with twenty-seven members. The first church building was located on section 4 on the Farmington road, and was built in 1860 at a cost of \$1,000. It was dedicated by the noted, venerable Rev. Peter Cartwright, December 21, 1860. Rev. John Borland was preacher in charge.

Being on the Hanna City circuit this church has been served by the same pastors, and its statistics of membership, etc., are included with that charge.

Bartonville Methodist Episcopal church is in the southeast part of Limestone township and adjoining the city of Peoria. It is served by a pastor in connection with the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Peoria.

Before the village was known as Bartonville although the Barton family lived in that vicinity, the people worshipped at the brick schoolhouse, known as South Limestone school, one mile west of where the church now stands, having a Sunday school and preaching services; (as early as 1857, M. L. Haney, preached there). The old brick building finally became so dilapidated, that a new schoolhouse was built one-half mile east of the former location in the year 1862, and the people worshipped in it for about twenty years, being called the South Limestone church.

About thirty years ago, that is, about 1882, the people built the present church building, which is located one half mile further east than the second schoolhouse, referred to, and across the street from the splendid new school building which the town of Bartonville now affords. Continuing the numbers from South Peoria on Adams street, the church is located at 6019 South Adams street, Bartonville.

John A. Riason, now of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, was the pastor of the Bartonville and Madison avenue, Peoria, churches, when the Bartonville Methodist Episcopal church was built in 1882. Present pastor, Rev. W. D. Evans, now in his third year. Number of members, fifty; a fine Sunday school of one hundred twenty, average attendance seventy-five; A. E. Scheidel, superintendent and an Epworth league of forty members; Miss Audra Wright, president.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP

ELMORE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the year 1836 the first Methodist organization was formed at Rochester, near the extreme northwest corner of the township and county. Rev. William Cumming, who was then the station preacher at Peoria, preached the first sermon, in the house of John Smith. The original members were John Smith and wife, Therrygood Smith and wife, William Metcalf, and an unmarried daughter of John Smith, and John Smith, Sr., was chosen class leader.

In 1838 a house of worship was commenced, but was completely destroyed by a hurricane on May 8th of the same year. Through deaths and removals, the church at one time became almost extinct but later another building was secured which had belonged to the Congregationalists, and though the legitimate successor of the first church it is known as Elmore church, the name of the post-office being Elmore. This church is now connected with the West Jersey church in Stark county. The present pastor is E. L. Fahnestock.

LAURA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The church at Laura was built in the summer of 1889 at a cost of \$1,300 and furnished at a further outlay of about \$200. The first pastor was Rev. D. S. McCown, now pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church at Moline, Illinois.

For quite a long time this church was served in connection with the church at Monica, but is now in connection with the church at Williamsfield, Knox county. Rev. Stanley Ward is pastor. The statistics give for the two charges, one hundred forty-nine members, twelve Sunday school officers and teachers and one hundred forty scholars; with one Epworth League with forty members; two churches valued at \$5,000 and one parsonage of a value of \$1,500.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP

MONICA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In 1856 or 1857, West Princeville near the west side of Princeville township, was started by the erection of a manufacturing plant, on the south side of the road between sections 19 and 30.

In 1858, Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the same neighborhood, the members holding their first meetings in the Nelson school-house. In 1867 the society built a church in the southwest corner of section 20, a little east of West Princeville. This was a frame building 32 by 45 feet and cost \$2,200.

The starting of Cornwell now Monica occasioned by the construction of the Cincinnati, Burlington & Quincy railroad, spelled disaster for West Princeville, nearly all of the buildings, including the church being moved to the new town. This transfer occurred in 1877. This church was in connection with the Princeville charge until 1894, when it was re-organized and with the church at Laura, Millbrook township, became the Monica charge. Rev. Thomas J. Wood was the first pastor after re-organization and was followed in succession by P. S. Garretson, 1895; O. M. Dunlevy, 1896; H. C. Birch, 1898; H. C. Gibson, 1900; and James G. Blair, 1901. The church connection is now with Duncan. The present pastor is J. T. Bliss. The membership of the charge is eighty-seven;

Sunday school officers and teachers, ten; scholars ninety-two. Two churches valued \$4,000; one parsonage \$1,600.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP

The Methodist churches in this township have existed under varied and rather peculiar conditions. As early as 1840 the missionaries and circuit riders held services in the homes of the people, before there were even any school-houses. Their first church was organized and a building erected in the year 1860, though no doubt they had class meetings prior to that date. This first church was located about one mile west of where the village of Alta now is. Its principal members and supporters were George Divelbiss, at one time sheriff of the county and Wesley Smalley, farmers. The church was named the Glendale church. In its pastoral relations, it was then connected with Kickapoo church and Mt. Hedding, in Hallock township, with the pastoral residence at Kickapoo. After the village of Alta was laid out, Glendale church was moved to that village, which is in Medina township, the pastor still residing at Kickapoo.

In 1884, a church was organized at Dunlap, and the next year a church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. George M. Webber, and the pastoral residence changed to Dunlap and the Alta church connected with Dunlap.

In the year 1865, the Methodists built a church called the Salem church on the northwest quarter of section 16 near the schoolhouse, some five miles northwest of Alta. The leading members of this church organization were prominent farmers: A. J. Gordon, John Jackson and Wesley Strain. After a number of years, removals and deaths having weakened the membership, the organization was abandoned for lack of support. The building was sold and another erected on section 18, some two miles west, and near the line of Jubilee township. This church was called Zion church and its pastoral relations were in connection with Kickapoo. The principal men in the church were William Rowcliffe and Daniel Corbett. The membership was small, and this church seems also to have been abandoned, as no mention is made of it in the conference minutes of 1911.

The membership of the two churches is one hundred forty-five; two Sunday schools with twenty-eight officers and teachers and one hundred seventy scholars; one Epworth League with forty-five members and one Junior League with fifteen members. Two churches valued at \$6,750 and one parsonage, at Dunlap, valued \$2,200; \$2,250 were expended during the conference year for building and improvements. Rev. G. L. Kneebone is pastor.

HOLLIS TOWNSHIP

MAPLETON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This is the only Methodist church in the township. It was organized in 1886 by Robert Burden, a local preacher, with the following members: Mrs. Wm. Harris, Mrs. Emma Newsam, Mrs. Mary Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. James Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Walker, Mrs. Mona Thrush, Mrs. J. T. Newsam, Mrs. Ann Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. John Scheidel and Miss Kate Jones. They have a small church building which was erected in 1890 and dedicated by Rev. Jervis G. Evans, president of Hedding College, at Abingdon, Illinois, in November of that year. The membership is small, being, September 1, 1911, but thirteen, with a Sunday school of thirty-five scholars and five teachers. Rev. Harry M. Blout since transferred to Bumside, Hancock county, was pastor.

TIMBER TOWNSHIP

GLASFORD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

About the year 1890, a small church was built at Glasford. At that time Dr. William A. Brisendine, an old resident and practicing physician, who from his

youth had taken an active interest in religious work made application, and was licensed as a local preacher in that year, and often thereafter, filled the pulpit from time to time in his home church and probably in others in the neighborhood as well.

September 1, 1911, the total membership of the Glasford church was forty-five; Sunday school enrollment, one hundred two scholars, with eight teachers; an Epworth League of twelve members.

KINGSTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

A church was organized at Kingston Mines prior to the year 1885, and about that year they erected a church building which was destroyed by a hurricane about 1896. There is still an organization and a Sunday school maintained. Church membership nine; Sunday school scholars about sixty.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the southwest part of Timber township there was a small Methodist church built in 1882, and named Bethel. This church has been maintained ever since and now has a membership of nineteen, with a Sunday school of forty-five scholars and only five teachers.

These churches in Timber township, together with the one at Mapleton form the Glasford circuit with pastoral residence at Glasford, with a parsonage located there valued at \$1,500. Pastor, H. M. Blout.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP

MOSSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

About the year 1869, the late G. W. Schnebly acting for the people who were interested in the Presbyterian church at Mossville, employed the building firm of James Hazzard & Son of Peoria, who erected for him a neat, comfortable, small brick church building, seating about two hundred people, at a cost of about \$2,600. A large percentage of the membership residing on High Prairie, in the vicinity of Alta, found the location at Mossville inconvenient and on October 9, 1875, it was decided to remove to the former place. The church building at Mossville was sold, and purchased by the late Samuel C. Neal for the Methodists, and has since been used by them, they having put in a modern hot-water or steam heating plant. As might be surmised the membership has been small—some fifteen or twenty, with a Sunday school of about forty members. Under these circumstances the pastoral service has been either in connection with some other church, or by a supply appointed by the presiding elder or district superintendent. The present pastoral service is by Rev. F. E. Ball, pastor of Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, Peoria.

While the Methodist church at Alta is in Medina township, the early organization, and location of the church was in Radnor, and as its pastoral connections and residence are still there, it was thought best to so give its history.

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP

AVERYVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The only Methodist Episcopal church in Richwoods since Grace Methodist Episcopal church was taken into the city, is the Averyville church. This society was organized about 1894 by Rev. T. W. McVety when he was pastor of First church, Peoria. The church was organized in the village hall and its members worshipped there for a short time. Shortly afterwards lots were purchased on Madison avenue from Mr. Luthy and the present church building erected at a cost of about \$2,600, beside the cost of the lots.



Rev. W. H. Keeney

This church now (January, 1912) has forty-five members with a Sunday school of seventy-five members and an average attendance of fifty-two.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of which Mrs. Charles Koch is president, has thirty members. Frank McBride is Sunday school superintendent.

This church has always been served in connection with some other church. Its present connection is with the church at Putnam. H. Wakefield is pastor. The valuation of the church property including furnishings is \$3,950.

CHAPTER XX

THE TIME THAT TRIED MEN'S SOULS—AN INTERESTING BIT OF UNTOLD HISTORY AS
WRITTEN BY COLONEL RICE—LINCOLN AND JUDGE KELLOGG

The real trial of the characters of men occurs before the great outbreak in all revolutionary or critical situations when each man must align himself on one side or the other of the great questions presented according to his own judgment and convictions. It is comparatively easy after an alignment is made for one to fill his place and battle in forum or in field for the side he approves. It is not easy in the beginning to determine what position to take, for this involves two things, the abstract question of what is right and the question of how differences of conscientious convictions can be adjusted. Men are so constituted that they look upon important questions from different points of view and conscientiously differ as to what is just, therefore, in order that we may live together in peace, concessions must be made and the conscientious convictions of others must not be ruthlessly disregarded. It is in such trying times that men of sound judgment, strong character, great moral courage, kindness of heart and charitable feelings towards others appear as leaders. Lincoln was pre-eminently such a man. He had strong convictions in regard to slavery and more strong in regard to the necessity of preserving the Union. His problem was "what do the people think?" "What can they be relied upon to do? Can they be induced to work together for the support of right and for the preservation of the Union?" These were questions of very great difficulty calling for solution by the president elect.

It was, therefore, thought desirable by Mr. Lincoln and some of his most intimate friends that a proposition of compromise with the southern states, as liberal as possible toward their views should be offered, which if accepted might prevent a long, bloody and expensive war and whether adopted or not might secure for the administration the support of Mr. Douglas and his powerful party. Such an attempt was made as appears from the following article which was prepared by the late Hon. David McCulloch, after those events had been long enough passed to allow men to think calmly and at the same time was written before those who had personal knowledge of the facts had passed away. It was submitted to the surviving friends of those interested, most of whom are now gone. It narrates circumstances which probably have not found a place in permanent print before.

AWFUL DAYS OF DOUBT AND ANXIETY BEFORE THE TERRIFIC STORM

The rejoicing over the great republican victory (in the fall of 1860) was soon turned into a serious consideration of the gravity of the situation. On the next day after the election, the "Palmetto Flag," South Carolina's emblem, was unfurled from the shipmasts in Charleston harbor, and on the next day after the great illumination at Peoria, the legislature of that state passed a bill for the equipment of 10,000 men and ordered an election of delegates to consider the necessity of immediate secession. Two days thereafter both her senators in congress resigned their seats. Then men began to inquire of each other, "Do you think the south is in earnest in its threats of secession?"

Georgia followed South Carolina on the 18th of November by appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of arming her citizens. Then the inquiry began, "Do you think we are going to have war?"

December 3d came and with it the assembling of congress. In his message Mr. Buchanan declared secession to be unlawful, but denied the power of the general government to coerce a sovereign state. This was an announcement to the secessionists that they were at liberty to go on with their unlawful purposes without hindrance from the government during the last four months of his administration. Although the republicans had won the victory their hands were completely tied. It began to look as if the Union was to be dissolved without resistance.

Stormy times had now set in. On December 5th the United States treasury suspended specie payment. Then the cabinet began to dissolve by the successive resignation of its members. On the 20th South Carolina passed its ordinance of secession. On the 24th its representatives in congress resigned their seats and returned to their homes. Still men continued to inquire, "Do you think they mean war or only bravado?" We were in a state of war without knowing it. But the war at this period was on one side only. There was no resistance. Forts and arsenals of the United States were quietly taken possession of by the seceding states; senators and congressmen resigned their seats as their respective states seceded; on December 27th the United States Revenue Cutter, "The William Aiken" was surrendered to the authorities of South Carolina. On January 9, 1861, another one "The Star of the West" on her way from New York with provisions and reinforcements for Fort Sumter was fired upon by South Carolina batteries and compelled to return. Still men continued to inquire, "Do you think there will be war?"

A pall of terror seemed to have spread itself over the whole North. It was the recoil produced by the discharge of a broadside. People began to consider whether they might not have gone too far in the late election. When confronted with the horrors of internecine war, they began to quail before its awful consequences. Especially in the eastern cities it began to look as if the North was ready to give up all it had gained. We began to wonder if we had a country to fight for, or whether our boasted constitution was a rope of sand. The flag itself had disappeared. Except on national holidays, or when carried as an ornament at the head of some military display, it had for some years ceased to attract any considerable degree of admiration. During this lull before the storm it inspired little enthusiasm. The slave power had no further use for it; the new forces of freedom were awaiting their turn. Congress itself seemed to have caught the infection "While the secession leaders were engaged in their schemes for the disruption of the national government and the formation of a new confederacy, congress was employing every effort to arrest the disunion tendency by making new concessions, and offering new guaranties to the offended power of the South." No sooner had it convened than "in each branch special committees of conciliation were appointed. They were not so termed in the resolutions of the senate and house, but their mission was solely one of conciliation." In the senate they raised a committee of thirteen, representing the number of the original states of the Union. In the house the committee was composed of thirty-three members, the representatives from the Peoria district, William Kellogg being a member of the latter. Proposition after proposition was introduced, until, as Mr. Blaine afterwards said they would have filled a large volume.

But the South emboldened by the vascillating course of congress became more defiant than ever. One of their leaders contemptuously said if the North would sign their names to a blank sheet of paper and submit it to the South to fill in the terms of re-union they would not do it. With the president at its back the South had the North on the run. With the North it was surrender or fight with the fighting postponed until the incoming of the new administration.

Among the measures prominently brought forward for the pacification of

the country was a proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by the venerable and highly respected John J. Crittenden, senator from Kentucky. Coming from a border state senator, it was looked upon by many as the embodiment of the sentiments which might be agreed upon by the whole country. This proposition had been rejected by the senate but afterwards brought forward in the house as a substitute for the measures purposed by the house committee of thirteen. The report of that committee was so obnoxious to the northern representatives as to meet with but little favor in the house. To his credit be it said that our representative, Judge Kellogg, was one of the three who voted against it in committee.

But many of the republicans, rather than have war, were willing to go to great lengths in the way of conciliation, believing that conciliation was better than disunion. It was even hinted that Senators Cameron and Seward, both of whom were named in connection with cabinet positions, had shown signs of a willingness to compromise on terms agreeable to the border states.

It was during this period of excitement, when four states had already seceded and others were in process of seceding; when the principal forts, arsenals and navy yards in the South had fallen into the hands of the seceding states and the surrender of Fort Sumter had been demanded, that our congressman, William Kellogg, on the 20th day of January, 1861, visited Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield. What occurred at that interview may never be known. It is known however, that a long interview took place reaching far into the night. It is known too, that Mr. Lincoln was in favor of securing to the people of the South all their constitutional rights even to the restoration of their fugitive slaves. It is also known that he had great solicitude about the retention of the border states in the Union, if disunion should become an accomplished fact. But so far as known he had never by any word publicly uttered or by any letter written receded one jot or one tittle from the principles of the platform upon which he had been elected. But who knows that he never entertained the thought that, if by so doing, war might be averted, the seceding states brought back and the Union restored, he might have considered it his duty to yield? He had already seen enough of the vascellating course of some of the party leaders, both in and out of congress to awaken his deep solicitude for the future, yet still continued to counsel a firm adherence to the principles of "No more slave territory."

It was a matter of great surprise therefore, that within ten days after his return from Springfield, that Mr. Kellogg who was supposed to stand very near the president-elect should present in congress a measure of compromise which was interpreted by all parties as a departure from the Chicago platform. His proposition was presented on February 1, for the purpose of having it printed and at the proper time offered as a substitute for the Crittenden amendment. The supposed nearness of political relationship of Judge Kellogg to Mr. Lincoln was at once seized upon by the democrats in congress as a circumstance indicative of a willingness on the part of the president-elect to concede more than his party had been willing to do. But no sooner had this intimation been thrown out than Judge Kellogg declared upon the floor of congress that no human hand other than his own was in any way responsible for the proposition.

The Crittenden amendment embraced the following points: To renew the Missouri line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and carry it to the Pacific ocean; to prohibit slavery north and permit it south of that line; to admit new states with or without slavery as their constitutions might provide; to prohibit congress from abolishing slavery in the states or in the District of Columbia so long as it should exist in Virginia or Maryland; to permit free transmission of slaves by land or water in any state; to pay from the National treasury for fugitive slaves rescued after arrest; to amend the Fugitive Slave Law in respect to commissioners' fees and to ask the northern states to repeal their personal liberty laws in regard to such fugitives.

The proposition of Judge Kellogg embraced the following points: To renew the Missouri line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ and extend it to the Pacific ocean; to prohibit slavery

north of that line and to permit slave owners in the states to take and hold them in territory south of it while such territory should remain under territorial government; to admit new states formed from territory either north or south of it with or without slavery as their constitutions might provide; that the general government should have no power to abolish or establish slavery in any state; that congress should have power to enact laws for the return of fugitive slaves; that the foreign slave trade should be abolished and that no new territory should be annexed or acquired by the United States unless by treaty to be ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the senate.

There was nothing new in this proposition; every article thereof having in one form or another been before the house. It seems to have been an effort to collect and condense into one amendment those points which had met with the greatest favor. It was, however, interpreted by both democrats and republicans as a plain departure from the Chicago platform in permitting the extension of slavery into new territory lying south of the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$. For this Judge Kellogg was severely condemned by his constituents, and within a week thereafter the Peoria district congressional committee met and called a delegate convention to be held at Peoria on the 22d day of February, ostensibly to take such action as they might see fit; but, for their utterances made at the time, it would appear that the true object of the convention was to pass judgment upon the course of Judge Kellogg. The several counties responded to the call by calling either delegate county conventions or mass meetings, at which resolutions were passed deprecating any departure from the Chicago platform. One or two called upon Judge Kellogg to resign; while one commended his motives while differing with him in his plan. The resolutions passed at the caucus held in the city of Peoria were emphatic in declaring the party had not advocated one set of principles before election to be discarded and another set substituted after election; that the Kellogg proposition met with their hearty condemnation and they entered an earnest and emphatic protest against them.

During all this time the republican papers of the district were filled with articles denunciatory of Kellogg's course, some charging him with treachery to the party, some calling him a renegade, and some called upon him to resign.

The republicans of Peoria county met in convention on the 21st day of February to elect delegates to the congressional convention. In their resolutions they had declared that Kellogg had forfeited all claim to the confidence of his constituents and ought not to be considered as the representative of republican principles. This resolution when first presented contained this further clause: "And it is the sense of this convention that he ought to resign his trust into the hands of the people by whom he was elected," but after some debate it was stricken out by the convention.

In the congressional convention which met in Peoria on the next day it was resolved "That we enter our solemn protest against the resolutions offered by our representative in congress to amend the federal constitution, believing them to be subversive of our plighted faith, our party's honor and the spirit of our institutions, and we earnestly urge him to an unfaltering support of republican principles as enunciated in the Chicago platform." An attempt was made to add the words "or to resign" but after a sharp debate it failed by a vote of 79 to 88. The Transcript in an editorial said that "most of those who voted against the amendment believed that Judge Kellogg was a man of honor and if he could not comply with the request of the convention he would resign without being asked, and if he was not a man of honor he would not resign although asked, and it would be a waste of breath." But Kellogg did not change his course nor did he resign. Nor was the demand renewed. Possibly the most radical of his opponents had not stopped to consider that his term was about to expire and that his resignation of his then pending term would serve no good purpose. Should he resign the term to which he had just been elected the vacancy would have had to be filled by a new election, which in the then excited state of the country might not have

resulted in a republican victory. It is possible, too, that Mr. Lincoln may have thrown his advice against the party's insisting on Kellogg's resignation.

Here is an enigma in politics which is heightened by the fact that for ten days, during which time this excitement was raging in the fourth district of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln was on his way to Washington, stopping first at Indianapolis, then at Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Trenton, and Philadelphia, making speeches at all important points addressing the legislatures of three states and arriving at Washington on the day next after this congressional convention. If Mr. Lincoln had then regarded his old friend as a traitor to his party, is it to be supposed he would have maintained a profound silence or would he not have made it known in some way that his course did not meet with his approval? For five days this silence was maintained and no steps taken by Kellogg to recede from his position.

On the 28th day of February, however, with the proceedings of the Peoria convention before him he made the formal presentation of his proposed amendment by moving it as a substitute for that known as the Crittenden amendment. This was as far, however, as it ever got. Congress was in a turmoil. One proposition after another was swept away as by a cyclone until nothing remained but a simple proposal to amend the constitution to the effect that congress should have no power to interfere with slavery in the states where it then existed. This proposition was adopted by the requisite vote in each house and sent to the several states for their approval. But the logic of events dispensed with the necessity of its being acted upon, for within sixty days from that date the rebellion was in full sway and greater issues were upon the country.

Judge Kellogg remained in congress for two years thereafter, during which time his district was changed and he was not again a candidate. But Mr. Lincoln offered him the position of minister of the United States to Nicaragua, which offer he declined. He then appointed him chief justice of Nebraska territory, a position he continued to hold until its admission as a state March 1, 1867, nearly two years after Mr. Lincoln's death. It is quite evident therefore, that Judge Kellogg never lost the confidence of Mr. Lincoln as he must have done if the latter had regarded him as a traitor to his party.

The history of the time also shows that other republicans in congress had made as bad breaks, or worse than this of Judge Kellogg. Particularly was this the case with Charles Francis Adams, whom Mr. Lincoln appointed minister to the court of St. James. Mr. Seward was also accused of weakening and his home organ, the Albany Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, was outspoken in favor of some compromise. Yet Mr. Seward was then known to be slated for and afterwards received a cabinet appointment. The Chicago Journal came out decidedly in favor of Kellogg's course, and the idea seemed to be floating in the air that, if not Mr. Lincoln, at least Mr. Seward looked with favor upon his proposed amendment. Early in February, the Illinois State Journal, the leading republican paper at Mr. Lincoln's home, and before he had started for Washington had said: "Our dispatches from Washington this morning state that Mr. Kellogg had received a message from a leading republican here (Springheld) stating that his proposition is satisfactory. *Such is not the case.* We believe no republican of character has transmitted such a dispatch. The Breckinridge platform will never be received by the people of Illinois as a basis of an adjustment." Although not mentioning his name the evident purpose of this emphatic denial was to exculpate Mr. Lincoln before the public from any connection with the Kellogg proposition.

What motive had Judge Kellogg for his course upon this occasion? He must have known his proposition would meet with defeat. He must have known he would be condemned at home. There was nothing to gain at that time either personally or politically from his course. It is possible he thought to lay this last burden upon the conscience of the south; to offer them this last peace offering, to hold out to them this last olive branch, which if accepted by them would

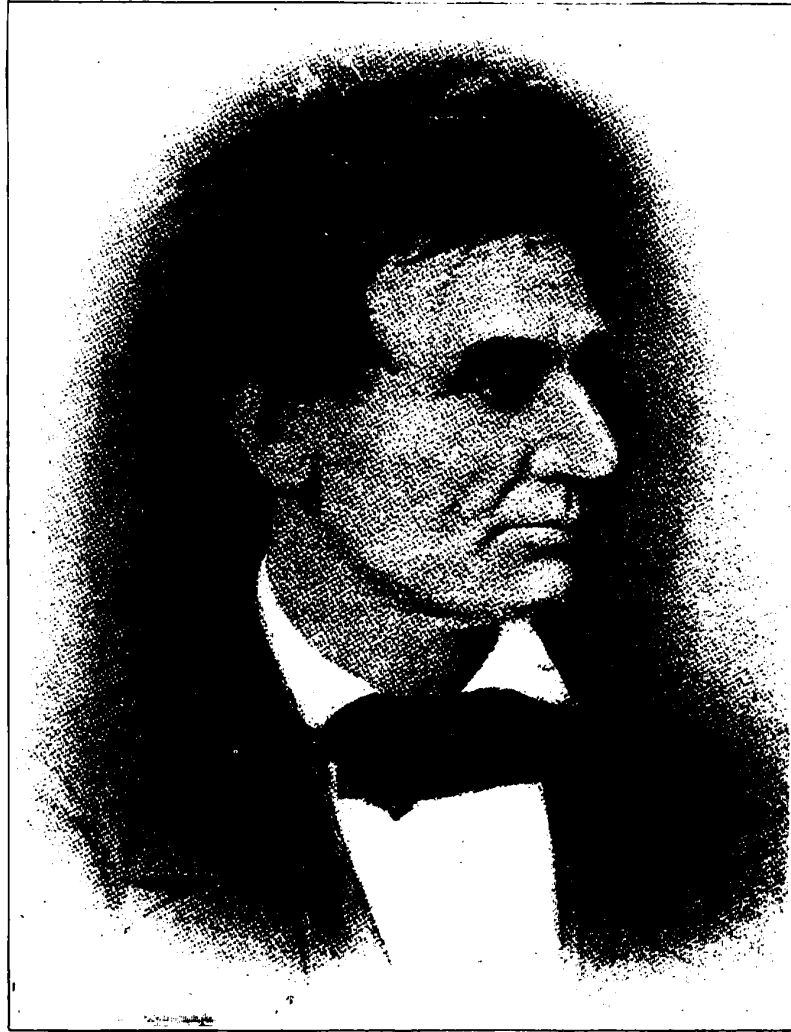
have thrown the responsibilities of the war upon the north, but if rejected by them would justify the incoming administration in the adoption of such measures as should be found necessary to maintain the national authority. Whatever his underlying motives may have been and by whomsoever advised it is certain Judge Kellogg never shirked the whole responsibility of his actions but went to his death bearing his reproach.

After his death, however, those who had knowledge of the affair gave to the country the solution of the problem. Judge Kellogg died at Peoria, December 20, 1872, and was buried on the Sunday following. On the day of his death a meeting of the Peoria Bar was held, at which meeting a committee was appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of his life and services, of which committee Elbridge G. Johnson, who had been a member of the legislature in 1861, was made chairman. On the Tuesday following, at the convening of the circuit court, Hon. Sabin D. Puterbaugh presiding, Mr. Johnson presented to the court the resolutions which had been adopted by the bar and moved that they be spread upon its records. On the day following (Wednesday, January 8, 1873), an account of these proceedings was published in the Peoria Transcript, then the leading republican paper in the district, in which allusion is thus made to the remarks of Mr. Johnson: "In speaking of the memorable compromise resolutions offered in congress by Judge Kellogg, Mr. Johnson stated that the resolutions had been prepared in Springfield by Judge Kellogg and Mr. Lincoln, the president-elect, who gave them his hearty indorsement. At the same time he felt that in the agitated state of the country, the presenter of them might fall a victim of popular prejudice. Judge Kellogg, notwithstanding he felt the full force of the danger of political death presented the resolutions and met the fate he feared awaited him, but gave no sign as it would never have done to commit Lincoln to any line of policy."

The Daily National Democrat edited by William T. Dowdall, was at that time a leading democrat paper published at Peoria. It did not publish its account of the proceedings in court on the 8th of January, but deferred it until the next day so as to be able to write out its hastily taken notes at greater length. It reports Mr. Johnson as saying: "In the winter of 1860, when a member of congress, and when the country was on the verge of Civil war, Mr. Kellogg presented to that body a plan of compromise for which he was severely censured by his constituents, and a convention called by them publicly demanded his resignation. I here declare to you that he was unjustly censured on that occasion. Before taking the step he did, he went to Springfield and was closeted with President-elect Lincoln all night, and, at the suggestion, request and approval of Mr. Lincoln he offered his compromise measure in congress. I know this to be true. I was then in the legislature at Springfield, but it was deemed improper to state the facts at the time. Mr. Kellogg was made the conductor that carried out that lightning which blasted himself. While Mr. Lincoln lived, Mr. Kellogg was sure of recognition and reward, and, had he lived, that recognition would have been continued. With heroic bravery he marched to his duty, though he could not but foresee what risks he ran in its performance."

No one who knew Mr. Johnson would doubt his word on such an occasion, and on a subject of so great importance. Neither can it be doubted that we have in the foregoing extracts one from a republican, the other from a democratic paper, a substantial report of what he said. In corroboration of this is the fact that Mr. Johnson's office was within two blocks of each of these papers, they being the leading papers of the city, read by every one, and no word of dissent appeared from Mr. Johnson or any other person in Peoria. It is more probable that the account published in the National Democrat underwent his personal revision.

The interpretation placed upon his words by those present was well voiced by Lucien H. Kerr, who in the legislature next preceding had represented this district in the senate, who said: "In the explanation that has been made by Mr.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Taken at Peoria, October 16, 1854

Johnson, justice has been done to Judge Kellogg. At the time he stepped forward it was necessary for the safety of the country that Mr. Lincoln should stand uncommitted. The mind of the nation was deeply moved and nothing but blood seemed to satisfy the demands of the crisis. Kellogg stepped into the breach. He knew it would be his political death, but he died politically for his country as heroically as the soldier who faces and braves the sword or bullet of his enemy. And he went down to his death and made no sign. He kept it all within his own bosom. Knowing he had been maligned he raised no voice. This is the last, the greatest, the highest tribute to his memory.

Mr. Alonzo M. Swan, a life-long citizen of Canton and the historian of the city, in a communication to a friend gives a long statement of the occurrence from which the following extracts are taken. "Republican statesmen in the north who foreseeing the terrible cost of human life and sacrifice that would follow war, were hopeful it might be averted. Among this number were Simon Cameron and William H. Seward, already slated for positions in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

The Hon. William Kellogg * * * arrived in Springfield on Sunday morning, January 20, bearing confidential communications from Messrs. Cameron and Seward to Mr. Lincoln. These communications were of so grave a character that Mr. Lincoln summoned David Davis. * * * The Hon. Joseph Gillespie, State Senator from Madison county, * * * David (William) Butler, then State Treasurer of the State of Illinois, and one or two others to consider the communications of Cameron and Seward. At this conference a new series of compromise resolutions were submitted which Cameron and Seward proposed should be introduced in the house of representatives at Washington by Mr. Kellogg. These resolutions were on similar lines to the already rejected Crittenden resolutions, but it was argued by their authors that, even if they were rejected, they could furnish an argument for the north that the south had the olive branch extended, not only by Crittenden, a border state statesman, but by a radical republican from Mr. Lincoln's own state, and, therefore, it might be inferred, representing his own views."

"Just before midnight Mr. Kellogg came to my room (at the Cheney House) and awakened me saying that he wanted to talk to me. I was from Canton, Kellogg's town, and had been placed, by his arrangement, in charge of the political editorials of the "Galesburg Free Democrat," the leading republican paper of his district, and was considered a protege of his. Kellogg was evidently worried and paced back and forwards for several moments before he spoke, when turning suddenly to me he said 'Swan, I have agreed to-night to dig my own political grave—a grave so deep that when I am buried no political archangel can ever resurrect me.' He then went on to tell me that he had been sent by Cameron and Seward, by Mr. Lincoln's suggestion, to show the resolutions he afterwards offered to Mr. Lincoln for his approval and suggestions, as to any changes he might desire. These resolutions had been under discussion all the afternoon and evening, and had been modified in some particulars and amplified in others by Mr. Lincoln's own hand. Said Kellogg, 'I have not the slightest confidence in their efficiency. Their only possible effect I believe will be to bury me politically. If I lived in Washburn's district it might be different, but you know how radical Galesburg is, and Knox county controls the fourth district.' I asked him why he proposed to introduce the resolutions knowing, as he did, the personal consequences. 'I love Lincoln' was his reply, 'and he has asked me to sacrifice my personal ambition for my country's sake and I cannot resist him.'"

The next afternoon Mr. Kellogg called up Swan in the hall of the house of representatives and, together, they called upon Mr. Lincoln (who then occupied the governor's room in the state house.—McCulloch), who said, "I know how you feel, Kellogg, about those resolutions, and the personal results to you; but I promise you I will stand by you in the future, no matter what may come." Mr. Lincoln did not appear to believe that the resolutions would lead to any compro-

mise, but did believe they would furnish a justification for any future action in defense of the Union which he might be called upon to make.

Mr. Swan then speaks of the convention at Peoria, which he says was held to demand his resignation, but at Mr. Lincoln's personal request, a few prominent men succeeded in preventing the passage of such resolutions, although resolutions were passed, and speeches made roundly denouncing his action. He concludes by saying: "True to his promise, Mr. Lincoln stood by Kellogg, appointing him chief justice of Nebraska after his term in congress expired, and giving him more appointments in the first distribution of patronage than were received by any other congressman from Illinois."

These statements, however plausible they may appear, seem at first to be irreconcilable with what Mr. Lincoln wrote to Seward on the same day Kellogg first presented his resolutions in congress. In a letter of February 1, he says to Seward, "On the 21st ult. Hon. W. Kellogg, a republican member of congress of this state, whom you probably know, was here in a good deal of anxiety for our friends to go in the way of compromise on the now vexed question. While he was with me I received a dispatch from Senator Trumbull at Washington, alluding to the same question and telling me to await letters. . . . I say now, however, as I have all the while said, that on the territorial question—that is, the question of extending slavery under the national auspices—I am inflexible. I am for no compromise which assists or permits the extension of the institution on soil owned by the nation. And any trick by which the nation is to acquire territory and then allow some local authority to spread slavery, is as obnoxious as any other. I take it that to effect some such result as this, and to put us again on the high road to a slave empire, is the object of all these proposed compromises. I am against it."

These sentences doubtless express Mr. Lincoln's real sentiments. They were also the sentiments of Judge Kellogg up to the time of his apparent desertion of his party on the occasion of the introduction of these compromise resolutions. According to Mr. Swan they continued to be his sentiments even after he had resolved to take the course he did. The letter to Mr. Seward was doubtless written for perusal by others besides himself, as a spur to keep his friends in line. But there are times in a man's public life, as well as in war when strategy is justifiable. Lincoln was firm in his belief, but had doubtless apprehended that in view of the horrors of internecine war and possible disunion compromise might be resorted to before he should reach the presidential chair. If one was to come, that of Crittenden seemed the most likely to be adopted. It is possible that offered by Kellogg was intended as a flank movement, to eliminate some of the objectionable features of the former, and to make a fair divide between north and south of the common territory, while it might remain under territorial governments, and to apply the doctrines of popular sovereignty to it when ready for admission. Even if Cameron, Seward and Lincoln were all concerned in it, it is not to be considered as a backing down on their part, but simply as a plan by which in the event of an offer of compromise the slave power should gain as little advantage as possible. In the meantime it was of the utmost importance that the name of neither of them should publicly appear as connected therewith, but Kellogg should stand alone—a scape-goat as it were to bear the burden. In this view it was proper for Lincoln to write to Seward as he did. It is possible the latter might have had little acquaintance with Kellogg, and yet he may have been chosen as the bearer of confidential dispatches between Cameron and Seward at Washington and Mr. Lincoln at Springfield. Subsequent events show that Mr. Lincoln never lost confidence in Kellogg, but that the latter was holding a valuable appointment under the president at the time of his assassination. Posterity will therefore be justified in believing what Mr. Johnson and Mr. Swan have stated, without imputing insincerity, or duplicity to Mr. Lincoln or a want of adherence to principle on the part of Judge Kellogg. In their struggles to save the country from a gigantic rebellion, which at that time seemed almost certain

to result in the dissolution of the Union the wisest statesmen were at their wits end and many of them may have done things which posterity may have condemned, but whatever the verdict of posterity may be as to the wisdom of Judge Kellogg's course, none can impugn his patriotism or the sincerity of his motives on that occasion. If he was not faithful to his party, as party fealty is understood, it was because his country stood nearer to his breast than his party. If he was misjudged he meekly bore his reproach rather than betray the confidence reposed in him by the great martyr. In any event this movement of his formed one of the most interesting episodes in the political history of that most exciting period.

In the winter of '60 and '61, the editor was attending college in Monmouth and was a member of a debating society which discussed the question whether the south would actually go to war or whether they were only attempting to intimidate the north. The editor was very sure that they had too much sense to go to war and debated on that side of the question so earnestly as to become almost intemperate in his language. In a very short time after that he was wearing a blue uniform of the United States Volunteers, which uniform he continued to wear for more than three years.

* * * * *

The above article was submitted by Colonel Rice to Mrs. James, the daughter of Judge Kellogg, and she told him that it gives the true history of the Kellogg Amendment.

It was submitted to William T. Dowdall, who is mentioned in the article, and Mr. Dowdall, in a letter states, that in the year 1866 Judge Kellogg, while chief justice of Nebraska, under appointment from Lincoln, related to him the whole history of this proposition of compromise and that his statement fully agreed with what is set out in this article by Judge McCulloch, that Kellogg came from Washington at the request of Seward and Cameron, who had draughted the resolution along the lines of the Crittenden Resolution, eliminating some of the most objectionable clauses, and Mr. Kellogg was authorized to say to Lincoln that they approved and endorsed the resolution under existing circumstances and Kellogg, at their request, informed Lincoln fully of the situation in Washington and that Lincoln made a few amendments to the resolution and urged Kellogg to introduce it; that Lincoln conferred, in Springfield, with Judge Joseph Gillespie and with E. G. Johnson, who was then member of the legislature from Peoria, and that Lincoln at that time promised Kellogg that he would stand by him and give him some appointment worth more than a seat in Congress; and that it was thoroughly understood at that time that no one whatever was to be in any way made responsible for the offering of the resolution except Kellogg himself; and that Lincoln also suggested to Kellogg that he was then already elected for a term of two years in Congress and that before that had expired, public sentiment might be so changed that his proposition of compromise would be approved by his constituents.

The editor is informed by Colonel Dowdall that the article published in his paper quoted by Judge McCulloch was submitted to Mr. E. G. Johnson and had his approval before it was put in type and that when printed Mr. Johnson called at the printing office and bought a number of copies of the articles to send to his friends.

CHAPTER XXI

THE CIVIL WAR—PRESIDENT LINCOLN CALLS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN AND PEORIANS RESPOND LOYALLY AND HEARTILY—PARTY LINES ARE DIMMED AND PRACTICALLY ALL ARE FOR THE UNION—ROBERT G. INGERSOLL TENDERS HIS SERVICES AND BECOMES COLONEL OF A REGIMENT—COMPLETE LIST OF PEORIA'S HEROES—OTHER WARS—SOLDIERS' MONUMENTS.

Notwithstanding the threats of the south that it would sever its connection with the Union in the event an anti-slavery president was elected, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th day of March, 1861, great precautions having been taken to guard him from the ruthless hand of the assassin. Even at this time some of the slave-holding states had seceded and the inauguration of Lincoln but precipitated the "irrepressible conflict." On the 12th day of April, Fort Sumter was fired on by the vanguard of the southern army at Charleston, South Carolina, and the whole civilized world was notified by that traitorous action that civil war was on in the United States.

The duty of the president was plain to him, as he saw it under the constitution, and immediately after this taunting insult had been paid the flag, on the 14th day of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation calling upon his countrymen to join with him to defend their homes and country and vindicate her honor. The call of the president was for 75,000 men and on the 15th of April, Governor Richard Yates issued a call for the convening of the legislature. Measures were there and then taken to meet the wishes and demands of the president and within ten days after the call for troops, 10,000 men of the state of Illinois had volunteered their services to their country and millions in money were at the command of the government from patriots in various parts of the state. Only six regiments could be accepted at this time, but, anticipating another call, the legislature authorized the raising of ten additional regiments and more than the requisite number of men to fill them at once offered themselves. In May, June and July seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry had been raised and at the close of 1861 Illinois had in camp 17,000 troops and 50,000 in the field,—15,000 over and above her full quota.

The president, in July and August, 1862, called for 600,000 more men, and August 18 was set as the limit for volunteers, after which a draft would be ordered. Before eleven days had expired, men came from the fields, shops, stores, offices and other places of business, to the number of 50,000, showing by their promptitude the patriotism of a great state and of its people. On the 21st day of December, 1864, the last call was made. It was for 300,000 men and Illinois responded generously, although her quota had been overdrawn to a great extent.

In the meantime the citizens of Peoria and the country were heartily and enthusiastically in sympathy with the president in his efforts and determination to put down rebellion in the states and save the integrity of the Union. There were mass meetings, pole raisings, patriotic speeches on rostrums, in the pulpits and on the street corners. Democrats vied with republicans in expressions of condemnation of the spirit of the southern confederacy and party affiliations were forgotten by the thousands of loyal men who fell over each other in their

eagerness to sign their names to the muster rolls. Hon. William Manning, one of Peoria's eminent lawyers of the day, an ardent Douglas democrat, declared himself for the Union, the constitution and the flag. At a great meeting of citizens presided over by the mayor, William A. Williard, William B. Whiffen, a democrat, was made one of the secretaries. The Democratic Union announced its policy as being unequivocally for the maintenance of the federal union and Robert G. Ingersoll, then a brilliant young Peoria lawyer and up to that time a democrat, offered to raise a regiment of cavalry 1,000 strong. This offer was not available, but shortly after a cavalry regiment was organized and Ingersoll was made its colonel.

The board of supervisors appropriated \$10,000 to equip her volunteer soldiers and provide for the families of those needing assistance. Many offers from influential and wealthy men were made to provide for families of volunteers and it seemed to be in the nature of a competition among the men of affairs to see who could do the most for the Union cause.

The first departure of volunteers from Peoria was on the 24th day of April, 1861. On this day Captain Dennison's company of "National Blues" entrained for Springfield, their departure being witnessed by a mass of men, women and children. To the depot the "Blues" were escorted by Captain Norton's company of volunteers, the Peoria Zouaves and the Emmet Guards, each of which was headed by a brass band. On the following day the company was made a part of the state militia and finally it was mustered into the United States service as Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers. Richard J. Oglesby, who was afterwards three times governor of the state and United States senator, was commissioned as colonel of the regiment. Of the thousands of men sent to the front from Illinois, many of whom never returned, Peoria contributed a generous share. But the tales of the war have been oft told and countless volumes contribute to the history of the great conflict, which make it superfluous to go into details in this work. The well-filled shelves of Peoria's libraries will furnish all that may be desired on the subject. Following is a complete list of names of the brave men, who fought for their country's honor and integrity, from Peoria county:

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Charles E. Dennison, April 22, 1861.

Lieutenants.

First, John Wetzel, April 22, 1861; second, Charles Proebsting, April 22, 1861.

Sergeants.

First, Lloyd Wheaton, April 25, 1861.
Robert Wilson, April 25, 1861.
Alexander Jacksifalusy, April 25, 1861.
Frederick A. King, April 25, 1861.

Corporals.

Charles Reiss, April 25, 1861.
Snyder, David D., April 25, 1861.
Roehrig, Antony, April 25, 1861.
Caldwell, Samuel, April 25, 1861.

Musicians.

Pierce, Henry C., April 25, 1861.
Watton, Henry, April 25, 1861.

Privates.

Enlisted April 25, 1861. Anderson, Irwin; Babb, Timothy; Bohn, John; Brauns, Otto; Carner, Lawrence; Christ, Carl M.; Commensenusich, David; Fairke, Otto; Forrester, Asa B.; Frazer, Chastaise S.; Fry, Charles G.; Gray, William H.; Garsuch, Noah H.; Gilliard, John P.; Gindele, Francis; Gruse, Gustavus; Gingrich, Jacob; Gillig, Charles E.; Gaup, William; Greenleaf, Henry B.; Hetzel, Frederick; Hahle, Charles; Harrison, A. Y.; Hurd, George W.; Humphries, James; Irons, Charles D.; Jackel, Amandus; July, Basil; Keener, Henry H.; Karl, Joseph; Kluge, Gustavus; Kolmbuck, Reynolds; Kellogg, John H.; Kuehnle, Joseph; Law-

son, Benjamin; Loomis, Andrew; Lutz, Henry; Miller, Rodolphus; Martens, Frederick; Moldenhower, Ernest; Martin, Otis P.; Mund, August; Moehl, Emil; McCormick, Seth; Niglass, Ignatz; Nofziger, Jacob; Oberhauser, William; Pluffer, Charles H.; Rollaman, Oscar; Schutte, Otto; Stutsman, Xavier; Schroeder, Louis; Schuman, Frederick; Thomas, Jacob; Voris, Robert; Van Braner, John; Wills, Charles; Wetzland, Julius; Wetzland, Gustavus; Wasson, James T.; Wrage, Henry; Wilson, Joseph T.; Zindle, George; Zeidler, William.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

Dred, Richard W., enlisted February 24, 1865.

Corporals.

Protsman, Jacob C., enlisted February 24, 1865.
Smith, William, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Conroy, Aaron, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Bunn, William C., enlisted February 23, 1865; promoted sergeant.

Privates.

Bauman, August, enlisted February 21, 1865.
Bristol, James, enlisted February 21, 1865.
Bristol, Cyrus, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Cornell, George, enlisted February 3, 1865.
Crowe, Isaac, enlisted February 23, 1865.
Curtis, Anson H., enlisted February 23, 1865.
Ely, Nathan J., enlisted February 20, 1865.
Falconer, Thomas, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Gandell, Charles, enlisted February 23, 1865.
Graves, Jasper, enlisted February 23, 1865.
Gray, John, enlisted February 23, 1865.
Gifford, John B., enlisted February 20, 1865; promoted corporal.
Haslench, Joseph, enlisted February 21, 1865.
Hunter, Abner M., enlisted February 23, 1865.

Harlow, Moses, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Hinkle, William A., enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Isenburg, Samuel D., enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Jordan, John, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Johnson, Edgar, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Kampmier, William, enlisted February 21, 1865.
 Keller, Thomas, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Keppel, Frederick, enlisted February 23, 1865;
 promoted corporal.
 Keyser, Dennis E., enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Kistner, Paul, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Lorins, Julius, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Lorins, Eugene, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Nicholas, William, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Regan, Henry, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Shippen, Henry F., enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Scoville, John, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Sarver, Benjamin, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Sessler, Emile, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Teufel, Christian, enlisted February 23, 1865;
 promoted corporal.
 Teufel, Andreas, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Wagener, August, enlisted February 21, 1865.
 Yans, Charles, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Yates, John C., enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Young, John B., enlisted February 23, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Brannen, Henry, enlisted July 25, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Houston, Francis, enlisted March 24, 1865.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Major.

Lloyd Wheaton, commissioned July 25, 1863; promoted lieutenant colonel, September 23, 1865; promoted colonel but never mustered; mustered out as lieutenant colonel May 4, 1865.

Adjutant.

Frederick A. King.

Sergeants.

Voris, Robert, enlisted July 25, 1861; transferred from Company E, July 25, 1861; reduced and retransferred October 1, 1862. Martin, Otis P., enlisted July 25, 1861; transferred from Company E, October 1, 1862; reduced and retransferred November 18, 1862.

Hospital Steward.

Keener, Henry H., enlisted January 5, 1864; transferred from Company E, March 14, 1864; mustered out May 4, 1866.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.

Stead, William, enlisted February 1, 1864.

Transferred from Seventeenth Infantry.

Campbell, William, enlisted February 15, 1864.
 Cross, William, enlisted February 2, 1864.
 Snyder, James, enlisted December 23, 1863.

Transferred from Eleventh Infantry.

Fleck, Martin, enlisted September 30, 1864.
 Miller, Anton, enlisted October 7, 1864.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Easton, Clark, enlisted September 26, 1864.
 Childs, Benjamin, enlisted September 27,
 Cliff, Richard, enlisted October 10, 1864.
 Grant, Winslow, enlisted September 26, 1864.
 Harriott, Ephraim, enlisted October 11, 1864.
 Wonder, John, enlisted October 11, 1864.
 Woods, Henry, enlisted October 11, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

John Wetzel, commissioned July 25, 1861.
 Lloyd Wheaton, commissioned March 25, 1862;
 promoted major.

Lieutenants.

First, Lloyd Wheaton, commissioned July 25, 1861; promoted.
 First, Frederick A. King, commissioned July 25, 1861; promoted adjutant.
 Second, Frederick A. King, commissioned March 25, 1862; promoted.

Sergeants.

First, King, Frederick A., enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
 Martin, Otis P., enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant major, October 1, 1861; reduced to ranks November 22, 1862; mustered out July 30, 1864.

Corporals.

Brown, Benjamin W., enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant; transferred Veteran Relief Corps, September 15, 1863.
 Irons, Charles D., enlisted July 25, 1861; reduced to ranks April, 1863; discharged April 24, 1863; promotion in Eighty-sixth Illinois.
 Whane, John, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant; discharged July 31, 1862; wounded at Shiloh.
 Molineaux, Gold D., enlisted July 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.
 Keener, Henry N., enlisted July 25, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran.

Musician.

Walton, Henry H., enlisted July 25, 1861; mustered out July 30, 1864.

Privates.

Barrett, John, enlisted July 26, 1861.
 Beadle, Ira E., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Davies, John M., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Duherst, Thomas, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Easton, Charles S., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Greenleaf, Henry B., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Masters, William J., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 McDevitt, John, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 McMurtrie, James, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Meeds, John, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 O'Connors, Edward, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Peck, Tristram B., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Richer, George H., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Simpson, Isaac H., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Suodorf, George, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Sutter, Andrew, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Tulley, Patrick, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Vidito, Henry, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Vorris, Robert C., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Walsh, Thomas, enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Wilson, Joseph T., enlisted July 25, 1861.
 Young, Howard, enlisted July 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Ash, Francis W., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Brant, Jacob, enlisted August 20, 1861.
 Beckman, William J., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Burgest, Samuel, enlisted August 20, 1861.
 Devore, William H., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Emerson, Joseph, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Herr, Sheaff L., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Kelley, Edward, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Kelly, Peter, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Lme, Ralph E., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Mowry, William H., enlisted December 29, 1863.
 Pippin, Barnett M., enlisted September 30, 1864.
 Parker, Robert H., enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Powers, John, enlisted September 12, 1861.
 Shearer, Henry, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 West, James, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 White, Hiram, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Wood, Viralda, enlisted July 28, 1861.
 Wetmore, Henry, enlisted August 27, 1861.
 Whane, Joseph H., enlisted December 27, 1863.

Transferred from Eleventh Infantry.

Cobb, George H., enlisted January 3, 1864.
 Davis, Samuel, enlisted January 3, 1864.
 Rakoskie, Stanislaus, enlisted December 15, 1863.
 Stone, Joseph, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Veterans.

Brant, Jacob, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Keener, Henry M., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Masters, Wilburn J., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Molineaux, Goldsmith D., enlisted January 4, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Recruits.

Clark, David, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Ines, Frank H., enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Nangel, Joseph, enlisted March 11, 1864.

Veterans.

Bensel, John F., January 5, 1864.
 Irons, Frank H., enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Waters, Wilson F., enlisted February 1, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants.

First, Kalambach, Rynold, enlisted July 25, 1861; discharged January 1, 1863; disability.
Smith, Dietrich, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
Schlag, William, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
Aubin, Albert, enlisted July 25, 1861; transferred to First Mississippi Heavy Artillery U. S.
Brauns, Otto, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

Peffer, Charles, enlisted July 25, 1861; reenlisted as veteran.
Guig, Basil, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant.
Abel, Albert, enlisted July 25, 1861; discharged May 26, 1862; wounded Fort Donelson.
Steen, Paul, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant July 30, 1864.
Fulfs, August, enlisted July 25, 1861; promoted sergeant July 30, 1864.
Niglass, Enats, enlisted July 25, 1861; transferred to Sixth Illinois Cavalry December 1, 1861.
Kluge, Gustavus, enlisted July 25, 1861; killed at Fort Donelson February 15, 1862.
Thomas, Jacob, enlisted July 25, 1861; reenlisted as veteran.

Privates.

Balsler, Andreas, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Backman, John, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Comemish, Daniel, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Evans, Walter F., enlisted July 25, 1861.
Fellgra, John, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Geible, Henry, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Hugger, Gabriel, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Iverger, Lewis, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Kuhule, Joseph, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Knapp, Christian, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Lahr, Tobias, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Meyer, Henry, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Mummers, Paul, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Mond, Augustus, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Nabenger, Jacob, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Pleifer, Henry, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Schrader, August, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Schweder, Adam, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Streiback, Leo, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Walter, Phillip, enlisted July 25, 1861.
Zendell, Joseph, enlisted July 25, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Altmeyer, William, enlisted August 2, 1861.
Burcheld, William, enlisted August 2, 1861.
Burchard, Adam, enlisted August 9, 1861.
Baiter, Casper, enlisted August 9, 1861.
Branthner, John, enlisted August 10, 1861.
Buttner, Jacob, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Duenaechter, Melchor J., enlisted August 19, 1861.
Garon, George, enlisted January 1, 1864.
Harsch, Adolph, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Hamme, John, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Jackel, Amandus, enlisted August 8, 1861.
Gordi, Jacob, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Kolbatz, Edward, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Kohn, Franz, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Kaechle, Andrew, enlisted August 9, 1861.
Kalling, Alfred, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Lecherger, Peter, enlisted August 1, 1861.
Long, John, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Menges, John, enlisted August 15, 1861.
Ondessender, Matthias, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Pfander, Charles, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Ritzenger, Andrew, August 10, 1861.
Richter, Edward, enlisted August 2, 1861.
Ringelle, Frederick, enlisted August 9, 1861.
Stange, Henry, enlisted August 9, 1861.
Schronide, Charles, enlisted August 15, 1861.
Shand, John, enlisted August 15, 1861.
Schreurmaun, Henry, enlisted August 16, 1861.
Schoenthaler, Charles, enlisted August 12, 1861.
Tell, William, enlisted January 15, 1864.
Treyens, John, enlisted August 19, 1861.
Wilt, Henry C., August 12, 1861.
Zenkel, John, enlisted August 19, 1861.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Engel, Joseph, enlisted September 26, 1864.

Mamburg, Madison, enlisted October 11, 1864.
Spenive, Jacob, enlisted September 26, 1864.
McKenny, Michael, enlisted July 9, 1861.

Veterans.

Basler, Andrew, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Duenaechter, Melchor, J., enlisted February 1, 1864.
Ensch, Michael, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Judig, Basil, enlisted December 7, 1863.
Juenger, Lewis, enlisted December 25, 1863.
Kohn, Franz, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Knapp, Christian, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Mummert, Paul, enlisted December 26, 1863.
Ondessender, Matthias, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Pfander, Charles, enlisted December 15, 1863.
Ringelle, Frederick, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Richter, Edward, enlisted February 10, 1864.
Schroend, Charles, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Schoenthaler, Charles, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Shand, John, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Streibich, Leo, enlisted December 26, 1863.
Thomas, Jacob, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Walter, Philip, enlisted February 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Recruits.

Brandt, Jacob, enlisted August 20, 1862.
Cloud, George, enlisted August 24, 1862.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Miner, Cyrus, enlisted September 26, 1864.
Stubbs, John, enlisted September 27, 1864.

Transferred from Seventeenth Infantry.

Ackerman, William B., enlisted January 14, 1864.
Blind, Philip, enlisted December 15, 1863.
Beald, William H., enlisted February 16, 1864.
Clummings, William C., enlisted December 1, 1863.
Forgarthy, Jeremiah, enlisted February 24, 1864.
Galaway, George W., enlisted December 1, 1863.
McHenry, James, enlisted January 20, 1864.
Mills, Samuel C., enlisted December 8, 1863.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Duplade, William, enlisted September 26, 1864.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant.

First, Oscar Rollman, commissioned July 26, 1861; transferred to Invalid Corps, November 17, 1863.

Sergeant.

Hale, Charles, enlisted; killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Private.

Rauch, Thomas, discharged April 14, 1862.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Bright, George, enlisted September 25, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Righttinger, Parson H., enlisted October 13, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Ragan, Weldon, enlisted September 30, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Broughten, Jeremiah, enlisted September 21, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Fargo, Ralph G., enlisted September 30, 1864.
McClayment, Alexander.
Ragan, Weldon, enlisted September 30, 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

Sullivan, James H., enlisted February 27, 1865; deserted March 18, 1865.

Corporals.

Burnitt, William, enlisted February 23, 1865; sick at muster out.
 Perry, Stephen, enlisted February 24, 1865; mustered out September 16, 1865.
 Boyd, John B., enlisted February 23, 1863; mustered out September 16, 1865.
 Tilden, Edward, enlisted February 27, 1865; deserted March 18, 1865.

Privates.

Brown, James, enlisted March 27, 1865.
 Cain, John, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Connor, John, enlisted February 25, 1865.
 Doyle, James, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Dunn, John, enlisted February 25, 1865.
 Delay, Dennis, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Ellis, George B., enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Farley, John, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Furrell, Robert, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Galaway, William, enlisted February 22, 1865.
 Gannon, Joseph, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Harland, George, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 King, Thomas, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Killfayle, James, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Lewis, Henry J., enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Lineback, Freeman, enlisted February 22, 1865.
 McBride, James, enlisted February 22, 1865.
 Nacy, Thomas, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Newton, Needman, enlisted February 22, 1865.
 Ross Alexander, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Smith, William, enlisted February 25, 1865.
 Sommers, George W., enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Whalen, James, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Walsh, John, enlisted February 27, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Bennett, William, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Jones, Edward, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Lardner, Daniel, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Stanley, William, enlisted February 27, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Bruden, William, enlisted February 16, 1865.
 Dockstader, Jeremiah, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Warner, Thomas J., enlisted February 16, 1865.
 Zathlow, Charles, enlisted February 22, 1865.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Unassigned Recruits.

Cole, Francis, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Ewing, Joshua, enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Mack, John, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Stewart, Enos J., enlisted February 27, 1865.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventeenth Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Illinois, May 24, 1861. Left camp on the 17th of June for Alton, Illinois, for the purpose of more fully completing its organization and arming. Late in July it proceeded from Alton to St. Charles, Missouri, remaining but one day; thence went to Warrenton, Missouri, where it remained in camp about two weeks, Company A being detailed as body guard to General John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles. Regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Missouri. Remained at Bird's Point some weeks, doing garrison duty; then proceeded to Sulphur Springs Landings; disembarking there it proceeded via Pilot Knob and Ironton, to Fredericktown, Missouri, in pursuit of General Jeff Thompson and joined General B. M. Prentiss' command at Jackson, Missouri; thence proceeded to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt; thence ordered to Elliott's Mill's; remained there a short time and returned to Fort Holt; thence to Cape Girardeau and with other regiments, was sent in pursuit of General Jeff Thompson's forces; participated in the engagement near Greenfield, lost one man killed and several wounded; returned to Cape Girardeau, doing provost duty until early in February, 1862, when ordered to Fort Henry; participated in the engagement at Fort Donelson, losing several men killed, wounded and taken prisoners; then proceeded to Metal Landing, Tennessee river, and embarked for Savannah, Tennessee; from thence to

Pittsburgh Landing and was assigned to the First Division, Army of West Tennessee, under General John A. McClernand; was engaged in the battles of the Sixth and Seventh of April; suffered great loss in killed and wounded; was with the advance to Corinth.

After the evacuation of Corinth marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tennessee; remained there until July 17, when the regiment was ordered to Bolivar and was assigned to duty as provost guard. Remained at Bolivar until November, 1862, during which time it participated in the expedition to luka, to reinforce General Rosecrans; afterward at the battle of Hatchie; returned again to Bolivar; remained there until the middle of November; then ordered to Lagrange to report to General John A. Logan; assigned to duty as provost guard, Colonel Norton being assigned to the command of the post; early in December marched to Holly Springs, thence to Abbyville, guarding railroads; thence to Oxford.

After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps under Major General McPherson; then proceeded via Moscow, to Collierville; from there to Memphis and was assigned to duty at the navy yard. Remained there until January 16, then embarked for Vicksburg; reembarked and proceeded to Lake Providence, Louisiana, then the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, doing duty there until the investment of Vicksburg commenced. Arriving at Milliken's Bend on or about May 1, commenced to march across the Delta to Perkin's Landing, on the Mississippi river; thence to the crossing below Grand Gulf, advancing with McPherson's command, via Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Block and to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city remained there, doing garrison duty and making incursions into the enemy's country as far east as Meridian, west as far as Monroe, Louisiana. Returning to Vicksburg, remained until May, 1864, the term of service of the regiment expiring May 24th of that year.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for muster out and finally discharged, when and where those of the original organization who did not reenlist as veterans were mustered out and discharged. A sufficient number not having reenlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and were finally mustered out with that regiment and discharged in the spring of 1866.

Colonel.

Addison S. Norton, commissioned April 25, 1862; resigned July 9, 1863.

Adjutant.

Abraham H. Ryan, commissioned May 25, 1861; promoted Captain Company A.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Addison S. Norton, commissioned April 19, 1861; promoted lieutenant colonel.

Abraham H. Ryan, commissioned April 25, 1862; term expired June, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, Abraham H. Ryan, commissioned April 19, 1861; promoted adjutant.

First, George W. Robson, commissioned May 20, 1861; promoted Captain Company B.

First, Edmund E. Ryan, commissioned April 25, 1862; mustered out October 24, 1864.

Second, George W. Robson, commissioned April 19, 1861; promoted.

Second, Gawn Wilkins, commissioned April 25, 1862; term expired June, 1864.

Sergeants.

First, Gerard S. Crane, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Gawn Wilkins, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Frank S. Bishop, enlisted May 25, 1861.

William Reynolds, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Corporals.

E. E. Ryan, enlisted May 25, 1861; promoted first lieutenant.

John H. Comphor, enlisted May 25, 1861; discharged December 5, 1861.

Aaron P. Gilbert, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Drummer.

John W. Wonder, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Privates.

Autcliff, Thomas H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Babcock, George C., Jr., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Barlett, Nicholas, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Barnes, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Battersley, Robert, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Barry, Richard, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Bennett, Elliott G., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Bohn, Julius, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Brown, Edward T., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Brown, Vincent, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Brown, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Buckholder, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Battie, Gordon, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Barton, Chauncey E., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Butt, William H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Clemmens, James W., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Cliffy, Richard, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Cobb, George H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Dailey, Martin, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Davis, Samuel, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Dyer, Horace E., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Fisher, William, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Fisher, Albert C., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Flagler, Daniel H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Garlar, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Gunderlack, Charles R., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Grooms, Alfred S., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Harriett, Ephraim, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Hack, Alexander W., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Hamilton, Theodore F., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Howell, Alfred, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Hough, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Huey, Edward C., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Huey, James H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Johnson, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Johnson, Richard, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Johnson, Frederick, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Johnson, Heye, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Kellogg, Dennis, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Kellogg, Solomon, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Keshpaugh, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Lamb, Frederick, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Lang, William H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Landon, Fred A., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Lazell, Joshua E., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Lemuel, Peter, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Miner, Justin L., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Mowell, David, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Myers, Harrison, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Nicholls, Charles L., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Olin, William H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

O'Neil, Patrick, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Patten, John H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Piper, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Plumb, Henry, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Phoenix, Charles H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Raymon, Eugene K., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Ritter, Philip, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Reigle, Anton, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Reed, Robert, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Rook, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Ruley, Stanley, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Simms, James A., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Smith, Wesley, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Smedtt, Charles, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Shorkley, Millican, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Stillwell, John H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Stettman, James G., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Stone, Joseph, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Sykes, James B., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Tamplin, Benjamin H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Thomas, William B., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Thompson, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Twiggs, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Ulrich, William, enlisted May 25, 1861.

VanTine, James H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Watson, Samuel, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Wheeler, Horatio, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Wentlett, Peter, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Woodruff, William A., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Woods, Henry A., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Woolstein, Henry, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Albright, Frederick, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Autcliff, Arthur T., enlisted September 17, 1861.

Bush, George M., enlisted June 24, 1861.

Broadman, John, enlisted May 28, 1861.

Dodge, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Dupam, Anton, enlisted November 23, 1863.

Howell, Alfred, enlisted October 25, 1861.

Jones, George H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Kelley, Lewis, enlisted July 5, 1861.

Pfifer, August, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Piper, James W., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Recter, Philip, enlisted January 25, 1864.

Schmunck, George, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Spinling, William H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Woods, George E., enlisted October 25, 1862.

Veterans.

Cobb, George C., enlisted January 3, 1864.

Davis, Samuel, enlisted January 3, 1864.

Stone, Joseph, enlisted January 1, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenants.

First, John Hough, commissioned August 26, 1861; resigned April 16, 1862.

First, Albert W. Jones; commissioned April 16, 1862; resigned September 13, 1862.

Second, Albert W. Jones, commissioned May 15, 1861; promoted.

Sergeant.

Pollock, George W., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Corporal.

Thurston, William, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Privates.

Brick, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Brackett, Aiois, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Denton, Isaac, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Duremper, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Daily, Daniel, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Davidson, George, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Elliott, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Ellis, John H., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Falkenburg, Thomas J., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Francis, Thomas J., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Galamo, J. W., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Glass, William E., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Hartman, Augustus, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Jones, Job, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Litherow, William, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Mateland, John, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Morris, David, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Martin, James R., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Riley, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Wickett, John B., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Willoughby, M. E., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Wagner, I., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Ackerman, William B., enlisted January 14, 1864.

Blind, Philip, enlisted December 15, 1863.

Beal, William H., enlisted February 16, 1864.

Britzenhart, John, enlisted May 26, 1861.

Cross, William, enlisted February 2, 1864.

Clemmens, William E., enlisted December 1, 1861.

Davis, Oscar R., enlisted May 29, 1861.

Fogarty, Jeremiah, enlisted February 24, 1864.

Miller, Samuel C., enlisted December 8, 1863.

McHenry, James, enlisted January 20, 1864.

McGrath, James, enlisted February 25, 1864.

Veteran.

Rakoskie, Stanislaus, enlisted December 15, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Bayne, James, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Wisner, Jacob S., enlisted May 25, 1861.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Price, Samuel, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Moore, James, enlisted June 22, 1861.

McKinney, Michael, enlisted July 9, 1861.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Brophy, James, enlisted June 15, 1861.

Bryan, Moore, enlisted June 15, 1861.

Berry, Terry, enlisted June 24, 1861.

Bateman, James A., enlisted June 24, 1861.
 Carroll, Edwin, enlisted June 24, 1861.
 Howell, Israel, enlisted June 15, 1861.
 McGee, William T., enlisted June 15, 1861.
 Smith, Oliver, enlisted June 24, 1861.
 Wilson, Walter, enlisted June 24, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Schell, William, enlisted May 25, 1861.
 Borne, James, enlisted June 25, 1861.
 Towers, E. J., enlisted June 24, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Yates, William E., enlisted May 25, 1861.
 Law, Thomas J., enlisted May 28, 1861.
 Lowers, Calvin G., enlisted August 12, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Workman, James M., enlisted May 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Kelley, Lewis, enlisted June 24, 1861.
 Phelps, James M., enlisted June 24, 1861.
 Shuffield, Nelson M., enlisted June 26, 1861.
 Stead, William H., enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Wright, William M., enlisted July 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenants.

First, John Q. A. Jones, commissioned April 23, 1861; died in service.
 Second, Andrew J. Bruner, commissioned April 24, 1861; died in service.

Privates.

Pfifeshner, Raymond, enlisted May 25, 1861.
 Warren, Aaron, enlisted May 25, 1861.

Recruit.

Vandoran, Jacob, enlisted May 28, 1861.

Unassigned Recruit.

Campbell, William, enlisted February 15, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Hanlan, Thomas, enlisted December 16, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY (REORGANIZED).

COMPANY E.

Musician.

Murphy, John, enlisted February 27, 1865.

Privates.

Mockhart, George, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Mooney, Peter, enlisted February 25, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Lieutenant.

First, George Foster, commissioned March 16, 1865; dishonorably dismissed June 29, 1865.

Sergeant.

McCoy, Michael, enlisted March 5, 1865; deserted March 23, 1865.

Corporal.

Campen, William H., enlisted March 8, 1865; deserted March 26, 1865.

Privates.

Buckley, Charles A., enlisted March 10, 1865.
 Clumer, Thomas, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Collins, Murray, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Curtis, George, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Dainise, George W., enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Fairley, William, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Frank, Nicholas, enlisted March 10, 1865.
 Morgan, Thomas, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Miles, Michael, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Owen, John, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Ryan, John, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Riley, John, enlisted March 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Ryan, William, enlisted February 27, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Dawson, Cornelius, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Privates.

Harper, Thomas, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 King, Lewis M., enlisted February 28, 1865.
 Miller, James D., enlisted March 1, 1865.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Turnbull, Esquire, enlisted October 13, 1864.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Recruit.

Cronen, Timothy, enlisted June 21, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Alexander J. Kelfalusy, commissioned July 3, 1862; term expired August 6, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Lieutenant.

First, Alexander J. Kelfalusy, commissioned June 29, 1861; promoted to captain Company A.

Private.

Wernick, William, enlisted July 8, 1861.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Recruit.

Anderson, George W., enlisted September 29, 1861.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (CONSOLIDATED).

COMPANY G.

Lieutenants.

Second, Henry Lewis, commissioned March 21, 1865; dishonorably dismissed, May 2, 1865.
 Second, Thomas Henderson, commissioned August 23, 1865; promoted.

Sergeant.

First, Thomas Henderson, enlisted March 15, 1865; promoted to second lieutenant.

Corporal.

Canady, William R., enlisted March 8, 1865; as corporal; mustered out March 8, 1865.

Musician.

Gaylor, John L., enlisted March 8, 1865, as musician; died at Cairo, April 2, 1865.

Privates.

Howe, George W., enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Corber, Con., enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Kelley, Samuel, enlisted March 16, 1865.
 Curley, James, enlisted March 11, 1865.
 Lewis, Henry, enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Lewis, Robert, enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Mulligan, Thomas S., enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Morrissey, Michael, enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Norton, Charles, enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Price, David A., enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Sherer, Hurdy Hill, enlisted March 11, 1865.
 Thompson, Abram B., enlisted March 14, 1865.
 Wise, David B., enlisted March 8, 1865.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Recruit.

Jones, Martin L., enlisted August 31, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant.

William R. Brown, enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered out August 28, 1864; term expired.

Private.

Garner, George W., enlisted August 24, 1861; mustered out August 28, 1864; term expired.

Veterans.

Davis, Thomas W., enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Farris, Christopher, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Grover, Isaiah, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Huston, Gilbra, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Hedgar, Job, enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Markwell, Abner S., enlisted January 1, 1864.
 Wilkins, William T., enlisted January 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Davis, William, enlisted August 15, 1864.
 Kurst, Thomas R., enlisted August 15, 1864.
 Igo, Daniel, enlisted August 15, 1864.
 Jones, Samuel S., enlisted August 15, 1864.
 Markwell, George W., enlisted August 15, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Hamer, Henry, enlisted August 11, 1861.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Andrews, William, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Andrews, W. H., enlisted September 27, 1864.
 McCurdy, John, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Lair, George H., enlisted September 27, 1864.
 McKinnon, J., enlisted December 15, 1864.
 Savage, William C., enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Slygh, Charles C., enlisted September 29, 1864.
 Soaper, John, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Wheeler, John, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Ward, Roswell, enlisted September 27, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Mills, Robert E., enlisted October 13, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Taylor, Isaac D., enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Watson, William, enlisted September 13, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Kreft, Frederick, enlisted October 19, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Noble, Enoch, enlisted September 27, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Martin, Isaac, enlisted August 15, 1861.
 Sheen, Patrick, enlisted August 15, 1861.
 Winkey, John S., enlisted August 15, 1861.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Wilson, Finley T., enlisted September 27, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Patterson, William, enlisted September 26, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Lieutenant.

Second, Hiram R. Walgamot, commissioned April 25, 1865; mustered out September 16, 1865.

Sergeant.

Hiram R. Walgamot, enlisted November 7, 1861, as sergeant; reenlisted as veteran.

Corporals.

David M. Cawser, enlisted November 5, 1861, as corporal; reenlisted as veteran.

Miles R. Goodwin, enlisted November 7, 1861; discharged April 28, 1862; disability.

William Whitlow, enlisted December 17, 1861, as corporal; reenlisted as veteran.

Privates.

Buck, Abram, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Crackel, James, enlisted October 2, 1861.
 Compton, Thomas, enlisted November 1, 1861.
 Diselms, Washington, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Fuller, William, enlisted November 5, 1861.

Fuller, Samuel, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Fuller, John, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Fuller, Nathan, enlisted November 28, 1861.
 Gold, Thomas, enlisted October 16, 1861.
 Jones, George, enlisted November 30, 1861.

Veterans.

Krisher, John, enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Peters, Samuel L., enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Whitlow, William, enlisted June 2, 1864.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Buck, Miller H., enlisted October 26, 1864.
 Blue, James W., enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Boher, Joseph, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Juller, Isaac, enlisted September 26, 1864.
 James, Jesse, enlisted September 26, 1864.
 Pyle, George, enlisted September 26, 1865.
 Preston, Samuel, enlisted September 26, 1864.
 Walter, James, enlisted September 27, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Vinson, Ira, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Baker, Joseph, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Craig, John, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 Hamline, Wade H., enlisted September 27, 1864.

Unassigned and Substitute Recruit.

Scholler, Jacob, enlisted November 15, 1864.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Musician.

Winter or Minor, C. A., enlisted August 15, 1861; mustered out August 15, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Musician.

Packer, William K., enlisted August 20, 1861; died Ironton, Missouri, November 27, 1861.

Privates.

Ingraham, Edward A., enlisted August 20, 1861.
 Mayo, William J. R., enlisted August 20, 1861.
 Robinson, Martin B., enlisted August 20, 1861.

Veteran.

Morgan, Sidney O., enlisted March 29, 1864.

Recruit.

Chase, Edward D., enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Recruit.

Leary, Richard, enlisted January 28, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Corley, James, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Davis, Charles P., enlisted February 25, 1865.
 Johnson, David, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Keenan, William, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 McLeod, Murdock, enlisted February 25, 1865.
 McCarthy, Timothy, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 McCarthy, Lawrence, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 McKnight, Henry, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Stewart, Alexander, enlisted February 25, 1865.
 Simms, Michael, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 White, John, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Dolan, John, enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Dalton, James, enlisted March 3, 1865.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Recruits transferred from Eighty-sixth Infantry.

Hindbaugh, Philip, enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Sanderen, Charles, enlisted January 2, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

LeGrass, George, enlisted March 25, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Recruits transferred from Eighty-sixth Infantry.

Gladfetter, Albert, enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Hughes, William, enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Harris, Joseph D., enlisted January 23, 1865.
 Lynch, James A., enlisted January 23, 1865.
 Nail, William, enlisted January 21, 1864.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Bane, Matthew, enlisted March 4, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruits Transferred from Eighty-sixth Infantry.

Frank, Henry, enlisted December 29, 1863.
Holtmeyer, Joseph W., enlisted December 17, 1863.
Preston, John R., enlisted December 29, 1863.
Preston, David, enlisted December 22, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Recruits transferred from Eighty-sixth Infantry.

Green, Andrew S., enlisted December 21, 1864.
Glasford, John, enlisted December 28, 1864.
Glasford, George, enlisted December 28, 1864.
Kelley, Nelson, enlisted February 21, 1865.
Petty, Ezekiel, enlisted December 28, 1864.
Petty, John R., enlisted December 28, 1864.
Sayler, William C., enlisted January 25, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Transferred from Eighty-sixth Infantry.

Reardon, Charles, enlisted March 25, 1865.
Anderson, Joseph, enlisted January 30, 1865.
Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruits.
Farrell, John, enlisted March 21, 1865.
Flynam, Thomas, enlisted March 21, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Corporal.

Bradley, Seymour W., enlisted July 3, 1861, as corporal; mustered out September 27, 1864, as private.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Wilder, George F., enlisted September 26, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Veteran.

McGee, Joseph, enlisted January 1, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Kepsah, Michael, enlisted October 11, 1864.
Roleum, Julius, enlisted October 17, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Nolan, Thomas, enlisted September 27, 1864.
Laison, William, enlisted October 12, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Miller, Joseph, enlisted October 11, 1864.
Strange, Henry, enlisted October 11, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Williams, William S., enlisted February 28, 1864.
Benton, Charles, enlisted February 28, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Ennis, John, enlisted July 15, 1861.
Howey, Thomas, enlisted July 15, 1861.
Rollins, Gilbert, enlisted July 15, 1861.
Sheehan, Thomas, enlisted July 15, 1861.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Borchers, Hermanus, enlisted August 30, 1861.
Klumpp, William, enlisted August 30, 1861.
Klumpp, Jacob, enlisted September 4, 1861.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Carter, James W., enlisted August 21, 1861.

COMPANY C.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Bune, John, enlisted October 13, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Swan, William, enlisted January 1, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Cook, James H., enlisted July 29, 1861.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Riteman, William H., enlisted September 27, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Caswell, Chester B., enlisted September 27, 18—.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Thilieg, Christian F., enlisted January 1, 1864.
Bennett, William H., enlisted August 15, 1861.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Clauson, Hein G., enlisted September 26, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Woolenmann, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Faul, John, enlisted September 26, 1864.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY (CONSOLIDATED).

COMPANY K.

Private.

Carroll, Timothy, enlisted March 30.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Schrader, Charles, enlisted July 1, 1861.
Wirth, Frederick, died at Rolla, Missouri, December 21, 1861.
Birleinbach, John, enlisted July 1, 1861.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Ernest Moldenhawer, commissioned February 6, 1862; died of wounds, January 16, 1863.

Lieutenants.

First, Ernest Moldenhawer, commissioned December 27, 1861; promoted.
Second, Ernest Moldenhawer, commissioned August 14, 1861; promoted.

Private.

Nichaus, Franz, enlisted September 1, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenant.

Second, William Gebhardt, commissioned August 14, 1861; resigned January 16, 1862.

Corporal.

Henrich Wilz, enlisted September 1, 1861; sergeant, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Privates.

Buchrig, Christian C.
Degermeyer, George, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Haager, Julius, died February 1, 1863.
Heinz, Philip, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Hisch, Fred W., enlisted September 1, 1861.
Meder, August, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Meyer, Christian, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Romann, Peter, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Vogel, Lewis, enlisted September 1, 1861.
Weth, Frederick, enlisted July 1, 1861.

Veterans.

Bohmann, Peter, enlisted September 1, 1864.
Duermeyer, George, enlisted January 1, 1864.
Kennel, Andreas, enlisted January 1, 1864.
Klassert, William, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Albers, Henry, enlisted March 30, 1860.
Buchler, Johannus.
Berge, Burkhad.
Denzel, Lewis.
Essig, George.

Schmidt, Carl.
 Stephen, Joseph.
 Zugg, Florian.
 Stanberg, Max, enlisted January 29, 1864.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Private.

Dresser, Charles W., enlisted October 2, 1861.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Recruits transferred from Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

Hunter, John D., enlisted October 7, 1864.
 Huber, George, enlisted October 7, 1864.
 Mauel, Frank, enlisted October 12, 1864.
 Vickery, Chester, enlisted October 12, 1864.
 Clay, Charles H., enlisted March 4, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers was first organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peoria, Illinois, on the 16th day of August, 1861.

September 23, 1861, the regiment moved by rail from Peoria to St. Louis, Missouri, going into quarters at Benton Barracks, near the city, where it was clothed and armed complete; remained in Benton Barracks, undergoing a thorough drilling daily until the 9th day of October, when it moved by rail to Jefferson City, Missouri, where it remained, doing garrison duty until the 22d of December, when it moved by rail to Otterville, Missouri, remaining there drilling and doing garrison duty until February 2d, 1862, when it marched north to the Missouri river; crossing at Booneville, marched down the north side of the river to St. Charles, where it arrived February 18; crossed the river at St. Charles and moved by rail to St. Louis, where it embarked on the steamer War Eagle and moved down the river, arriving at Cairo February 23d.

February 25th it moved back up the river thirty miles to Commerce, Missouri, where the regiment disembarked and joined Pope's command, then preparing for a campaign against Island No. 10 and New Madrid. Marched from Benton, Missouri, March 2d, arriving in front of the enemy's works at New Madrid, March 4th.

On the night of March 10th, the regiment with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry marched ten miles below New Madrid, taking with them a battery of light artillery to Point Pleasant, blockading the river and cutting off the enemy's communication by river below New Madrid and Island No. 10. Here the regiment was brigaded with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and placed under command of Brigadier General Joseph B. Plummer. Remained at Point Pleasant encamped in a disagreeable swamp, with continual heavy rains, until the 7th day of April.

The enemy having evacuated New Madrid on the night of the 5th of April, the regiment marched with the brigade up to New Madrid on the 7th, and on the 9th were paid four months' pay by Major Withrell.

On the morning of April 10th the regiment embarked on board the steamer Aleck Scott and proceeded with the enemy down the river nearly to Fort Pillow, returning on the morning of the 11th and disembarked at Tiptonville, Tennessee, twenty miles below New Madrid. April 12th reembarked and moved up the river to Cairo, drew clothing and took on coal, and on the night of the 20th moved up the Tennessee river, arriving at Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, on the morning of April 22d, disembarked and encamped near the river.

During the following fifteen days the regiment accompanied General Pope's army in its advance in the direction of the enemy's position around Corinth. A portion of the way it had to construct corduroy roads through extensive swamps. On the 9th of May it was engaged at Farmington, Mississippi, in which engagement Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Miles was killed. On the 28th of May the regiment participated in an engagement near Corinth. On the night of May 29th the enemy evacuated Corinth and the regiment accompanied General Pope's army in pursuit of their retreating

forces as far as Bonnesville, Mississippi, returning to Camp Clear Creek, six miles south of Corinth, June 11, 1862, where, in a few days, the regiment received two months' pay from Major Etting.

On the 3d of July the regiment marched to Rienzi, Mississippi, remaining there until August 18, on which day Colonel John Bryner took leave of the regiment, his resignation having been accepted on account of poor health; August 18th broke Camp Rienzi and marched to Tusculumbia, Alabama, rejoining the brigade on the road, arriving there August 22d, and on the 24th received two months' pay from Major Hempstead.

Marched from Tusculumbia September 8th and arrived at Camp Clear Creek, September 14th. Left Clear Creek on the morning of the 18th and marched toward Iuka, Mississippi; participated in the battle of Iuka on the 19th, where the army under General Rosecrans defeated the enemy's forces under General Sterling Price. In this engagement Major John Cromwell was taken prisoner. Followed the retreating army of the enemy one day and then returned to Corinth, arriving there on the 3d of October and took part in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th. In the engagement of the 3d the brave and honored Colonel William A. Thrush was killed while bravely leading his command in a charge. Captain David De Wolf of Company K was killed. Captain Harman Andrews was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The regiment lost in this engagement thirty killed and over one hundred wounded.

After this engagement the regiment accompanied General Rosecrans' army in pursuit of Price and Van Dorn's defeated army, following them to Ripley, Mississippi, so closely as to cause them to abandon some of their artillery and nearly all their wagons and equipage.

On the 14th of October the regiment returned with the army and encamped near Corinth until November 2d, when it marched to Grand Junction, Tennessee, and joined General Grant's expedition into central Mississippi; marched to Oxford, Mississippi, with the army and returned to Grand Junction, Tennessee, January 1, 1863.

January 8th marched from Grand Junction by way of Bolivar, Tennessee, for Corinth, January 26th, to Ridgeway Station, Tennessee, where the regiment remained guarding the railroad, until March 12th, when it marched to Memphis, Tennessee, and embarked on board the steamer Empress for the vicinity of Vicksburg; remained near Helena, Arkansas, ten days and again moved down the river, disembarking on the 1st of April at Duckport, twelve miles above Vicksburg. Here the duties of the men were various—guard duty, loading and unloading steamboats, digging on a canal and contriving the best plans at their hands to keep from reposing in water at night.

On the 2d of May the regiment marched with the army down the west side of the Mississippi river, crossing it at Grand Gulf, and with the Fifteenth Army Corps, then commanded by General Sherman, marched to Jackson, Mississippi, where, on the 14th of May, 1863, it participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of the city. On the morning of the 16th was rear guard. On leaving the city, Colonel Cromwell, then commanding regiment, rode back to see if a detachment of troops left behind to bring up stragglers, were doing their duty, when a body of rebel cavalymen came up between him and his command and called on him to surrender, which he refused to do and tried to escape, but was killed in the attempt, several bullets passing through his body.

The regiment participated in the charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg May 22d, losing twelve men killed and quite a number wounded. During the siege of Vicksburg, Major John D. McClure received a severe wound. On the 4th of June the regiment participated with the brigade under command of General Joseph A. Mower, in the defeat of a force of the enemy at Mechanicsville, Mississippi, thirty miles from Vicksburg, near the Yazoo river. After the fall of Vicksburg, during the months of August, September and October, the regiment encamped at Bear Creek, twenty miles east of Vicksburg.

In the middle of November, 1863, the regiment moved up the river to Memphis, Tennessee, and from thence to Lagrange, Tennessee, guarding the Memphis and Charleston line of railroad. A portion of the time, however, was occupied scouting

after the rebel General Forrest's command. On the 26th of January, 1864, left Lagrange and arrived at Memphis, January 28th. February 1st embarked on board steamer for Vicksburg, where it arrived February 3d and went into camp at Black River Bridge, twelve miles from Vicksburg. February 23d marched to Canton, Mississippi; returned to Black River, March 3d and to Vicksburg, March 7th, where it embarked on the 10th on board steamer Mars for the Red River Expedition; was present at the capture of Fort DeRussey, Louisiana, March 14th.

Participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864. During this expedition the regiment was under fire several times and suffered many very severe hardships. On the 22d of May the regiment arrived, with General Smith's command, at Vicksburg, having been for three months engaged in as tedious and fatiguing a campaign as has ever fallen to the lot of any army to undergo.

June 5th the regiment embarked for Memphis; moved up the river to Lake Chicot, disembarked, moved inland and came in contact with a force of the enemy under General Marmaduke, who was defeated and completely routed. Regiment lost in this engagement eleven men killed and quite a number wounded. Major Miles received almost a fatal shot in the neck and Captain Biser was killed. The regiment then proceeded to Memphis and accompanied General A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Mississippi, with the exception of ten men who had reenlisted, numbering about one hundred, who left the regiment in Moscow, Tennessee, and went to Illinois on veteran furlough.

The veterans returned to the regiment on the 8th of August and with the regiment accompanied General A. J. Smith's expedition to Oxford, Mississippi; returned to Memphis, August 27, 1864. The original term of service of the regiment having expired, it was ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it was finally discharged October 11, 1864. The veterans and recruits of the regiment numbering 196 men left Memphis, September 2, 1864, under command of Lieutenants Edward Bouham and Royal Olmstead, accompanying General Mower's expedition up White river, to Brownsville, Arkansas, and from there marched north into Missouri after the rebel General Price's army, which was raiding in that state. Arrived at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, October 4th, and took steamer for Jefferson City, October 6th, arriving at Jefferson City on the 15th; thence moved by rail to Otterville; thence marched to Warrensburg, where it arrived October 26th; left Warrensburg by rail for St. Louis, November 2d; arrived at St. Louis on the 4th. From St. Louis the veteran detachment was ordered to Chicago, Illinois, November 9th, 1864, to assist in quelling any riot, should there be any on the day of election. Their services not being required, they were ordered to report to the superintendent of recruiting service at Springfield, Illinois, and were stationed at Camp Butler, where, on the 28th of November, it received 200 drafted men and a battalion of four full companies was organized and Lieutenant Bouham commissioned as major, and Lieutenant Olmstead commissioned as captain of Company A. December 3d the command was ordered to the field, reporting by way of St. Louis to General Rosecrans. At St. Louis the order was modified and its destination changed to Louisville, Kentucky; from here it was ordered to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where it remained till January 27, 1865, when it moved by rail to Nashville, thence down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Mississippi, where it rejoined its old brigade—Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps—accompanying it to New Orleans, thence to Mobile Bay, taking part in the reduction of Spanish Fort. While laying in front of Spanish Fort, six additional companies arrived from Springfield, Illinois, making the organization once more complete. After the fall of Mobile the regiment marched with the Sixteenth Corps to Montgomery, Alabama, where it arrived April 25, 1865. December 31, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Selma, Alabama. Mustered out January 21, 1866, at Selma and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final pay and discharge.

Colonels.

John Bryner, commissioned July 27, 1861; resigned September 2, 1862.

William A. Thrush, commissioned September 2,

1862; killed in battle before Corinth, October 3, 1862.

John N. Cromwell, commissioned October 3, 1862; killed in battle at Jackson, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.

John D. McClure, commissioned May 16, 1863; term expired October 11, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel.

William A. Thrush, commissioned May 9, 1862; promoted.

Majors.

William A. Thrush, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted.

John N. Cromwell, commissioned May 9, 1862; promoted.

John D. McClure, commissioned October 31, 1862; promoted colonel.

Adjutant.

Rush W. Chambers, commissioned August 24, 1861; promoted major.

Quartermaster.

Samuel A. A. Law, commissioned August 8, 1863; term expired 1864.

Surgeons.

George L. Lucas, commissioned August 14, 1861; term expired September 19, 1864.

First Assistant, Timothy Babb, commissioned August 14, 1861; resigned August 13, 1863.

Chaplain.

Jeremiah Hazen, commissioned September 20, 1861; resigned November 1, 1862.

Sergeant Major.

William E. Kuhn, enlisted August 20, 1861; promoted second lieutenant Company F.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Edward E. Tobey, enlisted September 8, 1861, promoted second lieutenant Company G.

Principal Musicians.

James D. Wonden, enlisted August 14, 1861; discharged August 25, 1862; disability.

Henry C. Pierce, enlisted August 14, 1861; discharged April 18, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

John N. Cromwell, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted major.

Converse Southard, commissioned May 9, 1862; resigned October 29, 1862.

John T. Bowen, commissioned October 29, 1862; term expired October 11, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First. Converse Southard, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted.

First. John T. Bowen, commissioned June 17, 1862; promoted.

First. William W. Poole, commissioned October 29, 1862; term expired October 11, 1864.

Second. John T. Bowen, commissioned May 9, 1862; promoted.

Sergeant.

First. John T. Bowen, enlisted August 16, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.

Corporals.

Jacob J. Crook, enlisted August 16, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864, as private; reduced at his own request.

James Parr, enlisted August 16, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864, as private; reduced at his own request.

William W. Poole, enlisted August 16, 1861; promoted first lieutenant.

Simpson Logan, enlisted September 20, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.

Privates.

Blair, Alexander, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Burgland, Frederick, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Batchor, Neal, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Crank, Charles R., enlisted August 16, 1861.

Cole, Samuel W., enlisted August 16, 1861.

Dutton, Isaac, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Ewing, John W. N., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Green, Edward A., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Green, John W., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Grume, Charles A., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Hills, Horace, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Hart, James, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Huston, Robert E., enlisted August 15, 1861.
 Keady, Thomas, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Lowe, Hiram, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Logan, George, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 McFarland, John, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 McIntosh, John, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Murray, Daniel, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Odell, Leroy E., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Patton, William, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Phillips, Francis M., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Proctor, Harry F., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Robinson, George, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Rice, Elisha, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Susdorf, Charles, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Smith, Henry, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Stevens, Charles, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Toland, George W., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Waston, Wiltz, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Wendle, John R., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Wilson, John G., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Wilson, John W., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Wilkison, Phineas R., enlisted August 16, 1861.

Recruits.

Bonsbaugh, Charles G., enlisted September 18, 1861.
 Clifton, David, enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Cleary, John, enlisted November 30, 1863.
 Dellingham, John D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Dutton, William H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Harvey, James T., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Harvey, Thomas Y., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Longshore, John D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Longshore, Aaron, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Meyer, William, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Reed, Benjamin, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Wheeler, John W., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Young, Calvin, enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Young, James, enlisted February 26, 1864.
 Young, Andrew, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Yates, John M., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Yates, William, enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

John D. McClure, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted major.
 George Broad, commissioned August 31, 1862; term expired October 11, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, George Broad, commissioned June 17, 1862; promoted.
 First, Samuel A. A. Law, commissioned August 31, 1862; promoted quartermaster.
 First, Christopher C. Gilbert, commissioned December 14, 1863; term expired October 11, 1864.
 Second, George Broad, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted.
 Second, Samuel A. A. Law, commissioned June 17, 1862; promoted.
 Second, Christopher C. Gilbert, commissioned August 31, 1862; promoted.

Sergeants.

First, Samuel A. A. Law, enlisted August 18, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
 Israel Howell, enlisted August 18, 1861; discharged May 7, 1862; disability.
 Dexter M. Camp, enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.
 James W. Armour, enlisted August 18, 1861; deserted March 11, 1863.

Corporals.

Thomas Swan, enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.
 Benjamin J. Gates, enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.
 Christopher Gilbert, enlisted August 18, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
 Addison F. Slatin, enlisted August 18, 1861; deserted September 19, 1862.
 William Wanser, enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864, as private.
 John Balfour, enlisted August 18, 1861; mustered out August 24, 1864.

Lewis M. Cady, enlisted August 18, 1861; supposed to be captured August 11, 1864.

Wagoner.

Isaac J. Pratt, enlisted August 18, 1861; died at Memphis, September 10, 1864.

Privates.

Anten, James, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Booth, Henry A., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Brittingham, William H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Baldwin, Albert H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Center, Lemuel L., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Clough, Cassius M., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Conley, James, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Crawford, John E., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 DeGrummond, John J., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Davison, John, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Farris, John S., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Gilbert, Charles W., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Hathaway, George H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Himes, Charles H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Hartz, John H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Harper, Oliver P., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Hackenburg, William H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Kelley, Stephen, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Lapham, Aaron M., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 McCoy, Daniel, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 McKill, Thomas, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Mason, Isaac F., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Mendall, Ira L., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Orton, Augustus L., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Patterson, Caster, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Pohlman, John H., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Randall, Peter, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Stewart, Collins B., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Vancamp, Isaac, enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Wickersham, Hiram O., enlisted August 18, 1861.
 Wheeler, Joseph, enlisted August 18, 1861.

Veterans.

Baldwin, Albert H., enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Anten, James B., enlisted February 22, 1864.

Recruits.

Blanchard, Ira W., enlisted September 20, 1861.
 Burdett, Robert J., enlisted August 4, 1862.
 Cavanaugh, James, enlisted December 8, 1863.
 Ford, Swell G., enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Freeman, Charles H., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Hayes, Morris, enlisted August 25, 1862.
 Johnson, Augustus, enlisted August 25, 1861.
 Kellogg, Philander, enlisted September 20, 1861.
 Murray, Daniel, enlisted September 6, 1861.
 Swimm, Peter, enlisted September 6, 1861.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Boyce, Artemus, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Dickerson, Jonathan, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Green, Joseph D., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Merrill, James G., enlisted August 16, 1861.

Veterans.

Green, Joseph D., enlisted February 19, 1864.
 Boyce, Artemus, enlisted February 19, 1864.

Recruits.

Murray, James, enlisted.
 Smith, John, enlisted January 18, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Samuel R. Baker, commissioned August 25, 1861; promoted to lieutenant colonel.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

Lyman W. Clark, commissioned August 25, 1861; resigned December 27, 1861.
 Theodore M. Lowe, commissioned December 28, 1861; resigned April 12, 1863.
 George W. Carter, commissioned April 12, 1863; resigned August 21, 1863.

Lieutenants.

First, Theodore M. Lowe, commissioned August 21, 1861; promoted.
 Second, George H. Carter, commissioned October 22, 1862; promoted.



THE LAST OF PEORIA COUNTY'S MEXICAN WAR SURVIVORS, 1906



CAPTAIN COUCH'S COMPANY THE NIGHT BEFORE GOING TO THE
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Sergeants.

First, George H. Carter, enlisted August 18, 1861; promoted second lieutenant.
 William C. Goncher, enlisted August 21, 1861; discharged December 8, 1862; disability.
 Patrick Curran, enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered out August 11, 1864, as private.
 Moody W. Lowe, enlisted August 21, 1861; discharged October 24, 1862; disability.

Corporals.

Henry Swartwood, enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864, as sergeant.
 John Noonan, enlisted August 21, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.
 James Swartwood, enlisted August 21, 1861; discharged December 17, 1861; disability.

Musicians.

John Joyce, enlisted August 21, 1861; discharged November 21, 1862; disability.
 Edward Fisher, enlisted August 21, 1861; discharged April 9, 1862; disability.

Privates.

Bulaw, Patrick F., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Burns, Nicholas, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Bair, David, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Bogan, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Cunningham, James, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Carnick, Joseph H., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Conely, Francis, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Cochran, Joseph, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Collerige, Job, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Carrey, Larius, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Dempsey, Frank, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Donnelly, Patrick, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Dagan, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Dennegan, James, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Ewing, Noah M., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Gaffney, James, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Galvin, Patrick, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Hollihan, Dennis, August 21, 1861.
 Hawkins, William, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Huffman, Charles, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Hampton, George S., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Kelley, William, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Kyle, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Leisenburge, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 McLaughlin, Peter J., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Lonsdale, Ellis, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Merrick, Alonzo W., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Maily, Michael, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 McDermott, James, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 McCarty, Jeremiah, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Murphy, William, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 McDermott, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Moreton, Henry, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Morgan, Edward, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 McIntyre, James, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Norton, Henry, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Perry, Peter, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Porter, William, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Powell, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Ryan, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Ryan, Patrick, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Rether, Joseph, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Swartwood, William, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Sundren, Charles, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Shaw, Owen W., enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Snyder, Nicholas, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Smith, John, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Trempe, Isaac, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Willis, Jackson, enlisted August 21, 1861.
 Walker, Augustus, enlisted August 21, 1861.

Veterans.

Beare, David, enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Hampton, George S., enlisted February 22, 1864.
 McLoughlin, Peter J., enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Ryan, Patrick, enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Swartwood, William, enlisted February 22, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Wagoner.

Sturman, William L., enlisted August 16, 1861; discharged December 9, 1862; disability.

Privates.

Alfolder, Samuel, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Bixler, Samuel, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Bower, Martin, enlisted August 16, 1861.

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Baley, Daniel, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Miller, Robert F., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Maurice, Adam, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Putman, Judson, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Reed, Thomas R., enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Seely, William, enlisted August 16, 1861.
 Wilson, Bennett, enlisted August 16, 1861.

Recruits.

Byrne, Edward, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Strum, T. Jefferson, enlisted August 27, 1861.
 Stone, Stephen, enlisted September 19, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants.

Rogers, Eli B., enlisted September 1, 1861; discharged October 24, 1862; disability.
 Gordon, William, enlisted September 1, 1861; discharged October 10, 1863; disability.
 Williams, Charles, died at Ridgway Station, July 24, 1863.

Corporals.

Levi R. Adkinson, enlisted September 1, 1861; died at Rienzi, Mississippi, July 10, 1862.
 Samuel Gordon, enlisted September 1, 1861; mustered out October 11, 1864.

Wagoner.

Mahlon McGowen, enlisted September 1, 1861; discharged September 29, 1862; disability.

Privates.

Bailey, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Bailey, Richard, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Dickson, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Drummond, John P., enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Dumbelle, William H., enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Drum, Patrick, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Elson, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Flemming, Michael, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Fenens, William, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Harlan, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Harlan, Joseph, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Hall, George, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Holeman, Samuel K. P., enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Hendrick, Joel, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Johnson, Nathan, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Kingdon, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Kingdon, James, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Keough, Thomas, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Moore, Bolin J., enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Mendall, David, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Moffitt, Aaron C., enlisted September 1, 1861.
 O'Connor, James, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Phalan, Michael, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Sutherland, Jacob, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Smith, John, enlisted September 1, 1861.
 Staples, Silas, enlisted September 1, 1861.

Veterans.

Bailey, John, enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Kingdon, John, enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Kingdon, James, enlisted February 22, 1864.
 Moffitt, Aaron C., enlisted February 22, 1864.

Recruits.

Brown, George, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Dimon, Jacob, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Hall, Gilbert, mustered out November 1, 1864.
 Hartley, Daniel, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Harlan, James P., enlisted August 2, 1862.
 Martin, David A., enlisted August 9, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Wagoner.

William D. Bell, enlisted September 4, 1861; killed at Jefferson City, Missouri, November 6, 1861; run over by a wagon.

Privates.

Behymer, Henry M., enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Cox, Joseph, enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Dredgo, John C., enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Kershaw, John, enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Miller, George M., enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Macon, John, enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Nelson, Thomas, enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Nicholas, John S., enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Pritchard, Thomas, enlisted September 4, 1861.
 Rowley, Martin E., enlisted September 4, 1861.

Upshaw, George W., Jr., enlisted September 4, 1861.

Recruits.

Allison, James, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Pratt, Edmun M.
Pratt, Nathan W.
Rogers, Richard.
Ryan, Robert R.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Armtrout, J. B., enlisted September 6, 1861.
Buckley, Johnson, enlisted September 18, 1861.
Boughsflow, Charles G., enlisted September 6, 1861.

Carter, Charles W., enlisted September 8, 1861.
Jacobs, Henry, enlisted September 25, 1861.
Hutchinson, Franklin, enlisted September 6, 1861.
Logan, Simpson, enlisted September 18, 1861.
McGregor, Henry B., enlisted September 6, 1861.
Tobey, Edward E., enlisted September 8, 1861.
Williams, George, enlisted September 19, 1861.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (CONSOLIDATED).

COMPANY A.

Private.

Davison, James, enlisted January 3, 1862.

Recruits.

Davison, James, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Sweet, Alfred, enlisted March 16, 1865.

Recruit transferred from One Hundred and Eighth.

Greenville, George, enlisted February 24, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Green, Gilbert L., enlisted November 16, 1864.
Petty, John W., enlisted November 16, 1864.
Wiar, John, enlisted November 29, 1864.

Recruit.

Green, Hedrick, enlisted January 23, 1865.

Recruits transferred from One Hundred and Eighth.

Alldrich, George C., enlisted March 6, 1865.
Bailey, Henry C., enlisted March 6, 1865.
Budley, John, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Guyer, George C., enlisted March 6, 1865.
Fox, Reads, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Hibbs, Eben L., enlisted March 6, 1865.
King, Joseph, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Prior, Richard, enlisted March 6, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Burbank, Israel, enlisted September 13, 1864.

Recruit transferred from One Hundred and Eighth.

Trotman, Frank L., enlisted January 23, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Thomas Lynch, commissioned March 9, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Lieutenants.

First, Dennis Brennan, commissioned March 9, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Second, William Morrisy, commissioned March 9, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Privates.

Avery, Frank, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Burningham, John, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Casey, Michael, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Callahan, John, enlisted February 27, 1865.
Dunnivan, John, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Kelley, Patrick, enlisted February 23, 1865.
Keefe, James, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Long, Martin, enlisted March 1, 1865.
McCarthy, James, enlisted February 27, 1865.
McCormick, Edward, enlisted February 25, 1865.
McManus, Michael, enlisted February 24, 1865.
McGowan, Thomas, enlisted February 24, 1865.
O'Leary, Thomas, enlisted February 25, 1865.
Powers, Joseph, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Roberts, Daniel, enlisted March 1, 1865.
Shelmody, Thomas, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Williams, John, enlisted February 25, 1865.
Zondergan, William, enlisted March 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Couse, Ironie, enlisted March 9, 1865.
Divelbliss, John, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Hutton, Solomon, enlisted March 7, 1865.

Recruit.

Brockett, J. B., enlisted March 22, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

John J. Ross, commissioned March 23, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Lieutenants.

First, Andrew P. Gibson, commissioned March 21, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Second, John Merrill, commissioned March 23, 1865; died of smallpox at Cahawba, Alabama, November 25, 1865.

Second, Henry Hill, commissioned December 19, 1865; not mustered; mustered out as sergeant January 21, 1866.

Sergeants.

James G. Johnson, enlisted March 5, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Albert S. Hoag, enlisted March 14, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Corporals.

Robert Eaton, enlisted March 3, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866, sergeant.

James A. Gilbert; enlisted March 3, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Ethan A. Hartz, enlisted March 3, 1865; mustered out January 21, 1866.

Mortimer D. Hebbert, enlisted March 7, 1865; mustered out January 3, 1866.

Musicians.

Edward Bartholomew, enlisted March 7, 1865; mustered out at Mobile, Alabama.

Edward D. Richardson, enlisted March 7, 1865; mustered out January 25, 1866.

Privates.

Blind, Charles, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Cole, John, enlisted March 3, 1865.
Claypole, James J., enlisted March 3, 1865.
Crane, George, enlisted March 4, 1865.
Calaway, Jefferson, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Eten, Henry, enlisted March 3, 1865.
Elliott, John, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Green, John H., enlisted March 7, 1865.
Heath, or Hiatt, Nicholas, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Johnson, Philander, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Kern, Frederick, enlisted March 14, 1865.
Knox, James E., enlisted March 3, 1865.
Lanscha, George, enlisted March 14, 1865.
Moats, Tobias, enlisted March 7, 1865.
McCoy, William, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Nickson, William H., enlisted March 14, 1865.
Pratt, Stephen, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Short, William, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Sanger, Lewis, enlisted March 3, 1865.
Smith, John, enlisted March 6, 1865.
Todd, Robert M., enlisted March 7, 1865.
Watters, John, enlisted March 4, 1865.
Willett, Austin, enlisted March 4, 1865.

Recruits.

Brown, Russell, enlisted March 8, 1865.
Bachelder, Leonadus, enlisted March 10, 1865.
McGinnis, Kenweth, enlisted March 21, 1865.
Morrow, Erastus, enlisted March 14, 1865.
McMullen, Samuel, enlisted March 20, 1865.
Moore, Aurora C., enlisted March 20, 1865.
Smith, Jeremiah, enlisted March 10, 1865.
Recruits transferred from Ninety-fifth Illinois.
Albats, John, enlisted March 8, 1865.
Adams, George, enlisted March 13, 1865.
Bruen, James, enlisted March 10, 1865.
Bon, Seth, enlisted March 31, 1865.
Clark, William E., enlisted March 21, 1865.
Campbell, James, enlisted March 7, 1865.
Davis, Alfred, enlisted March 8, 1865.
Hastings, William, enlisted November 29, 1864.
Hennesey, John, enlisted March 31, 1865.
Murray, John, enlisted March 10, 1865.
McMahan, Michael, enlisted April 3, 1865.
Murphy, John, enlisted April 3, 1865.

Meyers, Charles, enlisted April 3, 1865.
 McGuires, Peter, enlisted April 7, 1865.
 Maloney, John, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Price, Robert, enlisted April 3, 1865.
 Reed, John, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Wilson, David, enlisted March 8, 1865.
 Warner, John, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Williamson, J., enlisted March 31, 1865.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Crowder, Richard, enlisted September 27, 1864.
 McGrail, Anthony, enlisted November 17, 1864.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Recruit.

Dels, Wesley A., enlisted April 3, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Benthall, Asa W., enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Kelley, Isaac, enlisted March 20, 1865.
 Neal, George W., enlisted March 20, 1865.
 Oglesby, Reuben, enlisted March 17, 1865.
 Webb, Richard, enlisted March 22, 1865.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

White, John W., enlisted August 18, 1861.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Heighton, Hugh, enlisted December 1, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Eirlerman, John H., enlisted December 1, 1864.
 Furguson, James, enlisted December 1, 1864.
 Plummer, John F., enlisted December 1, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Hager, John, enlisted December 1, 1864.

FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant.

Parker, John R., enlisted October 1, 1861; transferred to Signal Corps, January 27, 1864.

Private.

Fox, William, enlisted October 24, 1861.

Recruits.

Green, Thomas, enlisted November 23, 1861.
 Welch, James, enlisted November 1, 1861.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Brown, George, enlisted July 15, 1862.
 Brown, Shadrach, enlisted July 15, 1862.
 Keele, Leonard, enlisted July 15, 1862.
 Power, Robert, enlisted July 15, 1862.
 Sill, John, enlisted July 15, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Raymond, Eugene K., enlisted December 13, 1861.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Non Commissioned Staff.

Hiram A. Hunter, commissioned November 27, 1861.

Musicians.

Roderick F. Stocking, enlisted October 12, 1861.
 William H. Miller.

COMPANY A.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Snow, John, enlisted December 6, 1864.
 Smith, Henry, enlisted December 6, 1864.
 Shean, James, enlisted December 6, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Harding, Arnet T., enlisted October 20, 1864.
 Kelly, Charles, enlisted December 27, 1864.
 Lines, Sylvester, enlisted November 17, 1864.
 Rice, Hobert or Robert, enlisted November 17, 1864.

Reeder, Thomas, enlisted December 6, 1864.
 Thomas, David, enlisted December 7, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Folley, Adam, enlisted December 7, 1864.
 Lindsay, William, enlisted December 5, 1864.
 Tuthill, Samuel, enlisted December 7, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Boxwell, Robert, enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Boxwell, John, enlisted March 11, 1862.
 Largent, John, enlisted March 12, 1862.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Bruce, Samuel G., enlisted December 5, 1864.
 Folce, Adam, enlisted December 2, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Burth, Jesse S., enlisted November 29, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Arbuckle, Abner, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 Darvey, Isaiah.
 Denvy, William.
 Hatfield, Abel, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Flaherty, John, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 Hunter, Hiram A., enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Hitt, Andrew J., enlisted December 27, 1861.
 Holahan, John, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 McClanan, William, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 Neill, Stewart, enlisted November 7, 1861.
 Nelson, John, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 Pollard, Patrick, enlisted December 29, 1861.
 Thomas, Seymour, enlisted December 29, 1861.

Veteran.

Temple, Thomas, enlisted February 28, 1864.

Recruits.

Reynolds, Abner, enlisted March 12, 1862.
 Stocking, Frederick F., enlisted February 3, 1862.
 Wilmot, W. F., enlisted February 14, 1862.
 Thompson, Henry, enlisted March 10, 1862.
 Thompson, William, enlisted March 10, 1862.

Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Reese, Alexander, enlisted October 13, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Unassigned, Drafted and Substitute Recruit.

Jaeger, Joseph, enlisted December 8, 1864.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant.

First, William M. Jones, enlisted December 15, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Smith, Lyman B., enlisted December 2, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Recruit.

Wright, James R., enlisted February 29, 1864.

Unassigned Recruit.

Smith, William H., discharged August 13, 1864.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Corporals.

O. W. White, enlisted December 26, 1861; corporal; died May 4, 1862.
 Robert A. Howard, enlisted December 23, 1861; mustered out January 14, 1865.

Privates.

Draper, James E., enlisted December 18, 1861.
 Davis, Willis, enlisted December 18, 1861.
 Ernst, Adam, enlisted December 23, 1861.
 Frank, Simon B., enlisted December 16, 1861.
 German, Robert S., enlisted December 13, 1861.
 Howard, Robert B., enlisted December 25, 1861.
 Higgins, Moses G., enlisted December 20, 1861.
 Houk, Conrad, enlisted December 26, 1861.

Maurice, Joseph H., enlisted December 15, 1861.
 Notistine, John A., enlisted December 24, 1861.
 Rouse, John D., enlisted December 24, 1861.
 Steele, William, enlisted December 25, 1861.
 Stewart, William B., enlisted December 18, 1861.
 Smith, J. William, enlisted December 15, 1861.
 Throatt, Frederick, enlisted December 10, 1861.
 Weld, William H., enlisted December 13, 1861.
 Wonder, Benjamin F., enlisted December 16, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Wolf, John, enlisted December 16, 1861.
 Wagner, Casper, enlisted December 16, 1861.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Holden, William, enlisted August 14, 1861.
 Hedding, George, enlisted September 20, 1861.
 Nichols, Thomas, enlisted August 1, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Turner, James, enlisted September 14, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant.

Forbes, John, enlisted October 22, 1861; sergeant;
 promoted to first lieutenant.

Privates.

Connor, John, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Besson, H. Y., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Brown, C. F., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Jackson, M. H., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Lower, R. A., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Rouse, T. S., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Simmons, Edmund, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Vickery, Albert, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Widener, M., enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Waddell, William, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Walker, William, enlisted October 22, 1861.

Recruits.

Dewey, Isaacher B., enlisted November 8, 1861.
 McMullen, Robert W., enlisted November 7, 1861.
 Smith, H. F., enlisted November 9, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Corporal.

William H. H. Sterling, enlisted October 10,
 1861; mustered out December 25, 1864.

Privates.

Clifford, William P., enlisted March 10, 1861.
 Horsley, Thomas E., enlisted October 20, 1861.
 Morris, Demetrius E., enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Slygh, Henry S., enlisted October 7, 1861.
 Slygh, John A., enlisted October 7, 1861.
 White, Isaiah or Joshua, enlisted October 7, 1861.

Unassigned Recruit.

Jackson, Henry, enlisted March 23, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Corporal.

Martin H. Summes, enlisted October 28, 1861;
 deserted March, 1863.

Privates.

Black, John, enlisted November 12, 1861.
 King, Moses B., enlisted December 1, 1861.
 King, Alexander, enlisted October 31, 1861.
 Matteson, H. A., enlisted October 31, 1861.
 Oakley, James H., enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Summes, Thomas H., enlisted October 28, 1861.

Recruits.

Halsey, Robert J., enlisted January 1, 1863.
 Sutherland, John, enlisted August 16, 1863.
 Cunningham, J. C., enlisted July 29, 1863.

FIFTY-EIGHTH (CONSOLIDATED).

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Duffy, Richard, enlisted March 11, 1865.
 Delaney, Patrick, enlisted March 11, 1865.

Grover, Moralde, enlisted March 11, 1865.
 Goodwin, Thomas, enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Hart, John, enlisted March 28, 1865.
 McGinnis, Thomas, enlisted March 21, 1865.
 O'Brien, John, enlisted March 18, 1865.
 Prothers, Evan M., enlisted March 28, 1865.
 Salsbury, Richard, enlisted March 16, 1865.
 Woods, William, enlisted March 28, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

DeGan, George, enlisted March 22, 1865.
 McBain, Joseph, enlisted March 24, 1865.
 Snow, Frank, enlisted March 22, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Craig, William, enlisted March 24, 1865.
 Madison, John, enlisted March 24, 1865.
 Worthy, William, enlisted March 24, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants.

John M. Willis, enlisted March 27, 1865; de-
 serted April 1, 1865.

Harvey, Allison, enlisted March 27, 1865; mus-
 tered out April 1, 1866.

Corporals.

John S. Hoffer, enlisted March 27, 1865; de-
 serted April 8, 1865.

Thomas Warns, enlisted March 25, 1865; de-
 serted April 8, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, George, enlisted March 25, 1865.
 Backus, Henry, enlisted March 27, 1865.
 Black, Nicholas, enlisted March 26, 1865.
 Blong, Ambrose, enlisted March 26, 1865.
 Bateman, Daniel, enlisted March 25, 1865.
 Curren, Peter, enlisted March 25, 1865.
 Dunn, James, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Fuller, Charles, enlisted March 27, 1865.
 Hutchinson, James or John, enlisted March 27,
 1865.

Habes, Anthony, enlisted March 27, 1865.

Hurley, John, enlisted March 27, 1865.

Konner or Hower, Matthews, enlisted March 27,
 1865.

Kinsley, John B., enlisted March 27, 1865.

Lewis, William H., enlisted March 27, 1865.

Logan, James, enlisted March 27, 1865.

Morris, George, enlisted March 27, 1865.

McCain, George, enlisted March 27, 1865.

Mason, George, enlisted March 27, 1865.

Ragen, James, enlisted March 23, 1865.

Thomas, Charles M., enlisted March 27, 1865.

Wallace, John C., enlisted March 27, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Burton, James C., enlisted March 1, 1865.

Stone, Charles S., enlisted March 1, 1865.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.

Ambler, Monroe, enlisted December 16, 1863.

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Recruit.

Hendrickson, Hartwell, enlisted January 24, 1865.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel.

David E. Williams, commissioned September 3,
 1861; discharged account disability, September 12,
 1861.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Donevan, Cornelius, enlisted November 1, 1861.

SIXTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Putnam, H. W., enlisted March 12, 1862.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Nevens, Frank E., enlisted November 4, 1861.

SIXTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (three months).

Lieutenant Colonel.

Eugene K. Oakley, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out October 6, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Lieutenants.

First, Abram D. Van Veckten, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out September, 1862.

Second, Horace E. Dwyer, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out September, 1862.

Sergeant.

Horace E. Dwyer, enlisted May 31, 1862; sergeant; promoted second lieutenant.

Privates.

Brock, M. W., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Bailey, John, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Miller, William F., enlisted May 31, 1862.

Slaughter, William, enlisted June 4, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Charles K. Purple, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out September, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, Jeremiah Dockstader, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out September, 1862.

Second, Edward K. Valentine, commissioned June 13, 1862; mustered out September, 1862.

Sergeants.

John Simpson, enlisted June 2, 1862.

John E. Durham, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Cornelius C. Holenbeck, enlisted June 2, 1862.

John P. Goodwin, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Corporals.

Daniel D. Steverson, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Daniel D. Miller, enlisted June 2, 1862.

George W. Summers, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Robert W. Vansaw, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Henry J. B. Stillman, enlisted June 2, 1862.

James Bryant, enlisted June 2, 1862.

William L. Wilds, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Edward S. Esston, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Privates.

Atkinson, John D., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Bishop, William H., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Brady, Charles, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Branner, Theodore J., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Brennan, Dennis, enlisted June 10, 1862.

Callester, Joseph, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Dickanson, Griffith A., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Drysdale, William, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Davis, Henry, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Ellis, Henry, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Eakin, David, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Forbes, Andrew G., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Farrell, Patrick, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Garthwait, William, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Gillon, Milo C., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Hookey, William, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Harvey, Henderson, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Harvey, John, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Harbert, John, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Hallock, Clinton, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Jones, Winfield S., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Johnston, Harmon, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Kastner, Charles, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Kettelle, Charles, enlisted June 4, 1862.

King, Samuel T., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Long, David M., enlisted June 2, 1862.

McCormick, Thomas J., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Merrill, John, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Moore, James, enlisted June 2, 1862.

McClure, Samuel S., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Mendenhall, Amos H., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Mackey, Robert C., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Morse, Samuel M., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Osterhout, Charles, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Opdyke, Benjamin, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Philip, Ellis, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Patten, William H., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Rogers, David, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Ruse, Isaac, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Spence, Clark, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Smith, Edwin A., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Spellam, Timothy, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Snyder, Victor, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Smith, Burdsy A., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Stillwell, R. J., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Stum, John T., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Tomlinson, Ambrose, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Tripp, David T., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Thurston, Frank, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Woodruff, John H., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Wiley, John A., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Wardlow, Robert, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Recruits.

Valentine, E. K., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Vandorer, Gilbert, enlisted June 4, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Adams, Austin, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Brown, Charles, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Blue, James H., enlisted June 2, 1862.

Friedhaber, John M., enlisted June 4, 1862.

Gowan, George, enlisted June 4, 1862.

Varley, Jacob, enlisted June 4, 1862.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (three months).

COMPANY K.

Sergeant.

Philip B. Fuller, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Privates.

Campbell, William, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Fickes, Thomas, enlisted June 9, 1862.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY (three months).

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Kill, James, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Robinson, Abram, enlisted July 7, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Brobts, Jacob, enlisted July 4, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant.

First, Alfred S. Hemmant, enlisted July 3, 1862; mustered out October 29, 1862.

Privates.

Brackley, Samuel R., enlisted June 30, 1862.

Brackley, William H., enlisted June 30, 1862.

Conrad, Charles, enlisted July 7, 1862.

Clayton, Isaac, enlisted July 3, 1862.

Deal, William, enlisted June 3, 1862.

Hammer, Henry, enlisted July 2, 1862.

Keeps, Jesse, enlisted June 30, 1862.

Nealy, Andrew, enlisted June 30, 1862.

Schrimpf, Ernest, enlisted July 9, 1862.

Stewart, Erastus W., enlisted July 7, 1862.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Spencer, John F., enlisted August, 1862.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The regiment was fully organized and mustered into the United States service September 3, 1862, at Peoria, Illinois. Remained in camp at that place until October 4, at which time it proceeded to Covington, Kentucky, and reported to Major General Gordon Granger, commanding army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the division commanded by General A. J. Smith.

Marched from Covington with the division, October 17th, and reached Lexington on the 29th, and Richmond, November 2d. Marched from that point November 11th and arrived at Louisville on the 17th. Nothing of interest transpired during the sojourn of the regiment in Kentucky, there being no force of the enemy in the state at that time; and the campaign there was merely a march of about one hundred and fifty miles into the interior and a march back again.

November 20, 1862, the regiment embarked on

steamer for Memphis, Tennessee, in company with the whole division, under the same commander. Arrived at the latter place November 27th; remained there until December 20th. The division was reorganized and reported for duty to Major General Sherman; embarked at Memphis, December 20th, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's army for the capture of Vicksburg. Disembarked in the Yazoo river near Chickasaw Bayou on the 27th. The Seventy-seventh occupied the extreme right of the line and participated in the attack on the rebel works. After four days' fighting the attack was abandoned and the army embarked on their boats and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. At this place Major General McClernand arrived and assumed command of the army. He organized it into two corps—the Thirtieth and Fifteenth. The Seventy-seventh was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Division was commanded by General A. J. Smith and Corps by General McClernand. Left Milliken's Bend, January 5, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. Immediately disembarked and on the following morning participated in the assault. After a few hours' hard fighting, carried the place by assault, capturing all it contained. The loss of the regiment here was six killed and thirty-nine wounded, some of the latter mortal. The regiment in this battle behaved admirably and was complimented by the commanding general for its gallant conduct.

January 14th again embarked and proceeded to Young's Point, Louisiana. Arrived there on the 22d and went into camp, remaining until March 9th, engaged in the digging on the canal across the point opposite Vicksburg. In March changed camp to Milliken's Bend.

In the first part of April the Thirteenth Corps marched from Milliken's Bend for Grand Gulf. The Seventy-seventh broke camp and moved forward about the middle of April. Crossed the river below Grand Gulf on the last day of April and marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of the 1st of May and participated in the engagement there during the entire day. The regiment remained with General Grant's army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg and the siege of the latter place until its surrender.

The regiment was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17; Black River Bridge, May 19; first charge on Vicksburg, May 22 and 23, losing in these engagements twenty killed, eighty-six wounded and twenty-six missing.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July and the next day the regiment marched for Jackson with the army under Sherman. Arrived there July 9th and was under the fire of the enemy at that place until the 16th when Jackson was evacuated and the Seventy-seventh returned to Vicksburg. Remained in camp at Vicksburg until August 25th, then embarked for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until October 3d; left New Orleans at that time for western Louisiana; marched up Bayou Teche through Franklin to New Iberia, Louisiana; camped there until December 6, 1863, when it marched back to New Orleans; left there on December 17th by steamer and disembarked at Paso Cavallo, Texas, December 20th. Remained in camp until the last of February, then embarked on vessels and were transported to Berwick Bay, Louisiana. Thence marched to Alexandria, Louisiana, with the army under General Banks, bound for Shreveport. From Alexandria marched up Red river, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached, April 8, 1864, where it met the enemy in force and was immediately engaged.

The Seventy-seventh belonged to the division under command of General Ransom, which division was first ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support, the whole rebel army came down on them and overwhelmed the whole division. In this engagement the Seventy-seventh suffered terribly. Lieutenant Colonel Webb was killed instantly by a musket ball through the brain and one hundred and seventy-six officers and men were killed, wounded and made prisoners, leaving only about one hundred and twenty-five men in the regiment for duty.

On the next day General A. J. Smith's corps came up and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels.

The regiment remained with General Banks throughout his retreat down Red river and until he reached the Mississippi. Here it was ordered into camp at Baton Rouge until the first part of August. At that time, with five or six other regiments, it embarked and was transported to Dauphin's Island under command of General Gordon Granger. Here it assisted in the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan and then returned to Morganzie Bend on the Mississippi. In October, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans for provost duty and remained there until the first part of March, 1865, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps and transported to Mobile Point, where it joined General Canby's army for the capture of Mobile. General Granger collected his thirteenth corps at this point and during the month of March moved up the peninsula toward Spanish Fort. The regiment was with General Canby's army during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile and was under fire during the entire time.

The day following their entry into Mobile the Third Division, in which the Seventy-seventh served, marched out of the city and proceeded up the Tombigbee river in search of General Dick Taylor's army. It proceeded up the river about sixty miles, when it was recalled to Mobile—the rebel forces throughout the country having surrendered. Remained in camp in Mobile until July 10, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge, where it arrived July 23, 1865. The Seventy-seventh Illinois during its term of service was engaged in sixteen battles and sieges and in every one of them carried itself with honor and credit to the state.

Colonels.

Charles Ballance, commissioned August 18, 1862, resigned.

David P. Grier, commissioned September 12, 1862; transferred.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Lysander R. Webb, commissioned September 3, 1862; killed in battle, April 8, 1864.

Major.

Memoir V. Hotchkiss, commissioned September 3, 1862; resigned February 2, 1864.

Adjutant.

John Hough, commissioned September 6, 1862; promoted assistant adjutant general on staff of General A. J. Smith.

Quartermaster.

David McKinney, commissioned September 12, 1862; transferred.

Chaplain.

William G. Pierce, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Sergeant Major.

Walter B. Hotchkiss, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged September 22, 1864; disability.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

George W. Cone, enlisted August 14, 1864; promoted second lieutenant Company I.

Commissary Sergeants.

Nathan R. Wakefield, enlisted August 9, 1864; transferred to Company C, December 21, 1864.

William H. Bennett, enlisted August 12, 1864; mustered out July 10, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

Daniel B. Allen, enlisted August 12, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865; disability.

John W. Carroll, enlisted August 7, 1864; mustered out July 10, 1865.

Lemon H. Wiley, enlisted August 15, 1864; mustered out July 10, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

Walter B. Hotchkiss, enlisted August 12, 1862; promoted sergeant major.

John F. Campbell, enlisted August 7, 1862; killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Corporals.

Arthur H. Rugg, enlisted August 12, 1862; discharged December 18, 1863, as private.
W. D. Putnam, enlisted August 14, 1862; discharged December 17, 1863.

Privates.

Abraham, Andrew J., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Ash, Francis W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Develbliss, James H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Develbliss, Samuel S., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Edwards, Ulysses, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Fry, Benjamin, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Holler, Conrad, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Hurd, Charles T., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Kroeson, Chrys A., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Kroeson, Washington, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Moss, J. R., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Russell, Luther G., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Summers, Fred, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Stone, Lester T., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Sturgeon, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Trench, Daniel B., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Varley, Henry, enlisted August 14, 1862.
White, Mason M., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Wilson, Henry, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Wilson, John R., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Wilson, Samuel R., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Recruits.

Babcock, William H., enlisted December 30, 1863.
Crow, Henry, enlisted January 7, 1864.
Cutler, Daniel B., enlisted December 26, 1863.
Cutler, James H., enlisted December 26, 1863.
Crawford, James, enlisted December 30, 1863.
Cook, Darius J., enlisted February 13, 1865.
Downard, Benjamin F., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Kunert, Joseph, enlisted January 4, 1864.
Lockbaum, Andrew J., enlisted November 23, 1864.
Lynch, Thomas, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Martin, John, enlisted December 29, 1863.
Smith, James, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Sutton, George W., enlisted January 11, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Joe. K. Stevison, commissioned January 16, 1863.

Lieutenants.

First, Charles C. Tracy, commissioned January 16, 1863.
Second, Joe K. Stevison, commissioned January 16, 1863; promoted.

Privates.

Blakeslee, William W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Fisher, Elias, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Stevenson, Joe H., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Tracy, Charles C., enlisted August 6, 1862.

Recruits.

McFarland, Henry S.
Murden, Alonzo F., enlisted March 14, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant.

First, William A. Woodruff, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Sergeant.

John S. Hornbacker, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Corporals.

Albert Shepherd, enlisted August 9, 1862.
John Sewell, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Thomas S. Patton, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Wagoner.

Charles Moses, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Privates.

Bennett, Robert, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Bennett, William N., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Crow, James, Jr., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Dunbar, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Duff, Dennis, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Hall, Edward, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Lindsay, James A., enlisted August 14, 1862.
McCracken, James R., enlisted August 14, 1862.
McCartney, Philip H., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Pitcher, Benjamin, enlisted August 19, 1862.
Pinkerton, John A., enlisted August 7, 1862.

Pinkerton, William M., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Wallace, Edward, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Wiley, John P., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Woodburn, George M., enlisted August 21, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Hake, Frederick W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Stockton, David B., enlisted August 9, 1862.

Recruit.

Barney, Tompkin C., enlisted November 16, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Edwin Stevens, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, Samuel J. Smith, commissioned September 2, 1862.
Second, James H. Schnebly, commissioned September 2, 1862.
Second, Henry L. Bushnell, commissioned March 28, 1863.

Sergeants.

First, William Dawson, enlisted August 5, 1862.
George B. Stiles, enlisted August 14, 1862.
William J. Brooks, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Henry E. Slough, enlisted August 14, 1862.
James Parr, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Corporals.

Erasmus D. Richardson, enlisted August 14, 1862.
William G. Morris, enlisted August 5, 1862.
Benjamin F. Robins, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Ellis Hakes, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Andrew J. Dunlap, enlisted August 4, 1862.
Davis R. McKee, enlisted July 22, 1862.
Henry Paff, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Musicians.

Daniel B. Allen, enlisted August 12, 1862.
John W. Carroll, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Wagoner.

Louis Z. Rench, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Privates.

Adams, Henry, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Adams, Joseph, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Brooks, Henry M., enlisted August 8, 1862.
Bunting, Samuel G., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Buterick, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Berrings, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Bowers, Simeon P., enlisted August 4, 1862.
Cord, George F.
Carter, Charles W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Collins, John, enlisted August 15, 1861.
Cook, Daniel, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Chamblin, French, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Cord, Lorenzo W.
Clark, Franklin R., enlisted August 16, 1862.
Dawson, Isaac S., enlisted August 6, 1862.
Dawson, Joseph N., enlisted August 4, 1862.
Dailey, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Evans, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Enson, Frank W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Forbes, Thomas, enlisted August 9, 1862.
French, John S., enlisted August 8, 1862.
Fisher, Silas W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Fulton, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Gutting, Frederick, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Goodman, Philip, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Hoffman, Gustavus, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Hamerbacker, John S., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Hutchinson, James, enlisted August 6, 1862.
James, Granville, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Kinder, Alexander, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Letterman, Joseph, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Loughman, John B., enlisted August 8, 1862.
McStravic, James, enlisted August 13, 1862.
McGee, William H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
McGee, Ashford, H., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Mankle, Joseph, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Mills, Joseph T., enlisted August 11, 1862.
McDermott, Francis M., enlisted August 6, 1862.
McIntyre, John H., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Nixon, Thomas J., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Nash, LeRoy, enlisted August 5, 1862.
Parr, Harris, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Pierce, Charles, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Perry, Samuel, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Rathburn, Samuel A., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Reeves, Asa B., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Ratcliff, Richard W., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Ruse, Solomon, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Randle, Thomas J., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Rogers, David, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Smith, Otis B., enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Smith, John W., enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Smith, Joseph A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Stevenson, Cosmer A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Summers, Robert W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Sweet, James M., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Sutton, Albert, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Shipler, Smith E., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Thurston, Cheney W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Vinson, Daniel R., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Wood, John W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 White, Thomas, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 White, Leonard T., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Wiggins, David T., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Watson, James, enlisted August 21, 1862.

Recruits.

Babcock, James W., enlisted February 24, 1864.
 Donaldson, William, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Houghtaling, James, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Hayes, William H.
 Jenkins, Newton, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Sargent, Henry, enlisted February 24, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

William W. Crandall, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Sergeants.

Oliver F. Woodcock, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Endress M. Conklin, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Corporals.

Lewis Hamrick, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 James Sluth, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Musician.

Mitchell Graham, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Privates.

Bolander, Frederick, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Buckman, Joseph, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Brown, Chister, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Bush, John O., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Beach, Hugh P., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Crosson, Jesse, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Cook, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Carrigan, Michael, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Doran, John, enlisted August 10, 1862.
 Ewing, Thomas J., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 McMuller, A., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Mitchell, Allen T., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Norman, George, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Stone, Jonah, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Shipler, Peter W., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Stone, Monterville, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Walters, Henry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Wright, William M., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 White, Henry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Wiley, William, enlisted August 5, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

John D. Rouse, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, Charles Island, commissioned September 2, 1862.
 First, Henry J. Wyman, commissioned March 1, 1863.
 Second, Hiram M. Barney, commissioned March 28, 1863.

Sergeants.

First, Hiram Barney, enlisted July 22, 1862; promoted.
 John Loynbee, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Henry Wyman, enlisted August 5, 1862; promoted.
 Edward Burt, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 William W. Miller, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Corporals.

Henry G. Huey, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Hugh Smart, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Joseph S. Nightingale, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Timothy Martindale, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Stephen J. Cook, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 John Curran, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Thomas W. Beckett, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Hitz B. Petres, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Musicians.

Wesley R. Andrews, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Robert Cooper, enlisted August 21, 1862.

Privates.

Aten, Adrian R., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Aldrich, Delos, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Bailey, Jacob, enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Belford, Franklin, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Beck, Daniel, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Burt, Moses, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Barnes, Henry, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Burnell, Eleazer, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Brassfield, Henry C., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Baronett, David, enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Curran, William, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Campbell, David O., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Campbell, Charles L., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Campbell, Samuel W., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Camp, Joseph J., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Cady, Henry F., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Com, Charles W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Darby, Russell, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Doty, Hiram B., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Davidson, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Dustin, Austin M., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Dimmick, Francis O., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Eaton, William, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Fisher, Moses, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Flemming, James, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Flower, Fayette, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Gilbert, Erastus, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Gillins, James, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Hanna, William H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Hart, David, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Hackenburg, Jacob, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Hatsell, Thomas, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Jones, Romeo W., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Johnson, Frederick R., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Lawson, William, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Lambertson, William M., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Laughlin, Heslip W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Mendall, John A., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Moore, Henry P., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 McComb, William, enlisted August 10, 1862.
 Onslott, William, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Purcell, James J., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Robison, Gavlord, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Rogers, Joseph, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Swan, John, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Shinmell, Daniel W., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Shull, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Shull, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Shade, Daniel, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Slocum, Joseph W., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Stanton, Franklin, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Smith, Francis, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Stockwell, Cyrus H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Tanner, Joseph, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Ward, John M., enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Wilson, Washington, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Recruits.

Bolen, Michael, enlisted February 20, 1864.
 Clough, Cassius M., enlisted January 27, 1864.
 Clough, Caleb G., enlisted January 27, 1864.
 Griswold, Francis W.
 Hunter, Benjamin G., enlisted November 5, 1863.
 Hunter, Joseph, enlisted November 11, 1863.
 Huffman, George W., enlisted January 27, 1864.
 Williams, Benjamin F., enlisted January 18, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.

Knickerbocker, Joseph H., enlisted January 25, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

Wayne O'Donald, commissioned September 2, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Lieutenants.

First, Silas W. Wagoner, commissioned September 2, 1862.

First, John H. Eno, commissioned March 17, 1863.
 First, George W. Cone, commissioned June 22, 1863.
 Second, John H. Eno, commissioned September 2, 1862.
 Second, George W. Cone, commissioned March 17, 1863.

Sergeants.

Imlo L. Eno, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 George W. Cone, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 George L. Lucas, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Robert J. Briggs, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Corporals.

Edward F. Bartholomew, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Rufus Atherton, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Eli H. Plowman, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Joseph M. Lee, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John J. Rose, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John Willis, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John McMullen, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Alfred B. Reed, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Musicians.

Jasper S. Baker, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Jacob H. Snyder, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Wagoner.

Alonzo G. Elsworth, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Privates.

Aten, Austin C., enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Bevans, Lewis J., enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Beeny, Frederick, enlisted August 24, 1862.
 Bentley, William H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Brown, Isaac, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Biggs, John T., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Clark, John H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Cook, Asa A., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Cadwell, James D., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Cowley, Richard, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Darnell, George, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Frisbie, Enos, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Fisher, Jacob, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Fox, Joel J., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Fox, Hiram B., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Furguson, William H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Gibbs, Ichabod O., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Hand, Lemuel, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Hyne, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Humphrey, Eli, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Huffman, Joseph, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Higbee, Homer H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Hand, Burner, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Horner, Benedict M. S., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Jacobs, Thomas F., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Jones, Butler K., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Jarman, Theodore P., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Moore, James C., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 McCann, George W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Macey, Micajah C., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Murphy, Richard, enlisted August 21, 1862.
 Nunn, Milton, enlisted August 21, 1862.
 Poe, John W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Pense, Garrett D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Richardson, William H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Rockingfield, Scout H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Rockingfield, Cleves S., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Redfield, Frank A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Randall, John A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Smith, Lyman H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Smith, George S., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Smith, Mvron C., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Scanlan, Robert, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Talen, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Widner, John C., enlisted August 14, 1861.
 Warne, William H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Wiley, Leman H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Wasson, Jacob D., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Recruits.

Bigelow, Frank E., enlisted December 30, 1863.
 Cone, William D., enlisted June 4, 1864.
 Jacobs, William W.
 Murphy, Daniel L., enlisted December 23, 1863.
 Pratz, William W., enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Whitehead, Wesley J., enlisted January 25, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

Ephraim E. Rynearson, commissioned September 2, 1862.
 William K. White, commissioned October 21, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, William K. White, commissioned September 2, 1862.
 First, Sylvester S. Edwards, commissioned October 21, 1862.
 Second, Marcus O. Harkness, commissioned October 21, 1862.

Sergeants.

Survetus Holt, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 John Yinger, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 George Edwards, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Harvey R. Brackett, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Corporals.

John White, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Francis Shroder, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 John M. Harper, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 George W. Aurl, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Enlee E. Coulson, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Andrew J. Vleet, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Oswell B. Green, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Richard M. Holt, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Musicians.

Daniel Slane, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Charles E. Lines, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Wagoner.

Clement S. Padget, enlisted August 22, 1862.

Privates.

Beck, William, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Brown, Eli, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Brown, J. Henry, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Brown, Patrick, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Behrens, Harry, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Camp, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Cronan, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Clayton, William, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Donnelly, William, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Dumbaugh, Uriah, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Enders, John A., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Frank, Jacob, enlisted August 16, 1862.
 Greenhalch, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Gilson, Frederick, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Greenough, Roger, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Gurtern, Auxilius, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Haynes, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Harper, William S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Holt, Richard M., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Harding, Adam, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Holt, Thomas J., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Hollingsworth, Warner, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Hoffman, Peter, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Ibick, John, enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Ibick, Lawrence, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Kingsley, Charles, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 King, Joseph M., enlisted August 16, 1862.
 Kirkman, Samuel, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 King, Levi H., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 King, William W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Kingsley, Alonzo, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Lafollett, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Lafollett, Jacob, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Landes, George, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Largent, Henry, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Largent, Madison, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Miller, James, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Morris, Richard, enlisted August 12, 1863.
 Moody, James M., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Meritt, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Meck, Andrew J., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Mulvaney, William, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Nelson, Peter, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Parnham, Charles, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Perry, Henry, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Powell, Samuel B., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Potts, Joseph, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Pritchard, John, enlisted August 16, 1862.
 Rynearson, Francis, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Rench, Lyman T., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Race, William, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Roberts, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Sleeth, Thomas, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Smith, George W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Sherwood, Samuel J., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Shepard, Ephraim R., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Sharkey, Samuel, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 Shorden, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Sheibling, August, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Throp, William, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Thompson, Robert, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Whale or White, Ed P., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Walker, Austin, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Wholstenhohm, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Yerby, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Recruits.

Archdale, George, enlisted December 24, 1863.
 Caulson, Henry.
 Haines, John, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Hamilton, John H., enlisted December 3, 1863.
 Halstead, Edward.
 Morris, Henry S.
 Orr, Isaac, enlisted January 25, 1864.
 Parker, Thomas, enlisted April 7, 1864.
 Powell, Lyman J., enlisted January 20, 1864.
 Rynearson, Robert J., enlisted December 3, 1863.
 Stevenson, William.
 Somers, Edwin R., enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Thurston, George, enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Wholstenhohm, John D., enlisted April 5, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Wilson, John, enlisted March 1, 1865.
 Atkins, Richard, enlisted March 1, 1865.
 Bun, Thomas, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Bennett, James, enlisted March 1, 1865.
 Brown, William H., enlisted February 26, 1864.
 Conners, James, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Flannigan, Patrick, enlisted September 9, 1864.
 Folz, William.
 Grunman, Chauncey W.
 Haley, James, enlisted February 28, 1865.
 Hurbert, John, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Hayes, John, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Hayes, William, enlisted January 30, 1865.
 Kerr, Silas, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Kelley, Daniel, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Kahling, Alfred, enlisted February 27, 1865.
 Karmany, Henry M.
 Miller, John, enlisted February 28, 1865.
 McElhenry, Hugh F., enlisted March 14, 1865.
 McGru, John, enlisted January 13, 1864.
 McManus, Henry P., enlisted February 29, 1864.
 Percival, George H.
 Pemble, David B.
 Sorner, Andrew, enlisted February 28, 1865.
 Sowders, William, enlisted January 30, 1865.
 Shurry, John.
 Stewart, John G.
 Sanford, Louis.
 Wardsworth, Samuel.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (CONSOLIDATED).

Colonel.

David P. Grier, commissioned September 12, 1862.

Major.

Edwin Stevens, commissioned July 15, 1865.

Quartermaster.

David McKinney, commissioned September 12, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Edwin Stevens, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Lieutenant.

First, Samuel J. Smith, commissioned September 2, 1862.
 Second, Henry L. Bushnell, commissioned March 28, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

John D. Rouse, commissioned September 2, 1862.

Lieutenant.

First, Henry J. Wyman, commissioned March 1, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Lieutenant.

Second, Marcus O. Harkness, commissioned October 21, 1862.

EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Assistant Surgeon.

First, Emil Brendil, commissioned August 20, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenant.

First, Charles Lanzendorfer, commissioned March 12, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Rudolph Mueller, commissioned October 7, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Corporals.

John Zimmermann, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Joseph Schwabe, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Sebastian Winterer, enlisted July 13, 1862.

Privates.

Barth, Jacob, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Borkhauser, Theodore, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Bevechle, Anton, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Dening, Henry, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Diefenbach, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Geiger, Joseph, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Geisser, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Gingerich, Christian, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Goerges, Peter, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Kessler, Francis J., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Leuke, Ferdinand, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 May, Christian, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Moorsberger, ———, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Munighoff, Theodore, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Navy, Nicholas, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Nagele, Charles, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Odenwalder, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Pauly, Frederick, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Ritthaller, Michael, enlisted July 24, 1862.
 Schellkoph, Joseph, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Schoner, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Seifker, Adolf, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Simmemmacher, Adam, enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Stawitzky, Thomas, enlisted August 4, 1862.
 Walker, Conrad, enlisted August 4, 1862.
 Wall, Nicholas, enlisted August 4, 1862.
 Wetschell, John, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Zimmerman, Andrew, enlisted August 15, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Musician.

Theodore Werth, enlisted August 2, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Knauff, George F., enlisted August 7, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Blank, Victor, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Bischoff, Ferdinand, enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Kuhn, Frederick, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Kohler, Morand, enlisted August 18, 1862.

EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.

Brown, James W., enlisted March 22, 1865.

Unassigned Recruit.

Higgins, Patrick, enlisted February 6, 1865.

EIGHTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-fifth Illinois Infantry Volunteers was organized at Peoria, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Robert S. Moore, and mustered into service August 27, 1862. Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 6, 1862, and assigned to Thirty-sixth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Third Army Corps, Colonel D. McCook commanding division, and Major General Gilbert commanding corps. The Eighty-fifth marched in pursuit of the enemy under General Bragg, October 1, 1862, and was engaged in

the battle of Champion Hills, at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8th, and moved with the army to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving November 7, 1862. Regiment mustered out June 5, 1865, at Washington, D. C. and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, June 11, 1865, where they received final payment and discharge.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Harrison, William C., enlisted August 10, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Recruit.

Dunn, Joseph, enlisted September 1, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Corporals.

John O'Brien, enlisted June 16, 1862.

George Deford, enlisted June 21, 1862.

Privates.

Hamilton, Reuben, enlisted June 2, 1862.

Hamilton, David, enlisted June 21, 1862.

Jones, Ed., enlisted June 21, 1862.

Landers, Maurice, enlisted June 21, 1863.

Quinlan, William, enlisted June 21, 1862.

Wrestnour, Fitzhugh, enlisted June 16, 1862.

Recruit.

Greteron, John.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Burr, Nelson, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Kelso, James A., enlisted August 15, 1862.

EIGHTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The Eighty-sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Peoria, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel David D. Irons, and mustered in August 27th. Moved for Louisville and camped at Jo Holt, on the Indiana side, September 10, 1862. Was assigned to Thirty-sixth Brigade, Colonel D. McCook, with Fifty-second Ohio and Eighty-fifth Illinois and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois, Eleventh Division, Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan commanding. Marched from camp October 1st and on the 8th was engaged in the battle of Perryville, losing one killed and fourteen wounded. Moved thence to Crab Orchard and to Nashville, arriving November 7th. Soon after moved to Mill Creek. Returned to Nashville December 10th. Moved to Brentwood, April 8, 1863. Returned to Nashville June 3d. On the 30th moved to Murfreesboro. Returned July 19th. Marched August 20th via Franklin and Columbia to Huntsville, Alabama, and on the 4th of September marched to Chattanooga. The Eighty-sixth was here assigned to the Reserve Corps under Major General Gordon Granger. Engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 20 and 21. Brigade assigned to Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Moved into Lookout Valley October 29th. In the night of November 23d crossed the river on a pontoon and camped at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Pursued the enemy on the 26th to Ringgold and was then ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee. Marched as far as Little Tennessee river and returned to Chattanooga December 18th after a most severe march. Was engaged on the reconnoissance to Buzzard Roost Gap near Dalton, February 24, 1864, fighting the enemy two days. Lost one man killed and seven wounded. March 6th moved to Lee and Gordon's Mills and May 3d joined General Sherman's army at Ringgold, Georgia. Was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, May 9, 10 and 11; Resaca, May 14 and 15; Rome, May 17—six killed and eleven wounded; Dallas, from May 27 to June 5; Kenesaw Mountain from June 11 to 27, losing one hundred and ten killed and wounded.

Was again engaged with the enemy on the banks of the Chattahoochee on the 18th of July; at Peach Tree Creek on the 19th and near Atlanta from the 20th to the 22d. Engaged in the siege of Atlanta, Colonel Dillsworth commanding brigade, Brigadier General J. D. Morgan commanding division, and Brevet Major General Jefferson C. Davis commanding the corps. Engaged at Jonesboro, September 1st. September 29th moved by rail to Athens, Alabama, and marched to Florence, driving Forrest across the Tennessee. Moved to Chattanooga and

thence to Galesville, Alabama, Kingston and to Atlanta, arriving November 15th. Commenced the march to the sea, November 16th. Arrived at Savannah, December 21st. Moved January 20, 1865, on the campaign of the Carolinas, Brevet Brigadier General B. D. Fearing commanding the brigade. Engaged in the battle of Averysboro, March 16th and of Bentonville, 19th and 20th, and arrived at Goldsboro, March 23d. March to Raleigh, April 10th. After the surrender of Johnson marched via Richmond to Washington City, at which place it was mustered out of service, June 6, 1865, by Lieutenant George Scroggs, and ordered to Chicago, Illinois, where it received final pay and discharge. Died, killed and wounded, 346; marched 3,500 miles; by rail, 2,000 miles.

Colonel.

David D. Irons, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel.

David W. Magee, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Majors.

James S. Bean, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Joseph F. Thomas, commissioned March 25, 1864.

Adjutant.

James E. Prescott, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Charles H. Deane, commissioned August 11, 1862.

Surgeon.

Massena M. Hooton, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon.

First, Israel J. Guth, commissioned July 14, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

John C. Adams, enlisted August 4, 1862.

Charles Magee, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Privates.

Brown, Jasper A., enlisted August 28, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Corporal.

George W. Berdim, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Privates.

Berdim, Walter I., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Brown, Harvey S., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Crouch, Ansel, enlisted August 13, 1863.

Lee, Charles, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Lemons, George, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Sham, John W., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Warren, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Wallace, Alexander, enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Captains.

Joseph F. Thomas, commissioned August 27, 1862.

William G. McDonald, commissioned March 25, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, John H. Bachelder, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Second, Reuben B. Beebe, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Second, Edwin C. Stillman, commissioned June 12, 1865.

Sergeants.

Alfred S. Proctor, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Corporals.

William Arnsworth, enlisted August 13, 1862.

James Mitchell, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Stephen L. Easton, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Isaac M. McCulley, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Musicians.

Abel W. Brown, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Benjamin Swigger, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Wagoner.

John Buggs, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Privates.

Beebe, William J., enlisted August 5, 1862.

Bowers, Joseph, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Bland, William J., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Bland, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Baldwin, William J., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Bell, John H., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Bell, James, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Carver, Horace C., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Carter, Elbert S., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Clawson, Henry, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Clark, Cyrus C., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Colwell, George W., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Damon, Hiram S., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Dray, Henry S., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Donovan, Michael, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Easton, William D., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Fergusson, James B., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Flanders, Chauncey H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Glaze, Isaac, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Gallop, Ralph P., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Hutchinson, Enoch H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Hunt, Isaac, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Harrington, John, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Jenkins, Albanus L., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Jenkins, William M., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Mason, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Marsh, James, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Maxson, Mathew, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Nurs, Henry H., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Parsons, Abraham S., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Putman, Allen, enlisted August 12, 1865.
 Prentiss, Benjamin, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Root, Cyrus, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Rutherford, Jacob J., enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Rutherford, Andrew J., enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Robertson, James, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Stowell, Oscar, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Sarver, Jacob, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Sarver, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Sanger, Adna T., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Sexton, Frederick L., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Selders, John B., enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Selders, Thomas B., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Sirlott, James, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Stewart, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Stittman, Anson P., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Stittman, Sanford H., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Thomas, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Troxell, William, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Troxell, Absalom, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Vining, William H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Weldman, Charles E., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Wilson, Loren J., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Wilson, George N., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Young, Charles M., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Recruits.

Brown, Harvey L. Wallace, Alexander.
 Shane, John W. Lenon, George.

*COMPANY D.**Captain.*

Frank Hitchcock, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Lieutenant.

Second, William H. Hall, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Sergeants.

Augustus V. Johnson, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Samuel Y. Horine, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John Kiefman, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Corporals.

Lemuel R. Elliot, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 George R. Davis, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Robert M. Jones, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Thomas Cobb, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 William Treeley, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Alfred M. McKenney, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John Decker, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Isaach H. Moore, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Musicians.

Frank G. Luther, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Richard McCarty, enlisted August 8, 1862.

Wagoner.

Daniel W. Johnson, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Privates.

Anderson, David H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Arnold, William B., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Bickford, Leonard B., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Bohanan, James W., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Boshwick, William E., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Bauman, Reinhart, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Beal, George, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Bennett, William, enlisted July 21, 1862.
 Crane, Asa F., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Conrad, Ezra K., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Conrad, Elias H., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Cobb, Daniel, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Cramer, Arthur, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Champ, Victor R., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Duffield, William, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Dillaplaime, John W., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Dailey, Henry, enlisted July 30, 1862.
 Frank, Jesse, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Greenhaigh, Richard W., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Gregory, John F., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Graham, Abram S., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Graham, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Hart, John W., enlisted July 24, 1862.
 Hartman, Henry, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Hartman, Christopher, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Kingon, Perry, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Kennedy, William S., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Krouse, Martin, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Krouse, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Kingon, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Kribbler, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Kimsey, Joel L., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Love, Samuel D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Lee, William D., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Long, Thomas M., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Lobaugh, Abraham, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Moore, Francis R., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Magee, Charles, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 McCoy, Thomas, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Miller, Samuel, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 McManus, James J., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Morris, James F., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Miller, George, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 McCoy, Leroy S., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Memeyer, William F., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Palmer, Rosaloo, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Priston, Martin, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Root, Merritt R., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Richardson, William M., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Stoffer, Alva, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Thatcher, Jacob B., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Taylor, Charles E., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Taggart, Robert, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Wescott, Chariton, enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Williamson, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Wrigley, William E., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Wescott, Horatio, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Williamson, Joseph, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Wrigley, Joseph, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Wikoff, William, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Wilson, William E., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Young, William M., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Recruits.

Fry, William F. M.
 Frank, Henry, enlisted December 29, 1863.
 Hallmeyer, Joseph, enlisted December 16, 1863.
 Kemple, Charles B., enlisted December 29, 1863.
 Preston, John R., enlisted December 29, 1863.
 Preston, David, enlisted December 22, 1863.
 Walker, Benjamin F., enlisted January 2, 1863.

*COMPANY E.**Captain.*

Frederick A. Woldorf, commissioned December 26, 1862.

Sergeant.

Iram Murray, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Privates.

Ghert, Ambrose, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Graham, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Mallon, James, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Sumner, Thomas J., enlisted August 13, 1862.

Recruits.

Anderson, Joseph, enlisted January 30, 1865.
 Bridegroom, Julius, enlisted January 19, 1864.
 Sumner, Anthony W.
 Smith, Benjamin F., enlisted January 19, 1864.

*COMPANY G.**Private.*

Upshaw, Thomas J., enlisted August 22, 1862.

Recruits.

Cain, David L.
Hindbaugh, Philip, enlisted January 4, 1864.
Sandern, Charles, enlisted January 2, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

John H. Hall, commissioned August 27, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, Edwin E. Peters, commissioned August 27, 1862.
Second, Davilla W. Merwin, commissioned August 27, 1862.
Second, John H. Henderson, commissioned June 12, 1865.

Sergeants.

Mathew Murdock, enlisted July 31, 1862.
John C. Adams, enlisted August 4, 1862.

Corporals.

William T. Keener, enlisted August 5, 1862.
William C. Stewart, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Jonathan Hale, enlisted August 1, 1862.
John T. Geerling, enlisted August 16, 1862.

Musician.

Salem E. Martin, enlisted August 1, 1862.

Wagoner.

George Farnsworth, enlisted July 19, 1862.

Privates.

Anthony, Jacob, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Alger, Josiah J., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Buck, William, enlisted July 18, 1862.
Buck, Millar, enlisted July 18, 1862.
Bremer, John, enlisted August 1, 1862.
Blackwell, Thomas, enlisted July 31, 1862.
Beasmore, Robert G., enlisted July 29, 1862.
Blundel, William, enlisted July 26, 1862.
Brings, William, enlisted July 22, 1862.
Cole, Oliver W., enlisted August 6, 1862.
Cain, David L., enlisted July 28, 1862.
Claver, David, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Church, Andrew G., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Charles, H. Charles, enlisted August 27, 1862.
Dolan, John, enlisted July 31, 1862.
Edwards, Evans, enlisted August 1, 1862.
Ewing, John W. H., enlisted August 4, 1862.
Flick, Erwin, enlisted July 8, 1862.
Foster, Robert, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Fullerton, James, enlisted August 2, 1862.
Fuller, George, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Flagler, John W., enlisted July 31, 1862.
Faskitt, Byron O., enlisted August 4, 1862.
Faskitt, Lyman W., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Gasney, William, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Hackan, Sebalt, enlisted July 19, 1862.
Jayne, Jacob, enlisted August 2, 1862.
Kellogg, Lewis F., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Kellogg, William P., enlisted July 18, 1862.
Keack, Daniel C., enlisted August 2, 1862.
Kruger, Edward H., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Kilver, Henry J., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Ley, William L., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Mason, Richard, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Magainley, William A., enlisted August 1, 1862.
McFarland, James A., enlisted July 18, 1862.
McConnell, Robert A., enlisted August 6, 1862.
McKone, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
McMahan, Sylvester, enlisted August 14, 1862.
McGee, Charles, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Nowlon, William W., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Oburgh, Francis V., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Place, Emerson, enlisted August 5, 1862.
Place, John N., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Peters, Andrew W., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Book, Charles, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Reed, Angus M., enlisted August 6, 1862.
Ramsay, Harrison, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Stone, Ely, enlisted August 2, 1862.
Smock, William, enlisted July 30, 1862.
Schleigh, John J., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Stocum, George, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Scott, James, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Sharpneck, William, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Vanpatten, Emerson, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Wayne, Isaac L., enlisted August 6, 1862.
Wayne, Samuel, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Wallace, Charles, enlisted August 6, 1862.
Wilkins, John J., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Zimmerman, Jesse, enlisted August 6, 1862.

Recruits.

Bennett, William.
Darley, Henry.
Moore, George M.

COMPANY I.

Corporals.

Thomas J. Love, enlisted August 9, 1862.
William P. Parker, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Privates.

Clark, William L., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Clark, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Jones, Francis M., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Lemaster, Isaac, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Lindenberger, Ernst F. C., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Slick, Ezra, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Sill, William P. J., enlisted August 22, 1862.
Sill, George D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Sill, Isaac M., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Thomas, David, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Recruits.

Cromwell, John, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Green, Andrew S., enlisted December 28, 1863.
Glassford, John, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Glassford, George, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Johnson, Cyrus, enlisted December 29, 1863.
Kelley, Nelson, enlisted February 21, 1865.
Petty, Ezekiel, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Petty, John R., enlisted December 28, 1863.
Sayler, William C., enlisted January 25, 1864.
Wolf, Jonathan B., enlisted October 11, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captains.

John F. French, commissioned August 27, 1862.
Levi A. Ross, commissioned April 20, 1865.

Lieutenants.

First, James B. Peet, commissioned August 27, 1862.
First, John Morrow, commissioned August 20, 1865.
Second, Henry F. Irvin, commissioned August 27, 1862.
Second, John McGinnis, commissioned June 12, 1865.

Sergeants.

First, Peter H. Snyder, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Alexander Buchanan, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Elijah Coburn, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Corporals.

John Carter, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Edwin L. Smith, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Levi A. Ross, enlisted August 9, 1862.
John Z. Slone, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Ebenezer M. Armstrong, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Samuel Bohrer, enlisted August 8, 1862.
John J. Anderson, enlisted August 7, 1862.
William H. Anton, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Musicians.

David Smith, enlisted August 9, 1862.
John E. White, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Wagoner.

John Dukes, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Privates.

Anten, George, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Alter, Charles E., enlisted August 8, 1862.
Andrews, Henry A., enlisted August 8, 1862.
Aten, Charles S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
Anderson, Warren T., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Butler, Sylvester, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Beach, Frank, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Bickner, Andrew J., enlisted August 8, 1862.
Blanchard, William H., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Burgess, Green, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Butler, Henry, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Burns, Patrick, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Coburn, Samuel C., enlisted August 7, 1862.
Cook, George, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Cowley, John J., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Dinesmore, Peter, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Debord, Jefferson, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Debord, Nelson, enlisted August 7, 1862.

Deal, William, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Debord, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Foley, Hezekiah, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Francis, Joseph, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Gladfather, Jacob, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Gladfather, David, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Gladfather, Frederick, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Hayward, Henry, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Hare, George H., enlisted August 26, 1862.
 Hare, Jefferson, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Hare, Marmaduke, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Hare, Henry H., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Hamilton, George W., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Keller, William H., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Keller, Emanuel, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Keller, Andrew, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Keller, Edmund, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Lair, Andrew J., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Litts, Benjamin, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Little, Henry, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Miller, James, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 McMillan, John, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 McGuire, Charles, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Morrow, Erastus, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Nace, Joseph J., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Nail, George B., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Newman, George W., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Potts, William W., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Parents, Joseph, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Potts, William, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Potts, John T., enlisted August 25, 1862.
 Pembleton, William, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Pigg, William P., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Russell, James A., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Russell, James M., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Reed, Philander, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Roney, Hugh, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Roney, Peter, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Rook, William, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Rilea, Simon W., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Smith, John W., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Smith, Isaac L., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Sayles, Moses M., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Sayles, Thomas, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Springer, Noah, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Snidaker, Elijah B., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Smith, Archibald, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Sanger, Madison, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Sabin, John M., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Scott, Andrew J., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Timmons, Francis, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Watson, James S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Weisenburg, William H., enlisted August 7, 1862.
 White, William R., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 White, James E., enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Wiley, Charles, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Young, Harrison, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Ziler, Jeremiah C., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Recruits.

Debord, Henry, enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Gladfetter, Albert, enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Hughs, William, enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Harris, Joseph D., enlisted January 23, 1865.
 Lynch, James A., enlisted January 23, 1865.
 Nail, William T., enlisted January 21, 1864.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ambler, Monroe, enlisted December 6, 1863.
 Brown, Chester F., enlisted October 22, 1863.

EIGHTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Recruits.

Smith, Samuel, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Urie, David R., enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Baves, Adelbert, enlisted November, 1863.

Recruit.

Hunt, James, enlisted November 28, 1863.

NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Recruits.

Corwin, Thomas R., enlisted April 12, 1865.
 Parsons, John, enlisted December 5, 1864.
 Parker, James, enlisted April 11, 1865.

Ryon, John, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Timmons, John, enlisted April 12, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Recruit.

Godfrey, Michael, enlisted March 31, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Baker, James, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Cody, Patrick, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Clark, Thomas J., enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Dougherty, John, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Flynn, Frank, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Farrington, George, enlisted March 29, 1865.
 Higgins, John, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Hellyard, Thomas, enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Jenkins, William K., enlisted March 11, 1865.
 Mulcahy, Patrick, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Morgan, James, enlisted March 11, 1865.
 O'Brien, Patrick, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Powers, William, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Welsh, James, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Zonowski, Louis, enlisted March 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John Warner, commissioned August 28, 1862.

Major.

Lyman W. Clark, commissioned October 26, 1864.

Adjutants.

Benjamin T. Foster, commissioned August 23, 1862.

Henry C. Fursman, commissioned June 23, 1864.

Quartermaster.

George W. Raney, commissioned August 18, 1862.

Sergeant Majors.

John E. McDermot, enlisted August 1, 1862.
 Edward Pratt.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

George B. Raney, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Anson Adams.

Commissary Sergeants.

John M. Dodge, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 George Hindson.

Hospital Steward.

Henry C. Fursman, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Principal Musician.

Frederick Wham.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Coons, Andrew J., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Coons, Martin, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Crall, William H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Horton, Joseph W., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Ingalls, William R., enlisted August 14, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Sylvester V. Dooley, commissioned August 28, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, Patrick Moore, commissioned August 28, 1863.

Second, Thomas Lynch, commissioned August 28, 1862.

Peter Young, commissioned August 1, 1865.

Sergeants.

Patrick Lynch, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 James Freeman, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Alexander Pitcher, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Corporals.

George Simons, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 John Lipton, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 James Dempsey, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Thomas McCarly, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 William H. Calcott, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 John Mangan, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 John Hanson, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Gustavus Granstrand, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Musicians.

James Brophy, enlisted August 22, 1862.
James Byan, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Wagoner.

Henry Hammond, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Privates.

Bradley, Robert, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Brophey, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Barnard, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Burke, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Carroll, Michael, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Corbet, Joseph, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Crass, James, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Cranson, John, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Chamblin, Elisha, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Crowder, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Cation, William, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Dodd, George, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Davis, Evan, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Dodge, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Don, Levy Joseph, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Driscoll, Dennis, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Dickerson, Frank, enlisted August 18, 1862.
Diving, Cyrus, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Ewing, George W., enlisted August 3, 1862.
Eads, Thomas, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Fentrop, Henry, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Fleming, Michael, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Flanagan, Thomas, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Gross, Daniel, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Groatatoat, Jesse, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Guppy, Samuel, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Gillit, Julien, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Graves, Isaac, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Higgins, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Hidson, George, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Hutchinson, Samuel, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Hogan, Barnard, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Hughes, George, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Jones, Avrein, enlisted August 5, 1862.
James, John, enlisted August 16, 1862.
Jenkins, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Kelley, James, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Kenny, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Lushman, Thomas, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Loomis, Michael, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Loman, Thomas, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Lockland, Michael, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Murphy, William H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
McKone, Michael, enlisted August 13, 1862.
McComb, James, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Moore, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.
McCarty, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Merry, Edward, enlisted August 22, 1862.
McKnight, James, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Roberts, George, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Rice, George, enlisted August 16, 1862.
Simons, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Strately, James, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Simmers, John, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Smith, Edwin, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Summers, William, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Thorp, Charles, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Taylor, James, enlisted August 17, 1862.
Upton, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Whitty, Samuel, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Walters, Andrew, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Walters, John, enlisted August 22, 1862.
Yost, Bartholomew, enlisted August 22, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Gabriel, Philip, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Hartman, William, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Kellogg, Nathan, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Pank, Alexander, enlisted August 20, 1862.
Page, James H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Snyder, James, enlisted September 5, 1862.

Recruit.

Greenwell, George, enlisted February 23, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Doman, John, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Edwards, Henry O., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Everingham, Joseph H., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Fursman, Henry C., enlisted September 18, 1862.
Kirkner, George, enlisted August 15, 1862.
McKown, Robert, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Phillips, George, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Perdue, William F., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Stine, George A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Sonderland, Olof, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Twigs, James L., enlisted August 15, 1862.

Recruit.

Kyle, John, enlisted January 26, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Captains.

George R. Haglitt, commissioned August 28, 1862.
Samuel B. Harts, commissioned January 13, 1863.
Henry C. Sommers, commissioned May 30, 1863.
John E. McDermott, commissioned June 13, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, James H. Wynd, commissioned June 13, 1864.
Second, James Bradshaw, commissioned August 1, 1865.

Sergeants.

First, George W. Morris, enlisted August 12, 1862.
George Angus, enlisted August 9, 1862.
John S. Phillips, enlisted August 12, 1862.

Corporals.

Sylvanus H. Williams, enlisted July 28, 1862.
William R. Caldwell, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Alfert F. Simons, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Lewis Elwell, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Clinton V. B. Reader, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Lewis Mitchell, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Samuel R. Mobery, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Aaron T. Sharp, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Musicians.

Ephraim Bartlett, enlisted August 11, 1862.
William C. Mawberry, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Wagoner.

Anson Adams, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Privates.

Atkinson, Henry, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Berdine, George W., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Buchard, Thomas, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Brown, Reuben W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Bowers, Isaac, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Bradshaw, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Blanchard, Robert A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Brummel, Charles, enlisted July 16, 1862.
Broomfield, Obadiah, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Brown, John H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Conroy, Charles M., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Craig, Hiram D., enlisted August 14, 1862.
Conroy, James A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Curtis, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Crouch, John A., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Cochran, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Dunne, James, enlisted August 1, 1862.
Easter, Franklin, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Easter, Noah, enlisted October 12, 1862.
Frazier, Thomas J., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Grundy, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Homer, Landow, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Harris, Charles T., enlisted August 12, 1862.
Hartley, John J., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Holmes, Jesse N., enlisted August 15, 1862.
Johnson, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Kippenbrock, Lewis M., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Keefe, Jacob, enlisted August 12, 1862.
Kirkman, Clement, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Kippenbrock, Henry A., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Lewis, Barney, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Lewis, Charles, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Long, Joseph M., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Lama, John, enlisted August 8, 1862.
Larimar, James, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Layton, Sylvester, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Mitchel, Martin, enlisted July 22, 1862.
Meyer, John, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Meyers, William J. D., enlisted August 17, 1862.
McDermot, John E., enlisted August 1, 1862.
Moore, John S., enlisted July 28, 1862.
McComb, Andrew, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Owens, Robert, enlisted August 13, 1862.
Owens, Pleasant, enlisted July 15, 1862.
Odell, George, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Penny, Brayton A., enlisted August 13, 1862.
Porter, Jackson, enlisted August 7, 1862.
Pernell, James M., enlisted August 14, 1862.

Powell, Edward, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Phillips, Valentine, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Raney, George B., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Randall, Jeremiah E., enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Rose, Washington, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Rice, George, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Stock, Valentine, enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Sommers, William, enlisted August 5, 1862.
 Sommers, Leonard, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Staples, Joshua, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Sherwood, Samuel, enlisted August 10, 1862.
 Tipton, James R., enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Webell, George W., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Watts, Robert, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Wright, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Worth, Samuel R., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Zuber, John J., enlisted July 28, 1862.

Recruits.

Aldrich, George, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Bailey, Henry C., enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Butler, John, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Fox, Reed, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Guyer, George, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Hibbs, Evan, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 King, Joseph, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Prior, Richard, enlisted March 6, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Kirby, Patrick, enlisted September 5, 1862.
 Moran, Michael, enlisted September 20, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

John W. Carroll, commissioned August 28, 1862.
 Patrick Needham, commissioned March 28, 1862.

Lieutenant.

First, Richard Scholes, commissioned August 28, 1862.
 Second, Daniel Dulany, commissioned August 28, 1862.
 Edward Pratt, commissioned August 1, 1865.

Sergeants.

First, John S. Stater, enlisted August 2, 1862.
 James Sook, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Dauphin H. Kendall, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Corporals.

John Smith, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 David Rockford, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Richard Walsh, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Noal Hungerford, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 George Myers, enlisted August, 1862.
 Thomas Byron, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Edward Grant, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 John Kearns, enlisted August 14, 1862.

Musicians.

Harvey Steele, enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Frederick Wham, enlisted August 27, 1862.

Wagoner.

Dudley Willits, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Privates.

Briggs, Samuel, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Bachus, Francis, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Brown, Thomas, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Barry, Daniel L., enlisted August 17, 1862.
 Cook, Henry H., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Curtis, George P., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Crews, Thomas M., enlisted August 10, 1862.
 Carey, James, enlisted August 16, 1862.
 Cullen, Mathew, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Dunningan, Alpheus, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Dillon, Edward, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Delong, William H., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Dillon, Christopher, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Dunne, Patrick, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Eagan, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Evans, David, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Gabriel, Andrew, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Grimes, Terrence, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Hodges, Alexander, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Harding, Samuel C., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Heyers, Reuben, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Harmon, John, enlisted August, 1862.
 Hirsh, Benjamin F., enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Jackson, Victor, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Jones, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Kershau, Thomas, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Kinney, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 McGinnis, Green, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Murphy, Michael, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Moore, John S., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Murphy, James, enlisted August, 1862.
 Orr, William, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Phillips, Andrew, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Powers, Thomas, enlisted September 1, 1862.
 Phillips, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Rockford, David, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Ryan, James, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Royster, Joshua, enlisted August 8, 1862.
 Ransom, Henry, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Rodgers, James, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Ryan, William, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Skidmore, William, enlisted August 29, 1862.
 Sommers, Leonard, enlisted August 29, 1862.
 Shultz, Samuel, enlisted August 28, 1862.
 Sedgwick, Charles, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Smith, John, enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Shomaker, William, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Smythe, Charles, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Sealer, Anthony, enlisted September 1, 1862.
 Sill, William M., enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Thenne, Mathias, enlisted September 17, 1862.
 Turner, John G., enlisted August 16, 1862.
 Taggart, Robert M., enlisted August 20, 1862.
 Tyler, Cassius M., enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Van Volson, Joshua, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Walker, Samuel, enlisted August 18, 1862.
 Wasterman, Charles C., enlisted August 19, 1862.
 Walsh, Edward, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Walsh, John, enlisted September 17, 1862.
 Walsh, James, enlisted September 17, 1862.
 Walsh, William, enlisted September 17, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Lyman W. Clark, commissioned August 28, 1862.

Sergeant.

Preston H. Burch, enlisted February 15, 1862.

Corporal.

James Balfour, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Privates.

Alder, George, enlisted August 28, 1862.
 Alexander, Gilbert, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Carroll, Michael, enlisted July 22, 1862.
 Cliver, Thomas H., enlisted August 28, 1862.
 Evans, David, enlisted August 4, 1862.
 Guy, Samuel S., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Howard, John, enlisted August 28, 1862.
 Huien, Patrick, enlisted August 22, 1862.
 King, Alexander, enlisted July 28, 1862.
 Leonard, John C., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 O'Neil, Peter, enlisted July 17, 1862.
 Pattee, John F., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Robble, August, enlisted August 11, 1862.
 Snyder, Daniel H., enlisted August 6, 1862.
 Tinker, Daniel A., enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Vandover, Gilbert, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Wham, John I., enlisted August 28, 1862.
 Yaw, George L., enlisted August 12, 1862.

Unassigned Recruits.

Davidson, James, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 McQuirk, Bernard, enlisted September 22, 1864.
 Swartwood, Henry.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Keazel, John D., enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Sergeant, Jeremiah, enlisted August 12, 1862.
 Dardis, Michael, enlisted January 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Sergeant Major.

Samuel A. Wilson.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenant.

First, John Jeffcoat, commissioned August 26, 1863.

Corporals.

Milton H. Ronnsaville, enlisted August 9, 1862.

Loyal S. Blair, enlisted August 8, 1862.
John R. Blanchet, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Musicians.

Albert T. Nicholas, enlisted August 15, 1862.

Privates.

Reech, Riley V., enlisted August 6, 1862.
Carroll, Thomas, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Fundy, John, enlisted August 9, 1862.
Shays, George E., enlisted August 5, 1862.
Van Valkenburg, George T., enlisted August 7,
1862.
Wheel, Alexander, enlisted August 13, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Recruits.

Bittle, Melchour, enlisted March 3, 1865.
Behrens, Ferdinand, enlisted March 8, 1865.
Deitz, Andrew, enlisted March 10, 1865.
Edler, Lawrence, enlisted March 8, 1865.
Steelig, Christian, enlisted March 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Recruit.

Wilson, Samuel A., enlisted November 4, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Hall, Moses W., enlisted August 11, 1862.

Unassigned Recruit.

Schulze, John G., enlisted February 24, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Lieutenant.

First, Lewis R. Hedrick, commissioned May 27,
1865.

Sergeant.

Ashley Pettibone, enlisted August 11, 1862.

Privates.

Contrall, Edward D., enlisted August 11, 1862.
Lemows, Joseph, enlisted August 15, 1862.
Petticord, Higginson, enlisted August 11, 1862.
Rhodes, William K., enlisted August 11, 1862.
South, Leonard, enlisted August 14, 1862.
Wells, John, enlisted August 13, 1862.

Recruit.

George, James M., enlisted August 11, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Corporal.

Woodron, Samuel, enlisted July 25, 1862.

Privates.

Atkinson, Robert V., enlisted July 25, 1862.
Johnson, Orren D., enlisted July 25, 1862.
McCane, William, enlisted July 25, 1862.
Sayle, Amos, enlisted July 25, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Corporal.

Volney Prosper, enlisted August 14, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH
INFANTRY.*Recruit.*

Mark Feary, enlisted February 16, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD
INFANTRY.*Unassigned Recruit.*

Murray, James, enlisted March 23, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

John D. Rouse, commissioned September 2, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND
INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Lieutenant.

First, H. A. Anderson, commissioned June 1,
1864.

Sergeant.

First, Andrew P. Gibson, enlisted May 2, 1864.

Musician.

William Thatcher, enlisted May 9, 1864.

Wagoner.

John Darnel, enlisted May 9, 1864.

Privates.

Bradshaw, Charles, enlisted May 13, 1864.
Beesm, Charles N., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Darby, Henry H., enlisted May 8, 1864.
Eaton, Robert N., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Furman, Warner, enlisted May 27, 1864.
Herbert, Daniel K., enlisted May 6, 1864.
Humphrey, T. T., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Jay, W. Scott, enlisted May 5, 1864.
Lockwood, W. P., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Oldham, Charles T., enlisted May 25, 1864.
Plummer, Charles H., enlisted May 10, 1864.
Robinson, James, enlisted May 2, 1864.
Richardson, E. D., enlisted May 5, 1864.
River, Matthew, enlisted May 26, 1864.
Smith, William, enlisted May 2, 1864.
Welton, Charles P., enlisted May 5, 1864.

Recruit.

Bartholomew, A. G.

Private.

Freudenburger, Edward, enlisted May 12, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH
INFANTRY.*Colonel.*

Peter Davidson, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Adjutant.

David N. Sanderson, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Quartermaster.

John Bryner, commissioned May 18, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant.

Edward B. Dunbar, enlisted May 7, 1864.

Corporal.

Thomas Entz, enlisted May 9, 1864.

Privates.

Clifton, Joseph H., enlisted June 1, 1864.
Farden, James, enlisted May 9, 1864.
Leonard, John R., enlisted May 9, 1864.
Shaw, James F., enlisted May 9, 1864.
Shepard, Mortimer H., enlisted May 10, 1864.
Thompson, Henry B., enlisted May 9, 1864.
Thomas, Charles H., enlisted May 9, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Campbell, James B., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Lawless, Thomas, enlisted May 5, 1864.
Lynch, James, enlisted May 7, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

George W. Odell, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, Henry M. Evans, commissioned June 1,
1864.
Second, Alonzo Attwood, commissioned June 1,
1864.

Sergeants.

Thomas E. Horsley, enlisted May 27, 1864.
William Orr, enlisted May 7, 1864.
John Uppole, Sr., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Albert Soper, enlisted May 27, 1864.

Corporals.

Francis A. Claridge, enlisted May 10, 1864.
Ebon Curran, enlisted May 4, 1864.
Alvah Moffatt, enlisted May 4, 1864.

Musicians.

Reuben M. Grove, enlisted May 19, 1864.
John W. Crandall, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Wagoner.

Earl Brooks, enlisted May 5, 1864.

Privates.

Barfoot, Edward A., enlisted May 6, 1864.
Barnes, James H., enlisted May 14, 1864.
Breed, William H., enlisted May 10, 1864.
Cook, James H., enlisted April 27, 1864.
Couse, Irvin, enlisted May 8, 1864.
Cummins, Thomas, enlisted May 23, 1864.
Camp, James M., enlisted May 30, 1864.
Dunlevy, Andrew, enlisted May 1, 1864.
Deel, William, enlisted May 6, 1864.
Douglas, Samuel, enlisted May 14, 1864.
Dukes, William, enlisted May 17, 1864.
Deal, James N., enlisted May 23, 1864.
Dubord, William P., enlisted May 18, 1864.
Dubord, William H., enlisted May 19, 1864.
Ellington, George, enlisted May 17, 1864.
Haley, William, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Hedrick, Simpson, enlisted May 14, 1864.
Hedrick, Thomas J., enlisted May 14, 1864.
Hayes, William, enlisted May 23, 1864.
Hardin, Charles, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Hart, Pliny M., enlisted May 23, 1864.
Hackney, Washington, enlisted May 14, 1864.
Harseby, Zebulon, enlisted May 18, 1864.
Hitchcock, F., enlisted May 18, 1864.
Harrison, Ira D., enlisted May 18, 1864.
Hill, John, enlisted May 18, 1864.
Kinnah, Joseph, enlisted May 17, 1864.
King, James, enlisted May 4, 1864.
Livingston, William M., enlisted May 5, 1864.
Linsey, Abraham D., enlisted May 17, 1864.
Moffatt, Joseph W., enlisted May 4, 1864.
McMaster, Henry, enlisted May 9, 1864.
Martin, Bradley, enlisted May 4, 1864.
McClown, Joseph, enlisted May 6, 1864.
McGinley, Edward, enlisted May 16, 1864.
McDaniels, Stadden, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Mohrmon, Casper, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Opdyke, Benjamin, enlisted May 3, 1864.
Richardson, Christopher C., enlisted May 29, 1864.
Russell, Joseph, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Roth, Henry, enlisted May 30, 1864.
Shepard, Benjamin, enlisted May 17, 1864.
Stondminger, Charles, enlisted May 3, 1864.
Sweely, Michael, enlisted May 17, 1864.
Sheeler, William R., enlisted May 24, 1864.
Sonders, John P., enlisted May 31, 1864.
Tuthill, Samuel, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Uppole, John, Jr., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Uppole, Henry, enlisted May 20, 1864.
Walker, Thomas, enlisted May 6, 1864.
Wakefield, Henry, enlisted May 25, 1864.
Wilson, Richard, enlisted May 25, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

Herman W. Snow, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, Appleton K. Fitch, commissioned June 1, 1864.
Second, James C. McKenzie, commissioned June 1, 1864.

Sergeants.

First, Samuel D. Scholes, enlisted May 13, 1864.
Levi A. Tapham, enlisted May 12, 1864.
George R. Carter, enlisted May 16, 1864.
William O. Wann, enlisted May 14, 1864.

Corporals.

Robert L. Farr, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Thomas J. Scholes, enlisted May 14, 1864.
John B. Frost, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Charles F. Rummell, enlisted May 19, 1864.
Robert J. Stilwell, enlisted May 25, 1864.

Musician.

Calvin G. Towers, enlisted May 12, 1864.

Privates.

Abbott, George S., enlisted May 19, 1864.
Allemony, Robert, enlisted May 14, 1864.
Austin, Charles S., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Ayling, Charles W., enlisted May 18, 1864.
Bliss, William E., enlisted May 24, 1864.
Ballance, Charles, enlisted May 30, 1864.
Baringer, Horatio G., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Boyd, John, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Barnum, William C., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Brooks, Thomas G., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Brown, Charles, enlisted May 19, 1864.
Barstow, Alfred, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Cowell, Joseph H., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Caffyn, James, enlisted May 21, 1864.
Comegys, Charles M., enlisted May 16, 1864.
Conrad, Oliver, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Clarke, Emit M., enlisted May 21, 1864.
Clason, Henry J., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Day, Fred J., enlisted May 13, 1864.
Day, William H., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Davis, Edward L., enlisted May 13, 1864.
Elson, Martin, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Fuller, Jonas, enlisted May 19, 1864.
Fuller, Jonas J., enlisted May 19, 1864.
Feighner, Francis L., enlisted May 13, 1864.
Gray, Bushrod, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Gillet, Edward, enlisted May 11, 1864.
Gray, James A., enlisted May 11, 1864.
Hamaker, Abram G., enlisted May 17, 1864.
Hoag, Albert S., enlisted May 18, 1864.
Horendin, George W., enlisted May 16, 1864.
Hunter, William F., enlisted May 14, 1864.
Harsch, Goodly, enlisted May 14, 1864.
Hotchkiss, James M., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Jeffries, Thomas, enlisted May 21, 1864.
Keeler, Edmond, enlisted May 19, 1864.
Kent, George V., enlisted May 13, 1864.
Loomis, Charles M., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Lathy, J. F., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Morrow, Nathan, enlisted May 23, 1864.
McKenzie, William, enlisted May 11, 1864.
Moore, Herschel J., enlisted May 16, 1864.
Miller, Charles, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Moore, Thomas F., enlisted May 11, 1864.
Paige, Kascoe F., enlisted May 26, 1864.
Patten, Joseph G., enlisted May 12, 1864.
Patten, Robert, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Quinn, Frederick, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Rauschkolb, Peter C., enlisted May 20, 1864.
Rouse, Rudolphus, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Steel, Lewis G., enlisted May 21, 1864.
Smith, Franklin, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Sharp, William, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Steinke, Theodore G., enlisted May 26, 1864.
Stowell, Albert N., enlisted May 24, 1864.
Thompson, James B., enlisted May 13, 1864.
VanDoren, Jacob, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Wertzal, William, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Whitham, Joseph S., enlisted May 16, 1864.
Wilbur, Charles B., enlisted May 16, 1864.
Williamson, Franklin, enlisted May 16, 1864.
Weigand, Philip, enlisted May 12, 1864.
Wright, Roswell B., enlisted May 14, 1864.
Whittlesey, Henry B., enlisted May 14, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Britton, Andrew, enlisted May 30, 1864.
McCraw, George, enlisted May 20, 1864.
Wilcox, Charles L., enlisted May 30, 1864.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Burns, Quinstus, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Cox, Thomas, enlisted May 31, 1864.
Dolstrum, John, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Plum, Daniel, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Richmond, Austin, enlisted May 24, 1864.
Shellenbarger, Charles J., enlisted May 24, 1864.
Williamson, David, enlisted May 23, 1864.
Watson, James T., enlisted May 30, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Hittle, Henry, enlisted May 24, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.
Privates.

Frazer, Henry, enlisted September 15, 1864.
Gilstrap, Levi, enlisted September 15, 1864.

COMPANY G.
Privates.

Bybee, William H., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Barkley, Henry, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Button, Almon M., enlisted September 6, 1864.
Cassel, George, enlisted September 6, 1864.
Heller, Daniel H., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Jerome, Samuel, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Jerome, Elias, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Lisenby, John W., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Lisenby, George W., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Miller, John H., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Orton, Luther M., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Ramsay, William R., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Sharp, William F., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Shell, Milton, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Stutes, Perry, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Thomas, Daniel C., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Thorp, John W., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Wren, Oscar, enlisted September 5, 1864.

COMPANY I.
Lieutenant.

Second, John D. Heckathorn, commissioned January 29, 1865.

Sergeants.

Samuel P. Murchant, enlisted August 30, 1864.
John C. Barber, enlisted September 2, 1864.

Corporals.

Martin V. Smith, enlisted September 2, 1864.
William M. Cloud, enlisted August 30, 1864.

Musicians.

George M. Gass, enlisted August 24, 1864.
Frederick H. Pitt, enlisted August 30, 1864.

Privates.

Aukland, Shadrach, enlisted August 31, 1864.
Adleman, Charles, enlisted September 1, 1864.
Beasmore, Robert G., enlisted September 6, 1864.
Beatty, John, enlisted August 31, 1864.
Burt, Edward R., enlisted August 26, 1864.
Barnes, Joshua, enlisted August 29, 1864.
Brown, Millard F., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Bamber, Robert, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Boden, Simon J., enlisted September 1, 1864.
Culp, Franklin B., enlisted August 31, 1864.
Conrad, William E., enlisted September 5, 1864.
Cress, Andrew J., enlisted August 31, 1864.
Donahue, Charles M., enlisted September 6, 1864.
Dunbar, Robert, enlisted September 8, 1864.
Dougherty, Samuel H., enlisted September 9, 1864.
Forbes, Henry, enlisted September 13, 1864.
Fosdick, John, enlisted September 6, 1864.
Gates, James F., enlisted September 7, 1864.
Higgins, Oscar S., enlisted September 1, 1864.
Hiner, Isaac, enlisted August 24, 1864.
Hartz, John H., enlisted September 2, 1864.
Holt, Jonah F., enlisted September 2, 1864.
Jones, Amos P., enlisted September 1, 1864.
Long, Thomas, enlisted September 5, 1864.
McCullough, Isaac P., enlisted September 25, 1864.
Merrill, John, enlisted September 6, 1864.
McMullin, Absalom, enlisted September 5, 1864.
McMullin, Charles E., enlisted September 1, 1864.
Robinson, Thomas H., enlisted August 29, 1864.
Rogers, James, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Rogers, David, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Reed, Campbell M., enlisted September 10, 1864.
Storey, Jacob, enlisted September 29, 1864.
Schleigh, Robert P., enlisted September 6, 1864.
Schrader, William, enlisted September 5, 1864.
Stilwell, John, enlisted September 9, 1864.
Tussing, Joseph A., enlisted September 8, 1864.
Upton, Thomas S., enlisted August 25, 1864.
Watts, George W., enlisted August 30, 1864.
Westerfield, Samuel F., enlisted August 31, 1864.

Recruits.

Crawford, George, enlisted September 13, 1864.
Smith, Wade, enlisted March 22, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.
Corporal.

McGregor, William, enlisted February 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.
Private.

Milbun, August, enlisted February 6, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.
Corporal.

Smith, James W., enlisted February, 1865.

Privates.

Clark, Thomas M., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Griffer, Eugene, enlisted February 8, 1865.
Haley, Woolten, enlisted February 8, 1865.
Hill, John, enlisted February 8, 1865.
Harbers, Hair C., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Hillier, Edgar, enlisted February 8, 1865.
McClary, John P., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Shepherd, John M., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Shofe, John W., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Smith, Robert S., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Saylor, Joseph F., enlisted February 8, 1865.
Taylor, William F., enlisted February 8, 1865.

COMPANY F.
Corporal.

George W. Armor, enlisted February 11, 1865.

Privates.

Blakewell, John, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Coe, Samuel K., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Dixon, Harrison W., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Eddings, Martin M., enlisted January 30, 1865.
Myers, Jacob S., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Phelps, George, enlisted February 2, 1865.
Reed, Morrow P., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Reed, John C., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Rounds, William, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Snyder, Martin H., enlisted February 11, 1865.
White, George, enlisted February 11, 1865.

COMPANY G.
Privates.

Moffatt, Joseph W., enlisted February 2, 1865.
Moffatt, Aquilla, enlisted February 6, 1865.
Ray, Charles, enlisted February 8, 1865.
Robertson, George, enlisted February 4, 1865.
Stilwell, Robert J., enlisted January 26, 1865.
Uppole, William H., enlisted February 4, 1865.
Uppole, John, enlisted February 4, 1865.
Wheeler, Lewis, enlisted February 1, 1865.

COMPANY I.
Private.

Walter, V. W., enlisted February 11, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.
Privates.

Brown, Jacob, enlisted January 27, 1865.
Goodrun, Herbert, enlisted February 1, 1865.

COMPANY F.
Private.

Welch, John, enlisted January 26, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Herman W. Snow, enlisted February 25, 1865.

Principal Musician.

Henry C. Pierce.

COMPANY A.
Lieutenant.

Second, Harrison Elliott, commissioned February 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Merwin, Dovilla W., enlisted February 17, 1865.
Hulse, Henry N., enlisted February 6, 1865.
Mason, Isaac F., enlisted February 9, 1865.

Corporals.

Samuel S. DeWitt, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Buck, William, enlisted February 6, 1865.
Hammet, William H., enlisted February 9, 1865.
Walters, Joseph, enlisted February 9, 1865.

Wagoner.

Joseph McCowan, enlisted February 9, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, Simeon, enlisted February 15, 1865.
Amsler, William, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Arends, Chauncey, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Bates, Chauncey, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Buck, John M., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Birkle, William, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Boerchus, Loburtus, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Brown, John, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Crow, Isaac M., enlisted February 11, 1865.
Crotz, Baltzer B., enlisted February 3, 1865.
Clayton, Isaac, enlisted February 15, 1865.
Davis, Isaac, enlisted February 1, 1865.
Dowdell, Jackson, enlisted February 2, 1865.
Edwards, Thomas H., enlisted February 14, 1865.
Errion, Richard, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Elliott, Harrison, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Farnstock, Charles, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Graham, Andrew, enlisted February 15, 1865.
Hunt, Arctus L., enlisted February 2, 1865.
Hay, George, enlisted February 2, 1865.
Howard, James L., enlisted February 9, 1865.
Keady, Alexander, enlisted February 15, 1865.
King, Daniel, enlisted February 14, 1865.
Lottmann, Henry, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Lapton, Edward, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Lamay, Joseph, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Largent, Sanford, enlisted February 14, 1865.
Morse, Samuel M., enlisted February 6, 1865.
Martin, Bradley, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Martin, Amos K., enlisted February 15, 1865.
Stockton, James C., enlisted February 14, 1865.
Smith, John W., enlisted February 14, 1865.
Thomas, James W., enlisted February 13, 1865.
Vanpatten, Washington, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Wakefield, John T., enlisted February 15, 1865.
Woods, Patrick, enlisted January 30, 1865.
Wilson, Edward T., enlisted January 31, 1865.
Woodruff, Ambrose H., enlisted February 2, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Barringer, William, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Wilson, William, enlisted February 6, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Herman W. Snow, commissioned February 23, 1865.

Lieutenant.

First, George R. Carter, commissioned February 26, 1865.

Sergeants.

Charles L. Ballance, enlisted February 15, 1865.
James Gray, enlisted February 9, 1865.
William E. Needles, enlisted February 9, 1865.

Corporals.

Francis G. Darr, enlisted February 13, 1865.
Charles M. Comeggs, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Franklin Smith, enlisted February 15, 1865.

Musician.

Joseph Clifton, enlisted February 18, 1865.

Privates.

Barron, John, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Carroll, John W., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Cameron, John, enlisted February 15, 1865.
Buck, James A., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Clark, Emmett M., enlisted February 9, 1865.
Clark, J. O. A., enlisted February 13, 1865.
Crandall, Moses H., enlisted February 13, 1865.
Carter, George R., enlisted February 17, 1865.
Desmond, Patrick, enlisted February 11, 1865.
Driscoll, Thomas, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Dugdall, Edward, enlisted February 9, 1865.

Eaton, Edward F., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Feighner, Francis L., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Frye, Samuel, enlisted February 14, 1865.
Fuller, Jonas, enlisted February 9, 1865.
Fuller, Ephraim, enlisted February 14, 1865.
Groffy, George, enlisted February 16, 1865.
Griggs, William H., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Green, Silas J., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Hogan, William, enlisted February 13, 1865.
Kain, Barney, enlisted February 6, 1865.
Nave, Peter, enlisted February 13, 1865.
Opie, Henry, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Selser, William, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Sanders, John P., enlisted February 10, 1865.
Vanpatten, William, enlisted February 17, 1865.
Van Norman, William, enlisted February 17, 1865.
Watson, William, enlisted February 10, 1865.
Wetzler, Adam, enlisted February 1, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant.

James Macfarlane, enlisted February 16, 1865.

Musicians.

Thomas I. McCormick, enlisted February 14, 1865.
Henry C. Pierce, enlisted February 16, 1865.

Privates.

Dredge, Henry W., enlisted February 16, 1865.
Hanna, William H., enlisted February 16, 1865.
McHenry, John, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Murry, Elijah, enlisted February 14, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Hills, William, enlisted February 6, 1865.
Morgan, James, enlisted February 6, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Dunlap, John, enlisted February 4, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Gray, Noah E., enlisted February 17, 1865.
Mifford, Andrew J., enlisted February 17, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Hazell, David, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Peterson, George, enlisted February 20, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Jacob B. Yeagley, commissioned February 28, 1865.

Privates.

Deering, Paul, enlisted February 22, 1865.
Oachsle, Matthias, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Schuster, Frank, enlisted February 22, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Watson, William B., enlisted January 23, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Lieutenant.

First, John Miller, commissioned February 28, 1865.

Sergeants.

Francis M. Wood, enlisted February 20, 1865.
George Helmbolt, enlisted February 21, 1865.
John Berry, enlisted February 23, 1865.

Corporals.

James Burke, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Peter Kelsey, enlisted February 20, 1865.
P. M. Wells, enlisted February 22, 1865.
Edward Cadlin, enlisted February 20, 1865.

Privates.

Adam, Robert H., enlisted February 20, 1865.
Barnes, James, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Burnes, Patrick, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Brown, George H., enlisted February 24, 1865.
Buyrne, James, enlisted February 20, 1865.
Canady, John, enlisted February 24, 1865.
Crawley, Dennis, enlisted February 23, 1865.

Cosmer or Cashman, David, enlisted February 17, 1865.
 Davidson, Robert, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Dailey, Thomas, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Dickson, John, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Eagan, James, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Failey, John H., enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Fairfield, Esterfier, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Frost, John, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Hurley, Thomas, enlisted February 21, 1865.
 Ives, Thomas, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Jones, George, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Killey, Thomas, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Leonard, Richard, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Lynch, Michael, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Morris, Henry, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Moore, John, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Maloy, John, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Miller, John, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Neagle, Augustine, enlisted February 21, 1865.
 Neadon, William, enlisted February 28, 1865.
 Neeley, William, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Reiley, John, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Reed, James, enlisted February 20, 1865.
 Reedman, Henry, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Shutt, Paul C., enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Smith, James H., enlisted February 23, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Recruits.

Underwood, James A., enlisted January 4, 1864.
 Wright, Benjamin L., enlisted January 4, 1864.

Unassigned Recruit.

Bates, John A., enlisted December 23, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

William C. Dorwin, enlisted August 13, 1861.

Corporal.

William J. LaBour, enlisted August 13, 1861.

Privates.

Erwin, Richard, enlisted August 13, 1861.
 Erwin, Phillip, enlisted August 13, 1861.

Veteran Recruit.

Wagoner, Frederick, enlisted August 13, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Veteran Recruit.

Harkness, Kelton W., enlisted August 12, 1862.

THIRD CONSOLIDATED CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Recruit.

Burke, James, enlisted January 24, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bain, John, enlisted March 25, 1865.
 Bowen, Frank, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Connors, Henry, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Connay, Martin, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Donley, Joseph, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Evers, William, enlisted March 10, 1865.
 Greer, William, enlisted April 1, 1865.
 Jackson, John M., enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Kelly, James, enlisted March 25, 1865.
 Parks, John, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Phillips, John, enlisted April 5, 1865.
 Rogers, George W., enlisted March 21, 1865.
 Stout, Jerry, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Smith, Charles, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Spicer, John C., enlisted March 3, 1865.
 Sullivan, George, enlisted February 24, 1865.
 Tide, William H., enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Williams, Franklin, enlisted March 2, 1865.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Durkee, Daniel, enlisted October 15, 1861.

COMPANY H.

Recruit.

Durst, Edwin S., enlisted November 15, 1861.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Surgeon.

John N. Niglas, commissioned October 1, 1861.

COMPANY B.

Veteran Recruit.

White, George, enlisted April 3, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Veteran Recruits.

Vincent, Thomas D., enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Wall, Hardin J., enlisted March 22, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Veteran Private.

Niglas, Ignatz, enlisted March 10, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Surgeon.

Clark D. Rankin, commissioned October 28, 1861.

COMPANY A.

Veteran Recruit.

Haley, James, enlisted March 20, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Hames or Hawes, William, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Little, William H., enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Roberts, John E., enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Smith, Frederick, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Wise, Columbus, enlisted March 31, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Recruit.

Wilson, William N., enlisted March 22, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Brown, James, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Connover, Frank, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Fralicks, William, enlisted March 2, 1865.
 Gorman, Thomas, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Gell, Henry, enlisted April 11, 1865.
 Gorman, James, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Grant, Charles, enlisted March 1, 1865.
 McCarty, Michael, enlisted March 6, 1865.
 Moody, Michael, enlisted March 30, 1865.
 Smith, Frederick, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Towner, Sims S., enlisted January 20, 1865.
 Ward, William, enlisted March 31, 1865.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Walker Inglis, enlisted September 14, 1861.

Corporals.

Horace J. Capron, enlisted September 14, 1861.
 William Gouda, enlisted September 14, 1861.

Privates.

Annis, Judson, enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Barlow, Robert, enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Barfoot, James, enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Comeys, Benjamin F., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Cottingham, Thomas S., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Emerson, Luther W., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Kennedy, S. P., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Morris, James, enlisted September 7, 1861.
 Pray, Louis C., enlisted September 7, 1861.
 Southwick, Hamilton B.
 Sherman, Henry J., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Speers, J. S., enlisted September 14, 1861.
 Westheffer, William, enlisted September 14, 1861.

Veterans.

Goudy, William L., enlisted November 30, 1863.
 Kennedy, Richard H., enlisted November 30, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Unassigned Recruit.

Foster, Walter, enlisted December 16, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Recruit.

McCormick, John, enlisted March 30, 1865.

COMPANY L.

Recruits.

Gordon, Richard, enlisted March 21, 1865.
Jarman, Thomas P., enlisted February 7, 1864.
Jones, Joseph, enlisted March 21, 1865.
Mathewson, John, enlisted February 1, 1864.
Riley, Anthony, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Waterhouse, George E., enlisted December 10, 1861.

Unassigned Recruits.

Ryan, Edward, enlisted March 31, 1865.
Murray, Andrew, enlisted March 31, 1865.

TENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Lieutenant.

Second, Edwin B. Neal, commissioned May 31, 1862.

COMPANY G.

Veterans.

Clark, Willard, enlisted January 3, 1864.
Elgan, William, enlisted January 3, 1864.
Lasure, William, enlisted January 3, 1864.

COMPANY M.

Recruit.

Hall, Willis A., enlisted January 14, 1864.

TENTH CAVALRY (as Consolidated.)

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Edwin R. Neal, commissioned December 31, 1864.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

Colonels.

Robert G. Ingersoll, commissioned October 22, 1861.
Otto Funke, commissioned April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Balzil D. Meek, commissioned October 22, 1861.

Majors.

Sabine D. Puterbaugh, commissioned October 22, 1861.
David J. Waggoner, commissioned October 25, 1861.
James F. Johnson, commissioned October 25, 1861.
Philip F. Elliott, commissioned March 28, 1865.
Theophilus Schaefer, commissioned August 31, 1865.

Adjutants.

David T. N. Sanderson, commissioned September 6, 1862.
Joseph Robinson, commissioned December 28, 1863.

Quartermasters.

William Currie, commissioned October 22, 1861.
Eugene Rollman, commissioned June 30, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Captains.

Otto Funke, commissioned December 20, 1861.
Anthony Rochrig, commissioned November 1, 1862.
Theophilus Schaefer, commissioned September 18, 1864.
John E. Fraesenius, commissioned September 18, 1864.

Lieutenants.

Second, Herman Herold, commissioned November 1, 1862.
Second, Louis Ludwig, commissioned April 20, 1861.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

John Edwards, enlisted October 20, 1861.

Sergeants.

Herold H. First, enlisted October 1, 1861.
Frederick Kallenberg, enlisted November 7, 1861.

Corporals.

William Mester, enlisted September 21, 1861.
Tobias Indermaur, enlisted October 11, 1861.
Julius Klenboehl, enlisted September 22, 1861.
Henry Schmidt, enlisted November 14, 1861.

Blacksmiths.

Charles Pfeifer, enlisted October 27, 1861.

Privates.

Beutel, Adam, enlisted September 25, 1861.
Brickwald, Frank H., October 24, 1861.
Birkel, Philip J., enlisted November 2, 1861.
Bumiller, Joseph, enlisted November 19, 1861.
Beckerich, Nicklaus, enlisted November 21, 1861.
Brum, Jacob, enlisted December 1, 1861.
Carsens, John, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Dood, Henry, enlisted October 1, 1861.
Douk, Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Frey, Charles, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Gans, George, enlisted November 12, 1861.
Hill, George, enlisted November 4, 1861.
Isert, John, enlisted November 21, 1861.
Johnson, Christian, enlisted November 23, 1861.
Jillinghaus, Frederick, enlisted September 20, 1861.
Kehl, Adam, enlisted October 27, 1861.
Lowman, George, enlisted November 12, 1861.
Lutzelschwai, Charles, enlisted November 20, 1861.
Limbirt, Fritz, enlisted December 19, 1861.
Miller, Jonn, enlisted September 21, 1861.
Nehlig, Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Noark, Frank, enlisted October 21, 1861.
Potinius H. J., enlisted October 21, 1861.
Reiten, Peter, enlisted October 15, 1861.
Rockle, Herman, enlisted November 9, 1861.
Rollman, Eugene, enlisted November 16, 1861.
Rake, Hervey, enlisted November 25, 1861.
Scherkenbach, Edward, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Seybold, Frederick, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Tanner, John, enlisted September 23, 1861.
Umbrecht, John, enlisted October 11, 1861.
Winter, Jacob, enlisted October 21, 1861.
Witman, Anton, enlisted November 16, 1861.
Zeisler, Jacob, enlisted November 11, 1861.

Veterans.

Breckwaldt, Frank, enlisted December 20, 1863.
Bumiller, Joseph, enlisted December 20, 1863.
Seitz, Charles, enlisted December 20, 1863.

Recruits.

Dood, Henry, enlisted December 28, 1863.
Farrer, Jacob, enlisted October 11, 1861.
Gruebe, Henry, enlisted October 3, 1861.
Harford, T. H., enlisted November 12, 1862.
Hodapp, Sebastian, enlisted January 5, 1865.
Holder, Leonhard, enlisted October 1, 1861.
Harford, F. W., enlisted November 1, 1861.
Keisenberg, Charles, enlisted March 3, 1864.
McAndrew, John M., enlisted February 28, 1865.
Meyer, Herman, enlisted April 13, 1864.
Mandt, August, enlisted March 31, 1864.
Noark, Frank, enlisted February 19, 1864.
Pfannenschil, Emil, enlisted February 14, 1862.
Stolzman, William, enlisted March 30, 1864.
Snell, Henry, enlisted March 31, 1864.
Seitz, Charles, enlisted January 10, 1863.
Wade, Henry, enlisted December 23, 1863.
Widemeyer, Frank, enlisted February 28, 1865.
Williams, Jackson, enlisted November 1, 1862.
Watroubeck, Joseph, enlisted January 31, 1864.
Zimmerman, Fritz, enlisted March 31, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Corporals.

John W. Bumans, enlisted September 7, 1861.
Thomas T. Sims, enlisted September 10, 1861.
Charles Campbell, enlisted September 7, 1861.

Saddler.

William Julg, enlisted September 9, 1861.

Privates.

Akin, James H., enlisted November 8, 1861.
Campbell, William, enlisted September 7, 1861.
Green, Albert, enlisted November 19, 1861.
Hall, William, enlisted December 7, 1861.
Hart, Covington, enlisted November 23, 1861.
Lawless, Thomas, enlisted November 20, 1861.
McCann, Alexander D., enlisted November 1, 1861.
Miller, Joseph, enlisted December 1, 1861.

Phillips, George T., enlisted December 3, 1861.
 Stinyard, Augustus, enlisted November 8, 1861.
 Sims, David H., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Sans, Robert, enlisted October 12, 1861.

Veterans.

Akin, James H., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Hall, William, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Kinzey, John W., enlisted December 30, 1863.
 McCann, Alexander, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Manning, John J., enlisted December 31, 1863.
 Phillips, George F., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Sims, Thomas T., enlisted December 28, 1863.
 Sims, David W., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Stinyard, Augustus, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Teneycks, Jacob, enlisted February 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Adams, Joseph, enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Bonnaville, Gaylord, enlisted July 14, 1864.
 Castnor, Joseph, enlisted January 23, 1864.
 Campbell, Alexander, enlisted January 29, 1864.
 Frank, William H., enlisted January 25, 1865.
 Hitchcock, Frank, enlisted September 3, 1861.
 Jones, Robert M., enlisted October 11, 1864.
 Kimpey, John W., enlisted December 30, 1861.
 Lawrence, John G., enlisted January 2, 1862.
 Manning, John J., enlisted December 31, 1865.
 Matthewson, Byron, enlisted January 8, 1862.
 Teneycks, Jacob, enlisted February 1, 1862.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant.

First, David T. N. Sanderson, commissioned
 March 20, 1862.

Privates.

Burns, Richard, enlisted October 29, 1861.
 Bunker, James M., enlisted November 30, 1861.
 Hoover, Christian, enlisted November 30, 1861.
 Hone, John, enlisted October 30, 1861.
 Harmon, Philip, enlisted December 20, 1861.
 Morris, Amos, enlisted November 15, 1861.
 Myers, John, enlisted November 9, 1861.
 Newell, Judson L., enlisted November 30, 1861.
 Williams, Joseph D. S., enlisted November 4, 1861.

Recruits.

Cheal, James J., enlisted February 27, 1862.
 Craig, Samuel, enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Fash, James M., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Powers, Martin, enlisted January 3, 1862.
 Snyder, James, enlisted August 15, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Louis H. Armstrong, commissioned December 20,
 1861.

Lieutenant.

First, George W. Odell, commissioned December
 20, 1861.
 First, Stephen Andrews, commissioned May 5,
 1865.
 Second, William P. Armstrong, commissioned Dec-
 ember 20, 1861.
 Second, John E. Hedrick, commissioned November
 6, 1862.
 Second, Stephen Andrews, commissioned March
 28, 1865.
 Second, William N. Peet, commissioned May 5,
 1865.

Sergeant.

First, Ira K. Hopkins, enlisted September 23,
 1861.

Corporals.

Leonard Wilmoth, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Thomas Hedrick, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Charles Stewart, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 William C. Ward, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Horsley, George H., enlisted September 24, 1861.

Bugler.

Joseph Vandoren, enlisted September 23, 1861.

Blacksmith.

William Warhust, enlisted September 24, 1861.

Wagoner.

Elmer Russell, enlisted November 17, 1861.

Privates.

Ames, George M., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Bronson, Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Brown, John W., enlisted September 21, 1861.
 Brome, George, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Bruer, Abram, enlisted November 12, 1861.
 Cain, Matteson, enlisted October 2, 1861.
 Count, Thomas, enlisted September 30, 1861.
 Carney, Thomas, enlisted October 12, 1861.
 Cornwell, Hughes, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Coburn, William, enlisted September 30, 1861.
 Cawley, John, enlisted December 19, 1861.
 Clusson, Josiah H., enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Drake, Albert, enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Dwyer, Dennis, enlisted November 30, 1861.
 Foreman, James, enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Gumble, Levi D., enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Glens, George K., enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Hemming, William, enlisted September 30, 1861.
 Hooner, Moses, enlisted December 16, 1861.
 Henderson, Robert, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Hubbard, Sylvester, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Hedrick, Hiram, enlisted November 28, 1861.
 Heel, Horace, enlisted November 27, 1861.
 Hoban, William, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Harris, Nathaniel, enlisted December 16, 1861.
 House, William, enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Knapp, James, enlisted November 11, 1861.
 Kilver, John H., enlisted November 26, 1861.
 Lambert, Victor, enlisted October 17, 1861.
 Mahon, John, enlisted November 28, 1861.
 McMahan, Alexander, enlisted October 23, 1861.
 McMillan, James C., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Miller, John, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Myers, Herman, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Northup, Jonah, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Osterhont, Daniel, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Oertley, Leonard, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Phillips, James N., enlisted December 16, 1861.
 Prentiss, John D., enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Price, John H., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Pellman, John, enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Purcel, Thomas, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Potts, David, enlisted December 11, 1861.
 Reeves, John H., enlisted December 5, 1861.
 Russell, Conrad E., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Russell, George W., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Russell, Ebenezer F., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Randoel, George W., enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Smith, Cyrus S., enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Sheeler, John, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Stewart, William, enlisted September 20, 1861.
 Shire, Jacob, enlisted December 16, 1861.
 Sheridan, Edward, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Vanhousen, Leonard, enlisted October 11, 1861.
 Whitley, James, enlisted October 9, 1861.
 Whitley, John, enlisted October 26, 1861.
 Welch, James, enlisted October 22, 1861.
 Welch, John, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Ward, Charles W., enlisted November 7, 1861.
 White, Maxwell A. W., enlisted September 25,
 1861.
 Zimmer, Joseph W. N., enlisted September 20,
 1861.

Veterans.

Andrew, Stephen, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Cornwell, William H., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Peet, William N., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Redd, James W., enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Smith, Henry M., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Stewart, Charles H., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Vandoren, Joseph, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Whitby, James, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Whitby, John, enlisted December 20, 1863.

Recruits.

Alford, Elmore, enlisted December 24, 1863.
 Alford, William J., enlisted December 24, 1863.
 Alford, Isaac W., enlisted December 5, 1862.
 Ballard, Anderson, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Brush, Henry R., enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Chandler, Henry, enlisted January 24, 1865.
 Dukes, Cornelius, enlisted December 26, 1863.
 Dukes, William, enlisted March 22, 1865.
 Hare, George, enlisted September 24, 1861.
 Hart, Lewis C., enlisted January 24, 1862.
 Kanouse, James E., enlisted November 12, 1861.
 Mills, William H., enlisted January 23, 1863.
 Murphy, Richard, enlisted January 21, 1865.
 Morton, William H., enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Morris, John B., enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Osborne, N. F., enlisted December 20, 1864.
 Phillips, Francis M., enlisted December 20, 1864.

Redd, James W., enlisted January 2, 1862.
 Smith, Franklin D., enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Smith, Henry M., enlisted October 1, 1861.
 Staimet, Reuben, enlisted March 1, 1862.
 Thurston, William, enlisted December 20, 1864.
 Vanpatten, Albert J., enlisted January 20, 1865.
 Walla, Edmund, enlisted January 23, 1865.
 Young, John, enlisted September 23, 1861.

ELEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Company E of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry was organized at Peoria and left camp Lyon under command of Captain J. R. Zeigler February 21, 1862, and arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, about the 1st of March, and reported to Colonel Bonyville, commanding post. From there the regiment went to Pittsburg Landing and fought in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, under General Prentice. Thence they went to Purdy and captured it March 15; also participated in the siege of Corinth under General McKean. The company engaged in a number of skirmishes and battles in their advance, capturing Boliver, Pocahontas, Shewally, Kossuth, Ripley and Memphis, making long and wearisome marches to the towns about Corinth, Mississippi, until the 15th of September, 1863. On the 25th of that month the command under Major Buterbaugh was surprised and most of the members of Company E were captured at Hatchie. At the second battle of Corinth, what men were left of the company acted as orderlies and Captain Zeigler served as adjutant on the staff of General McArthur, whose brigade formed a part of General Rosecrans' division. Company E was afterward with General Grant at the battles of Cold Water and Holly Springs; then fought General Forrest in numerous skirmishes and battles for thirty-five days, between Holly Springs and Paducah, Kentucky. At the battle of Cross Roads, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll and Major Kerr were captured by General Forrest. After engaging in the siege of Vicksburg, Company E returned to Bethel, Tennessee, and while there several months marched hundreds of miles in guarding the Tennessee river; and had a number of skirmishes near Havana. It was also at Grand Junction, Saulsberry and Lorange, Tennessee. In August they captured Lorange, Mississippi, thence returned to Vicksburg; thence Queen's Hill and were in several battles and skirmishes. The company was mustered out at the expiration of their term of enlistment but reenlisted and served until the close of the war. Captain retired from the army from disability, March 7, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

John R. Zeigler, commissioned December 20, 1861.
 Philip F. Elliott, commissioned March 7, 1864.
 Martin L. Calhoun, commissioned April 20, 1865.

Lieutenants.

First, Joseph Swan, commissioned April 20, 1865.
 Second, Charles L. Beardsley, commissioned June 20, 1862.
 Second, William J. A. Buchanan, commissioned April 20, 1865.

Sergeants.

George Richard, enlisted October 4, 1861.
 Sylvanus M. Guchus, enlisted September 30, 1861.
 William Wickwire, enlisted October 4, 1861.

Corporals.

William Buchanan, enlisted September 7, 1861.
 James T. Wason, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Nathaniel Roberson, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 John Gingerich, enlisted October 2, 1861.
 Harrison E. Wiley, enlisted October 2, 1861.
 Henry Gray, enlisted October 16, 1861.
 Henry Summers, enlisted October 6, 1861.
 Jasper Ward, enlisted October 18, 1861.

Buglers.

Wilson Barnes, enlisted October 7, 1861.
 Austin J. W. Thomas, enlisted December 18, 1861.

Saddler.

Charles Geeger, enlisted December 4, 1861.

Wagoner.

Alpheus Roe, enlisted October 15, 1861.

Blacksmith.

Amos Waughop, enlisted November 8, 1861.

Privates.

Allen, Robert, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Barber, William, enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Baxter, George, enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Brewer, Joseph, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 Barnes, Charles, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Barber, Elijah, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Burt, Willis V., enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Callahan, John, enlisted November 8, 1861.
 Coleman, James H., enlisted October 6, 1861.
 Callahan, Edward, enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Cooper, Joseph, enlisted November 15, 1861.
 Dubald, James M., enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Dunlap, Marshall L., enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Denman, Alfred V., enlisted December 18, 1861.
 Dencius, William, enlisted September 25, 1861.
 Engart, De Witt C., enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Eich, Conrad, enlisted October 7, 1861.
 Edwards, James J., enlisted November 19, 1861.
 English, Robert W., enlisted December 19, 1861.
 Fisher, Elijah T., enlisted November 4, 1861.
 Fulton, James K., enlisted November 4, 1861.
 Gardner, William H., enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Gasing, Frederick, enlisted December 5, 1861.
 Garbarino, Charles, enlisted November 28, 1861.
 Hickey, John S., enlisted November 14, 1861.
 Harding, Samuel F., enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Hall, Joseph A. P. F., enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Harrison, George, enlisted November 8, 1861.
 Hall, John M. R., enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Kirkman, Alfred, enlisted December 4, 1861.
 Lynch, Maurice, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Mills, John, enlisted October 3, 1861.
 McClintock, John C., enlisted November 3, 1861.
 Melson, George W., enlisted December 2, 1861.
 Newland, John M., enlisted October 25, 1861.
 Orr, William, enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Patch, Samuel, enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Redding, James, enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Robinson, Joseph, enlisted November 25, 1861.
 Roberts, Peter, enlisted November 14, 1861.
 Ransom, David, enlisted November 11, 1861.
 Reed, Joseph L., enlisted September 11, 1861.
 Suffa, George, enlisted October 5, 1861.
 Southworth, George G., enlisted November 4, 1861.
 Salsman, Charles A., enlisted October 14, 1861.
 Scriver, Aaron S., enlisted November 15, 1861.
 Stersensbaugh, George C., enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Slade, Edwin, enlisted November 19, 1861.
 Slater, Edward, enlisted November 1, 1861.
 Slater, Thomas, enlisted November 1, 1861.
 Sullivan, John, enlisted December 8, 1861.
 Ship, Henry, enlisted December 15, 1861.
 Todhunter, Roberson, enlisted October 26, 1861.
 Taylor, Henry, enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Tehan, Jeremiah, enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Walsh, James, enlisted October 16, 1861.
 Walsh, Aaron J., enlisted October 19, 1861.
 Williams, William, enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Wason, Daniel C., enlisted December 2, 1861.

Veterans.

Ayers, Arad H., enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Allen, Robert, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Bruer, Joseph, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Buchanan, William G., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Barber, Elijah, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Burt, Willis V., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Calhoun, Martin L., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Callahan, John, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Callahan, Edward, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Dural, James M., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Dencius, William, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Engart, De Witt C., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Eich, Conrad, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Fulton, James K., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Gray, Harry, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Guches, Sylvanus, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Lynch, Maurice, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Nelson, George W., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Munholland, Charles P., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Mills, John M., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Patch, Simeon M., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Potter, Ephraim, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Redding, James, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Reid, Joseph L., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Rrece, Humphrey, enlisted February 9, 1864.
 Robinson, Joseph, enlisted January 4, 1864.

Swan, Joseph, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Suffa, George, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Slade, Edwin R., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Shipp, Henry, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Taylor, Henry, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Tappan, Asher T., enlisted February 5, 1864.
 Walsh, James, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Williams, William, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Wasson, James, enlisted February 9, 1864.
 Waughop, Amos E., enlisted December 21, 1863

Recruits.

Ayers, Arad W., enlisted January 2, 1862.
 Adams, Thomas, enlisted September 16, 1861.
 Bailey, John M., enlisted January 21, 1864.
 Burnet, James, enlisted July 22, 1862.
 Bruce, Charles W., enlisted September 13, 1864.
 Booton, Asa, enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Childs, Frank B., enlisted January 17, 1862.
 Clancy, Michael, enlisted February 12, 1862.
 Cummings, David M., enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Cox, Tilden, enlisted February 11, 1862.
 Dougherty, James P., enlisted September 8, 1862.
 DeLong, Edward J., enlisted November 23, 1861.
 Edmonds, Thomas, enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Franklin, Samuel T., enlisted February 2, 1864.
 Fisher, Hart C., enlisted January 21, 1864.
 Freezee, Caleb M., enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Fiefield, William E., enlisted January 30, 1862.
 Gerrard, William, enlisted December 6, 1862.
 Gill, Thomas, enlisted February 2, 1864.
 Gessler, Henry, enlisted October 8, 1861.
 Heniford, John L., enlisted December 2, 1861.
 Harding, James J., enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Hines, Lewis, enlisted February 2, 1862.
 Kellogg, Daniel B., enlisted January 4, 1865.
 Leland, Francis T., enlisted March 23, 1864.
 Lock, William, enlisted January 24, 1862.
 Marshall, James M., enlisted February 2, 1864.
 Moon, Charles, enlisted June 24, 1865.
 Munholland, Charles P., enlisted November 28, 1861.
 Murphy, Patrick, enlisted October 27, 1861.
 Miller, George, enlisted February 19, 1862.
 Paluham, Henry, enlisted September 13, 1863.
 Potter, Ephraim, enlisted December 31, 1861.
 Robeson, Columbus A., enlisted February 4, 1862.
 Rudloff, Theodore, enlisted January 10, 1864.
 Reece, Humphrey, enlisted February 19, 1862.
 Smith, George W., enlisted February 3, 1864.
 Soady, Zachariah, enlisted January 4, 1862.
 Smith, Julius P., enlisted February 5, 1864.
 Stem, Charles, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 Sheely, Robert, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 Shafer, Frank, enlisted December 21, 1861.
 Thurston, Frank, enlisted April 7, 1864.
 Tappan, Asher, enlisted February 5, 1862.
 Wetheral, Theodore, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Wagner, John E., enlisted November 15, 1861.
 West, William, enlisted February 4, 1862.
 Washburn, C. H., enlisted October 5, 1861.

COMPANY F.

Lieutenant.

Second, William Currie, commissioned March 24, 1862.

Privates.

Abbott, John C., enlisted December 13, 1861.
 Brown, Peter, enlisted November 3, 1861.
 Card, Amos, enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Debine, Dennis, enlisted November 5, 1861.
 Foley, Michael, enlisted October 5, 1861.
 Johnson, Thomas, enlisted November 24, 1861.
 Kennedy, Nicholas, enlisted October 5, 1861.
 Moore, Michael, enlisted October 16, 1861.
 Ryaxknell, Michael, enlisted December 14, 1861.
 Slusher, John L., enlisted September 26, 1861.

Veteran.

Tasser, Andrew, enlisted December 4, 1861.

Recruits.

Crumbaker, James, enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Church, Milton, enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Dunn, Joseph K., enlisted February 3, 1862.
 Davidson, William, enlisted January 10, 1862.
 Furlong, John, enlisted January 25, 1865.
 Higgins, Thomas, enlisted December 2, 1861.
 Johnson, Charles H., enlisted December 21, 1863.
 Redmond, Michael, enlisted December 7, 1863.
 Waller, John H., enlisted January 21, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Stephen S. Tripp, commissioned February 16, 1863.

Privates.

Quirk, Cornelius, enlisted November 10, 1861.
 Young, W. B., enlisted November 14, 1861.

Recruits.

Barnes, Samuel, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 McNeel, Samuel A., enlisted August 7, 1862.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Williams, John, enlisted December 12, 1861.

Veterans.

Devine, Charles J., enlisted February 6, 1864.
 Lowell, Alfred, enlisted February 6, 1864.

Recruits.

Amend, Moses H., enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Bernard, Andrew D., enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Courtenay, John, enlisted July 22, 1862.
 Month, Jacob, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Peltier, Dominick, enlisted August 7, 1862.
 Scruby, William, enlisted August 9, 1862.
 Staltz, Hubbard L., enlisted August 29, 1862.
 Scruby, Frank, enlisted August 9, 1862.

COMPANY I.

Recruits.

Ackerman, John H., enlisted February 6, 1865.
 Brown, Henry, enlisted January 1, 1862.
 Steele, Isaac, enlisted December 28, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Haw, James, enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Malone, William, enlisted December 9, 1861.
 Quail, John, enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Rowley, Dexter M., enlisted December 18, 1861.
 Rowley, Samuel K., enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Rourke, Charles, enlisted December 1, 1861.
 Sullivan, William H., enlisted November 6, 1861.

Recruits.

Adam, Albert, enlisted February 20, 1862.
 Buswell, Nicholas C., enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Lucas, T. Z., enlisted April 14, 1864.

COMPANY L.

Captain.

Thomas O'Hara, commissioned October 28, 1862.

Lieutenants.

First, William D. Slater, commissioned October 28, 1862.
 Second, Daniel R. Buck, commissioned April 20, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Gilligan, Thomas, enlisted September 25, 1861.

Sergeants.

William H. Falts, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 John Martin, enlisted October 2, 1861.

Corporals.

Daniel R. Buck, enlisted October 5, 1861.
 Obed F. Wait, enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Isaac Quiggle, enlisted October 25, 1861.
 F. J. Turner, enlisted October 28, 1861.

Ensign.

Willis Emery, enlisted October 12, 1861.

Blacksmith.

Samuel Kemp, enlisted November 21, 1861.

Privates.

Arnold, William, enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Adams, Thomas, enlisted September 16, 1861.
 Bearer, George, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 Calry, Edward A., enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Coats, Robert, enlisted November 7, 1861.
 Curran, James, enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Campbell, William, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Clayton, William, enlisted October 5, 1861.

Carrigan, Patsy, enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Decker, David J., enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Divens, John, enlisted October 16, 1861.
 Deland, Peter J., enlisted November 12, 1861.
 Gean, Joseph, enlisted October 23, 1861.
 Goodwin, John, enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Gutrix, John, enlisted December 14, 1861.
 Hickel, Charles, enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Sheridan, George, enlisted December 1, 1861.
 Shoon, John, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Vandoren, G. B., enlisted October 17, 1861.
 Washburn, C. H., enlisted October 5, 1861.

Veterans.

Buck, Daniel R., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Fultz, William, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Gheen, Josiah, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Gilligan, Thomas, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Ghiles, Rausler, enlisted January 3, 1864.
 James, Benjamin E., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Kearns, Joseph B., enlisted January 2, 1864.
 Rogers, Willis, enlisted January 10, 1862.
 Luce, Elihu, enlisted February 7, 1862.
 Marshall, George, enlisted February 8, 1864.
 Paymod, Isadore, enlisted February 23, 1865.
 Powers, John, enlisted January 22, 1862.
 Schrader, George, enlisted January 4, 1865.
 Shuley, Robert, enlisted October 23, 1861.
 Vautral, William, enlisted February 21, 1862.
 Weaver, Calvin, enlisted November 27, 1861.

COMPANY M.

Captains.

Adam Stuber, commissioned December 20, 1861.
 Hugh C. Moffitt, commissioned November 18, 1862.
 John J. Perry, commissioned December 19, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, George A. Quinn, commissioned November 18, 1862.
 Second, John Tilby, commissioned January 8, 1863.
 Second, William F. Jennings, commissioned April 11, 1865.

Sergeants.

First, Jackson McCully, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Joseph A. McCully, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Henry Seeley, enlisted September 27, 1861.

Corporals.

James B. Merwin, enlisted November 8, 1861.
 Thomas Ward, enlisted October 31, 1861.
 Sandriepier, Henry, enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Henderson, James, enlisted December 5, 1861.

Privates.

Beck, Henry, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Barton, Ira A., enlisted November 6, 1861.
 Clark, Silas A., enlisted November 28, 1861.
 Clifton, Nelson, enlisted October 31, 1861.
 Calhoun, James H., enlisted November 13, 1861.
 Davidson, Thomas, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Deuffman, Thomas, enlisted November 2, 1861.
 Ellis, Benjamin, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Edelman, John, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Ford, James, enlisted December 19, 1861.
 Garvin, Ambrose D., enlisted November 20, 1861.
 Goot, John, enlisted November 11, 1861.
 Hendricks, Peter, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Hick, Benjamin, enlisted October 8, 1861.
 Horwold, Joseph, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Holiday, Basil, enlisted November 18, 1861.
 Holiday, John J., enlisted November 25, 1861.
 Haley, Dennis, enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Henry, Dennis, enlisted October 10, 1861.
 Hickson, George, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Hesse, Joseph, enlisted September 23, 1861.
 Lawrence, Charles, enlisted October 28, 1861.
 Mitchell, George, enlisted December 3, 1861.
 Matlin, Jacob, enlisted October 27, 1861.
 Noell, Dennis, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Neff, Marks, enlisted October 21, 1861.
 Owens, Columbus, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Otto, John C., enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Phelps, Harvey, enlisted October 27, 1861.
 Ricett, John, enlisted November 1, 1861.
 Roberts, George, enlisted October 31, 1861.
 Stenn, Charles, enlisted October 15, 1861.
 Spicer, David, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Seipe, Charles F., enlisted December 16, 1861.

Smith, George T., enlisted November 25, 1861.
 Tanner, Merchant F., enlisted November 25, 1861.
 Wallace, Henry, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Welsh, James, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Watson, Thomas, enlisted October 6, 1861.
 Winches, Andrew, enlisted December 3, 1861.
 Wayson, Beriah, enlisted November 25, 1861.
 Walker, John, enlisted November 14, 1861.
 Yonger, Adam, enlisted September 27, 1861.

Veterans.

Calvin, John, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Carter, Herman S., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Ley, John, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Rich, William C., enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Sandritter, Henry, enlisted December 20, 1863.
 Ward, Thomas, enlisted December 20, 1863.

Recruits.

Aspinwall, Job, enlisted September 30, 1864.
 Aten, Benjamin, enlisted March 23, 1865.
 Beebe, Richard H., enlisted March 28, 1864.
 Beebe, James, enlisted March 28, 1864.
 Brady, Charles, enlisted February 6, 1864.
 Brown, Cary, enlisted March 17, 1864.
 Bettis, William F., enlisted April 14, 1864.
 Beebe, Alonzo, enlisted February 23, 1864.
 Cox, Oscar J., enlisted February 1, 1864.
 Carr, John, enlisted August 25, 1864.
 Crank, John H., enlisted January 27, 1865.
 Davis, Abel, enlisted February 15, 1864.
 Drake, Phineas B., enlisted September 30, 1864.
 Desamo, John S., enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Goddard, William, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Garvin, Barney, enlisted March 22, 1864.
 Groom, John W., enlisted January 27, 1865.
 Greeg, James G., enlisted February 26, 1864.
 Hall, Peter A., enlisted February 15, 1864.
 Kingdon, William H., enlisted August 13, 1862.
 Keller, Jacob H., enlisted December 28, 1861.
 Moffit, William E., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 McCully, Joseph A., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 McCully, William H., enlisted January 27, 1865.
 Mulbehill, Jeremiah C., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 McGraw, Patrick, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Nelson, Elias, enlisted January 24, 1864.
 Oakford, Thomas H., enlisted December 4, 1863.
 O'Neal, Thomas, enlisted March 31, 1865.
 Putnam, William, enlisted December 28, 1861.
 Putnam, Luther, enlisted October 4, 1861.
 Rome, Nelson E., enlisted December 1, 1863.
 Rutherford, George, enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Rich, William, enlisted December 7, 1861.
 Sirlat, James, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Simmons, Habbie, enlisted October 6, 1861.
 Swan, James C., enlisted March 9, 1864.
 Thompson, William R., enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Thurston, William, enlisted November 23, 1863.
 Teal, William, enlisted September 27, 1861.
 Wheeler, John H., enlisted January 16, 1864.
 Waggoner, John, Sr., enlisted March 31, 1864.
 Will, Charles, enlisted January 5, 1864.
 Webber, Andrew, enlisted October 6, 1863.

Unassigned Recruits.

Allen, Francis, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Brady, John J., enlisted February 4, 1863.
 Crew, Noah J., enlisted March 29, 1864.
 Carlton, Edward, enlisted December 15, 1863.
 Cox, Joseph, enlisted September 16, 1864.
 Conn, Charles, enlisted November 18, 1864.
 Conner, John, enlisted February 1, 1863.
 Delaney, Thomas, enlisted March 21, 1864.
 Dowene, Henry, enlisted March 29, 1865.
 Dane, Christopher, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Foster, R. N., enlisted November 12, 1862.
 Ford, Charles D., enlisted April 14, 1864.
 Goddard, Artemas W., enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Jacob, Henry, enlisted January 29, 1863.
 King, Henry A., enlisted January 21, 1864.
 Kelley, John, enlisted February 5, 1865.
 Laird, Homer, enlisted August 14, 1862.
 Mitchell, Harrison, enlisted November 18, 1862.
 McDaniel, James, enlisted December 15, 1863.
 McGoan, Harris, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Murphy, Patrick, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Nolin, J. D., enlisted November 18, 1862.
 Neuer, August, enlisted December 7, 1863.
 O'Brien, James, enlisted December 19, 1863.
 Phillips, Charles, enlisted January 29, 1863.
 Peeper, John E., enlisted April 9, 1864.
 Phillips, John, enlisted February 5, 1865.
 Preston, Alfred H., enlisted December 6, 1863.

Slocum, John, enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Shell, Oliver C., enlisted September 29, 1864.
 Snyder, J. C., enlisted February 28, 1865.
 Stewart, Walter F., enlisted March 1, 1865.
 Smith, James, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Seymour, John, enlisted March 9, 1865.
 Shields, John, enlisted January 11, 1864.
 Wilson, William, enlisted August 15, 1862.
 Young, Adiah, enlisted January 5, 1864.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Colonel.

Horace Capron, commissioned February 6, 1863.

First Assistant Surgeon.

George A. Wilson, commissioned January 7, 1863.

Privates.

Barfoot, William, enlisted September 1, 1862.
 Eley, Jefferson, enlisted December 12, 1862.
 Somers, Alfred, enlisted October 12, 1862.
 Somberger, George, enlisted November 2, 1862.
 Triplett, William, enlisted October 12, 1862.

COMPANY B.

Captains.

Paul Distler, commissioned January 7, 1863.
 Henry H. Mayo, commissioned October 17, 1864.

Lieutenants.

First, Henry Heineke, commissioned January 7, 1863.
 Second, Philip Smith, commissioned January 7, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant.

Charles A. Lettell, enlisted September 14, 1862.

Sergeants.

Louis Ernst, enlisted September 18, 1862.
 William Brown, enlisted September 16, 1862.

Corporals.

Paul Helmel, enlisted September 15, 1862.
 Conrad Dassell, enlisted September 18, 1862.
 Henry Handshu, enlisted October 5, 1862.
 John Boehm, enlisted September 18, 1862.
 Frank H. Westerman, enlisted January 5, 1863.
 Louis H. Smith, enlisted January 5, 1863.

Teamster.

Jacob Gloring, enlisted September 30, 1862.

Blacksmiths.

John Grove, enlisted November 10, 1862.
 Albert Terohn, enlisted September 20, 1862.

Saddler.

Ferdinand Misselhom, enlisted December 2, 1862.

Wagoner.

William Huske, enlisted September 14, 1862.

Privates.

Altman, William, enlisted November 29, 1862.
 Brauer, John, enlisted September 16, 1862.
 Baikes, Nicholas, enlisted September 28, 1862.
 Brown, George, enlisted October 2, 1862.
 Barnet, Timothy, enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Campbell, Joseph, enlisted October 22, 1862.
 Dubois, William, enlisted December 2, 1862.
 Drisler, Frank, enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Ebert, George, enlisted October 5, 1862.
 Folkers, John W., enlisted October 2, 1862.
 Fishbeck, Herman, enlisted September 30, 1862.
 Froehlich, Jacob, enlisted October 1, 1862.
 Gebhard, William, enlisted November 20, 1862.
 Grebe, Conrad, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Hauser, Caspar, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Huck, Harmon, enlisted September 13, 1862.
 Johnston, John, enlisted September 23, 1862.
 Klein, Louis, enlisted November 12, 1862.
 Kimble, Francis, enlisted September 15, 1862.
 Kowurtz, Frank, enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Le Genre, Felix, enlisted October 16, 1862.
 McPherson, Henry H., enlisted October 5, 1862.
 Meyer, Leopold, enlisted September 20, 1862.
 Mayn, Louis, enlisted October 28, 1862.
 Naef, John, enlisted September 16, 1862.
 Nickel, George, enlisted December 15, 1862.
 Richter, Charles, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Ruibty, George, enlisted December 15, 1862.

Schneiderfritz, Henry, enlisted September 18, 1862.

Spenke, Henry, enlisted September 16, 1862.
 Seifert, Julius, enlisted September 22, 1862.
 Tremmel, John, enlisted October 5, 1862.
 Walter, Lorenz, enlisted September 9, 1862.
 Weiland, Sebastian, enlisted November 10, 1862.
 Weinheimer, Philip, enlisted September 16, 1862.
 Ward, Frank, enlisted September 15, 1862.
 Zeigler, Gottlieb, enlisted October 1, 1862.

Recruits.

Frederick, Charles, enlisted January 14, 1864.
 Rayer, Christian, enlisted December 9, 1863.
 Stahler, Christian, enlisted February 29, 1864.

COMPANY C.

Lieutenant.

Second, Henry M. Evans, commissioned January 7, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant.

Seth C. Abell, enlisted September 18, 1862.

Privates.

Lynch, Thomas, enlisted October 14, 1862.
 Prentice, John D., enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Russell, Robert, enlisted November 28, 1862.
 Webb, Henry, enlisted November 25, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Teamster.

Clements, Charles, enlisted December 1, 1862.

Privates.

Carter, Robert D., enlisted September 18, 1862.
 Elfcon, C., enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Eversoll, Samuel, enlisted December 1, 1862.
 Hansell, Alonzo, enlisted November 1, 1862.
 Reynolds, Alexander, enlisted December 15, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Johnson, Henry, enlisted December 10, 1862.
 Klay, George, enlisted December 20, 1862.
 Ranish, Edward, enlisted September 22, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Beekman, John K., enlisted January 4, 1863.
 Harrison, Mitchell, enlisted January 8, 1863.
 Potter, John C., enlisted October 20, 1862.

Recruit.

Bethrels, William H., enlisted February 22, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Recruits.

Freel, Joseph J., enlisted March 1, 1865.
 Hedgepath, Thomas P., enlisted January, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Blaklie, Reuben, enlisted February 5, 1863.
 Beck, Henry, enlisted January 17, 1863.
 Hamilton, Claude B., enlisted February 2, 1863.
 Meyer, Ferdinand, enlisted January 25, 1863.
 Schaefer, Peter, enlisted July 21, 1863.

Recruit.

Lamb, John, enlisted March 28, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Birch, George, enlisted October 18, 1862.
 Black, John J., enlisted October 12, 1862.
 Casper, James R., enlisted September 25, 1862.
 Moberry, William, enlisted September 20, 1862.
 Miller, George A., enlisted October 6, 1862.
 O'Sullivan, John B., enlisted September 13, 1862.
 Phelps, Chester, enlisted December 4, 1862.
 Stewart, Erastus W., enlisted November 5, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Sergeants.

First, Edward Groshen, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Albert C. Allen, enlisted December 1, 1862.

Corporals.

James Barrow, enlisted September 14, 1862.
 Allen W. McKenzie, enlisted September 14, 1862.

Teamster.

Thomas J. Sparroch, enlisted December 13, 1862.

Privates.

Bonnie, Louis, enlisted September 15, 1862.
Brown, William, enlisted November 15, 1862.
Cosgrove, Bernard H., enlisted November 1, 1862.
Gibbler, Emery H., enlisted October 16, 1862.
Loony, H., enlisted December 1, 1862.
McCarty, Joseph, enlisted October 10, 1862.
McCann, James, enlisted November 15, 1862.
Neff, John C., enlisted November 15, 1862.
Ricker, Edward, enlisted September 14, 1862.
Shafer, John, enlisted December 2, 1862.
Sheen, Michael, enlisted December 1, 1862.
Somers, Alfred.
Westcott, William W., enlisted November 15, 1862.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Jackson, James, enlisted November 21, 1862.
Newmier, Charles, enlisted November 28, 1862.
Parcell, Garrett H., enlisted January 8, 1863.
Rogers, David, enlisted January 8, 1863.

COMPANY M.

Captains.

Thomas S. Lupton, commissioned January 7, 1863.
William W. Rowcliff, commissioned January 7, 1863.

Lieutenant.

William W. Cowles, commissioned July 11, 1865.

Sergeants.

Alexander Irvine, enlisted September 15, 1862.
James Anderson, enlisted September 15, 1862.
Thomas Putnam, enlisted October 5, 1862.

Corporals.

Charles W. Fowler, enlisted October 5, 1862.
John S. Cleveland, enlisted October 5, 1862.

Saddler.

John B. Reed, enlisted September 15, 1862.

Wagoner.

James Pitcher, enlisted September 20, 1862.

Teamster.

James Laughlin, enlisted October 5, 1862.

Privates.

Ponty, Philip, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Banks, John D., enlisted September 20, 1862.
Barker, James W., enlisted December 18, 1862.
Colinderson, Joseph, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Cook, George, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Ceirtt, Samuel, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Connor, Thomas, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Colender, Peter, enlisted September 15, 1862.
Dunn, Thomas, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Eggleston, James, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Folenwider, John R., enlisted September 20, 1862.
Fernan, James A., enlisted September 20, 1862.
Hopkins, Thomas, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Hodgmon, Isaac, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Hamilton, John, enlisted December 1, 1862.
Hattock, Clinton, enlisted January 5, 1863.
McClay, James, enlisted October 5, 1862.
McKee, Jonathan, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Ogden, Ira B., enlisted October 5, 1862.
O'Shaughnessy, Henry, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Price, John, enlisted December 10, 1862.
Russell, Emery, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Reeves, John, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Sullivan, John, enlisted September 15, 1862.
Simmons, Hobbe, enlisted January 8, 1863.
Smiley, James M., enlisted September 15, 1862.
Shirley, Thomas J., enlisted September 20, 1862.
Seed, Andrew J., enlisted September 20, 1862.
Somerset, Thomas, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Temple, Charles H., enlisted September 15, 1862.
Van Hess, Henry, enlisted October 5, 1862.
Walters, William, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Walters, Henry, enlisted September 20, 1862.

Recruits.

Miller, James M., enlisted February 20, 1864.
Smith, David H., enlisted February 28, 1864.
Smith, Harrison, enlisted February 2, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Bennett, James, enlisted March 23, 1865.
Casson, James, enlisted March 31, 1865.
Connors, James H., enlisted March 23, 1865.
Curter, Andrew, enlisted March 24, 1865.
Ford, Michael, enlisted March 28, 1865.
Hagan, George, enlisted October 11, 1864.
Haley, Richard, enlisted March 23, 1864.
Holton, Frederick, enlisted March 9, 1864.
Kane, Patrick, enlisted March 23, 1865.
Purdy, John, enlisted October 11, 1864.
Pratt, Henry, enlisted March 23, 1865.
Reed, Robert, enlisted March 31, 1865.
Seaver, George, enlisted March 23, 1865.
Williams, Samuel, enlisted March 23, 1865.
Wilkins, Frank, enlisted March 28, 1865.

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Shaffer, Simon, enlisted February 16, 1862.
Wilder, Montreville, enlisted October 26, 1861.

Recruit.

Oakford, Thomas, enlisted June 1, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Private.

Chandler, Samuel J., enlisted November 6, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

William G. Frey, enlisted October 5, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant.

Henry M. Furchison, enlisted December 15, 1863.

Privates.

Murphy, Robert, enlisted October 5, 1863.
Robbnis, Benah, enlisted November 23, 1863.
Tindall, George E., enlisted October 15, 1863.
Walker, John O., enlisted December 15, 1863.

Recruit.

Todd, James, enlisted February 1, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Commissary Sergeant.

Hermans, Alfred S., enlisted December 11, 1863.

BATTERY A ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Battery A, Second Illinois Light Artillery was organized at Peoria, Illinois, by Captain Peter Davidson, and was mustered into state service, May 23, 1861. Moved to Alton, Illinois, in July, 1861. Thence moved to St. Charles, Missouri, with General Pope and then to Mexico, Missouri. From this place sections were sent to different parts of north Missouri, which were again united at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, at which place the battery was mustered into United States service, August 17, 1861. Moved to Jefferson City, Missouri, and on the 1st of October to Boonville, Missouri, and thence to Otterville. Thence marched in Kelton's Brigade, Pope's Division of Fremont's army to Springfield, Missouri, and returned to Otterville, January 25, 1862, in Colonel Julius White's Brigade, Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis' Division, moved to Lebanon and with Curtis' army to northwest Arkansas. Was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge March 7 and 8, where it did faithful and brilliant service. A section of the battery at Neosho and Fayetteville, moved to Helena, Arkansas, with General Curtis' army. Battery A was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 27, 1865.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

BATTERY M.

Privates.

Bonson, Thomas, enlisted July 3, 1862.
Hamilton, Richard, enlisted July 3, 1862.

SECOND LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Major.

Peter Davidson, commissioned April 11, 1863.

BATTERY A.

Captains.

Herman Borris, commissioned April 11, 1863.
William W. Campbell, commissioned July 3, 1865.

Lieutenants.

First, William J. Gardner, commissioned May 14, 1861.
First, J. Corwin Hansel, commissioned January 25, 1862.
First, Frank B. Fenton, commissioned April 11, 1863.
First, William W. Campbell, commissioned April 11, 1863.
First, Rensselaer W. Hinman, commissioned July 3, 1865.
First, Walter Bird, commissioned July 26, 1865.
Second, Abraham B. Batterson, commissioned January 25, 1862.
Second, Samuel Coburn, commissioned July 26, 1865.
Second, Denton Y. Keys, commissioned July 26, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Abraham B. Batterson, enlisted April 10, 1861.

Sergeant Major.

Oliver P. Titcomb, enlisted April 19, 1861.

Sergeants.

William Patterson, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Walter W. Campbell, enlisted April 19, 1861.
William L. Gardner, enlisted April 19, 1861.
James McGinnis, enlisted April 19, 1861.
James H. Reddick, enlisted May 27, 1861.
Walter Bird, enlisted April 19, 1861.

Corporals.

Stephen E. Baldwin, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Joseph G. Bloomer, enlisted April 26, 1861.
John Dimond, enlisted April 24, 1861.
John W. French, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Nicholas Held, enlisted April 9, 1861.
William M. Lucas, enlisted May 14, 1864.
William Ranch, enlisted May 20, 1861.
William E. Wilkinson, enlisted April 19, 1861.

Bugler.

Thomas Drew, enlisted May 27, 1861.

Artificers.

Lair Letz, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Jeremiah Smith, enlisted May 25, 1861.
Fritz Schierman, enlisted July 22, 1861.
John Stanger, enlisted June 18, 1861.
Henry Kreiling, enlisted April 19, 1861.

Privates.

Austin, John W., enlisted April 19, 1861.
Barnaba, John W., enlisted April 19, 1861.
Bauer, Dick, enlisted May 5, 1861.
Bustorf, Frederick, enlisted June 19, 1861.
Butler, James, enlisted June 1, 1861.
Carney, Stephen W., enlisted May 1, 1861.
Chase, Ira, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Crandall, William, enlisted May 17, 1861.
Carman, James F., enlisted July 10, 1861.
Dempsey, William, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Dold, Stephen, enlisted July 8, 1861.
Farrer, Joachim, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Frost, Enos, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Gisart, Jacob, enlisted May 17, 1861.
Hoag, Edwin, enlisted July 10, 1861.
Johnson, Samuel M., enlisted May 23, 1861.
Haufman, Martin S., enlisted April 19, 1861.
Lair, William, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Lair, Noah, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Lanigan, Francis M., enlisted April 19, 1861.
Lupton, Charles, enlisted June 18, 1861.
Mann, Martin, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Maupin, Robert B., enlisted April 19, 1861.
Meyer, Philip, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Morrow, William, enlisted April 19, 1861.
McVickar, Hugh, enlisted May 27, 1861.
Paul, Anderson, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Ploher, Ferdinand, enlisted May 24, 1861.
Ryan, Laurence, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Ryan, Samuel, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Ryan, Parkinon, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Shieman, John, enlisted April 19, 1861.
Shafer, Solomon, enlisted April 30, 1861.
Smith, Morris, enlisted April 23, 1864.
Sick, John, enlisted June 14, 1864.
Stowell, Henry, enlisted July 8, 1864.
Wadsworth, Berial, enlisted April 19, 1864.
Ward, James, enlisted July 1, 1864.
Warely, John J., enlisted May 22, 1864.
Wolfert, Sebastian, enlisted June 22, 1864.

*Veterans.**Sergeant.*

Samuel Coburn, enlisted February 1, 1864.

Corporal.

Denton Y. Keys, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Bugler.

James F. Carman, enlisted February 1, 1864.

Privates.

Aldrich, Horace M., enlisted February 1, 1864.
Baldwin, Stephen E., enlisted January 1, 1864.
Barnaba, John W., enlisted January 1, 1864.
Bauer, Dick, enlisted January 1, 1864.
Millet, Joseph, enlisted January 1, 1864.
Nurs, Roswell J., enlisted February 1, 1864.
Speers, William H., enlisted January 1, 1864.
Sullivan, Frank, enlisted January 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Ashbury, Samuel, enlisted March 14, 1864.
Ayres, Maurice, enlisted September 20, 1862.
Aldrick, John P., enlisted October 28, 1862.
Baker, Philip, enlisted October 26, 1863.
Bauer, Henry, enlisted October 28, 1863.
Boydslen, Newton L., enlisted November 7, 1863.
Bennett, Samuel, enlisted March 14, 1864.
Beers, William W., enlisted March 31, 1864.
Bobier, William, enlisted March 22, 1864.
Bachelor, Neal, enlisted October 24, 1863.
Becket, John M., enlisted October 11, 1864.
Best, William, enlisted September 8, 1861.
Bitner, William, enlisted September 22, 1861.
Burgess, Henry, enlisted October 9, 1862.
Campbell, Charles B., enlisted March 21, 1864.
Cull, William H., enlisted March 24, 1864.
Heller, Charles, enlisted January 4, 1864.
Currier, Arthur T., enlisted March 28, 1864.
Conger, Allen, enlisted December 16, 1864.
Chase, Edward, enlisted September 22, 1861.
Coburn, William, enlisted November 30, 1863.
Dickenson, Griffith A., enlisted November 10, 1862.
Drummond, John P., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Ellis, Benjamin, enlisted January 18, 1864.
Eayd, Albert P., enlisted November 21, 1862.
Elliott, Jacob, enlisted October 29, 1863.
Eastman, Charles, enlisted September 22, 1861.
Fitzgerald, John, enlisted January 5, 1864.
Ford, Burton S., enlisted March 22, 1864.
Ford, Henry, enlisted March 23, 1864.
Fowler, Henry, enlisted September 8, 1861.
Grotevant, Robert, enlisted September 26, 1864.
Howell, Israel, enlisted March 21, 1864.
Hawkins, William E., enlisted October 28, 1863.
Hurland, William R., enlisted August 25, 1862.
Hull, John B., enlisted September 24, 1862.
Houser, Christian, enlisted October 13, 1862.
Jaggard, Thomas, enlisted December 8, 1863.
Johnson, John L., enlisted October 31, 1863.
Keller, Allen, enlisted March 24, 1864.
Kissel, Emanuel, enlisted September 26, 1862.
Lutz, Philip, enlisted March 8, 1864.
Livingstone, William, enlisted September 8, 1861.
Morrow, Calvin, enlisted March 22, 1864.
Naylor, Flavius, enlisted March 24, 1864.
Orr, William B., enlisted March 21, 1864.
Parker, Lewis G., enlisted February 15, 1864.
Powell, David E., enlisted August 30, 1862.
Robinson, Marvitt N., enlisted January 4, 1864.
Russell, David, enlisted March 9, 1864.
Rockwell, Calvin, enlisted March 31, 1864.
Sloan, Charles P., enlisted March 22, 1864.
Scott, Theodore J., enlisted March 30, 1864.
Stenoe, John, enlisted March 9, 1864.
Stebbins, Lendwick, enlisted December 16, 1864.
Stebbins, John, enlisted December 16, 1864.
Stratton, John R., enlisted August 22, 1862.
Shriver, David J., enlisted October 28, 1861.
Stockner, Hugh, enlisted March 31, 1864.
Smith, Albert H., enlisted February 10, 1864.
Spurs, William H., enlisted September 22, 1861.
Trelbar, John H., enlisted March 24, 1864.
Vickery, Roger, enlisted December 21, 1863.

Venters, William, enlisted September 24, 1864.
 Winn, Marshall, enlisted March 25, 1864.
 Wiley, Lorenzo K., enlisted November 21, 1862.
 Winn, Warren, enlisted March 25, 1864.
 Wilkinson, John, enlisted August 25, 1862.
 Wilder, Charles H., enlisted September 24, 1864.

BATTERY C.

Private.

Turner, Charles H., enlisted August 29, 1862.

BATTERY D.

Recruit.

Highfield, Wilfred H., enlisted January 4, 1864.

BATTERY I.

Lieutenants.

First, Henry B. Plant, commissioned December 31, 1862.

Second, Charles McDonald, commissioned March 1, 1863.

Privates.

Cunningham, Rogers, enlisted November 25, 1861.

Jones, Isaac W., enlisted November 25, 1861.

Recruits.

Lester, Robert N., enlisted October 23, 1862.

Moon, Simon D., enlisted December 25, 1863.

Petty, George A., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Shippe, Orrin S., enlisted January 5, 1864.

Weld, Samuel C., enlisted December 21, 1863.

Unassigned Recruits.

Atkinson, William H., enlisted January 18, 1864.

Pitcher, Robert, enlisted September 26, 1864.

Summers, James, enlisted March 24, 1864.

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

Johnson, Charles, enlisted April 1, 1865.

Lee, John, enlisted April 10, 1865.

Wade, Hampton, enlisted April 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED NINTH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY.

Bridges, Jesse, enlisted February 14, 1865.

Barr, John, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Cole, Enoch, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Carter, Silas, enlisted March 30, 1865.

Drake, Monroe, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Gray, Samuel B., enlisted February 28, 1865.

Hicks, John, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Hillman, William, enlisted February 13, 1865.

Jefferson, James, enlisted February 20, 1865.

Jones, Wade, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Mitchell, William, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Porter, John, enlisted March 30, 1865.

Red, William, enlisted March 30, 1865.

Smith, Isaac, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Smith, Washington, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Smith, Lewis, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Smith, John, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Stewart, John, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Smith, Alfred, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Warren, William, enlisted February 28, 1865.

Washington, George, enlisted February 13, 1865.

Miscellaneous Organizations.

SEVENTH TENNESSEE CAVALRY.

Arms, John M., enlisted October 30, 1864.

Butter, John T., enlisted October 20, 1864.

Cunningham, Elijah, enlisted April 10, 1865.

Divey, Robert H., enlisted December, 1864.

Edwards, William, enlisted November 8, 1864.

Hamilton, W. M. J., enlisted April 11, 1865.

Hamilton, Samuel, enlisted April 11, 1865.

Hays, James E., enlisted March 1, 1864.

Jenkins, Kelly H., enlisted January 26, 1864.

King, Alfred, enlisted October 26, 1864.

King, William P., enlisted March 13, 1865.

Miller, Joseph C., enlisted March 13, 1865.

McAllister, William T., enlisted March 13, 1865.

McFarlane, John, enlisted January 24, 1864.

Purdon, Benjamin, enlisted April 11, 1865.

Perden, John, enlisted October 20, 1864.

Perden, Erwin T., enlisted October 20, 1864.

Ray, William, enlisted November 24, 1864.

Robinson, James, enlisted March 1, 1865.

Scarlett, S. M., enlisted March 3, 1865.

Thomas, John W., enlisted December 14, 1864.

Tucker, George W., enlisted October 20, 1864.

Vickers, Francis M., enlisted October 20, 1864.

Waugh, James W., enlisted October 20, 1864.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Enlisted Men of Company No. 1.

Assigned to Company A, Second Regiment Veteran Volunteers.

Privates.

Auten, John W., enlisted February 10, 1865.

Greenleaf, George D., enlisted February 6, 1865.

Schaller, Charles, enlisted February 4, 1865.

Shoemaker, Edward, enlisted February 4, 1865.

Enlisted Men of Company No. 5.

Privates.

Lair, Noah, enlisted March 13, 1865.

McMullen, James E., enlisted March 13, 1865.

Upshaw, George, enlisted March 13, 1865.

THIRTEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Recruits.

Barber, James C., enlisted June, 1865.

Beasmore, Robert G., enlisted June, 1865.

Bink, John H., enlisted June, 1865.

Dunbar, Robert F., enlisted June, 1865.

Gunsolus, James H., enlisted June, 1865.

Satter, Joseph, enlisted June, 1865.

MONUMENTS TO HEROIC DEAD

Very shortly after the cessation of hostilities between the two sections of the country and the victorious veterans of the northern armies had returned to their homes, a movement gained impetus, toward the creation of a fitting and lasting concrete expression of the community's gratitude for the inestimable blessings made possible and enduring by the recent struggle for free institutions, and also to attest Peoria's pride and glory in the valor and patriotism of the heroic living and dead. Definite results were manifest when, at the September (1865) meeting of the board of supervisors, Dr. John Emery, representative in that body from Radnor township, offered a resolution that the board appropriate a sum of money, for the erection of a suitable monument in the court house yard. The resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Emery, Matson and Day, with instructions to secure plans and estimates and report at the next meeting of the board. The committee made its reports at the next meeting, held in April, and the contract for a soldiers' monument, to cost \$5,000, was awarded to Robert Campbell, of Peoria. The site selected was at the center of the Main street side of the yard, about midway between the old court house and the street, and the corner stone

was laid with Masonic rites, Grand Master Harmon G. Reynolds, officiating. The dedication took place October 11, 1866, and was the occasion for the gathering of a vast concourse of people, and a magnificent demonstration. General Benjamin F. Butler, who assisted in the capture of New Orleans, was military commander of that turbulent city and the best-hated "invader of the sacred soil" of the south, was the orator of the day, and his presence alone created unbounded enthusiasm. One of the notable features of the dedication was the presence of "Old Abe," the war eagle of the Eighth Wisconsin. "Black Jack" (John A.) Logan was also here, and stirred the hearts of the veterans to a white heat of excitement and delight; for he, also, was a war hero and won his spurs bravely and honorably. Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll was the master of ceremonies and with the tongue of a Demosthenes thrilled his auditors by his rendition of a dedicatory poem, written for the event by Mrs. P. R. K. Brotherton.

Spencer's band headed a parade, composed of eleven companies of infantry and one of cavalry; the fire department, civic societies and citizens in carriages, that had marched to the court house square, and in all one of the greatest gala days ever known in Peoria was passed without a mishap to mar the reverential joy of the populace. And thus one of the first soldiers' monuments in the country was erected to the fallen heroes of 1861-5. When the old court house was torn down, to make place for the new, it became necessary to alter the grade of the square. This called for the removal of the monument and its new site was chosen at the Jefferson street front, where it now stands, still intact, although the names inscribed on its four sides have become almost illegible from action of the elements.

MONUMENT AT SPRINGDALE CEMETERY

In the Transcript of March 15, 1862, after the bodies of slain soldiers began to be sent here for burial, a paragraph appeared, suggesting the virtue and advisability of securing a suitable tract of land in one of the cemeteries, to be set apart for the last resting place for soldiers losing their lives in the war, who might not have provided for a burial place. This touched a tender spot in the hearts of the directors of Springdale cemetery and they immediately offered, as a gift, one of the best lots at Springdale for the purpose, which was accepted. On this lot, which is about one hundred and fifty feet square, was erected in 1870, a monument designed and executed by Robert Campbell, at a cost of \$2,500, and four cannon donated to the Soldiers' Monument Association by congress. The monument was primarily secured through the valiant and persevering efforts of the Women's National League of Peoria, which had, in the year 1866, merged its identity into that of the Soldiers' Monument Society, at the same time turning over to the latter a balance in its treasury of \$82.19, as the nucleus of a fund toward the erection of a monument.

The monument is very attractive and faces the soldiers' graves. Its position is a commanding one and the beautiful shaft can be seen from any part of the cemetery. The dedication took place on Decoration day, May 30, 1870, and the principal address was delivered by Rev. S. A. Kingsbury. That same day was the occasion for another outpouring of the people, who were edified and taken to the heights of enthusiasm, by the eloquence of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who delivered an address at the Soldiers' Monument in court house square.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT

The women of the Monument Association conceived the idea and were instrumental in having it take concrete form, of erecting a monument commemorative of both the army and navy and the brave men of the county who served therein.

As a result of this movement the chaste and beautiful monument with its

symbolic figures of bronze, which now stands on the southeast corner of the square, was chosen. The sculptor was Fritz Triebel, a Peorian, who had gained fame not only at home, but in Europe. Toward the cost of this work of art the county and city of Peoria had each pledged \$10,000. The dedication took place October 6, 1899, and stands out all the more prominently by reason of the fact that the President of the United States, William McKinley, was present, and was, as a matter of course, the most prominent object of interest to the thousands of people then gathered in the city. His arrival in Peoria is described here through the medium of excerpts from the Herald-Transcript's issue of the following morning:

"The president of the United States was given a welcome such as no other city but loyal old Peoria could give. It was a display of pure, patriotic interest and an anxiety to do honor to the nation's chief executive. For many weeks Peorians and the people in surrounding cities and towns have been on the anxious seat over the coming of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their guests, and for two hours prior to the arrival of the train yesterday, Adams and Chestnut streets from the court house to the union station were thronged with humanity. Every upstairs window contained as many faces as could be crowded into it, while many sought the roofs of buildings and other vantage points.

"The presidential train was the finest and the most sumptuously equipped that ever came into Peoria. It consisted of the private car *Campania*, occupied by the president and his wife; the combination car *Atlantic*; the sleeper *Ixion*; compartment cars *Chili* and *Omenia*, the last two being for the use of the cabinet. In addition to the regular train was the *Hawkeye*, the Iowa Central's private car, in which the Peoria delegation went to Bushnell to meet the presidential party.

"The procession started from Chestnut street, proceeded up Adams to Main, up Main, passing in review before President McKinley, to Jefferson, thence to Hamilton; up Hamilton to Madison; down Madison to Fulton; on Fulton to Jefferson, then to Franklin, where the procession disbanded.

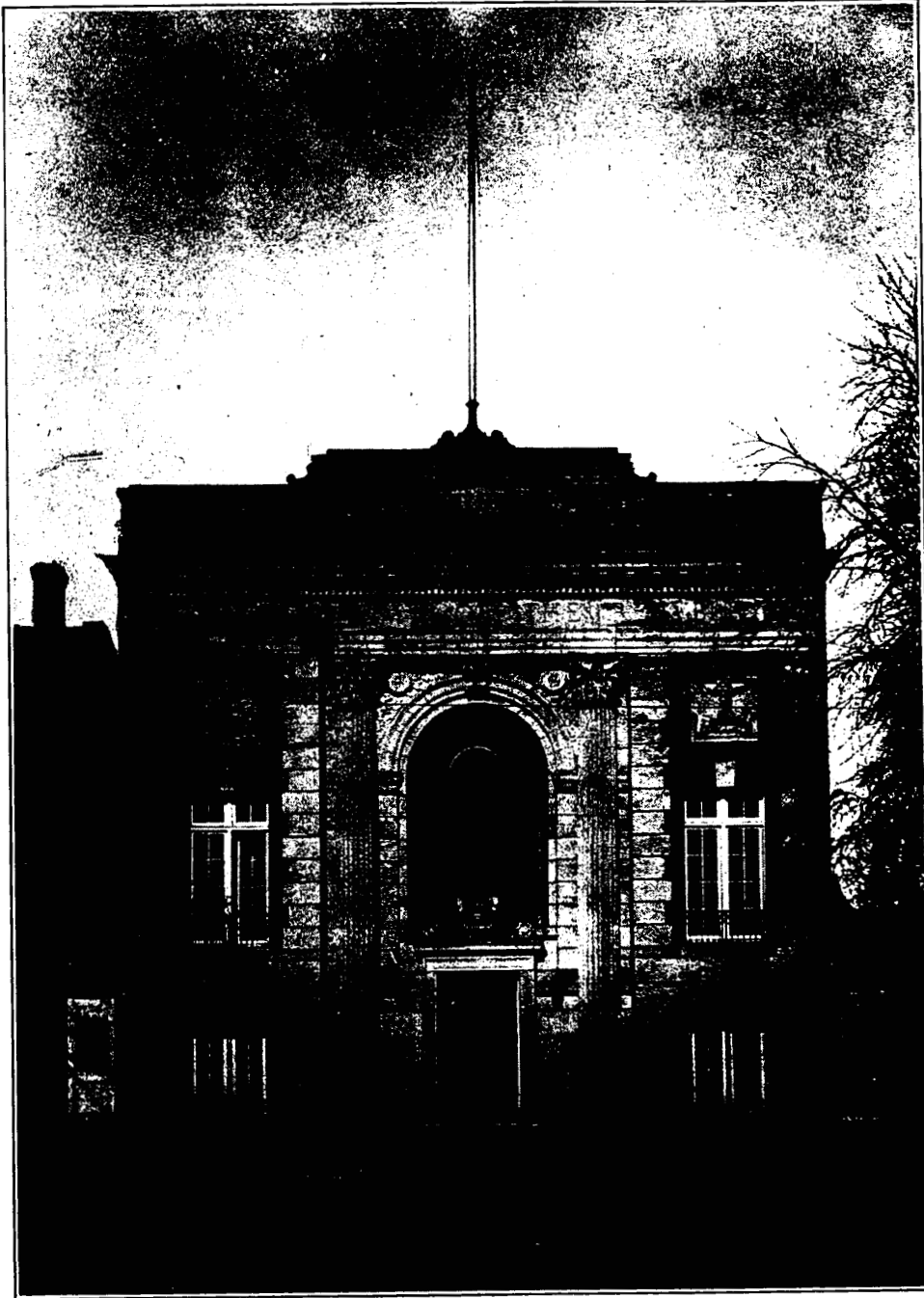
"The children's parade proved a most interesting feature of the display. It is estimated there were from 5,000 to 6,000 school children in line. The girls wore white dresses and the boys blue caps. The girls carried arches of flowers and bouquets, and the boys flags. They rallied at the top of Hamilton street hill and marched down Hamilton street to the court house, going around the square and past the reviewing stand."

The president and other distinguished guests, ladies of the association, committees, the mayor of Peoria, the chairman of the board of supervisors and others, were seated on a stand erected on the southwest side of the square, facing the monument.

The exercises opened with prayer, by Rev. John Weston, D. D., pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, a veteran of the Civil war, and the monument was unveiled by Mrs. Samuel A. Kinsey, chairman of the committee in charge of its erection. It is said that as the canvas dropped from the beautiful pieces of sculpture, the man who executed the work, Fritz Triebel, was unable to overcome his emotions and burst into tears. Thereupon, in thorough sympathy and admiration, the President grasped him by the hand and congratulated him most heartily.

An address was delivered by Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, president of the Memorial Day Association, in which she related in detail the work of the various persons who had been instrumental in contributing this testimonial to the heroes of the Civil war. Colonel Martin Kingman, president of the day, delivered an address to the women of Memorial Day Association, to his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and to the people of the county. The monument was formally accepted by John C. Kingsbury, chairman of the board of supervisors and by Henry W. Lynch, mayor of the city of Peoria.

William McKinley, president of the United States, who but two years thereafter died at the hands of an assassin, after being introduced by Mayor Lynch, addressed the vast assemblage in the following words:



G. A. R. MEMORIAL HALL, PEORIA

"Fellow Citizens: I am glad with my fellow citizens of Peoria county and members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Ladies' Memorial Day Association, to stand about the monument dedicated to patriotic service and heroic devotion in the holiest cause for which mankind ever engaged.

"This monument awakens sacred memories, fellow citizens, and that is its purpose. It was erected by these patriotic women that it might for all time perpetuate a glorious page of American history. It tells the whole story of war, the siege, the march, bivouac, battle line, the suffering, sacrifice of the brave men who, from 1861 to 1865, upheld the flag. It tells of every page of history of that civil struggle, and tells of its triumphant consummation at Appomattox court house, when Grant accepted the surrender of Lee, and we were kept a nation.

"I like this monument. I like this symbol I face today, 'the defense of the flag.' That is what we do wherever and whenever that flag is assailed, and with us war always stops when the assailants of our flag face Grant's term, 'unconditional surrender.' I do not intend to make a speech here today. I could add nothing of patriotic sentiment to that already uttered. I desire to express in this presence my appreciation, not of the tribute paid to the president of the United States, but the tribute the people of Peoria county have paid to the great defenders of the American flag in time of our great peril.

"You are proud of the monument. You should be proud of the demonstration which led to its unveiling. Six thousand school children of the city with flags in their hands and love of country in their hearts, and I could not but think, as I looked at the glorious procession, that my country is safe.

"God bless the school children of America. God bless the patriotic women of the United States and the patriotic band that carried this monument to a successful consummation.

"I congratulate you; you have everything in Peoria. I congratulate you that you found an artist of so high skill, born in Peoria, to execute this work. I thank you over and over again for this splendid demonstration of patriotism and devotion."

At the conclusion of the president's address, the audience joined in singing "America," "taps" were sounded by Lem H. Wiley, cornet soloist of the Seventh Regiment band, and the ceremonies, in which one of the most beautiful soldiers' monuments was dedicated, came to a close, having marked an epoch in the history of the community.

BRYNER POST, NO. 67, G. A. R.

Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R., was organized in October, 1879, with seventy-four charter members. Their first meeting place was in the third story of a business block at 105 and 107 South Adams street. The post remained here until February, 1908, when it removed its quarters to the Observatory building, 206 South Adams street. No other removal took place until the final one, which was to the magnificent new home on Hamilton boulevard, which occurred January 1, 1910. The first commander was George Puterbaugh, who was succeeded in 1880 by Robert M. Campbell. His successors are the following named: 1881, Robert M. Campbell; 1882, George A. Wilson; 1883, Henry P. Ayres; 1884, A. H. Rugg; 1885, Robert M. Campbell; 1886, John D. McClure; 1887, Charles Qualman; 1888, Isaac Taylor; 1889, David S. Brown; 1890, N. S. Haynes; 1891, A. L. Schimpff; 1892, E. H. Dibble; 1893, R. W. Burt; 1894, W. T. Boyd; 1895, O. B. Champney; 1896, Philip Smith; 1897, Eliot Callender; 1898, Frank McAlpine; 1899, William P. Gauss; 1900, Henry L. Arends; 1901, J. W. Ryan; 1902, Charles P. Sloan; 1903, Haller E. Charles; 1904, John Weston; 1905, John M. Simpson; 1906, T. S. Simpson; 1907, George W. Zinser; 1908, Byron C. Bryner; 1909, F. W. Ash; 1910, Eliot Callender; 1911, Samuel L. Patterson; 1912, G. W. Seibert. The present membership is 265.

Not only the veterans themselves, but the citizens of Peoria generally rejoiced in the erection of a permanent home for the post, which was made possible by the generosity of one of Peoria's former citizens, a comrade of the post, Joseph B. Greenhut, a principal factor of the great Seigel-Cooper department stores, with headquarters in New York city.

The origin of the idea leading toward the building of a home for the veterans of the G. A. R. belongs to Byron C. Bryner and Philip Smith, many years past quartermaster. Their views were presented to a meeting of the post in January, 1909, which were received with the utmost favor. Steps were at once taken to collect a sufficient amount of money from the old soldiers to build a modest home that would cost not more than \$4,000. As soon as the project became known the auxiliary societies of the Grand Army, churches and newspapers desired to take a hand in raising the required amount of money, and finally it came to the ears of Mr. Greenhut, whereupon he requested members of the post to call upon him at his office, then in the Woolner building, and there their old comrade generously subscribed \$5,000 toward the building fund, in consideration that the plans be enlarged upon and a structure put up that would not only do honor to the memory of the war veterans, but be a credit to the city. Bids were then asked for and plans were requested to be submitted, to those appointed for the purpose, by the post and the plan adopted was for a building to cost something over \$15,000. A lot had previously been purchased of the Swedenborgian church society on Hamilton avenue, between Jefferson and Madison streets, costing \$4,000. As the building progressed a deficit was experienced in the collection of the money promised by subscription, and learning of the difficulty Comrade Greenhut raised his subscription to \$10,000. This gave the post courage to go on with the work and on December 30, 1909, the beautiful Greenhut Memorial G. A. R. hall was dedicated free of debt, Mr. Greenhut having subscribed an additional \$4,000, making \$14,000 in all. The building, with the grounds, cost \$22,800, and is a magnificent contribution to the many beautiful places of Peoria, made possible by the large-heartedness of Captain Greenhut, the generosity of many private citizens and the determined efforts of the Woman's Relief Corps and similar societies associated with the Grand Army.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

The Bryner Woman's Relief Corps was organized August 12, 1884, within a year after the order had been created at the National Encampment of the Grand Army in 1883. There were nineteen charter members of the local corps and today it is strong in numbers and persistent in the work for which it was founded. Many have been the gracious deeds of helpfulness by this noble body of women, the beneficiaries coming within its scope having been the Grand Army of the Republic, Sons of Veterans and similar societies. Much credit is due the Bryner corps for its efforts toward raising money to build the Greenhut Memorial hall and a commemorative stone stands in the soldiers' plot in Springdale cemetery, which was erected by the members and dedicated to the "Unknown Dead."

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

George A. Wilson Circle, No. 49, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, is made up of the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of veterans of the Civil war of all arms of the service. The circle was organized October 13, 1900, with thirty-six charter members and the first official list was as follows: Mrs. Helen M. Wilson, president; Mrs. Virginia C. McClure, senior vice president; Mrs. Lena Wasson, junior vice-president; Mrs. Emma B. Bryner, secretary; Mrs. Sadie A. Boyd, treasurer; Mrs. Helen M. Schofield, chaplain; Mrs. Mary C. Orr, conductress; Mrs. Jennie Dibble, guard; Mrs. Sue C. Rogers, assistant conductress; Mrs. Mary C. Orr, Mrs. Sue C. Rogers, Mrs. Maggie A. Reed, color

guards. This organization has a large membership and has accomplished much good during its short existence.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

About one hundred and fifty men from this county enlisted in the United States service for the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. Some of them served in Cuba, some in Porto Rico and others in the Philippines, but Company L of the Fifth Infantry, which was mustered into the service on May 26, 1898, for the Spanish-American war, was disappointed in its desire to be sent to the scenes of activities either in Cuba or Porto Rico, and only got as far as Chickamauga, where it remained in camp until recalled home.

The Fifth Infantry was organized July 2, 1889. S. O. Tripp was elected captain and held his office until January 7, 1891, when he stepped aside for E. H. D. Couch, who commanded the company during the Spanish-American war. At this period James S. Culver, of Springfield, was colonel of the regiment; Frank P. Wills, of Decatur, lieutenant-colonel; John C. Cabanis, Kinmundy, Fred B. Nichols, of Quincy, and Walter F. Colloday, Decatur, were majors; and Stuart Brown, Springfield, regimental adjutant. In addition to Captain Couch, Frank R. Pacey, first lieutenant, and Robert L. Mitchell, second lieutenant, were the commissioned officers of Company L.

BLACK HAWK WAR AND PEORIANS

At the outbreak of the Black Hawk war a company was organized in the county of Peoria for a battalion that was placed in command of Major Isaiah Stillman, a Peorian. The company was officered by Abner Eads, captain; William A. Stewart, first lieutenant; John W. Caldwell, second lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and privates were:

Sergeants

First, Aquilla Wren; second, Hiram M. Curry; third, Edwin S. Jones; fourth, John Hinkle.

Corporals

First, William Wright; second, John Stringer; third, John Hawkins; fourth, Thomas Webb.

Privates

John E. Bristol, Harrison Brown, Jeremiah Cooper, John Clifton, Stephen Carle, Joseph H. Conner, Jefferson Cox, John Cox, Ebenezer Clark, Hiram Cleveland, Alexander Caldwell, James Doty, John B. Dodge, William Egman, William Eads, Elias Love, Alvah Moffatt, Jacob Moats, Sylvanus Moore, Harris Miner, John C. Owen, Joseph Phillis, George Redick, David Ridgeway, Lucas Root, David Roos, John Ross, Thomas B. Reed, Simon Reed, Francis Sharp, Rice Smith, Jefferson Taliafero, Thomas Tamplin, William D. Trial, Johnson T. Thurman, Henry Thomas, William L. Wood.

A complete history of this company will not be attempted in these pages. The story of the Black Hawk war and "Stillman's defeat" has been oft-told and can be found in many histories especially written. The simple fact that Peorians took part in that last stand of the Sacs and Foxes is here noted, so that their names may be perpetuated in the local history of the county. No doubt some future local historian will do justice to the heroism of those pioneer Indian fighters, but it is impossible to go into any of the many interesting details at this time.

CHAPTER XXII

THE TOWNSHIPS OF PEORIA COUNTY—WHEN SETTLED AND ORGANIZED—PIONEER FARMERS AND INTERESTING STORIES TOLD OF THEM—FIRST SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—BUILDING OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES—ALL PROSPEROUS COMMUNITIES

RICHWOODS TOWNSHIP

BY MARGARETTA KELLAR

The tract of land designated Richwoods township was known as Richwoods long before any township organization was effected. Its exceeding fertility of soil and abundant wealth of verdure, its gigantic forests of valuable woods—oak, walnut, elm, maple, hickory, birch, cottonwood and all the native fruits—and grass so tall that a man riding on horseback could not see over it, all conspired to win for it the appellation.

Beautiful for situation, rich in varied picturesque scenery, it is one of the most beautiful townships in the county. Its primeval forests in most localities have been compelled to disappear before the woodman's ax; yet in others, they have been permitted to remain in all their pristine glory. Stately forest monitors! What tales could they tell, what mysteries reveal!

Richwoods is bounded on the south by Peoria township. On the east its sides are laved by the waters of the Illinois, which renders its acreage incomplete. On the north Medina is its boundary, and on the west, Millbrook.

Richwoods certainly possesses more attractive features than any other township in the county. There are few such parks as Glen Oak, with its beautiful sunken gardens, rustic bridges, lake, natural springs, palm house, abounding in beautiful exotics, fountains, beautiful circuitous drives over hill and dale, and most beautiful inflorescence everywhere. Springdale cemetery, conceded to be one of the most beautiful in existence, also lies within its boundaries, and possesses the greatest variety of localities adapted to the taste of those compelled to lay away their loved ones.

ROADS AND DRIVES IN THE TOWNSHIP

Some of the roads here it would seem have been in existence since time immemorial. The old Galena, which follows the river, and has its terminal at Galena, and over which the oldest inhabitants transported lead ore (Galena) from the Galena mines to shipping points along the river, is one of the oldest. The Knoxville, leading out through Knoxville and Galesburg to Burlington on the Mississippi, is another highway, for whose construction no one now living is accountable. The old Mt. Hawley must have been designed by Mr. Hawley, who lived about nine miles out from Peoria and kept a country inn and post-office many years ago. The new Mt. Hawley, which intersects the old a short distance from Kellar station, originated in the brain of Rev. Isaac Kellar, who thought it too far to go around by the edge of the bluff to Peoria, when he could just as well cut off a mile or more. Mr. Kellar accordingly called a meeting and presented his plans before the assemblage, and it seeming feasible to

all, it was decided to have the road—a beautiful driveway extending from Averyville, past the country club to Prospect avenue, over hill and dale, disclosing views of the most varied and picturesque scenery. In driving out Prospect avenue, after leaving Peoria Heights, we are again regaled with the most enchanting scenery. Some beautiful residences where some of our city friends are wont to spend the summer months, with their beautifully improved yards and gardens, border the roadway. But as we are wont to extend our vision, the forests primeval again present themselves, and these are interspersed with beautiful gardens, effectively tilled, and orchards of luscious fruits. While these husbandmen have been providing for the culture of their gardens, they have not neglected the culture of their children's minds. A neat structure revealing itself among the trees, fronting on the Galena road and known as the Gardeners schoolhouse, provides for that. An extended vision gives us the river and the beautiful farms on its east, with their fields of waving grain and restful meadows, mirrored in the sunlight. Originally, the land in the northern part of the township, as it approached the Medina line, assumed a prairie-like contour—miniature prairies interspersed with thickets of wild plum, dogwood, crabapple, hazelnut, etc. On the west it is more undulating. The Big Hollow and the terraced hills of the Kickapoo are along its western boundary.

There are many of the early settlers whose living has made history for the township, and of whom we cannot forbear to speak, but it is impossible to mention all; space forbids.

The first settler of whom we have any record was William German on section 39, in 1832. He must have had a short sitting. We have no recollection of ever hearing anything of him or his descendants.

Thomas Essex came later in the same year and also settled on section 39. He cleared his farm, reared a family and was a unique figure in the early history of the township. Possessed of a true pioneer spirit, fearless, alert, always carrying his gun and accompanied by his dogs, he was ready for any emergency. We remember to have seen him once at a charivari, the most prominent feature there, with his gun and dogs, around and around the house they marched. Mr. Essex cleared his farm, reared his family, and then laid down his armor and quietly sank to rest. He was laid away under his own vine and fig tree.

Josiah Fulton came in 1819, when Peoria was yet Fort Clark. He purchased quite a tract of land, in what is now a very prominent part of Peoria, which he disposed of for a mere song. He was never ambitious to amass wealth, and the country was more after his heart than the city. Accordingly he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in the township and moved his family to it, living there the remainder of his days. Some of his family still reside on the place. Mr. Fulton was a prominent feature in the early history of the township. Noted for his inherent good nature and ready wit, he was always an attraction wherever he went. He was seven years old when the first steamboat navigated the Hudson river and in his time the first railroad was built and the first steam engine run.

We feel constrained to speak of one who must have settled here in the early '30s and whose pioneer habits always impressed us—John Clifton—a perfect nimrod of the forest, before whose gun the animals would quail. We remember to have seen him clad in a whole suit for which he had killed the deer, tanned the hide and fashioned it into a perfect fitting suit. At the close of the day he would sit out before his cabin door and the country round would be made to resound with the strains from his violin, and many of the young men and maidens were wont to “trip the light fantastic toe” to the melodies of John Clifton's music.

Another historical figure was Thomas Giles, and although he passed from earth before the writer came upon the stage of existence, the little green mound with its paling fence, on one of the little hillocks near the Bourland house, where reposed all of him that was of the “earth, earthy” has never been forgotten. Mr. Giles was a British soldier, was sent to the Isle of St. Helena to guard

Napoleon Bonaparte, and while there his son Thomas was born. In memory of this isle he afterwards named his only daughter Helena. In 1827 Mr. Giles, with his wife, came to America, stopping for a time in Utica and afterwards in Richland, Oswego county, New York. In 1836 he came to Illinois. Mr. Giles was a member of the Baptist church, and although not an ordained minister, he often exhorted. His sons were all men of sterling qualities and all more or less important factors in establishing a reputation for the township, nearly all, or most of them at least, having held important township offices.

Another early settler was Mr. Slough, who came with his wife. Mrs. Slough drove out in her carriage from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1834. Coming by way of St. Louis, she left her horse and carriage there, and being much pleased with the lay of the land, returned, and in the year following she and her husband moved to Peoria, where they kept hotel on Washington street and afterwards removed to a tract of land which they purchased on the Knoxville road.

The first ordained minister who held service in the township was Rev. Isaac Kellar, who came from Washington county, Maryland, in 1835, overland, his family traveling in a carriage, while his household goods were transported by wagon. A log schoolhouse had been built on section 27, in which Mr. Kellar held the first service in the township. On the east side of the river Mr. Kellar had been greeted by a deputation from the First Presbyterian church in Peoria "Why my dear sir we have been looking for you for the last four weeks." Mr. Kellar's first sermon in Peoria was preached in Garrett's ball room in the Garrett hotel. He preached for some time in a church built by Samuel Towsey, which building still stands on Jackson street below Jefferson, but is not used as a church. After some time the congregation made arrangements to hold services in the court house, which was used until they made arrangements to build a church. Mr. Kellar had purchased a farm on section 16 and moved his family to it, but when they conceived the idea of building a church, he moved his family to Peoria and went east to collect funds toward the building, the congregation not being able to defray all expenses. Mr. Kellar lived in Peoria and superintended the construction of the building, but after two years moved his family back to the farm. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian church for twelve years and then, in consequence of failing health, resigned. Some time afterwards he organized a church on Orange Prairie, preaching in schoolhouses and private homes. When he moved to the township there was no school. There had been a log schoolhouse erected on section 27 in 1834, but there was no school in it. Mr. Kellar opened a school there, with his daughter Katherine as assistant, and taught until J. G. Bryson, a young man from Pennsylvania, came to Peoria, when they got him to take it off their hands. Mr. Kellar performed the first wedding ceremony in the township, the contracting parties being Charles Ballance, one of three prominent young lawyers in Peoria at that time, and Miss Julia Schnebley. Her father, Henry Schnebley, had come to Illinois in the fall of the year in which Mr. Kellar appeared and being unable to procure a house and, being a brother-in-law of Mr. Kellar, he offered Mr. Schnebley and his family a home until they could build, and it was when making a call at Mr. Kellar's that Mr. Ballance first met Miss Schnebley and lost his heart.

The township was not organized until 1848. Mr. Kellar had built a new house on the Mt. Hawley road, just at the junction of the old and new Mt. Hawley roads, but it was not ready for occupancy, and as it was a central location, it was decided to hold the election there and the name of Richwoods township was established. The election was held there the succeeding year and afterwards in the schoolhouse or wherever most accessible until after a town house was built on section 16 for the purpose. The building was, unfortunately, destroyed by a storm some years later. It had been found a very convenient building for church service and Sabbath school. The house has never been rebuilt but the township still owns the ground. The manufacturing villages of "Peoria Heights" and Averyville are both included within the limits of Richwoods.

ELMWOOD TOWNSHIP

In relation to the other townships of the county, Elmwood is situated in the western tier of townships, being bounded on the north by Brimfield, on the east by Rosefield, south by Trivoli, and west by Fulton county. The locality is well watered by numerous streams and the soil is rich and well adapted to agriculture, while an abundance of coal is found in the bluffs along the creek. Originally the township was about half covered with timber. The rest was prairie.

John E. Ewalt, a Pennsylvanian, who had lived for some time in Ohio and Indiana, came to Illinois and resided two years in Edgar county. He arrived in Elmwood, May 1, 1831, and settled on the edge of the grove in the south-east quarter of section 29. Near him in Trivoli township Isaac Harkness had settled in 1830. Mr. Ewalt, with his four sons, spent his time the first summer breaking prairie, building a log house and fencing the land. In the meantime he and the boys made their habitation in a wagon and tent.

In 1832 Isaac Doyle located in the southwest quarter of section 20, and in 1834 Henry Cone located on section 18. W. J. Phelps, a native of Connecticut, who had arrived in Peoria in the fall of 1834 with his wife, located on the southeast quarter of section 18, which for many years continued to be his home. Fountain Watkins came from Fulton county and settled on section 29 in the winter of 1835, and that same year Joseph Cone, Jr., located on section 7 and Andrew M. Wiley near by. The arrivals of 1836 were Roldon Pierce and Justus Gibbs; those of 1837 were Ichabod Smith, Avery Dalton, George and Thomas Huff, Mr. Hunckerford, Samuel McCann and Stanley Butler.

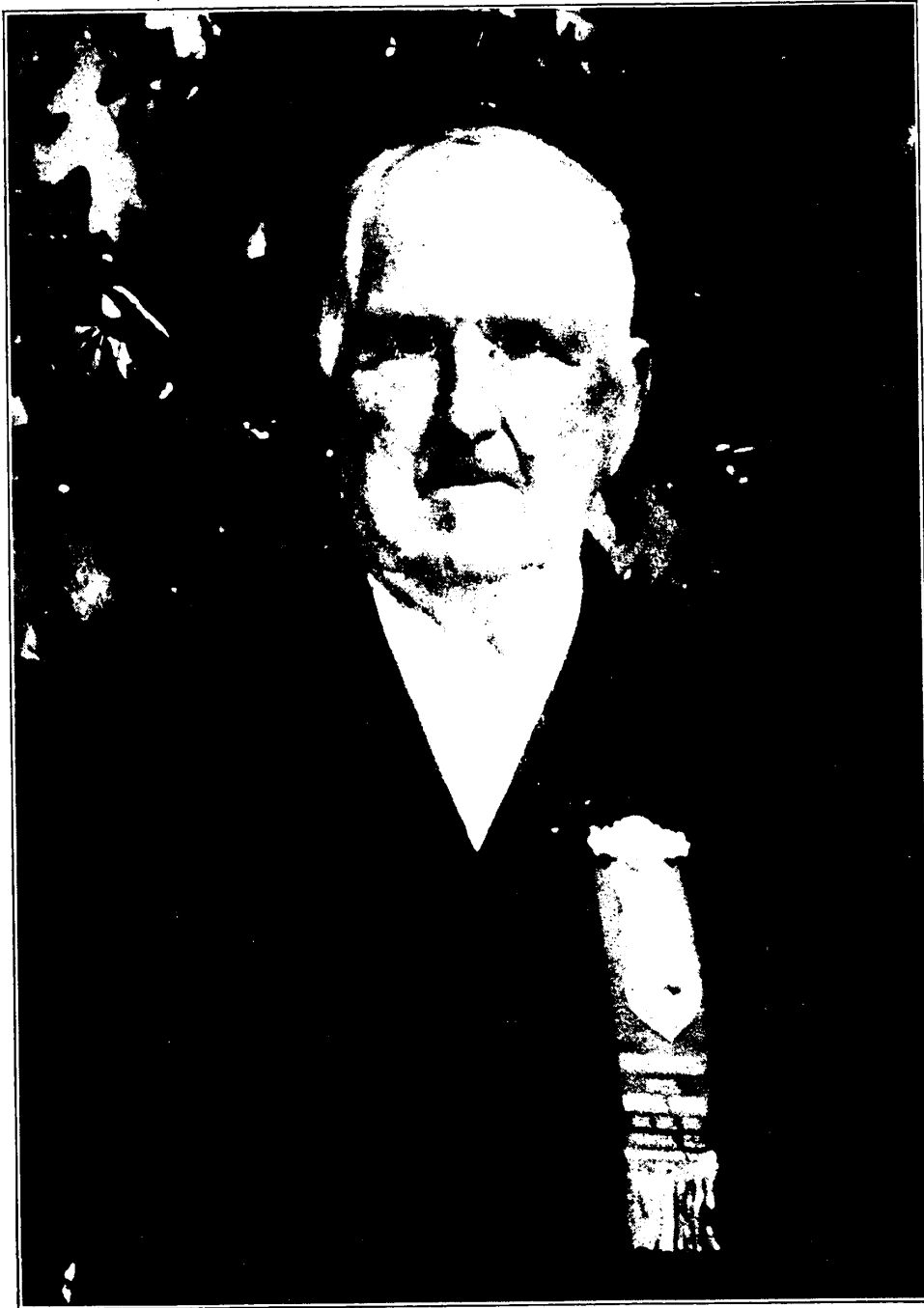
It was in 1837 that Joseph Miles built the mill that long bore his name. Henry and Joseph Cone put up a sawmill on section 18 in 1843. In 1838, however, Joseph Miles was joined by his son, Freeman, and family, and a year later by his brother Eli. Among others of the early settlers about this period were John Jordan, James Jackson, Isaac West and Ichabod Rowley.

Among the first happenings in the township may be mentioned that the first house was built on section 29 by John Ewalt, a pioneer, and there the first white child, Harriet Rebecca Ewalt, was born in 1833. The first blacksmith and wagon shops were built in 1840 by Jacob Wills and William George, respectively. The first marriage in the township was that of Abner H. Smith and Eliza Ann Doyle, James P. Harkness performing the ceremony March 10, 1835. Justus Gibbs is credited with having taught the first school in the winter of 1836-7, in a log building subsequently used for a wagon shop by Isaac Harkness. The first schoolhouse was east of the Henry Harkness residence and was presided over by Daniel Faush. It is a tradition that a station on the "underground railroad" was maintained by Fountain Watkins on section 29; that he received his passengers from Deacon Beige and transported them to Rochester.

Hon. W. E. Phelps has furnished the following article containing data pertinent to the history of this township, and which also appeared in a sketch furnished Judge McCulloch for his history of Peoria county: "The country about here was first known as Harkness Grove, from Isaac Harkness, the first settler, and the large body of timber around which the first settlements were made. It was afterwards called Harkness Precinct.

"Elmwood was first the name of the home of William J. Phelps, then the name of the postoffice. When, in 1850, the county adopted township organization, it became the name of the township. Justus Gibbs was the first supervisor, and the first meeting of the board was in April, 1850. As a natural consequence the railroad station and the village were also called Elmwood. For many years it was the only place of the name in the United States, and for that matter, in the world. Now, however, there are two or three Elmwoods in other states.

"Isaac Doyle was elected first justice of the peace in 1833. William J. Phelps was elected justice of the peace in 1835, an office which he held for a number



AVERY DALTON, ELMWOOD, IN HIS 103d YEAR
Oldest Man in Peoria County

of years and which gave him the title of 'Squire' Phelps, by which he was known during the remainder of his life. He officiated at a large number of weddings. He married A. M. Wiley and Miss Mary Ewalt in 1838.

"The early justice's court was a very unique, and often amusing institution. Usually the litigants managed their own cases, often very ably. Judge Wells, of Connecticut, the grandfather of our townsman, W. T. Wells, was a guest at Mr. Phelps' log cabin during the trial of a cow case. The cabin was crowded and a number of witnesses were examined by the plaintiff and defendant, after which they argued the case. The Judge said he had been very much interested, and was surprised to see how clear an idea each one of them had of what he wished to prove, and just what bearing the evidence had on the case. He was more than ever surprised when Mr. Phelps told him that neither man could read nor write. He could scarcely believe it, and said that frontier life had developed and broadened these men to an extent that would have been impossible anywhere else.

"In 1836 William J. Phelps was elected county commissioner, and in 1840, after a hotly contested campaign, he was returned to the legislature over Judge Norman H. Purple by a majority of eight votes, while the Harrison electors were defeated by thirty-two votes. Judge Purple contested the election, and after a long fight Mr. Phelps was sustained in a democratic legislature. John Dougherty, afterwards lieutenant governor, one of the democratic members of the election committee, said boldly: 'Politics is one thing, but right is another. I believe that Phelps has been elected and I shall support him.'

"These early settlers were not without their amusements. There was a log-rolling now and then, and once or twice a year a general round-up hunt. Then, too, there was the neighborhood dance and the spelling school, and, greatest of all 'sugaring off' time in the maple woods in the spring. The women did a good deal of visiting. They went early, spent the afternoon and stayed to supper.

"Every now and then there was a quilting, on which occasions there was the usual amount of gossip. At one of these the ladies present got into a discussion of the comparative merits of their husbands. One was good natured, but slack and a bad provider; another always kept the house well supplied, but was a constant fretter, and so on around until Mrs. ————— was reached. She raised her spectacles on her forehead, crossed her hands on the quilt and said: 'Well, women, I'll tell you what it is; if I never had married, I know I never would.'

"In 1847 Mr. Phelps secured the establishment of the Elmwood postoffice. He was postmaster and mail contractor, the mail being brought twice a week from Farmington, although, if I remember right, the pay was only for one mail each week. At twelve years old I qualified as deputy postmaster and also as mail carrier. The office was kept first in the house of William J. Phelps, in a cherry desk which was made for the purpose by the neighborhood cabinet maker, Isaac West. It is still preserved in the family as a historic relic. Mr. Phelps afterwards built an office twelve or fourteen feet square by the roadside near the house. When the postoffice was moved to town, this building was sold to Mr. Neagley for a shoe shop."

Coal was discovered on the land of William J. Phelps near the village of Elmwood in 1835. It was first obtained in small quantities by stripping off the ground and was used principally by the blacksmiths. When coal stoves were introduced for heating purposes the mining of coal became an industry but was confined to drifting into the hillside. It was not until 1866 that coal was mined for commercial use. In that year William E. Phelps formed a partnership with James Lee and put down the first shaft in the timber west of William J. Phelps' residence on the southeast quarter of section 18. The hoisting was done by horse power. About this time William J. Phelps became a member of the firm of Phelps & Lee, and in the fall of 1867 a shaft was sunk on the southwest

quarter of section 17 near Elmwood, and a steam hoisting plant installed. A couple of years later another shaft was sunk near by, and the two being connected, the first one was conducted as an escapement shaft, which is supposed to have been the first in the state, affording absolute security to the men below.

The Elmwood Coal Company in 1869 built a narrow gauge railroad to the mines and arranged shipping and retail yards in the village. The same company sunk another shaft in 1873. At present the mines are running full capacity and employing a number of men.

THE CITY OF ELMWOOD

Elmwood was incorporated as a village February 27, 1867, and as a city, May 24, 1892. It now has a population, according to the census of 1910, of 1,390, which is a decrease of 170 since the census of 1900.

To the building of the Peoria & Oquawka railroad may be ascribed the incentive for the founding of Elmwood. William J. Phelps, one of the early settlers of the township, was a director in this road and owned a large tract of land in its immediate vicinity, which he readily recognized would be greatly enhanced in value by having the railroad contiguous thereto. It is presumed that it was largely through his influence that the road was swerved from its original intent to go by way of Farmington and run through this tract, after which Mr. Phelps, in 1852, made a plat of the future city and at once began to sell lots. The first house to be built was by George Rodenbaugh on block V in the summer of 1852. About the same time Dr. Swisher built on lot 2 in the same block, and Levi Richardson put up a house in block R. In the summer of 1853 Porteus B. Roberts built a residence on block Q. In the winter of 1852-3 A. S. Andrews was induced to move his store building from Newburg to Elmwood, and in the following spring the store commenced business. This was the pioneer mercantile establishment of Elmwood. It was located on the northeast corner of lot 1, block W. In the summer of 1853 Walter T. Brewster and Addison L. Tracy erected a brick store building on lot 1, block Q. This building a few years ago was remodeled and is now a structure of modern appearance.

William J. Phelps established the first bank in Elmwood about the year 1865. His cashier was Harlan P. Tracy. The headquarters of the financial institution were in the rear room of Tracy's dry-goods store. Soon, however, after the concern had gotten in good running order, a bank building was erected, which has been in use for that purpose to the present time, being now occupied by the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott. The name of this first financial concern was Phelps & Tracy. It was so known until 1875, when Mr. Phelps retired and Fred B. Tracy became cashier and partner with his uncle, the firm name being changed to H. P. Tracy & Company. In 1883 the bank failed and the Farmers & Merchants Bank was organized by Edwin R. Brown, of Elmwood, and Delos S. Brown, of Peoria, brothers, which was sold in 1887 to Thomas Clinch and W. H. Lott, who had in the meantime opened a private bank. Henry Schenck was taken in as partner and the style name of Clinch, Schenck & Lott adopted, under which the bank now maintains a prominent position.

The Elmwood State Bank was organized in 1891, with a capital of \$25,000, later increased to \$50,000. In 1898 it went into the hands of J. D. Putnam as receiver.

The Congregational church was organized June 5, 1854, with the following members: William J. Phelps, Mrs. Olive B. J. Phelps, Walter T. Brewster, Z. E. Spring, Mrs. Avella G. Spring, Warren H. Chapman, Mrs. Susan S. Chapman, Mrs. Ann L. Tracy, Rev. F. Auten, then a recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, of New York, became the pastor but died about a year thereafter. About 1855 a building for religious services was erected. Previous thereto services were held in an unfinished room over the store of A. L. Tracy. After the death of Rev. Auten, Rev. R. Rudd supplied the pulpit for a few



STREET SCENE IN ELMWOOD



ELMWOOD SCHOOL

months. Rev. J. Steiner became the regular pastor in August, 1856, and remained until 1858. He was followed by Sherlock Bristol, who came in 1858. He remained two years and was followed by W. G. Pierce, who commenced his labors April 21, 1861. During the war of the rebellion Rev. Pierce acted as chaplain of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers for about one year. His ministry closed with this church in 1871 and for some months there was no pastor, the pulpit being supplied by different clergymen. Rev. Albert Fitch was a supply. In 1872 Rev. Allen J. Van Wagner, who had just graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary, was called and entered upon his labors. In the fall of 1872 he was ordained and installed as pastor. His successors were Rev. L. R. Royce, W. R. Butcher, W. S. Pressy and Arthur Miles. In 1893 the church building was remodeled at a cost of \$10,000. It has a seating capacity of about 400 and many of the modern conveniences.

June 5, 1856, Revs. Daniel F. McFarland, William A. Fleming, John C. Hanna and Ruling Elder Andrew Rogers met at the Methodist Episcopal church for the purpose of organizing a Presbyterian church, which was accomplished. Andrew D. Rogers was selected as ruling elder and M. Bush, John Bodine, George Griggs and Levi Richardson, trustees. Rev. D. F. McFarland was the first pastor. By reason of many removals and other causes the church membership had dwindled and interest had waned to such an extent that on December 20, 1859, an organization was effected with twenty-three members as the First Presbyterian church of Elmwood. The elders elected were William Simpson, George L. Lucas and Joseph Warne. A house of worship was purchased from the Congregational society, which had been located at Newburg about two miles away and moved into the village. It first stood on the tract of land now known as West Park but in 1877 was moved to its present site. Rev. James E. Marquis was the first pastor of the reorganized church and remained until his death, which occurred February 22, 1863. The pulpit was then supplied by George N. Johnson for about one year. In June, 1864, Rev. James H. Smith was called to this charge and ministered to the people until 1867. He was followed by Rev. John R. Reason, a supply, whose pastoral relations continued until 1880, after which, until 1885, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. A. C. Wilson and C. C. Kerlinger. In 1885 Rev. C. C. B. Duncan became the pastor and remained until 1890. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Mason. In June, 1895, Rev. B. Y. George was called. The old church which had been removed and remodeled at a cost of about \$1,200, was discarded in 1891 for a more modern structure, erected at a cost of \$7,000. The membership now numbers about 160.

Elmwood has always been forward in its educational institutions. The township and village had their private and public schools as soon as enough children could be gathered together for the purpose. In 1885 a movement was made in Elmwood for means of higher education and to that end the Elmwood Academy was established. Professor Don Carlos Taft and Miss Anna Somers were the pioneer teachers in this institution and the academy gained a wide and most enviable reputation. Classes were held in the Congregational church for ten years, when the district and graded schools came into existence and later the high school. For the latter a building had been erected which was destroyed by fire. It was replaced by the present handsome structure, which is substantially built of brick and stone. A board of seven members and a faculty of twelve teachers are in charge.

Elmwood is essentially a residence town, although it has good markets for grain and stock and well appointed mercantile establishments. When the town was about three or four years old John Regan, of Knoxville, established the Elmwood Observer. The first number appeared January 6, 1858, and continued to be issued weekly until May, 1859, when it ceased publication. On May 19, 1860, the Chronicle was founded by Woodcock & Son, of Peoria. It only existed about two years, owing to the enlistment of O. F. Woodcock in the Civil war, his son having preceded him in that patriotic duty and become a member of the

Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. In the interim between June, 1862, and 1866, Elmwood was without a newspaper. July 19, 1866, John Regan resuscitated the Observer and about the same time O. F. Woodcock brought the Chronicle again to life as a republican paper. On the 7th of November, J. A. Somersby took charge of the Chronicle and continued its publication until May 9, 1872, when R. P. Childs succeeded him in the editorial chair. On the 4th of July, 1872, Joseph P. Barrett, of Peoria, and E. R. Brown, of Elmwood, took charge of the paper and on the 15th of August following, sold it to Alpheus Davidson & Son, who published the sheet until after the campaign of that year, when the plant was removed to Canton.

John Regan began the publication of the Messenger, March 6, 1874. This paper met with considerable good fortune and was successfully conducted until the death of its editor, John Regan, in 1891, when it began to lose control of affairs and in 1895 suspended publication by passing into the hands of the Courier. J. A. Somersby published the Industrial Journal from May 30, 1874, to January 6, 1876, and W. P. Gifford and A. M. Swan published the Central Illinois News about six months during the year 1876. John C. Snyder published the Express, a semi-weekly paper, devoted to the greenback cause, for a few months and then suspended.

The Gazette was born in Brimfield, November 4, 1875, and was published there until July 2, 1879, when it was removed to Elmwood. Here it was issued as an eight column folio but it was soon thereafter changed to a six column folio, semi-weekly. In 1881 the paper passed into the hands of W. E. Phelps, who continued its publication until 1883, when M. H. Spence took charge of it and it is today the leading paper of the city.

The Courier was started in December, 1894, by Albert McKeighan and in 1895 purchased the plant of The Messenger, which was discontinued. From 1895 to 1905 the Courier had several proprietors. In June of the latter year the Beardsley Brothers, of Princeville, bought the Courier office and resurrected the Messenger, at the same time suspending the publication of the Courier.

AKRON TOWNSHIP

Akron had settlers within its borders as early as 1831. It was organized in 1850, and the first election was held at the house of Ebenezer Russell, April 2, 1850, at which time Simon P. Chase was moderator and Richard Kidd clerk. There were sixteen votes cast. Benjamin Slane was elected supervisor and all but three of the sixteen electors were selected at this election for some office. Akron is in the northern tier of townships and has for its neighbor on the west, Princeville, on the south, Radnor, on the east, Hallock, and on the north, Stark county. The land is quite fertile. Part of it is rolling and the rest level, flat, corn-producing soil, which was originally covered with prairie grass, excepting a narrow strip of timber along the western border. There are two small streams of water which drain this territory—one in the eastern and one in the western part of the township.

To Hugh Montgomery is given the credit of being the first permanent settler, coming here in 1831 and locating on section 7. That same year James Morrow and Daniel Prince settled on section 31, and Thomas Morrow on section 18, where he built a log cabin. As is usually the case, settlements were first made near the timber, as prairie land in early days was not considered of very much value for cultivation. This took the first settlers to the western part of the township but gradually the pioneers ventured on to the prairie and opened up farms which vied in fertility with those near the woodland. The growth in settlement in this township was not very rapid but by 1860 it had reached its ultimate point.

This township has no town or village that can be called entirely its own. On the western border is the village of Princeville, a small portion of which

lies within the confines of Akron and within this strip is the Seventh Day Baptist church and parsonage, a store, cheese factory and a number of residences. There is a small station named Akron on the line of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which was laid out a short time after the completion of the road, but has not grown in dimensions worth mentioning.

At a town meeting held in 1854 it was decided to build a town hall. The building, 26x18 and 11 feet high, was erected that same year and served the purposes of a schoolhouse and town hall until 1866. In 1865 the voters of the town joined with those of district 5 in the erection of a two-story building, the lower part of which was used for school purposes and the hall above for public gatherings and business meetings. In June, 1900, the authorities of Akron township bought the interests of school district No. 5 in this building and moved it on to another part of the lot.

One of the most notable instances in the history of this township was the contested election case of 1868. In this election \$30,000 in bonds were voted, for the construction of a railroad. The vote stood 124 for the issuing of the bonds and 122 votes against. The matter was taken into court and after four years' litigation the supreme court determined that the election was illegal and that the supervisors could not be compelled to issue the \$30,000 bonds voted for the purpose. In this trial much bitterness of spirit was engendered and a number of prominent lawyers were engaged. Among them were the late Robert E. Ingersoll, of Peoria, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Bloomington, Judge John Burns and George C. Barnes, of Lacon, Judge Hezekiah M. Wead and Henry B. Hopkins, also of Peoria. The present officers of the township are: M. J. McDonna, supervisor; B. W. Heath, township clerk; George Ortley, assessor; George Delheimer, collector; Charles A. Timmons, justice of the peace.

Shortly after the settlement of the township a schoolhouse was built on the northwest corner of section 19 and became famous in its day. It accommodated as many as sixty scholars, children coming from all directions as far as Spoon river to the northwest, and the center of Jubilee township on the southwest. It was used on Sunday as a place of worship and the remainder of the week as a school room. This was also the polling place for quite a while. It was destroyed by fire about 1849 and the next schoolhouse to be built was near where the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad crosses the public road, one mile east of the west line of the township. It was not long after this that the township was divided into three school districts. The schoolhouse just referred to was in district No. 1. In some of these districts school was kept for a few months in the year but as soon as the township was fairly settled, it was redistricted into nine districts, remaining so to the present time. There are now nine substantial frame schoolhouses, each accommodating about thirty pupils. The largest enrollment of pupils was in the period between 1870 and 1880, when there were 349 pupils out of 409 persons of school age, and from \$10, the first wage paid, the stipend for teachers has increased to an average of about \$45 per month.

The church building of the Seventh Day Baptists stands on the east line of section 24. This religious society was organized September 3, 1852, through the efforts of Anthony Hakes and a few others. In 1870 the present church building was erected, at a cost of about \$6,000.

The Amish church was organized about 1870 and for a number of years services were held at the homes of members. In 1880 a church building was erected, with modern conveniences, for meetings and also for various socials and the like. Christian Straitmatter served as pastor for the organization until 1895. Since then the pulpit has been filled by Ludwig Herbold and Frank Wortz. The fact that there are but two churches in the township is no indication that its citizens are not disposed toward religious matters. Within easy driving distance are two churches at Lawn Ridge, two at Edelstein, three at Dunlap, three at Princeville and one at Stark, which give the people ample facilities for gratifying any desire they may have for church going.

Up to 1860 the settlers of this township received their mail at Princeville and Southampton but about the year 1860 a postoffice, named Akron, was established four miles east of Princeville and T. P. Burdick was appointed postmaster. His successor, William Sanders, was appointed three years later and he distributed the mails until 1866, when the office was discontinued, but it was reestablished in 1870 near the center of the township, Mrs. Deming serving as postmistress. She resigned about a year later and William Houston succeeded her and retained the position until the office was discontinued, owing to the establishment of a rural delivery route from Princeville, which supplied the needs of the people in a much better and more expeditious manner than the stationary office, as the mail is brought daily to the door of each house in the township.

This is essentially an agricultural community and practically all of the inhabitants are engaged in tilling the soil, which is rich and yields abundant harvests to an intelligent and prosperous people. The township has good roads, bridges, churches, schools and all that goes to make for a life of happiness and contentment. Its railroad facilities are very good. In 1871 the Peoria & Rock Island entered the township, and since the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has been built across the township from east to west near the center. In 1901 the Chicago & Northwestern ran a line across the township a half mile west of the eastern border. Akron is a station on this road near the southeast corner of the township.

HALLOCK TOWNSHIP

Hallock township is bounded on the north by Marshall county, on the east by Chillicothe, south by Medina and west by Akron townships. It is quite bluffly in places and has considerable timber land, the bulk of which runs through its center from north to south, varying in width from nearly four miles on the north to a little over one mile on its southern boundary. Most of the land, however, is very fertile and comprises some of the finest farms in Peoria county. It is well watered, the streams being pretty equally scattered over the township. The township was organized in 1850 and named after its first settler, Lewis Hallock. The first town meeting was held at the house of Reuben Hamlin in Northampton on Tuesday, April 2, 1850. William Easton was chairman and Charles Barker clerk. The latter was finally elected moderator of the meeting and Robert Will, Jr., clerk. At this election the following officers were chosen: Walter S. Evans, supervisor; Erastus C. Root, assessor; Lyman Robinson, clerk; Isaiah Nurse, Joel Hicks and Simon Reed, commissioners; Jesse Jenkins, overseer of the poor; Munson Hinman, town clerk; William Easton and Nathaniel Chapin, justices; Augustus Barton and Eliphalet Russell, constables.

Hallock township is one of the first to have been settled, Lewis Hallock having come here about the year 1820. He took up some land in what is now called Hallock Hollow, where he built a log cabin. He was a single man but in the winter of 1829 he married a Mrs. Wright, daughter of Hiram Cleveland, and brought her to his cabin. To them was born a child, Clarissa, who afterward married Henry Robertson. He was a man of upright character and honest in all his dealings and lived on his farm in the hollow until his death, which occurred April 1, 1857, at the age of sixty-one years. When a young man he had immigrated to the great west from Long Island and lived among the Indians in Wisconsin and elsewhere, gaining his livelihood by hunting and trapping.

From all accounts Hallock must have lived in his cabin alone for some time before other settlers came into the neighborhood, for it was known that there was no person here beside him until 1825. In that year Aaron and Simon Reed immigrated from Jackson county, Ohio, also Moses and Samuel Clifton, Joseph Meredith, Francis Thomas, Resolved and Hiram Cleveland, Cornelius Doty, William Wright and Gershom Silliman and family. In 1830 came Joel Hicks and family and Jeriel Root and sons, Erastus C. and Lucas. Most of these located

near the north end of La Salle prairie. Joseph Meredith settled on section 12 in 1830 and kept a small tavern for the accommodation of stage drivers and travelers. It was on the main road between Galena and Springfield.

Roswell Nurse and son Isaiah, and Ebenezer Stowell arrived in the township from Chenango county, New York, walking to Buffalo and thence by water to Toledo. From Toledo they walked the entire distance to this township, carrying their rifles and other necessaries on their backs. At that time they found no settlement north of Northampton. In the fall of the same year, however, Erastus Root located on section 3, northwest of Northampton.

The winter of 1831 will ever be remembered by the pioneers for its deep snow and drifts. In many places the snow was three feet deep on the level and the drifts were in some places fifteen to twenty feet deep. The cold was steady and intense. Game was almost exterminated. "The winter of 1831 was an exceptionally severe one all over the west. During the winter two men, strangers to the settlers, named Dr. Franklin and McMillan, with six yoke of oxen and two sleds, loaded with goods and bound for Prairie du Chien, stopped at Simon Reed's and after a stay of about a week, they built another sled and hired a man by the name of Cooper, who with them started sometime in the month of January and were soon caught in a terrible northeastern snowstorm which filled up their track and caused them to lose their way. Night overtook them when out on the prairie near Boyd's Grove and they turned the oxen loose and tried to reach Boyd's on foot. Two of them perished and the third—McMillan—got there the next morning, badly frozen. Eleven of the oxen were frozen to death. The other came to Meredith's."

A number of the settlers of this township took up arms against the Indians in the Black Hawk war, enlisting in Abner Reed's company. Among them were Thomas Reed, Lucas Root, Edwin S. Jones, Elias Love, James Doty and Simon Reed. The latter was commissioned as teamster and served until the close of the war. Doty was killed in the battle of Sycamore Creek, May 14, 1832. The Pottawottomies had towns in this vicinity, one on the land of Emery Stillman in Medina township, one at Smith's Springs, between Rome and Chillicothe, and the other on Senachewine creek, not far from its banks.

The first available mill for the settlers of this township was built on Senachewine creek by William Moffatt, in Chillicothe township, in 1834. The first and only mill of any consequence built in the township was put up by Thomas Ford in 1836 on the northeast quarter of section 13.

NORTHAMPTON

The village of Northampton was laid off by Reuben Hamlin on section 13 in July, 1836, and the first house to be built in the place was used as a tavern. It was erected in the winter of 1835-6 by Reuben Hamlin, who presided over the welfare of travelers therein for many years. He was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and being the founder of the village, named it after his native place. Aaron Reed, one of the pioneers of the township, located near this village and Nathaniel Chapin, a native of Massachusetts, was early a prominent resident of Northampton. He held the office of justice of the peace for some time. The village now has a population of 58, just two less than it had in 1900.

LAWN RIDGE

Lawn Ridge is upon the land dividing Peoria and Marshall counties, and one of its first settlers was Nathaniel Smith. It is a flourishing little village and trading point and has a population of 320—an increase of 120 since the census of 1900. There are two churches, those of the Methodist and Congregational faith. On the Peoria side of the dividing line is an agricultural implement concern, a meat market, blacksmith and repair shop and hotel. Here was also established a postoffice.

EDELSTEIN

Edelstein owes its birth to the building of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad through the township. It is a flourishing village located on section 18 and was founded in 1887 on land owned by Samuel Burns. A. J. Ramsey built the first store building south of the railroad but afterward removed it to the north side in 1887. That same year Robert A. Green erected a grain elevator and not only handled grain but coal, tile, seeds and live stock. Since then the elevator has changed hands several times. In 1894 the firm of Kendall & Cline built an elevator northwest of the depot near the site of the old one, which had been destroyed by fire. The structure was later removed to Akron, a station on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad. In 1889 J. A. Potter erected a store building, which was managed by his son Anthony Potter about one year, after which it passed through the hands of several owners. In the fall of 1888 C. Y. Brayton erected a building and opened a general store, which he continued to operate until his death. He was succeeded in business by his wife. That same year F. W. Rotterman established a hardware business and M. J. McDonna a blacksmith, wagon and general repair shop. A drug store was established in 1891 by W. R. Peck, who was appointed postmaster in 1893. Edelstein has other industries, and a very well kept hotel.

WEST HALLOCK

West Hallock is but a hamlet, half of which is in Akron township. It contains a cheese factory, which has been in operation for some years. There is also a general store, feed mill, blacksmith and machine shop and general wagon and repair shop.

SCHOOLS

The first school taught in Hallock township was erected on Lewis Hallock's farm and taught by Lucia Root during the winter of 1829 and 1830. The first schoolhouse in the district was erected near Joel Hicks' place on section 32. It was built in the fall of 1836 and afterwards removed to the Hallock farm. A school was taught during the summers of 1839 and 1840 in a log cabin where the residence of Isaiah Nurse was afterwards located, in the northern part of the township. Fiducia Bliss was the first teacher. In 1841 a building for school purposes was built in district No. 1. It was built of brick and was 18 feet square. Sarah Fosdick was one of the earlier teachers. An old log cabin in district No. 5 first answered the purposes of a schoolhouse. It stood near O. N. Miller's dwelling and continued to be used for school purposes until 1851. Joseph Gallup was its first teacher. In both the districts just mentioned more modern buildings were erected in 1856. School district No. 6 was originally composed of parts of Peoria, Stark and Marshall counties but was set off into its present limits in 1860. The present schoolhouse was erected at a cost of about \$1,400.

The structure now occupied in West Hallock district as a public school was first intended as an academy. It was erected in the fall of 1856 and after being used about five years for academical purposes, was turned over to the school trustees and has since been conducted as a public school. The schoolhouse in district No. 4 stands on section 32 and was erected in 1870. In 1894 the village of Edelstein was made an independent school district and that same year a building was erected at a cost of \$1,000. At this time there were only twenty-three school children of school age. There are now about one hundred.

CHURCHES

The Seventh Day Baptist church is located in the village of West Hallock. It was organized in 1852 by Elder Anthony Hakes, of Berlin, New York, who

came to the township in 1845 and was followed about three years later by his brother Daniel Hakes, and John Simpson. They with others held meetings from house to house but when the academy building was erected it was offered and accepted by the Baptists, wherein to hold their meetings. On the 3d day of September, 1852, at the home of Elder Anthony Hakes, the Seventh Day Baptist church was organized by Elder Stillman Coon, with fourteen charter members. Elder Coon served as the first pastor. The growth of the membership made it necessary to erect a house of worship and that year the present church building was built at a cost of \$5,500. It comfortably seats 250 people. Elder Hakes was ordained to the ministry in 1856, and had charge of this congregation for a number of years.

The Union Baptist church, located at Union, on section 26, was at one time connected with the Chillicothe Baptist Society. It was organized June 19, 1858, with twelve members as follows: Thomas B. Reed, Sanford Reed, Amy Sullivan, Simon Reed, Walter S. Evans, Sarah Kirkpatrick, Mary Baggs, Francis Reed, Nancy Sprague, Levi Sprague, C. Reed, Amy Reed. In July, 1858, Anthony Hakes was chosen pastor and preached once in two weeks. Soon after the organization the Methodists and Baptists of the neighborhood joined and erected what is known as the Union church. It was occupied by these societies in common until 1873, when the Baptists bought the interests of the other society. In 1894 the Congregational church of Edelstein was organized with twenty-seven members, who came from several denominations. Soon thereafter, or on the 4th of August, 1894, the corner stone of the church building was laid and the church was dedicated December 30th following, by Rev. James Tompkins, of Chicago, Rev. Stephen Burdick, of West Hallock, and Rev. Charles Marsh, of Lawn Ridge. The building cost \$2,800, which was practically all paid before the dedication. Rev. Charles Marsh was the first pastor and filled the position until July, 1900, when he resigned, since which time several ministers have supplied the pulpit. For the Methodist and Catholic churches, see articles under those titles.

HOLLIS TOWNSHIP

The above named township is situated in the extreme southeast part of the county. It has for its eastern and southern boundaries the Illinois river, on the west is Timber township, and on the north Limestone township. Hollis is much broken by the river bluffs, La Marsh creek and its tributaries. The land, which was formerly mostly covered with timber, has been cleared and converted into fine farms. The lower bottom land, however, is interspersed with small lakes. Part of this low land is protected from the river by artificial means. The river bluffs are filled with coal and at several points mining operations are carried on. The township was formerly known as Lafayette Precinct and was named for Denzil Hollis, an early settler, who came from England. His grave, by a vote of the township in 1897, was enclosed by an iron fence. The township was organized April 2, 1850, and on that day the first election was held at the house of William Martin. John McGee was moderator and John F. Buck, clerk. At this election the following were chosen: Supervisor, Stephen C. Wheeler; town clerk, George Jenkins; assessor, Albert G. Powell; collector, David Goodwin; overseer of the poor, Denzil Hollis; commissioners of highways, John Houghtaling, James Clark, John Duffield; justices of the peace, William Martin, Sr., Miles M. Crandall; constables, S. D. Buck and David Goodwin.

The first white person to settle in this township was Andrew Tharp, who came in 1826 and died in the winter of 1844-5 of "black tongue," a contagious disease which it is said killed nine persons in the neighborhood in that year. William Scott, with his family, arrived in this community in 1827, coming from Terre Haute in a one-horse wagon. He located a quarter of a mile east of the present site of Mapleton. Aholiab Buck, with his wife Annie, natives of New

York, settled on section 6 in 1831, and soon thereafter their neighbors were Peter Muchler, Captain Francis Johnson and Moses Perdue. They were joined a little later by William Tapping, James Clark, William and Abraham Maple, William and John Martin, Robert Buchanan and wife, Moses Dusenbury, a Mr. Franks, Hugo Jones and Sidney Ann his wife, John Jenkins, John Rahn, Jesse Jones, John Hornbaker, William S. Powell, Ansel Haines, Samuel Watrous, William Johnston, Thomas J. McGrew, Samuel Hootman and Isaac Maple.

The first steam grist and sawmill erected in the township was by Captain Francis Johnson in 1834. The building was put up on La Marsh creek and was a two-story frame, the first of its kind in the community. Near by was a brick yard, also conducted by Mr. Johnson. He was one of the victims of the "black tongue" already described in this article. The mill became the property of Thomas J. McGrew in 1847, who ran it until 1856, when it was destroyed by a terrific wind storm. In 1836 Moses Dusenbury brought the first hand grist mill to the township, the burrs of which were sixteen inches in diameter. In 1838 Mr. Dusenbury was killed by falling with his blind horse over the high bank on the west branch of La Marsh creek. Thomas Stevens erected a two-story building for a sawmill in 1839 on the west fork of La Marsh creek but in June, 1872, the mill, with the dam, was washed away by the highest water ever known here.

Many things happened in those early days that would be looked upon now as a matter of course and not of any especial interest. For instance, Moses Perdue set out the first vineyard in 1832. Mr. Franks in 1837 had a brick yard in the township, and John Rahn in 1839 was running a tan yard, which continued in operation until 1871. In 1838 John Martin brought from near St. Paul, Minnesota, the first pine tree, which was set out by William Tapping, and it is still standing. In 1838 the Maple brothers set out chestnut trees. By 1855 apples had become plentiful and the Maple brothers were running a cider mill by hand power. In 1853 William T. Stackpole set out fifteen thousand apple trees on section 15, and in 1854 he built a two-story brick house and brick barn, which are still standing. Orchard Mines in the neighborhood gets its name from having had an orchard of forty acres on the land. Few of the trees, however, are left standing. In 1848 Moses Perdue brought the first cook stove into the northeast part of the township. In 1839 John McFarland built the first blacksmith shop near the northeast corner of section 5. It was constructed of logs. William Van Norman was the first blacksmith. In 1840 James Clark erected a blacksmith shop which is still standing. In 1858 the Maple brothers erected a three-story steam saw and grist mill at a cost of \$5,800. In 1832 the first coal bank was opened at Little La Marsh creek. The coal was hauled by oxen to Egman Lake, where it was loaded on boats for St. Louis.

HOLLIS VILLAGE

is situated in section 11 and is near the point where the old Illinois River railroad, afterward the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, formed a junction with the Peoria & Hannibal railroad, the former crossing the river on a bridge which a few years ago burned and has never been rebuilt. The Toledo, Peoria & Western now occupies and uses the track of the former roads from Peoria to this point. The Peoria & Pekin Terminal railroad also runs through the northern portion of this township, crossing the river to Pekin on its own bridge, lately constructed. Hollis was laid out September 8, 1868, by E. J. and M. A. Jones. Its inhabitants are principally miners.

MAPLETON

is located on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20 and was laid out in 1868 by John T. Lindsay, of Peoria, and Samuel Gilfoy and William

T. Maple, of Hollis township. It is a coal town and on a spur of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railway which branches off to Kingston. The mines at Mapleton are practically worked out but in the immediate vicinity are mines operated by James Walker, of Mapleton, and W. E. Foley. There is a schoolhouse, with a seating capacity of 80, which was built in the year 1873.

REED CITY

This is a city more in name than in fact, nor is it a village nor town. It is not really even a hamlet. A bright future was anticipated for it, however, when it was laid out by the Buckeye Coal & Coke Company, composed of speculators from Ohio, who had bought up the coal rights in this vicinity. While the proposed village did not materialize the mines are still operated by the Newsam brothers, who also have a general mercantile establishment. Eventually the mining company changed its name to that of the Reed City Coal & Mining Company, and gave to the village the name of its principal stockholder, Mr. Reed. This gentleman in 1889 erected a school building and hall combined, at a cost of about \$40,000 and endowed it with sufficient funds for its maintenance. It is called the Reed Institute and is for the free use of the residents of the village. Mr. Reed became the sole owner of the mining property consisting of over one thousand acres, and at his death left it to his widow.

SCHOOLS

Under an act of the legislature of 1836 and 1837 the electors of this township held an election at Johnson's mill, April 14, 1838, for the purpose of determining whether or not the township should organize under the school laws just referred to. Twelve votes were cast for and only one against the proposition. On the same day five trustees were elected as follows: Aholiab Buck, John Duffield, Nathaniel Clifton, Andrew Tharp and Richard Hayes. On the 12th of May the trustees met and appointed Nelson Buck the first township school treasurer and laid off the township into three school districts. This was the beginning of the public school system in Hollis township. This was not by any means, however, the beginning of the schools in this community. There were private schools as early as 1836, when Israel I. Hurd taught a number of children in a log house on the bluff. The following year he taught a school in a log house belonging to Moses Perdue which was erected on section 11. This building had two rooms, each with a fire place built of brick from the yards of Mr. Frank. Mr. Perdue gave the use of the larger room for the school children. About 1838 Miss Mary McFarland taught school in a log house which stood on section 4. There are now four district schools in the township beside the Reed Institute. Also a union school with Timber and a union school with Limestone, Logan and Timber. All these have good buildings and are maintained up to the standard of district schools throughout the county.

LA MARSH BAPTIST CHURCH

The Baptist church at Maple Ridge is one of the oldest in the community. It was organized November 27, 1838, with fourteen members, all from Guernsey county, Ohio. Among them were Isaac and Sarah Maple, Robert and Rebecca Buchanan, Abram Maple, William and Mary Maple, Hugh and Sidney Ann Jones, Mrs. Harker and Eliza Jones. Rev. A. M. Gardner, pastor of the congregation at Peoria, presided over the La Marsh congregation and continued in that capacity until 1848. In January, 1849, Elder William E. Ely became pastor, giving the congregation half of his time. In 1849 the Baptist association met here, holding its sessions in a barn for want of a house of worship. Among the ministers were Rev. Henry G. Weston, of Peoria, and Rev. L. G. Minor, who

remained after the session and held a revival which continued through the following year and during which time there were fifty-two baptisms, which brought the membership of the church up to 102 members. In 1851 Elder Ely closed his pastorate and was succeeded by Elder Joel Sweet, who preached at Trivoli half of his time. He was succeeded in 1855 by Elder John Edminster, who continued for some years. Soon after the revival meetings herein mentioned, a house of worship 30x35 feet was erected, at a cost of \$1,000. The first deacons were William Maple and John McGee.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP

In his carefully compiled and excellently written history of Peoria county, the late Judge McCulloch, in writing of Limestone township, had the following in part to say: "The settlement of Limestone township was almost contemporaneous with that of Peoria. But reaching back many years prior to the advent of the American settlers, it has a history of its own. As early as the year 1723, while yet a part of the French dominion, one Philip Francis Renault obtained a grant of a tract of land one league in front on the lake or river, and extending back five leagues on a stream claimed to have been the Kickapoo. If this claim has any solid foundation to rest upon, it may be inferred that Renault, whose principal business was the development of the mining interests of the country, and who had smelting furnaces not many miles from St. Louis, had made an exploration of the Kickapoo valley, and finding the hills filled with coal, had procured this grant to himself. It has been claimed for him that he had also discovered lead in this vicinity, but this claim has not been verified by more recent researches.

"At a later period, about the year 1765, we find Jean Baptiste Maillet obtaining a grant from the authorities of Great Britain of 1,400 acres at the mouth of the Kickapoo, one mile in front on the river and extending back two miles in the country. This grant took in part of Limestone township. It was sold in 1801 to Isaac Darneille, the first lawyer who ever lived at Peoria, and by him to Colonel William Russell, of the United States army, who made an effort to have the claim confirmed by the government, but failed.

"At a still later period, about one hundred years ago, it is known that several of the inhabitants of La Ville de Maillet had lands in cultivation on the Kickapoo bottom in this township, or very near it in Peoria township. Thomas Forsyth, who was an American, had a field of twenty arpens; Simon Roi, Antoine Roi and Francis Racine jointly had a field of thirty arpens, adjoining one of Antoine Cicare; Hypolite Maillet had one of fifteen arpens adjoining one of Francis Montplaiser—all situated on or very near the Kickapoo, which was then called the Gatanan (or possibly the Coteneau). These farms were all vacated during the war of 1812, when the village was destroyed.

"It is said that Abner Eads, one of the first settlers at Peoria, for a time resided in Limestone; but it seems that Joseph Moffatt and his three sons, Alva, Aquilla and Benjamin, were the first settlers. They came in 1822. Alva and Aquilla settled on section 13 and continued to reside thereon, or in the immediate vicinity, during their lives. The Harker family came in 1829 and settled near the southwest corner of the township, giving the name of Harker's Corners to the vicinity where four townships met. Henry W. Jones came at an early day and settled in the north part of the township. From him, or members of his family, we have the name of Jones' Prairie and Jones' Spring, situated on and along the Farmington road. James Crowe also came about the same time as Jones, but on account of Indian troubles in 1832, he went back to his home in Ohio, but returned in 1834 and settled in the north part of the township. James Heaton came in 1834 and Pleasant Hughes in 1837.

"This township can boast of having had the first, if not the first two, flouring mills in the county. George Sharp, one of the county commissioners and a

prominent business man of Peoria, died about the close of the year 1830. He was at the time of his death a partner in business with John Hamlin. He had an interest in two mill sites (then regarded as personal property), one across the river in Tazewell county and one on the Kickapoo. That in Tazewell county was sold to his widow for \$50, from which circumstances it would appear that no mill had yet been erected. He also had a bolting cloth appraised at \$35, which was sold to his son John for \$20. No sale is reported of the mill site on the Kickapoo, which evidently went to his partner Mr. Hamlin. It is not certain that the mill had then been erected on the Kickapoo, but if not then erected, it is very certain that preparations had been made looking to that event. In a biographical sketch of Mr. Hamlin, published some years ago, it is said that he, in connection with two young men named Sharp, had erected the mill known as Hamlin & Sharp's mill, and this would seem probable from the fact that George Sharp had two sons, John and Francis, the former having purchased the bolting cloth at the administrator's sale. Be this as it may, it is evident that the mill was erected and had been put in operation as early as the year 1831, and continued in the hands of the same proprietors, Hamlin & Sharp, until the year 1833 or 1834. The exact location of this mill had apparently been forgotten for many years, for Mr. Ballance, who in 1832 had been one of the viewers to lay out a road past the same, says in his 'History' that 'a stranger might almost as well seek for the site of Nineveh or Babylon, as the site of these mills.' The road mentioned was one laid out by the county commissioners from the Knox county line to Peoria and, having followed the route by courses and distances to the Kickapoo at the mill, it there struck a straight course north 79 degrees, east 865 poles (2.7 miles) to the north corner of block 13 (corner of Madison and Main streets), Peoria. The point where it crossed the Kickapoo was a little north of the center of section 12, about one-half mile north of the present Lincoln avenue (formerly Plank road) bridge. This is further shown by the following facts:

"About the year 1833, Joshua Aiken and Robert E. Little, both men of wealth, came to Peoria and engaged in the mercantile business in partnership. Together or singly, they obtained title to about 1,000 acres of land in Horseshoe Bottom and its immediate vicinity. They also purchased the Hamlin & Sharp mill and at once proceeded to enlarge and put it in perfect order, so that it became a mill of high standard, capable of producing fifty barrels of flour per day. It had a very large custom, its patrons coming from the whole country within a radius of sixty miles. Much of the flour here manufactured was shipped to St. Louis by flat boat. Aiken & Little had become possessed of the mill as early as the spring of 1834, possibly a year before that time. In June of that year Rev. Flavel Bascom, a Presbyterian missionary stationed in Tazewell county, took his grist there and found Joshua Aiken, from whom he obtained information which afterwards led to the organization of a church at Peoria. They paid cash for wheat and it is said that more money was paid for wheat at that point than in the whole town of Peoria. The money issued was that of the Quinnebaug Bank, an eastern institution, which the Peoria merchants denounced as unworthy of credit because its issue would not go at the land office, but the secretary of the treasury being appealed to, issued an order that its money should be received in payment for land and its credit was at once restored. They borrowed the money and secured its repayment by mortgage upon a large amount of real estate, four thousand dollars of it remaining unpaid at the time of Little's death in 1842. Mr. Aiken, seeing the importance of capital in a new country, went east and formed a copartnership with George P. Shipman, and, together with Hervey Sanford, Charles Monson and Eli Goodwin, purchased the north-west quarter of section 9, 8 north, range 8 east, and proceeded to plat it as Monson & Sanford's addition to Peoria. Although this plat was not recorded until August 15, 1836, yet it had been made and lots had been deeded by it as early as June 4th of the same year. First street on this plat was afterwards

adopted as part of a public road from Peoria to Aiken & Little's mill. About the same time Robert E. Little, together with Orin Hamlin and Augustus Langworthy, laid out the town of Detroit above the Narrows. But that which most concerns the present narrative is that on April 9, 1836, Joshua Aiken, George P. Shipman and Robert E. Little laid out a town on the southeast quarter of section 12, and the northeast quarter of section 13, town 8 north, range 7 east, which they named Peoria Mills. It covered nearly, if not quite all, of the southeast quarter of section 12, one tier of blocks extending southward on section 13 and overlooking Horseshoe Bottom. The main street ran nearly east and west and was located a few rods north of the present Lincoln avenue road. Fifth street crossed Main street at right angles.

"In September, 1836, a road was ordered to be laid out from Peoria to Aiken & Little's mill. It was surveyed by George C. McFadden, who laid down the lines so accurately they can be easily followed. Commencing at the bridge at Aiken & Little's mill, the line ran by different courses until it reached the center of Fifth street, thence to the center of Main street, following it to its eastern end; it was there deflected southeast twenty rods to the section line between sections 7 and 18 in township 8 north, range 8 east, which is now known as Lincoln avenue. Thence it ran east to the corner of sections 7 and 9, now the intersection of Lincoln and Western avenues, thence northeast to the west end of First street in Monson & Sanford's addition, following which it reached the lower end of Adams street, which was then at Franklin street. By following these lines we reach, unquestionably, the location of the mill near the center of section 12, which was at or near the northwest corner of the town of Peoria Mills, not far from Rocky Glen.

"Joshua Aiken died in the year 1840. Robert E. Little died in Peoria in 1842. What became of the mill in the meantime does not appear. Mr. Ballance says Mr. Aiken added a sawmill to it and ran both for some time but finally permitted the stream to undermine them and carry them away. In the files of the estate of Mr. Little in the probate court, there appears a lease for eighteen months, from him to Joshua and Henry S. Aiken, for the mill then in their possession, but from other data, it would seem this may have been only a sawmill. One of the provisions of the lease was that they should keep the dam and flume in good condition but if carried away by the freshet, it should be optional with them to do so or not. It is probable the premises were soon afterwards abandoned, as Hale's mill had been established above and Hamlin & Moffatt's below it, and these two with others at Peoria, may have cut off its trade so as to render it unprofitable.

"At the March term, 1833, of the county commissioners' court, Orin Hamlin and Alva and Aquilla Moffatt obtained leave to erect a mill dam on the southwest quarter of section 13, past which a road was being laid out, which, on the old maps, bears the name of the 'Middle Road.' This was probably at first a sawmill, at which the lumber that went into the court house was sawed, as Hamlin & Moffatt had a contract to supply it. A flouring mill was, however, erected at that place, which afterwards became known and still lingers in the recollection of many citizens as Monroe's mill.

"In the Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, of April 8, 1837, it is said: 'Some years since a flouring mill (probably Hamlin & Sharp's.—Ed.) was erected on that stream (the Kickapoo), which is in successful operation still, within two and a half miles of Peoria village. Two sawmills in the vicinity of the flouring mill are in profitable business. There are two sawmills above and one grist mill below.' Here are two grist mills spoken of, neither one of which could have been Hale's, for that mill was then in process of erection and had not commenced grinding. These mills, and at least two of the sawmills spoken of, must have been located within the present bounds of Limestone township. From these facts we can judge of the importance of the Kickapoo creek as a mill stream at that time.

"June 10, 1837, Henry Jones laid out a town plat on the southwest quarter of section 3, and the southeast quarter of section 4, which he called Summer-ville. It was located on what is now the Farmington road, just north of the county farm. It has never become a place of importance, there being but a few scattered houses at the place, but a postoffice by that name is still maintained.

"This township has also the credit of having had the first public bridge in the county—that erected by John Cameron on the Lewiston road. The bridge at Aiken & Little's mill was also erected at an early day, but it may have been erected by the proprietors and not by the public. The township was also well supplied with both county and state roads—the state road running up the Kickapoo; that by way of Farmington to Knoxville; that to Quincy by way of Canton, and that by Pekin—all passing through its territory.

"It also had one of the first railroads—the Peoria and Oquawka having been finished as far as Edwards in 1855. It now has five railroads in operation: The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; The Toledo, Peoria & Western; The Iowa Central; The Peoria & Pekin Terminal; and the Chicago & Northwestern. These several roads converging near the eastern line of the township, make that a point of great importance as a future suburb to the city.

"This township also contains the county poor farm. It also has an important state institution, the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, which after sundry reverses and delays, was completed and received its first installment of patients February 10, 1902.

"The township contains no regularly organized village, but through sundry subdivisions of lands, especially along the Kickapoo creek, divers centers of population have become known as villages, such as Bartonville, South Bartonville and Minersville, which may soon become suburbs of Peoria. The township also contains several manufacturing plants, the most important of which are the Acme Hay Harvesting Company and the Cellulose factory of the Marsden Company, at South Bartonville.

"Coal mining is one of the most important interests, the whole township being apparently underlaid with that mineral. The first coal mining was done at an early day, the first bank having been opened on the southeast corner of section 24. The Moffatts also mined coal at the same place and shipped it by keel boats to St. Louis. As at other places, the first mining was done either by 'stripping' or drifting into the hillsides where the outcrop appeared. But for some years deep mining has been carried on, not only along the river and creek bottoms but on the uplands. These mines give employment to a large number of laborers.

"The population of this township is of a mixed character—there being many Germans, some Welsh among the miners, some Scotch, some Irish, an English community on the north side and some Americans. Among the early German settlers were Conrad Bontz, who came in 1844, Christian Straesser and the Hallers and Beatty Johnson in 1848, George Ojeman in 1849, and the Roelfs in 1851. These men were and their descendants are, among the very best and most prosperous citizens.

"There being an extensive ledge of limestone rock in the north part of the township, the burning of lime for the Peoria market has from an early day been an important industry. There are also extensive quarries of sandstone along the Kickapoo creek, which yield a fairly good quality of stone for building purposes."

SCHOOLS

The first school in the township was probably that which was taught in 1836 by Simeon Ward in a log cabin situated near South Bartonville. There were private schools taught by men and women whose names have unfortunately drifted away. This township; however, has kept pace with others in the county in its educational purposes and results and since the adoption of the free school

system it has maintained a creditable stand in the matter of public education. There are now nine districts, in each of which is a good schoolhouse well maintained and where from eight to nine months' schooling is given the children during the year. There is a union district near Harker's Corners.

CHURCHES

The first church, an Episcopal, was organized early in the '30s. In 1836 Bishop Chase came to the county and formed the people of this faith into a compact body, after which regular services were held almost every Sabbath and a house of worship was erected which still stands, though not, however, in its original form. At first it was a buff stone building but it has been enlarged and beautified by the addition of a tower and the placing of stained glass in the windows. This church was dedicated in the fall of 1845 and stands on two acres of ground donated by John Pennington in 1844. The original cost of the building was \$1,500. Of this sum \$1,100 was contributed by friends in England, twenty pounds of which was the gift of Dowager Queen Adelaide, twenty pounds the gift of Lord Kenyon, a friend of Bishop Chase, after whom he named Kenyon College, established by him in Ohio. Some years ago Rev. John Benson, James Clark and Isabelle Douglas conveyed to this church twenty acres of ground just across the public highway from the church for the use and benefit of the rector. Attached to the church is a small cemetery in which the remains of Henry Wilson, who died September 17, 1838, were the first to be interred.

The Presbyterian church was organized May 6, 1859, by a committee of Presbytery consisting of Rev. Robert P. Farris, D. D., pastor of the Second Presbyterian church at Peoria, Rev. M. L. Wood, minister in charge, and Ruling Elder James H. Patterson, of the Salem church. There were fifteen members admitted and John Cameron and William Jones were ordained and installed as ruling elders. The church has never supported a pastor as its membership had in its palmyest days reached but thirty members. The church building is a neat frame structure, which stands on section 8. Rev. M. L. Wood was the first pastor.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in 1855 with eighteen members and from the start the church grew and flourished. In 1856 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,000 but in twenty years it became too small for the growing congregation and in 1876 the old building was superseded by a new one which cost \$4,000. This building is located on section 22, where it has three and a half acres of ground, in which was also located a cemetery. The first pastor was Rev. F. Wanke.

MEDINA TOWNSHIP

This township in point of settlement is one of the earliest in Peoria county. Geographically it is divided into two sections, one lying on the high prairie and the other on the river bottom, the dividing line being a strip of bluff about two miles wide. The land on the river bottom was first considered very desirable, not only from its being close to the river, but also owing to the fact that the soil was very fertile, being part prairie and part timber land. La Salle prairie constitutes part of this tract and was in early days a distinctive settlement. Through it ran two state roads, one leading through Northampton to Galena, the other through Chillicothe, Henry and other points to Boyd's Grove, thence on to Ottawa and Chicago. On the high prairie side were two state roads, one from Peoria running north by Mount Hawley, the other branching from that one from Mount Hawley and running diagonally through to Princeville and thence northwesterly to Rock Island.

Medina township is in the second tier from the north and has the river and the southern point of Chillicothe township for its eastern border. On the north

is Hallock township, the west, Radnor and on the south, Richwoods township. George Love settled near the present village of Mossville, with his family, November 10, 1824, coming from Parke county, Indiana. He was the pioneer of the township. At the time of his arrival and for several years later there were many Indians in the community. Their village was on section 4. It is said that this pioneer's nearest neighbors were at Fort Clark, nine miles distant, and at Fox river, now the city of Ottawa. It was but a few months after Love's settlement, one John Ridgeway cast his fortunes in this new country and the Ridgeway family became a landmark and has frequently been mentioned in connection with early highways, elections and school districts. The next to appear here were Samuel Clifton, Edmund Weed Briarly, Henry, Thomas and Abner Cooper. In the next few years the settlement was considerably augmented by other arrivals, many of whom became dissatisfied and soon left for other scenes of activity.

In the year 1825 a settlement sprang up in the northern part of Medina, the principal families of which were the Averys, Resolved Cleveland, Stephen Carl and Stephen French. For temporary habitations they occupied the abandoned bark cabins of the Indians. In the spring of 1831 Linus Scoville and family immigrated from Vermilion county, Indiana, and came to this township, locating on a claim on section 22, which Mr. Scoville had previously secured from George Love. Gershom Silliman, a Baptist minister, was a settler in the community as early as 1831, and Nicholas Sturn and John E. Bristol, in 1832. Those who came in 1835 were Thomas Mooney and Sons, James and William. Jerome and Imri W. Case settled here in 1836, William Robinson in 1837, Jonathan W. Rice and John P. Neal in 1838. Many of these early settlers became quite prominent in the affairs of the county. Principally among them may be mentioned Moses Clifton, George Love, Stephen French, Henry Thomas, Resolved Cleveland, Thomas Mooney, John E. Bristol, Hiram Curry and Simon Reed.

In 1850 the territory embraced in the township was separated from Rome and La Salle precincts and organized and named Medina township. The first election was held April 2, 1850, at which time the following officers were elected: Supervisor, John Jacob; assessor, Linus Scoville; town clerk, Thomas Mooney, Jr.; collector, C. B. Pierce; overseer of the poor, Isaac Wideman; commissioner of highways, Harvey Stillman, Samuel C. Neal and Alanson Vantassel; justices of the peace, Thomas P. Reed and Phineas Crouch; constables, William Porter and G. W. Hargadine.

The first marriage to take place in Medina township was that of Abner Cooper and Sallie Sheldon. The ceremony was performed by Rivers Cormack, a Baptist preacher, in February, 1826.

The first school was taught by Jesse McGee, who, having secured the necessary number of pupils, turned them over to Moses Clifton, in January, 1827. Clifton's successor, Zelotes Marks, took charge of the pupils three months thereafter. The school building was erected especially for the purpose and was situated near the present site of Mossville. This schoolhouse was a log cabin 16x18 feet, with puncheon floor, glazed paper windows and clapboard door, and the interstices between the logs were closed with mud. This was in the nature of a private school, the tuition being two dollars per scholar for a period of three months. Another school was taught by Hiram Curry in 1836, which was afterwards removed to section 27, remaining there until a public school was established in Mossville, where in 1868 a schoolhouse was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The first public school taught in the northwest portion of the township was on section 7 and was presided over by Joseph M. Batchelder, about 1840. Previous to this, however, a private school had been taught by John Benjamin in a log cabin used as a dwelling. It was not until 1852 that a public schoolhouse was erected. This was located on section 3 and remained until 1866, when the location of the school was changed to section 2. In 1853 a schoolhouse was built on the farm of John E. Bristol, which was removed in the fall of 1856 to its present site, where in 1872 a splendid school building, costing \$2,500, was erected.

At the time of the adoption of the free school system there were several schoolhouses in the township. These, of course, have been substituted by others and at the present time there are six school districts in the township, all of which have moderately good school buildings.

Two lines of railroads enter Medina township. The Rock Island & Peoria cuts across the extreme southwest corner, where is located the village of Alta, on section 31. Alta was laid out in March, 1853, by Imri Case, Loren Wilder and Thomas Hanson, three prominent citizens of the township. The village is quite a trading point for the surrounding country, has good stores, shops, a factory, church and school, in all of which its citizens take a great pride. The other road, the Peoria & Bureau Valley, which is known as the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, extends through that part of the eastern portion of the township bordering on the Illinois river. This road was opened in 1854 and about the same time the village of Mossville was laid out and established as a station, on section 21, and got its name from one of the proprietors of the land, William S. Moss, who at the time was a resident of Peoria, operating a distillery there. He was one of the builders of the Peoria & Oquawka railroad. In 1859 Mr. Moss removed to California, where he died in 1882.

The Baptist church at Mossville was organized at a meeting held in the schoolhouse, April 9, 1868, by a committee of the Peoria Presbytery, consisting of Rev. John H. Morron, and ruling elders, Jonathan K. Cooper, of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria, and H. Hervey, of Prospect church, Radnor. By public subscription a church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2,600. In 1875, owing to the fact that a large percentage of the members lived on High prairie, the church was removed to that locality and its name changed to the Church of Alta. The old building was sold and the proceeds placed in trust for the erection of a church at Alta. A history of the Methodist and Catholic churches will be found in articles under those titles.

RADNOR TOWNSHIP

Radnor township is bounded on the north by Akron, on the east by Medina, south by Kickapoo and west by Jubilee townships. The land is mostly prairie, well watered by the Kickapoo and tributaries. Here are many fine farms, and a contented, progressive and high-thinking class of people. At the time of its organization as a township, Radnor was known as Benton precinct, which was composed of Radnor and Kickapoo townships. Previous to its organization an election had been held in the woods in Kickapoo, north of the village, at which time Smith Dunlap was elected justice of the peace, and continued to serve in that capacity until the adoption of township organization. The first election in Radnor township as such was held at the residence of Jonathan Brassfield. Alva Dunlap was the moderator, and Nathaniel T. A. Shaw, clerk. Jonathan Brassfield was elected supervisor; Nathaniel T. A. Shaw, township clerk; Lewis Harlan, assessor; Jonathan Brassfield, Griffith Dickinson, William Wilkinson, commissioners of highways; Phineas R. Wilkinson, clerk; Lorennes Shaw, overseer of the poor; George B. Harlan and Smith Dunlap, justices; John M. Hendricks and Phineas R. Wilkinson, constables.

It is probably not too much to say that Erastus Peet was the first settler in this community. He located here in 1834 and soon thereafter his little daughter, four years of age, became lost on the prairie. That night the tall grass took fire and the little one perished, her charred body being discovered the next day. The next settler in the township was Robert Cline, who came from Oswego county, New York, in 1835, and lived two years at Hale's mill, after which period he settled on section 35 and two years later on section 13. Mr. Cline was killed by lightning, April 21, 1849. William Gifford, who came from Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1836, erected the first frame house on the south half of section 28. Moses Harlan settled on section 22 in the same year. He became quite

prominent in public affairs, serving as county commissioner in 1838 and representing the county in the legislature in 1838 and 1840. His son George B. Harlan settled on section 32 in 1836. He also was called upon for public duty and for some years was justice of the peace, a member of the board of supervisors two years, and held other local offices. William Knott was a settler in 1836, locating on section 26. John L. Wakefield, who came from Butler county, Ohio, to Peoria county in 1834, settled on section 18. Among those who came in 1837 are recalled Abner Russell, Calvin Blake, Aaron G. Wilkinson, Charles, George and Richard Wilkins, Anson Bushnell and his brothers, Horace and Alvin, Thomas Shaw and Griffith Dickinson. About this same time Alva Dunlap, of Oneida county, New York, appeared in the community, being on a prospecting tour. The country looked good to him and returning to New York for his family, he settled here early in the year 1838. Napoleon Dunlap, with his father and mother, a brother and sister and five children "embarked at Sackett's Harbor, on a little schooner of about one hundred tons, for Chicago. Leaving his mother and sister with a daughter residing at Chicago, for another trip, the rest of the party proceeded in wagons which previously had been engaged, arriving at their destination on the northwest quarter of section 14, on the 11th day of October, 1837, and took up quarters in a frame house 16x24 feet, which Alva Dunlap had built the preceding summer with lumber hauled from Hale's mill, then partly erected. Their nearest neighbor was an Englishman named John Jackson, a bachelor, thirty years old, with a lad of fourteen years, named George Scholes, on the northeast quarter of section 15. Jackson had arrived in 1837 and had broken up his land, on which he raised a crop in 1838. Ira Smith, a native of Hampden, Maine, who had been a sea captain, had also come in 1837, and had paid Chloe Case \$50 for a claim on the northeast quarter of section 3, which he entered, and afterward, in 1840, sold to Adam Yates for \$3,000. He was a very worthy man, an old line abolitionist, and believed in the golden rule. He removed to Peoria and went into the lumber trade." J. J. Hitchcock settled on section 3 in 1837 and in the winter of 1838 assisted Alva Dunlap in bringing his goods and family from Chicago to their new home. At that time "the country was an unbroken prairie and what houses there were were scattered along the streams and in the edges of the timber. On the larger prairies one could travel a whole day without seeing a house. The scarcity of timber for fuel, fences and building purposes was a serious matter with the early settlers and if one could get hold of a piece of timber land he was considered fortunate; and woe to him who, having secured one, would go off without leaving some one to guard it, for on his return he would likely find it all stumps. No one thought lumber could be shipped here in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of these vast prairies. Coal had not yet been developed to any considerable extent. Sawmills were located along the streams where there was timber, and water with sufficient fall to obtain power. But the lumber secured in that way was very unsatisfactory for building purposes. When the osage orange was introduced for hedges, it was thought to be a great advance in the matter of fencing, but now since the introduction of barbed wire, the osage is no longer planted and farmers would be glad to be rid of what they have. Jonathan Brassfield took two loads of wheat to Chicago and brought back finishing lumber. Several others tried the same experiment but no one went the second time. When the canal was opened in 1848 it brought great relief to those living within reach of the river. Timber is now much more plentiful than it was sixty years ago. Then it was short and scrubby on account of the fires. After that was cut off and the fires kept away from the new growth, it became thrifty. Coal became the principal fuel and the inhabitants ceased in a great measure the use of wood, either for fuel or fencing, but for the last few years many prefer to have the land for farming purposes and have been cutting off the timber and making clearings.

"As the population increased the deer disappeared, but the wolves remained and are not yet entirely extinct, occasionally one venturing out from his

hiding place. As cornfields increased the prairie chickens also increased for a time into large flocks and became very destructive to the corn, which, according to the custom of the country, was left in the field over winter, but when the prairies had become settled up and their nesting places invaded, they began to decrease in numbers until they were all extinguished. The rattlesnake was a common pest in breaking up the native sod and was often encountered by the plowman. They were not considered dangerous, as they made their presence known by their rattle and were easily disposed of. Cattle instinctively avoided them but were sometimes bitten, which caused severe swellings but seldom death. They disappeared when the land became cultivated.

"After the opening of the canal pine lumber in quantities began to make its appearance. The coal banks began to supply fuel and the people began to lose their fear of settling upon the broad prairies.

"The big prairie team with four or five yoke of oxen, and the huge breaking plow rapidly turned over the native sod. Houses sprang up in all directions and a wave of prosperity seemed to have struck the country. The light steel plow, introduced by Tobey & Anderson, of Peoria, took the place of the wooden moldboard and heavy cast iron plow brought from the east, the reaper took the place of the back-breaking cradle; the Brown corn planter did away with planting by hand; the thresher with its simple cylinder throwing straw, chaff and grain out together, displaced the flail and the tramping floor only to be displaced in its turn by the separator, which also took the place of the Nurse or Proctor fanning mill, formerly in use. The single shovel plow doing duty with one horse, traveling first upon one side of the road and back on the other, was superseded by the two-horse riding or walking cultivators. The complete outfit for husking corn was one team, two men and a boy taking five rows, the team and wagon turning down the middle one which was the boy's share to pick up.

"The first reaping machine known in Radnor and perhaps in the county was owned by Alva Dunlap and was built by George Green Wood, of Peoria. It was so constructed as to throw the cut grain directly back the width of the swath, which had to be bound up before the next swath could be cut. It did clean work and he used it for several years in cutting his own and his neighbors' grain. It was built about the year 1846, only seven years after Cyrus McCormick gave the first exhibition of his reaper on the farm of Joseph Smith in Augusta county, Virginia. The next was a McCormick, the grain being raked off on one side. This was followed in a few years with a self-raker and in a few years by the self-binder. Through these improvements the hard labor of eight men was done away with and the women of the household were relieved of the labor of boarding a large number of men during the heat of the harvest time. Before that time harvest hands would begin in the south where the season was earlier and work their way northward as the grain ripened. These traveling men were thrown out of employment by the self-binding reaper.

"One of the serious problems with the farmers was to get their products to market. In the spring of 1841 John Jackson built two flat boats and loaded them with ear corn and bacon for the purpose of coasting along the Mississippi and selling to the planters and negroes. As was customary, the boat was floated with the current. They had long sweeps or oars to guide them and keep them off the snags. To build them two large trees would be found (generally hackberry), which were hewn flat for the sides, and planks spiked on the bottom, the ends sloped like a scow. The roof or deck was made of boards sawed thin enough to bend across the boat and thus make an arched roof. The crews of these famous boats were John Jackson, Elisha Barker, John Peet, Warren Hale, William Harlan and Napoleon Dunlap. The two latter went as far as Natchez but concluding they had had enough of the life of boatmen they begged off and returned by steamer, working their way by helping to take on wood at the wood-yards along the way."

Before the building of the Rock Island & Peoria railroad, a postoffice was

kept by Enoch Huggins on section 35, where he received mail from Peoria three times a week. There was also a mail-route from Peoria by way of Lafayette through Medina and Akron but most of the people received their mail at Peoria. Mary J. Peet, daughter of Erastus Peet, the first settler, who lost her life by being burned by a prairie fire, was the first person to die in Radnor township. The death of Henry Martin on November 10, 1836, was the second. John Harlan, born in October, 1836, was the first white child whose birth occurred in this township. He died in 1847.

Miss E. R. Dunlap taught the first school of the township in the summer of 1840 in a diminutive frame house which stood on section 37. It was built by a man who subsequently committed suicide. Horace Bushnell taught a singing school here the same summer. In the summer of 1841 Miss Dunlap taught school in a log house on section 13, which she found to have been vacated by its tenant. In 1841 Charles Kettelle, school commissioner, had surveyed and laid off the school section No. 16 into forty-acre lots, had these lands appraised and offered for sale. Cyrus W. Pratt bid off three of them for \$170. He made no payment but gave a mortgage for the purchase price, with interest at twelve per cent. After making two or three payments of interest, nothing further was received and the land reverted to the township. About the same time school trustees were appointed and Peter Auten was made the first school treasurer. At the first meeting of the trustees, April 4, 1842, they laid off the town into six school districts. That winter a log schoolhouse was built on section 15, in which Sarah D. Sanford and Anna McKnight taught. The next winter William Gifford was the teacher, after which the schoolhouse was moved to section 22 on land subsequently owned by George B. Taylor. There were three schoolhouses built in 1842—the one just mentioned, a small frame on section 2, and a log cabin on section 1. In the latter Catherine J. Jamison taught in the summer of 1842, her pupils being seven children of the Blakesleys, five Wakefields, four Chapins, three Van Camps, two Gordons, two Rogers, a Hall, Gilkinson, Hatfield and Slaughter. The directors were Parley E. Blakesley and Joseph Chapin. Deborah L. Woodbury taught his school the next term. Elisha Barker taught in a log schoolhouse on section 22, built in 1842. His successor the next winter was William Gifford. In the spring of 1842 a small frame schoolhouse was built on section 2 by voluntary labor. The lumber was sawed at the mill of Ralph Bette and William Bruzee on the creek on section 23. Miss Margaret Artman taught there in 1842, having for her patrons Ira Smith, J. J. Hitchcock, Anson Bushnell and his sons Alvin and Horace, Samuel and William Seeley, William Moore, O. L. Nelson, Ira Hitchcock and a Mr. Goodell; which indicates the school was conducted on a subscription basis.

VILLAGE OF DUNLAP

The village of Dunlap was laid out by Alva Dunlap on section 11, June 12, 1871. That same year Dr. John Gillett erected the first building in the place. It stands opposite the railroad depot and is now the property of B. C. Dunlap. The village is a thriving one and an excellent trading point. It is situated on the Rock Island & Peoria road. There are stores, two grain elevators, three churches, a graded school building erected in 1899 at a cost of \$4,000, Odd Fellows' hall and shops. The population is now 172—a considerable decrease from that of the census of 1900. In the year 1848-9 a number of families from the Panhandle of West Virginia settled in Akron and Radnor townships and at first connected themselves with the church at Princeville, but the distance was too great for them to travel, so that they asked the Presbytery for a separate organization, which request was granted. Rev. Addison Coffee, of Peoria, Rev. Robert Breese, of Princeville, and Elder Henry Schnebly, of Peoria, as a committee of Presbytery, met the congregation June 8, 1850, in the schoolhouse where they had been accustomed to worship and the Prospect Presbyterian church was organized with

fifteen members as follows: From the Princeville church, Joseph Yates, Sr., and Mary, his wife; John Yates, Sr., and Eleanor, his wife; Samuel Keady and Eleanor, his wife; Thomas Yates and Mary, his wife; John Hervey and Sarah, his wife; and Miss Margaretta Yates, from the West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, church; David G. Hervey and Jane, his wife; and from the church at West Liberty, Virginia: Adam Yates and Sarah, his wife. The first house of worship, a frame building 36x46 feet, which cost about \$1,400, was erected on a lot containing about seven acres, donated by Adam Yates, and dedicated in June, 1854. After the village of Dunlap sprang up the meeting place of the church was removed to Dunlap and a new house of worship erected at a cost of something over \$5,000. The old church was torn down and the land on which it stood deeded to the church as a burial ground, which is known as Prospect cemetery. A parsonage was added to the church property in 1867, at a cost of \$3,000, and in 1878 it was sold and a new parsonage erected at a cost of \$1,700, on lots donated by David G. Hervey. Among the pastors who have served this church are Revs. David Hervey, John Turbitt, Thomas F. Smith, George Cairns, J. A. E. Simpson, A. S. Gardner, John Winn, Silas Cook, H. V. D. Nevins, D. D., Harry Smith and R. C. Townsend. Several of the members of this church have gone into the ministry, among them, Rev. George Dunlap, Rev. Thomas C. Winn, missionary to Japan, William Jones, William Y. Jones, his son, missionary to Japan, William Ayling and Franklin Brown.

The Methodists and Catholic church histories will be found in another place in this volume.

TIMBER TOWNSHIP

Timber township acquired its name from the fact that its territory was covered at one time with a very fine body of timber, consisting of white, black, red and bur oak, white and black ash, white and black walnut, elm, cottonwood, hard and soft maple, linn, sycamore and others. The township is located in the southwest part of the county and has for its southern boundary the Illinois river. On the west is Fulton county, on the north Logan township and on the east Hollis township. The timber land upon being cleared, developed valuable farms and the bottom land extending from the bluffs to the river, in width from a half to two miles, interspersed with beautiful lakes, namely, Stillman, Clifton, Scott and Murray lakes, are not surpassed for fertility and productiveness anywhere. Stillman lake has its history. It received its name from General Stillman, who passed the remainder of his days on his farm near by, after having commanded a body of troops in the Black Hawk war. In the early days this region was a mecca for the hunter and fisherman. The lakes abounded with a fine variety of fish, while within the woods roamed deer and small game. Wild turkeys and geese were plentiful and often the settlers brought them down with their long flint-lock rifles while standing in their cabin doors. It was a veritable paradise, where flowed milk and honey, the wild honey being frequently found in the trees.

Allen L. Fahnestock, in his sketch of this township, as published in McCulloch's history of Peoria county in 1902, gives the following list of early settlers of Timber township: "Daniel J. Hinkle, wife and family, of Virginia; Jesse and William Egman and families and Thomas Ticknor, of New York, came in 1826; William Scott and family, of Kentucky, in 1829; William Duffield and family of Virginia, and George Griggs and family, of New York, in 1829; Theodore Vickers and family; Elijah Preston and family; Timothy Gridley and family; John Runnels and family; Jacob McCann and family, from Ohio, came in 1830; Boyce Hayes, Isaac Bush, Thomas, John and George Hunt, Charles Fielder, Thomas Webb, Elizabeth Duffield and Regina Green and families, of Virginia; John Congleton and James Congleton and families, of Kentucky; Jonathan Newman, J. Thurman, Alexander Brown and Isaac Preston and families; Dr. Sealy, William Gibbs and son, of New York; John and Thomas Baty and families, all came in

1832; John McFadden and family, George Stewart and family; Walter Stewart and family, in 1833; Dr. C. A. Buck, H. Partridge, David Spencer and families, 1834; Rice Smith and family, George Fritt and family, Robert McKay and family, 1835; M. B. Murray and family, and John Shock, of Virginia; S. F. Bolinger, of Pennsylvania; Orange Babbitt and family, 1836; Jacob Fahnestock, of Pennsylvania; W. C. Andrews, William Webb, George Clark, Matthew Ellis, John Ellis, James O'Connor, K. Palmer, George C. McFadden, Nathan Wells, James Hamilton, Nathan Johnston and family, of Kentucky; Joseph Doll, Jacob Doll, M. F. Wells, S. F. Underwood, S. Clark, Elias Jones, Sr., Elias Jones, Jr., Samuel Farmer, Solomon Hootman, David Hootman, William Jones and John McFarland, 1837.

The habits and customs of the settlers were in keeping with the newness of the country. Even their food and clothing were very primitive. Most of the latter was made from the wool by the women of the household. After the routine work of the home was finished the spinning wheel was made to whir and the loom rattled and clattered until time to prepare the next meal. Linsey-woolsey was the chief adornment for both men and women, although on rare occasions the head of the house had a suit of Kentucky jeans, and the women a calico dress.

Wild animals and birds were the pests of the early settlers. 'Coons and deer robbed the fields at night, while the birds played havoc in them in the daytime. These were the days of clearings, when at times great frolics would be had upon the occasion of a log rolling. Then all the neighbors came in and assisted one of their number to gather the logs that had been cut, into piles, so that they could be gotten out of the way for the plow. Salt was scarce and often needed not only to cure the meat but to preserve the hides accumulated by the hunters. But all these difficulties were met, in one way or another, and the settlers contrived, without any great effort, to live comfortably and happily. The Indians were also a source of annoyance, many of them still retaining their habitations in the township long after the first settlers had gained a foothold. Strenuous methods finally had to be adopted by the pioneers to rid themselves of the red man.

To give the present generation of farmer boys an idea as to the primitive means of raising a crop, the following excerpt from Mr. Fahnestock's article is here reproduced: "It was under great difficulties that the settlers could raise enough to support their families on account of the birds and wild animals. The 'coons and deer would be in the fields at night and the fowls during the day. There was also great difficulty in getting the land cleared of large trees and brush, the settlers having nothing but rude tools, such as the ax and grubbing hoe. The trees were girdled and left standing until they rotted down and were then rolled in heaps and burned. All the neighbors would help at the log rolling and at night the log cabin would resound with the music of the old violin and then the dance commenced with the Virginia reel, money musk and the French four. The little brown jug was passed around and a happier set of people was hard to find. Whiskey was cheap at twenty-five cents per gallon, but was not the fighting kind we get at the present time. The land was plowed with a wooden moldboard plow, having a steel point and share. We were compelled to carry a paddle to clean the moldboard every few rods. The other farm implements were a shovel plow, wooden harrow, rakes and forks, sickle and cradle to reap the grain. The wheat was tramped out with horses on the hard ground, then two men with a sheet would create a wind and blow out the chaff. The first small mill was built of logs by the sons of the widow Green. The small stones would crack the corn. By use of horses or oxen it would grind a few bushels a day. The next mill was built at Utica, Fulton county, on Copperas creek, also Lowe's mill on the creek and Hale's mill on Kickapoo creek. The great difficulty was to get a good grist ground, as people would go to mill sixty miles away, taking meat and corn dodgers along to eat until the grist was ground. People were sometimes compelled to live on hominy and dried pumpkin, meat and sweet milk for a week at a time until their grists were ground. Still, for dessert, we had stewed

pumpkin and crabapple sauce with honey. During the summer we fared much better, having wild fruit of all kinds."

From 1840 on the township settled up quite rapidly. About this time Samuel Bailey built a sawmill at Palmyra, now Kingston mines, disposing of the product at Pekin and Peoria. It was within this period also that the mine was opened at Kingston by Thomas Robinson, the coal being hauled by oxen to the mill for fuel. It was about 1843 that Samuel Bandy and Solomon A. Glasford arrived in the township, and in 1846 A. D. and H. Reed, of Farmington, built a slaughter and packing house near Lancaster Landing, where hogs were bought and prepared for market. They were brought from Galesburg, Farmington, Knoxville, Elmwood and Trivoli to the landing and sold for \$2 to \$2.70 per hundred pounds, dressed. In 1851 David McCook and family moved to Kingston Mines and ran the mines under a lease from J. P. Eddy & Company of St. Louis, and also operated a store there. Finally the family moved back to Ohio, whence they came. Several of the sons became soldiers and served with distinction during the war of the rebellion. The father was killed during the Morgan raid through Ohio in 1864.

There were schools in the township early in its history. A small log cabin was built at Lancaster and another at Dry Run, where school was taught during the winter months. The teachers were Samuel Farmer and a Mr. Weston, who received remuneration for their services through subscriptions paid by the parents of their pupils, the teacher's salary being partially eked out by "boarding round" among his patrons. The books most generally used in those early days were the New England primer, Pike's arithmetic, Webster's speller and the Old Testament. In 1835 section 16, set apart for school purposes, was sold in lots, some as low as \$1.82 per acre, which the trustees invested. As early as 1837 there was a board of school trustees, composed of S. F. Bolinger, Thomas Tickner and John G. McFadden. The latter was school treasurer.

For many years there was no church building in the community, the old log schoolhouses, cabins of the settlers and their barns being used for religious purposes. The ministers, if they may be called such, were compelled to work as others to keep the wolf from the door. Their parishioners were generous, however, and they were furnished by the hunters with all the meat they desired. It was a common occurrence to see the settlers getting meat on Sunday, both deer and turkeys, for the minister.

There were no postoffices in those days and Allen Fahnestock carried letters on horseback once a week to Peoria, receiving twenty-five cents in trade for each trip and a furnished horse. This same Fahnestock, with nine other residents of the township, enlisted in Captain May's company at Peoria in 1846 for the Mexican war, but as the governor had all the troops he needed the boys returned home from Peoria without going to the front.

VILLAGES

The town of Glasford was laid out December 9, 1868, by Samuel A. Glasford, a native of Ohio, who came to the county in 1842. It is a station on the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad and has a population of 625. It is quite a stirring little village, with good stores, mills and shops, an elevator, a church and schoolhouse. Colonel A. L. Fahnestock, who came to the county in 1837 from Adams county, Pennsylvania, located at Lancaster, where in 1856 he engaged in the mercantile business. The colonel afterward moved to Glasford and became its leading merchant and also held several local offices. He was at one time treasurer of the county. His Civil war record is a good one. He entered the army as captain and was commissioned colonel. To him the compiler of this history is indebted for many of the facts contained in this article, as he has quoted quite liberally from Mr. Fahnestock's sketch published in McCulloch's history of Peoria county in 1902.

Lancaster is situated on section 17 and was laid out by Samuel F. Bolinger. It was quite a flourishing little village until the advent of the Toledo, Peoria & Western railroad, which took its way through Glasford and left Lancaster in the interior. As a consequence, Glasford profited by the innovation and Lancaster lost.

Kingston Mines was first known as Palmyra. It was founded by James Monroe and is chiefly noted as a shipping point for the mines located there. It has a population, as determined by the census of 1910, of 492.

ROSEFIELD TOWNSHIP

Geographically, Rosefield township is almost in the center of the county. Kickapoo township borders it on the east, Logan on the south, Elmwood on the west, Jubilee on the north. Topographically, the surface is broken to quite an extent by Kickapoo creek, the two branches of which unite at section 3. However, there is a great deal of fertile and highly productive land, both timber and prairie. The farms are well cultivated and fenced, and have good buildings, many of them of a modern description. The farmers are prosperous and progressive.

Rosefield was separated from other precincts and organized into a township in 1850, and on the 2d day of April of that year an election was held, Benjamin Brown being chosen moderator and James M. Rogers, clerk. The result of the voting, there being about thirty votes cast, was as follows: John Combs, supervisor; James M. Rogers, town clerk; David Slane, assessor; Nelson Shephard, collector; Edward D. Edwards, Isaac Clayton and Edward Coolidge, highway commissioners; Daniel McVicker, James Sherwood, constables; William W. Miller and Ephraim Rynearson, justices.

It was some time about the latter part of 1831 or forepart of 1832 that the first settlers appeared here in the persons of Minnie Rynearson, Casper Yinger, John and David Combs, William Nixon and Levi Coolidge. Amos Stevens, who afterwards became quite prominent in the history of Peoria county, located at the banks of the Kickapoo in 1833, where he built a log cabin, and with an ox team worked his prairie land. One of the state roads leading to Knoxville along the Kickapoo touched this point, whence the hamlets of Southport and Newburg were reached. Joseph Bohrer and Benjamin Miller settled in this township about the year 1835, among many others who came that year. Mr. Bohrer was a Virginian. In 1829 he married Harriet Dawson and with his young bride immigrated to Illinois in the latter part of 1835, settling in this township. Along Kickapoo creek below the forks and its mouth, were three grist mills and two sawmills. Each of these had a mill dam, which occasioned at times considerable contention between their owners as to their respective rights. The commissioners under the law had authority to permit such dams to be erected under certain conditions and might also assess any damages sustained by other owners. At the June term of the commissioners' court a writ was issued in favor of John F. Kinney for the erection of a mill and dam on the northeast quarter of section 23, and at the July term David Combs applied for a similar writ for the erection of a mill dam on the southwest quarter of section 11; hence, it was not a matter of surprise to their neighbors when they got into a wrangle over their rights in the premises. The sheriff, when the case came on, submitted both cases to the same jury, which consisted of John Coyle, Stephen Carl, John H. Oliver, Andrew Race, I. S. Van Arsdale, William Stackman, Jacob Bush, W. F. Mulvaney, Adam Barfut, Asa Beal, Samuel Veacock and Benjamin Kibb. He fixed the height of Kinney's dam six feet, six inches from low water mark, determined that Thomas Slane, William Nixon, David Combs and Tom Scott were not in danger of sustaining any damages by its erection, but that John Combs was liable to sustain damages from time to time thereby, and fixed his damages at \$32.50. The jury also found that the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected. The petition

of David Combs was granted without any findings. Daniel Combs, however, appeared before the court by his attorney, Charles Ballance, and opposed the granting of the Kinney petition, stating his reason therefor, first that Kinney had no title to the land; second, for informality in the sheriff's return; and third, because proper legal notice had not been given. Kinney's counsel was Elihu N. Powell and upon his motion the sheriff was allowed to amend his return. Arguments were heard and action taken in regard to Kinney's petition.

Coal was early discovered in this locality and is now being mined quite extensively, two companies operating on the line of the railroad. The principal shipping points are at Edwards, Kramm and Langdon.

The township is well supplied with schools, it having twelve districts and parts of districts, in all of which instruction is given from eight to nine months during the school year. The first schoolhouse was built in 1838 on section 8 and Roswell Smith was the first teacher. A year previous to this, however, a subscription school was taught in a private house by Martha Miller, daughter of Benjamin Miller.

About the time of the completion of the Peoria & Oquawka railroad, now a part of the Burlington system, Joseph Bohrer and William M. Dodge, of Peoria, on April 19, 1856, laid out the village of Oak Hill on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 6. The firm of Tyng & Brotherson, of Peoria, erected a warehouse and at once commenced buying grain. However, when the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad and the Peoria & Farmington, now of the Iowa Central system, were built, Oak Hill's trade was greatly diminished. The census of 1910 gives the place a population of 81.

The first church organized in the township was a Methodist. The society was formed in 1837 and a place of worship known as Combs' meeting house was erected on section 14. It has long since gone to decay and has been abandoned. For a full history of the Methodist church in this township, see article in this volume devoted to that subject.

TRIVOLI TOWNSHIP

Geographically, Trivoli township in relation to others in the county is in the southwest corner. Its boundaries are as follows: On the south and west is Fulton county, north is Elmwood township, and east Logan. It is well watered throughout the whole of its borders by small streams, and the quality of the soil can hardly be surpassed, making for it one of the best townships in the county. The land is highly improved, well fenced, residences and outbuildings of the very best and a general air of prosperity pervades the whole community.

Trivoli was organized in 1850, the first election being held on April 2d of that year. Hazard Larkins was the chairman and Simeon L. Hunt, clerk of the organizing meeting. On motion of David R. Gregory, Eli Wilson was chosen moderator and Thomas Johnson, clerk. The election for town officers resulted as follows: David R. Gregory, supervisor; Samuel Wilkinson, town clerk; Thomas Ramsey, assessor; Elias Potter, overseer of the poor; Royce Allen, collector; Joseph Stevens, Jonathan Crane and Melatiah Bourne, highway commissioners; David R. Gregory and Thomas Ramsey, justices; Royce Allen and James Wilson, constables.

The first settler was Isaac Harkness, who located on the edge of the grove on section 4, in 1830. He was a Pennsylvanian by nativity and trudged all the way from Bradford county, that state, on foot to his new home, where he built a cabin and fenced in a small plat of ground, in which he planted a crop of corn. The following year found him in the lead mines at Galena, to which place he had made his way on foot, and where he worked and earned sufficient money to pay his expenses back to Pennsylvania. The same winter he walked to his old home and returned to this community the next year with his family, arriving on Christmas day. His only means of transportation was a light wagon, drawn by one

horse. Luckily, he found his little habitation unmolested and his corn in the same condition, notwithstanding a camp of Indians consisting of twelve families, lived only a half mile therefrom. The following year, in February, 1832, his son Henry Harkness was born, the first white child whose birth is ascribed to this township. Some time later Isaac Harkness' father, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, joined him and made his home here until his death in 1835. It is said that soon after his arrival here Mr. Harkness journeyed to Chicago in his one-horse wagon and brought back from that embryo city the first barrel of salt ever brought into the township. Levi Harkness, Gardner Gilbert and wife, Samuel Emery, Sr., Melatiah Bourne and Robert McConnell were the arrivals in 1831. Following them on up to 1835, these settlers set stakes for homes here: Samuel Clark and wife, Benjamin W. Crane and wife, Elias Wilson and wife, James Wickshire, James and Page Hyatt, David R. Gregory and wife, Thomas and Joel Lane, John Bird, Curtis Cady and wife, Samuel M. Mack, Samuel Clark, George Robinson, Saxton Kellogg, Martin Mathis, Thomas Ramsey, William Wilson, John Proctor, Quinton Wilson, the Arteus and Barnes families, and Philip and Henry Green; and then the population began to increase rapidly.

The first schoolhouse to be built in Trivoli township was of crude logs and located on the farm of Isaac Harkness. Its first teacher was Miss Sarah Waters, daughter of Isaac Waters, whose sisters, Maria, Sarah and Ruth, all subsequently taught school in this county. In the southwest portions of the township a schoolhouse was built in 1841, which was presided over by John Carter. It was a frame building and was also used by the Methodists a number of years for their meetings. At the present time there are eleven schoolhouses, modern in their make-up, in the township. The one at the village of Trivoli has two rooms large enough to accommodate eighty pupils. Here the high-school course prescribed by the state is taught.

September 19, 1840, Rev. George G. Sill as a missionary, and Rev. Abraham D. Wilson, acting as a committee of the Classis of Illinois, organized a church with ten members, which for a time was known as the Protestant Dutch church of Copperas. On November 25, 1844, when a postoffice was located at that point and named Brunswick, the name of the church was changed to Brunswick. Thomas Ramsey and George Wells were the first ruling elders. The church was received into the Presbytery of Peoria, October 26, 1848, and has since been known as a Presbyterian church. Rev. D. F. McFarland was the first pastor. Located on the southeast quarter of section 25 is an Evangelical Lutheran church, which was organized May 27, 1855, with seventeen members. Rev. James Scherer was the first pastor, Henry Frank the first elder, and Patrick Gilbreath, the first deacon. The church numbers about sixty members. The Methodist churches of the township are spoken of in the chapter under that title.

VILLAGES

There have been several villages laid out in the township, only one of which has survived. March 25, 1836, Eli Wilcox, Edson Harkness and Benjamin Newell laid out a town plat on the southwest quarter of section 5 and northwest quarter of section 8, which they named Harkness. For some time it was quite an important station on the stage route from Peoria to Monmouth but it has so dwindled into insignificance as not to be especially mentioned as a separate entity in the census reports.

April 11, 1836, Henry F. Coulter laid out the village of Wheeling on the northeast quarter of section 9 on the road leading from Peoria to the Knox county line. It now has no place upon the map. On April 28, 1836, Isaac Underwood, of Peoria, laid out lots for a village on the southeast quarter of section 8 and the southwest quarter of section 9 on the road from Peoria to the Mississippi river. This embryo village was given the name of Caledonia and the ostensible reason for the money and trouble expended in creating these towns was the possible

building of the Peoria & Warsaw railroad through their borders. The anticipations of their projectors, however, were never realized.

Aurora was another village contemplated by its ambitious promoter, Robert McKay, who laid it out on the northwest quarter of section 27, August 24, 1836. It is not at all improbable that this village was started in the expectation of the railroad being projected through that portion of the township.

The village of Cramer is a shipping point and station on the Iowa Central railroad, which sprang up after the advent of that line of transportation.

Trivoli, the only village to survive of the many others projected, has not a recorded plat but it is presumed that it was laid out some time previous to the founding of the Trivoli Social Library, which was organized in 1839. The town was first built along the Farmington road but since the location of the Iowa Central railroad the principal places of business have been located nearer the station. There are three retail stores of a general character, an agricultural implement concern, elevator and blacksmith shop. The population in 1910 was 116. The history of the churches is given in another part of this work.

KICKAPOO TOWNSHIP

This township, 9 north, 8 east, is centrally located, and although somewhat broken by the Kickapoo creek and its branches, is well adapted to agriculture. It derives its name from the creek of that name which flows through it from west to east. This creek has had a variety of names. It seems to have been known to the English, when the country belonged to them, by the name of Cartineaux, to the early French by the name of de Arescy, or Arcoury, to the later French by the name of Corteneau and Gatinan, which latter was probably a corruption; also by the name of Maillet's river, but by the Indians it was called the Kickapoo, which is their name for the Red Bud or Judas tree, which grew in great abundance along its banks. This stream was considered of inestimable value to the early settlers on account of the water power it afforded. The water power was utilized at a very early day in the history of the township.

HALE'S MILL.

In 1834 William Hale visited the Kickapoo valley, and being well pleased with the outlook, selected a site on the northeast quarter of section 35. Returning home to Oswego county, New York, he resigned the office of sheriff which he then held, and returned again to Illinois in the spring of 1835, accompanied by George Greenwood, John Easton and Waldo Hughes. John L. Wakefield, formerly of Radnor township, had arrived early in the year 1834, and in the autumn of the same year Francis and George O. Kingsley had arrived, also John Coyle and Israel Pinckney. The Kingsleys were from Vermont and Mr. Pinckney was from New York city. He built his cabin on the southeast quarter of section 12. Samuel Dimon came from Connecticut in 1838 and settled on section 10, where he resided until his death. Joseph Vorhees came in 1839 and Gideon Thomas came in 1844 and settled on a farm a short distance east of the Kickapoo village.

Upon his arrival William Hale, who had a brother, Asahel, erected a sawmill on the mill site he had selected the year before. It appears that at some date prior to December, 1835, the Hale brothers had obtained from the county commissioners' court a writ for the assessment of damages for the erection of a mill dam on the quarter selected, which writ was returned at the December term of that year. The jury reported that they had been sworn by the coroner, there being no sheriff in the county; that they had been upon the land and, having viewed the site and the land above and below it, were of the opinion that Francis P. Kingsley and George O. Kingsley would sustain damages to the amount of \$5,000; that they had located and set apart three acres of land beginning on the east side of the Kickapoo river on the line dividing sections 35 and 26, thence to

the center of the river, taking three rods from said center east and west on both sides of the center of said river following up the stream eighty rods; that no other persons would sustain any damage; that no dwelling house, outhouse, garden or orchard would be overflowed, and that the health of the neighborhood would not be injuriously affected by said overflowing; said claims being made upon the presumption that the said dam should not be built more than ten feet high above the bed of the stream. This return dated October 8, 1835, is signed by Horace P. Johnson, foreman, Thomas P. Phillips, Israel B. Tucker, Henry G. McComsay, S. W. Stanton, Reuben Carley, Thomas Hardesty, Chris Hamlin, Isaac Underhill, Robert Cline, John Donnelson and Fitch Meacham, jurors. The prayer of the petitioners was granted and they were permitted to build their dam on payment of the damages.

The erection of the mill was then proceeded with and in the spring of 1836 they had a "raising." Mr. Hale, during that summer brought his family by wagon from Albany, New York, and having procured the necessary machinery in the east, the mill was completed and set to running in the spring of 1837. It was finished in splendid style, the interior being finished equal to good cabinet furniture. It immediately gained an immense custom, being visited by settlers from a distance of thirty or more miles in every direction. It seems that both Asahel Hale and George Greenwood had joint interests in it with William Hale, and it was known as Hale & Greenwood's Mill.

On July 23, 1836, before this mill was completed and doubtless in view of the numbers of people that would be attracted there, as well as from the fact that coal mines were then beginning to be operated on the adjoining land, Norman H. Purple and Andrew M. Hunt laid out a village of seventeen blocks, with Washington square in the center, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 35, which they named Hudson. This proposed village was very near the mill and only a short distance from the present village of Pottstown. On the recorded plat of the road to Knoxville, another road from Jones' to Hale & Greenwood's mill, the mill itself and the location of extensive coal mines in the immediate vicinity plainly appear.

Mr. Hale being a devoted Methodist, donated a tract of land for burial, religious and school purposes and erected thereon a small house. Rev. Stephen R. Beggs was one of the first ministers to visit the place. He held services there and organized a Methodist congregation which flourished for a number of years and is said to have had at one time one hundred and fifty members, but many years ago it became extinct.

The water supply having in a measure failed, steam power was introduced about 1848. Mr. Hale continued to own and control the mill until the time of his death, which occurred in 1859. The mill was subsequently converted into a distillery, which was destroyed by fire in 1867.

POTTSTOWN

The coal mining interests in the immediate neighborhood of Hale's mill caused a large number of miners to become domiciled there. Samuel Potts was one of the principal operators and the settlement in course of time came to be known as Pottstown. September 30, 1889, Mrs. Ann Potts, widow of Samuel Potts, laid out a plat on part of the west half of the northwest quarter of section 36, which has since then become a lively village of miners. A few years ago the Presbyterians established a church there and erected a comfortable house of worship. It still maintains a feeble existence but it has recently been greatly weakened by dismissals to other churches.

KICKAPOO

This town can boast of as great an age as almost any other in the county. It was laid out by John Coyle, July 3, 1836, on the southwest quarter of section 6.

It occupied an eight-acre tract and had a public square in the center. The first house was erected by Mr. Judkins on the site of the old Kickapoo house. It was at first used as a store but additions were made and it was converted into a hotel, in which capacity it continued to be used for many years. As the village was on the great stage route from Peoria to the west, a large amount of travel passed through it, and as this was the first stopping place west of Peoria, the hotel became well known to travelers and did a flourishing business. The village was also the place where political conventions were held until the coming in of the railroads, as it was the nearest village to the center of the county. The last convention held there was probably the democratic convention of 1856, when the Peoria delegates were taken by rail on flat cars to Edwards and thence by farm wagons to the village. The railroad was then finished only to that point and passenger coaches had not yet been introduced. Until that time and for some years later, the village enjoyed a large country trade but it has become greatly diminished. There are now two retail stores of general merchandise, an agricultural implement concern and two blacksmith shops.

CHURCHES

There are four churches in the village—Baptist, Methodist, German Catholic and Irish Catholic. It is doubtless true that the Irish Catholic church is one of the oldest in the county, the precise date of its organization, or of the erection of its first chapel, not having been ascertained. It is said upon good authority that in the '30s Black Partridge (now Lourdes, in Woodford county) and Kickapoo were more important places in the Catholic church than Peoria. In those early days the priest on Christmas morning said mass at the stroke of twelve in Kickapoo, then hurrying on to Peoria offered up the Holy Sacrifice as the sun was rising, only to take the road once more and to finish his day's labor with a third mass about noon at Black Partridge. It is said the present chapel was erected in 1835, but this is not certain.

Episcopal church (now extinct). This village being in the immediate vicinity of Jubilee, the residence of Bishop Chase and the headquarters of the Episcopal church in Illinois, many of that denomination settled in this vicinity. They erected a house of worship in 1845, which continued in their possession until 1860, when it was partially destroyed by fire and never afterwards occupied by that denomination.

The German Catholic church. In 1861 the German Catholics bought the grounds and the standing walls of the Episcopal church edifice for \$324, and at once commenced to reconstruct the building. Father Fronenhofer was priest at the time and under his management the same was completed in the fall of 1862, at a cost of \$842. In 1869 an addition was made to the building at a cost of \$1,725. Adjoining the church is a parsonage, erected in 1876, at a cost, including the lot, of \$3,000. Rev. Father Stower is pastor of both Catholic churches.

The Baptist congregation was organized March 29, 1851, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, of Peoria, who preached a sermon on that occasion. Services had been held at several places in the vicinity for some time, as there were many of that faith settled near the village. The charter members were Moses Smith, Evan Evans and wife, Thomas Fallyn and wife, Anthony Fallyn and wife, Joseph Fallyn, George H. Frye and wife, George W. Weston and wife, Elizabeth Bell and Fanny Huxtable. A church was built in 1854.

EDWARDS STATION

This village is on the extreme western boundary of the township where the state road crosses from the east side to the west side of the Kickapoo creek. It has always been considered an important point from the year 1836, when George Berry petitioned the county commissioners' court for permission to erect



EDWARDS HOUSE AT EDWARDS STATION

a mill dam on the northeast quarter of section 30. When the railroad was finished to that point it became and continued to be the principal shipping point until Oak Hill was reached. It has ever since been a place where considerable local trade has been carried on. Extensive coal mines are worked in the immediate vicinity, which fact has been the occasion of the growth of a miners' village at this point. The first settler at the place where the station was afterwards located was Isaac Jones, who died in 1840. The next was Conrad Beck in 1861. E. D. Edwards opened the first store in 1851 and two years later built a steam flouring mill, which was successfully operated for three or four years, when it was destroyed by fire. It has never been rebuilt.

COAL MINING

Coal mines had been opened near Hale's mill as early as 1838, but they do not seem to have been operated extensively until 1849 or 1850, when Jacob Darst, of Peoria, began "stripping," which he continued for about five years. He then sold some bluff land to Frederick Ruprecht and John Woolenscraft, who commenced "drifting" into the hillside. In 1851 Ruprecht sold out to his partners who continued to operate the mines for about two years, when he sold to Anderson Grimes and Judge Thomas Bryant, of Peoria, who in turn sold to Samuel Potts. Mr. Potts became a very large operator and continued to carry on the business during the remainder of his life. Other mines have for many years been carried on in the same vicinity and between that and Edwards Station.

In 1860 Dr. Justin H. Wilkinson commenced buying coal lands near Edwards Station and continued to make purchases in Rosefield, as well as in Kickapoo, until at one time he owned about one thousand acres. In December, 1876, he associated himself with Isaac Wantling, an experienced miner, and together they developed very extensive mines. These two points, Pottstown and Edwards, have in years become two of the most important mining points in the county.

SCHOOLS

Prior to the adoption of the free school system there were very few public schools in the township. In 1840 Samuel Dimon, who had come to the township in 1838, hauled the logs for the first schoolhouse in what is now district No. 1. It was situated on the northeast quarter of section 11, where the present schoolhouse now stands. In that house Miss Harriet Hitchcock is believed to have been the first teacher. Samuel Dimon afterwards taught there for two or three terms. Prior to 1851 there was a schoolhouse some distance west of Hale's mill known as the Kingsley schoolhouse, but it is not known when or by whom it was built. In 1851 Miss Sarah Smith taught the first school at Hale's mill, occupying a cooper shop for a schoolhouse. The school now located at Pottstown is known as No. 4.

The first schoolhouse in district No. 5 was located on the northwest quarter of section 9. It was a frame building, erected in the spring of 1851, at a cost of \$260. The first school taught there was by H. Gregory, commencing in the fall of that year. This schoolhouse was replaced in 1877 by a modern frame house which cost \$570.

The first schoolhouse in district No. 6 was erected on the southeast quarter of section 16, in August, 1860. It was a frame building, costing \$300. School was commenced there in the fall of 1860 by a teacher named H. M. Behymer.

The first schoolhouse in district No. 7 was erected in the summer of 1867 on the northeast quarter of section 33. Miss H. Pritchard was the first teacher there. She commenced in the winter of that year.

The first schoolhouse in district No. 8 was erected in the summer of 1867 on the northwest quarter of section 13, at a cost of \$528. The first school was taught there in the winter of that year by Miss Hattie C. Hennison. The town-

ship is now well supplied with schoolhouses of modern style and the schools are in a prosperous condition.

The Patrons of Husbandry at one time had a stronghold in this township, there having been two granges, No. 446 or South Kickapoo, now extinct, and Orange, having a grange hall on the northeast quarter of section 11. It is one of the seven yet surviving in the county.

CHILLICOTHE TOWNSHIP

This township is the only one that lies in range 9 east of the fourth principal meridian. It is composed of two fractional congressional townships, 10 north, 9 east, and 11 north, 9 east, the first named being a very small fraction. The northeast corner of this township is the northeast corner of the county, its northern boundary being the south line of Marshall county, its eastern and southeastern boundaries being the Illinois river, which separates it from Woodford county.

Could the early history of this township be written it would doubtless prove little less interesting than that of Peoria. It was here the eyes of Joliet and Marquette last rested upon the soil of Peoria county, and here LaSalle and his companions first entered Lake Pimiteoui. We can well imagine all the celebrated *voyageurs* and missionaries to have camped here in their voyages up and down the river, and to have established mission stations or trading posts within its borders. Here also dwelt Gomo and Senachwine, two chiefs of the Pottawottomies. It was in this township Captain William Levering visited Gomo in the year 1811 and slept in his cabin just before the great council at Peoria. It was doubtless at the Indian village between Rome and Chillicothe he halted and was obliged to engage a new crew to complete his journey. Into this township the Indians of Black Partridge's village fled when the village was attacked and destroyed by Governor Edwards in 1812. It was here that General Howard halted his army of nearly 1,000 men in his march against the Indians of Gomo's tribe in 1813, and it was from this point they returned to Peoria to assist in the building of Fort Clark. All these events, however, occurred long before the modern history of the township began.

LaSalle Prairie, a portion of which lies in this township, is about ten miles long from three to four miles wide, and is one of the most fertile spots in the country. This fact, coupled with its nearness to the river, as well as to the timber land surrounding it, early attracted an enterprising and industrious community of farmers. In fact it was regarded as one of the centers of population, so that in the assessment of property those living there were designated as residents of LaSalle Prairie, the same as were those of Farm Creek, Ten Mile Creek, Mackinaw and other places. In 1837 it had obtained a place and name in the Gazetteers of the day and the settlement is said to have contained one hundred families. It also gave its name to election precincts and school districts. This community furnished a goodly number of public officers and other public-spirited men who did much toward the organization and development of the county. It was here the "Farmers Exporting Company" was formed. At an early day also a state road was laid out from a point on the Galena road near Mossville, thence along the river through Rome and the village of Chillicothe to points farther north, which became part of the stage route from Peoria to Chicago. The northern part of the township which was originally timber land has been cleared and now contains many fine farms.

The Senachwine creek is the largest stream in the northern part of the county flowing into the Illinois river. It divides the township into two nearly equal portions. It derived its name from Senachwine, the last chief of the Pottawottomies in this section whose village was located on its banks. In an early day the flow of water was much greater than at present, affording, as it did, water power for the driving of both grist and sawmills. Although it is said

that William Moffitt had a mill in this township as early as 1834, yet it appears that March 7, 1836, William and Jeremiah Moffitt petitioned the county commissioners' court for a writ for the assessment of such damages as might be occasioned by the erection of a mill dam on the northwest quarter of section 18. On the same day Ashbel Merrill obtained a similar writ for the erection of a mill dam on the northwest quarter of section 17. At the April term, 1836, the writ in favor of Ashbel Merrill was returned, allowing Henry Pepper \$50 damages caused to his land by the erection of the dam. The return to Moffitt's writ found the dam to be upon their own land and no injury would be caused to the neighborhood. The Moffitt mill was a grist mill, much resorted to by people for many miles around. It had probably no competitor nearer than Rochester on Spoon river and the mills on the Kickapoo near Peoria. Merrill's mill is said to have been a sawmill located about one-half mile lower down the stream than Moffitts'.

About this time or a little later there were three rival villages in what is now Chillicothe township—Rome, Allentown and the village of Chillicothe, the first having twenty-five houses, the second three, and the third thirty houses. There is no plat of Allentown on record but the ferry licenses granted to George Allen in the year 1832 locate it on the southeast quarter of section 29, township 11 north, range 9 east.

The first attempt to locate a village upon the present site of the city of Chillicothe was made by Samuel T. McKean, who on November 28, 1834, caused a plat to be surveyed by Charles Ballance, county surveyor, on the southwest quarter of section 21, and the northwest quarter of section 28. It consisted of four entire blocks and four extra lots, which were doubtless intended to be included in a subsequent plat. It was acknowledged December 18, 1834, before Andrew M. Hunt, justice of the peace.

June 6, 1838, Harrison H. Jamison and Joseph Hart platted a village on the southwest quarter of section 21, and the southeast quarter of section 20, covering a much larger territory, which they named Chillicothe, apparently ignoring the former plat, and possibly including it in this. The streets were 66 feet wide, alleys 18, lots 66x166 feet.

October 21, 1836, James T. Temple and Harrison H. Jamison laid out an addition to Chillicothe which they named Temple & Jamison's addition. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 28 on the river. It was of an irregular shape, consisting of three fractional blocks on the river, three full blocks and two other fractions. Several other additions have since then been annexed but these were the original plats of the city.

December 24, 1832, Jefferson Taliafero placed upon the records of deeds in the recorder's office of Peoria county, a plat of the village of Rome. It consisted of twenty-three blocks and a public square, but not being accompanied with any survey or dedication, its location cannot be definitely fixed. But that it was the original plat of the village of Rome cannot be doubted. It is one of the very earliest village plats recorded in Peoria county, it being contemporaneous with the first plat of what is now Mill's addition to the city of Peoria. The streets running parallel with the river were named Front, Second, Third, and Fourth, while the ones running at right angles to those mentioned bore the distinguished names of Caesar, Pompey, Anthony, Octavius, Cato, Cicero and Brutus.

October 10, 1835, Isaac Underhill laid out a village which he also named Rome, which may have covered the territory occupied by the former one, but inasmuch as the land is not specifically described this must rest upon conjecture. It consisted of forty-four blocks and a public square, ten lots of 82½x132 feet to a block. As already seen, Rome was a dangerous rival of Chillicothe and is said to have been at one time an aspirant for the location of the county seat.

June 20, 1837, Samuel Bell laid out a village plat named LaSalle, on the northeast quarter of section 32, surveyed by John McFadden, deputy of Thomas

Phillips, county surveyor. The tract is a fractional one containing about seventy-five acres, of which about sixty-four acres were embraced in the plat. Little is known of this village, if in fact, it ever had any existence. It was vacated March 6, 1849, by Hiram Cleveland, who was then owner of all the lots.

In 1840 Mr. Underhill began the cultivation of his farm at Rome by the breaking up of two hundred acres, to which were added five hundred acres more the following year. It subsequently grew to twenty-two hundred, which was doubtless the largest farm in the county. In the fall of 1841 he sowed three hundred acres in winter wheat, from which he had an excellent crop, harvested with the old-fashioned cradle, and sold at thirty-two cents per bushel, the highest market price of that year. The next year he put one thousand acres into winter wheat, which was so badly winter killed he did not harvest one bushel. In 1846 he set out on his land at Rome ten thousand grafted apple trees and six thousand peach trees which he cultivated for seven years. April 1, 1853, he sold his farm to Dr. Ela H. Clapp and a Mr. Butler for \$40,000.

While extending his farm at Rome, Mr. Underhill had a house built to run on wheels, somewhat similar in construction to a sleeping car. It was drawn by oxen to different parts of the farm, which consisted wholly of a smooth prairie. He had about twenty yoke of oxen, used in breaking the sod. He had thirty-five families of renters, among whom was a preacher who got free of rent all the land he could till in consideration of his preaching to the tenants on Sunday. Another was a fiddler who furnished the music for the balls that were frequent occurrences at the Rome Hotel during the winter season, on which occasions Mr. Underhill would be a frequent guest.

After the completion of the Peoria and Bureau Valley railroad, of which Mr. Underhill was president, a controversy sprang up between it and the city of Peoria in regard to the use of the streets or some other terminal privileges to connect with the steamboat landing, in consequence of which Rome was for a time made the head of navigation as to all freights going by rail and river. A spur track was built to connect the main track with the river and a large warehouse was erected on the river bank (there being a good landing at that point) through which all freight to and from the boats and the railroad were passed, thus avoiding the complications at Peoria. Rome has, however, not grown much in population, it being at the present day but little larger than it was sixty years ago. The Rome fraction constitutes a school district by itself, having a good schoolhouse, in which a good school is maintained.

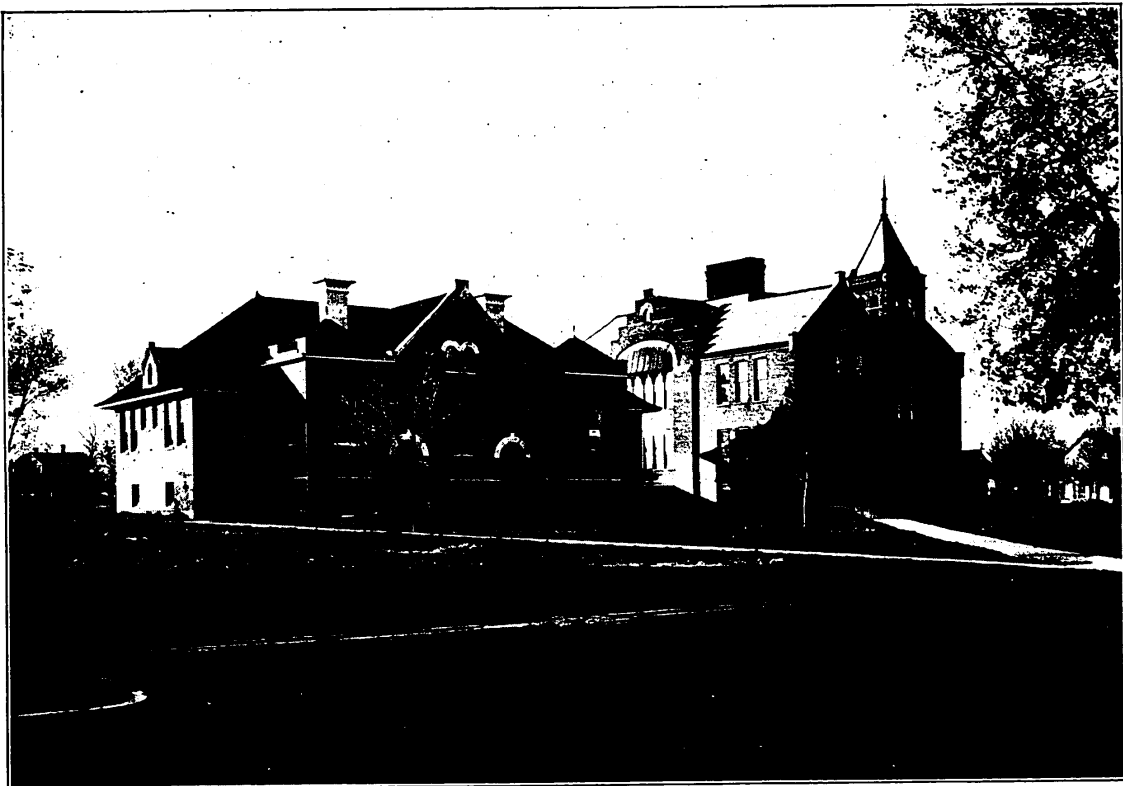
Prior to township organization that portion of territory known as township 11 north, range 9 east, constituted an election precinct by the name of Senachwine. When the reorganization took place, the fraction known as township 10 north, range 9 east, was attached and the name of Chillicothe was given to the newly formed township.

Prior to 1830 there were a few settlers in what is now Chillicothe township. Mahlon Lupton and John Hammett with his family had settled north of the creek on section 9, as early as 1830. The first cabin erected on the site of Chillicothe was that of Jefferson Hickson, a blacksmith, on the bank of the river, near which he also erected his shop. The second was that of Edwin L. Jones, who was the pioneer merchant of the place. His store occupied one room of the cabin in which he lived. He was the first justice of the peace and was a man of prominence in the county, he having also served for some years as a member of the county commissioners' court. In 1838 a Mr. Lehart erected a small frame house of one room which his family occupied while he kept store in a cabin on Water street.

The first tavern was opened in 1835 by James M. Brown, which was called the Dunlap House. It was a one and a half story house situated on First street, but the name was subsequently changed to the American House. It was kept by William Dunlap for about five years, during which time it was the stopping place for stages to and from Chicago. The next is said to have been the Illinois, subsequently changed to the Buckeye.



MAIN STREET, CHILLICOTHE



PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHILLICOTHE

The Transit Hotel was erected about 1850. Thomas Kitts was the first proprietor. It is at present operated by J. H. Humes. The Union Hotel was erected about 1865 by O. G. Wood and was at first called Wood's Hotel. It was subsequently changed to the Commercial and later to Union Hotel. D. McKeel is the present proprietor.

The Chillicothe House was a frame building containing ten to fifteen rooms, erected and kept for some years by John Hayes. It was destroyed by fire in 1873.

From its position on the river and its proximity to the fertile lands in the northern part of Peoria and the southern part of Marshall counties, Chillicothe has from an early day been a prominent market for grain, pork and other products of the farm. This trade was also enhanced by the running of a ferry to the opposite shore, which enabled it to command the custom from a large portion of Woodford county, as well as from that portion of Marshall county lying east of the river. Of such importance was this trade considered that on March 4, 1867, a charter was obtained from the legislature for the Chillicothe Ferry Road and Bridge Company, with power to establish and run a ferry, to build a bridge, to make roads approaching the same on both sides of the river and to purchase or condemn lands for that purpose, these rights to be exclusive for a distance of three miles along the river. The company had a capital of \$30,000. It established the ferry, constructed the road across the bottom lands on the easterly side of the river and has been operating the same ever since.

John A. Moffitt built the first grain warehouse on the river bank in 1847, the trade at that time being confined to the river. Henry Truitt erected a grain warehouse about the year 1853, and in company with Samuel C. Jack started the first extensive business in grain. This firm and its successors have done a very large and flourishing business for many years. Soon after the completion of the Peoria and Bureau Valley railroad, its lessee, the Chicago & Rock Island Company, erected an elevator at the depot, which was consumed by fire in 1864. It was rebuilt and an elevator has ever since been maintained at that point for the shipment of grain. It is at present operated by the Chillicothe Grain Company. An extensive business in milling was formerly carried on, but unfortunately, one of the finest mills, that of Wood & Hosmer, was destroyed by fire in 1869. The year before that event, the Farmers' Mill, with a capacity of grinding fifty barrels of flour per day, had been erected by Adam Pety and A. C. Thomas. The River elevator, or Old Star elevator, which had been lying idle for many years, is now operated by the Turner, Hudnut Company, of Pekin, Illinois, who do their shipping entirely by the river, as there are no railroad tracks reaching it.

Prior to 1873 Chillicothe had been governed as a village by a board of trustees. In April of that year it adopted a city government and elected Henry Hosmer, mayor; William McLean, Levi Booth, Joseph Bailey, William H. Barbour and Richard Hughes, aldermen. It now has a population of about 1,850 and contains the number and variety of business houses usually found in cities of its size; among which may be mentioned several dry-goods, grocery, drug and hardware stores, establishments for the sale of farm machinery and furniture, grain elevators, lumberyards, etc.

There are two banks. The first, that of Truitt, Matthews & Company, was organized in 1868 by Henry Truitt and Samuel C. Jack. Later the firm was composed of Henry Truitt, P. T. Matthews, Harvey Holman and A. D. Sawyer. The present proprietors are Henry Truitt, P. T. Matthews, — Mead and Rollin H. Truitt. It has a capital stock of \$40,000, surplus, \$30,000. Frank L. Wilmot is cashier.

The First National Bank was organized December 10, 1900, with a capital of \$25,000. B. F. Zinzer being president, Ira D. Buck, vice president, and Eugene Moffitt, cashier. The present cashier is L. R. Phillips. Its stockholders are among the most prosperous business men of Peoria, Pekin, Washington and Chillicothe. February 10, 1902, its resources were \$111,778, and its deposits, \$79,557.

There are two weekly newspapers, the Chillicothe Bulletin and the Chillicothe Enquirer, the first started July 4, 1883, by the present proprietor, Frank W. Bailey, the second in 1891 by Messrs. Day & Bates. The present proprietor of the latter is H. A. Bates, one of the founders of the paper.

The city is supplied with telephone service by The Peoples Telephone Company, of which B. F. Zinzer is president, and E. Moffitt is secretary and treasurer. The company was organized in 1891. It now has one hundred and fifty phones in operation. It furnishes country service in Peoria county and cable service across the river connecting with lines in Woodford, McLean, Marshall and Tazewell counties.

CHURCHES

The Baptists were the first to hold religious meetings in Chillicothe, probably under the direction of Elder Gersham Silliman as early as 1837. In the spring of 1838 they organized the Baptist church with the following members: Peter Temple and wife, James H. Temple and wife, James Hammett and his wife and mother. Elder Silliman ministered to the people for a short time, when Alexander Rider, a Scotch clergyman, became pastor and remained for two years. In the same year James H. Temple started a Sunday school which was held at the residence of the members. The church was then without a pastor for several years, there being occasional preaching from time to time. In 1850 Elder C. D. Merritt began preaching semi-monthly and a reorganization took place with fifteen members. Elder Thomas Bodley became the first pastor in 1850 and was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. C. D. Merritt. Through a revival of that year the congregation increased its membership to ninety-two, and in 1851 and 1852 it erected a comfortable brick house of worship, with a seating capacity of 400. By 1857 the congregation had increased its membership to 102. The church then suffered a great decline for some years and its church building was sold for debt, but through the exertions of its members, aided by the citizens, it was redeemed and from that time took on new life. In 1866 the building was repaired at an expense of \$900, and on the 2d of December of that year was rededicated. From that time until now it has been one of the permanent churches of the city. It is located on the corner of South Second and Elm streets. It maintains a Sunday school of about fifty in average attendance, George H. Sanders being superintendent.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church is in one sense the successor of St. John's parish of the Protestant Episcopal church, which was organized about 1865. The first rector was Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, under whose pastorate a church building was erected, which was used for several years. He was succeeded for a short time by Rev. Russell and he by Rev. Johnson.

October 25, 1874, Rev. J. P. Davis, as missionary of the Reformed Episcopal church commenced holding services in the church, it having been for some time vacant. September 12, 1875, by vote of the members, the parish severed its ecclesiastical connection with the Protestant Episcopal church and united with the Reformed Episcopal denomination, it still retaining the name of St. John's parish. About 1880 the church building was sold and a new one was erected at a cost of about \$2,000. This was also sold to the Roman Catholics and in 1890 the present building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The first official board under the new organization was composed of Solomon Stowell, Stephen Martin and Elias Butz.

Rev. Jesse P. Davis was rector from 1874-84; Frederick Walton, 1885-88; H. L. Gregg, 1888-89; G. Stroud Vail, 1890-93; E. H. Huston, 1894-98; Frank V. C. Cloak, 1899, to the present time. There is a Sunday school with 56 members.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

This society was organized August 12, 1891, with nineteen members. The first pastor was Rev. Elbert G. Collins, who served from 1892-1900, and in the latter year the present pastor, Rev. J. Charles Evans, assumed charge. The church building, located at the southeast corner of Fourth and Pine streets, was erected in 1892, and dedicated February 19, 1893, at a cost of \$1,500.

SCHOOLS

Chillicothe has always occupied an advanced position in regard to her public schools. The first school taught in the village was in the winter of 1838-9, in a log cabin. In 1845 a frame schoolhouse of one room was erected on the public square. This served its purpose until the adoption of the free school system in 1855. As soon as public funds could be raised by taxation, a commodious brick building, 30x56 feet, and two stories high, containing four rooms, was erected and supplied with all up-to-date furniture and equipments. It was erected in 1856.

The authorities were greatly encouraged and stimulated into activity by the holding of the Peoria County Teachers' Institute in their new school building in October, 1856. During its session night meetings with public lectures were held in one of the churches. In 1870 it became necessary to enlarge the building, which was done by adding two school rooms, two recitation rooms and a hall. The exterior of the building was also greatly improved and beautified. It was located on the corner of Elm and Fourth streets and when first erected cost \$4,000. The additions and improvements cost about \$6,000 additional. This building was destroyed by fire in 1890, and in the following year a new one containing thirteen rooms was erected on North Sixth street between Cedar and Chestnut. It accommodates about 500 pupils and has twelve teachers.

JUBILEE TOWNSHIP

In the second tier of townships is Jubilee, which has for its northern boundary the township of Princeville. On the east is Radnor, the south, Rosefield, and the west, Brimfield. The first settlers to locate and acquire permanent homes came in 1835, about fifteen years before the adoption of township organization, settling in or near what is now the west part of the township and at neighboring distance from the little hamlet of Charleston, now the village of Brimfield. A few others scattered themselves on the east side in anticipation of a college being founded by Bishop Chase. The first settlers who came from 1835 to 1840 appeared to be of three classes. First, those who possessed a little money and wished to begin life and homes where property would appreciate in value with time and improvement; others, having failed in business, or at their first start in life for themselves in the older parts of the country, came to a new one to begin life and fortune again. A few of a third class were hunters and frontiersmen, who keep in advance of civilization, when game becomes scarce and neighbors too near their door, sell out and move farther on.

Jubilee township has as great a variety of land and as many natural resources as any part of the county. There are a few sections of prairie land scattered in with what is rather a rough and broken township. Several tributaries of the Kickapoo creek have their source in and pass through the township; also the east branch crosses the southeast corner and joins the main stream near the south line. A few white oaks, black oaks, bur oaks and red oak trees, also several varieties of hickory, were scattered over the bluffs and points at that time called by the settlers Oak Opening, skirting the streams, and on the bottoms were a large variety of forest, the oaks, black and white, walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, maples, both hard and soft, and varieties of willow. As the timber on the upland was scattered and in small groves, that on the bottoms and along the streams

much below the general level, the view of the country was nearly unobstructed and presented to the observer a pleasing sight.

Shrubs and small fruits were found on the open, also some varieties of berries, surpassing in sweetness and flavor those of the cultivated kind, grew in the thickets of the timber. Many varieties of grasses covered the ground, furnishing food and sustaining numerous varieties of wild game that roved at will over the country, which in their turn furnished a large amount of the provision for the settlers and their families.

The cabins or homes of the pioneers were of the most primitive and rude construction, built in the usual style of the pioneer log cabin. Some of the frontiersmen, however, being skilled in woodcraft, or handy with an ax, built houses of a better class. They hewed the timber to a square, dove-tailed the ends at the corners, laid a stone foundation in lime mortar, erected the timber walls above that, making them straight and true as a brick wall, carrying them to the height desired, usually one story and a fourth or a half. The rafters, hewn smooth, were set at a good slant, ribs fastened on crosswise to which shingles, split and shaved by hand, were nailed, fire place and chimney of stone or brick filled with mortar, as was also the joints in the timber walls. The floors were often laid with boards of the boxes the people brought their goods in, a wide board for a door, one window of sash and glass for each room, and what more could human nature want?

The few vehicles, tools and agricultural implements were of the simplest design and construction and were often made by those who used them. Teams of oxen were more generally used than horses or mules, being cheaper and easy to keep at that time. The first breaking of the prairie sod was done with four yoke of cattle, a large plow held in the proper position by axle lever and wheels cutting and turning over a sod twenty inches in width. This work was performed in the months of June and July, the tough sod rotting sooner if broken up at that time. Also a crop of sod corn and pumpkins were grown that same season. Cradles were used to harvest the small grain, the hay and wild grasses being cut with a scythe and all put into the stack by hand. Small grain was threshed and corn shelled with flails or trodden out with horses until the advent of the little thresher, a cylinder and concave set in a small frame and run by a four-horse sweep power, the straw being raked off by hand. The grain was afterwards cleaned up with a fanning mill. Possibly the hardest and most difficult labor which the early settlers had to perform was the construction and maintenance of their fences, the kind in general use being built with rails, the splitting of which would occupy the entire winter to make enough to fence a few acres for cultivation. Fenced pasture at that time was unknown, all stock running at large or in common.

The spinning wheel and hand loom were found in many of these cabin homes, where the women folk made the cloth or homespun for clothes for their families and a carpet for the floor. These primitive outfits and homes did not require much money, as that was scarce and hard to obtain. With the few things that were brought to the country and such as ingenuity could contrive, the pioneer had the necessaries and a few of the comforts of existence. Such was life in the log cabin days.

Prominent among the pioneers of the township was the Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, who came to the then west to found the college known as Jubilee. He permanently settled in 1836 on a part of section 36 in the southeast corner of the township. Erecting a log cabin for himself and family, as did the other settlers, he set about the college work. Securing some funds, partly from friends in England and some from others in the eastern states, and at times contributing from his own resources, a tract of land was secured embracing about three thousand acres, more than two thousand of which were in Jubilee township, and near the home chosen for himself. Procuring stone and timber near the site chosen for the buildings on section 26, the corner stone of

the chapel and schoolhouse was laid on the 3d day of April, 1839. The erection of the buildings soon followed with the other necessary buildings; residences for the teachers, boarding houses for the scholars and workmen, so that in a few years, but later than 1850, nearly all of the various industries of the times were represented in the little village of Jubilee and the near surroundings. A sawmill was constructed on Kickapoo creek, two miles south from the college to which was soon added a flour mill, with both steam and water power. A store building near at hand was filled with such goods as were used by the early settlers. A blacksmith shop and a shoemaker shop were added for the convenience of all near by. A small hand printing press was operated in the college building, on which was printed at short intervals a small sheet entitled "The Motto." Farming and stockraising were carried on extensively by the college which introduced and operated the first agricultural machinery seen in the vicinity, such as McCormick's reaper, Allen's mower, Emory's tread power and thresher. Students soon filled the buildings and the college flourished for a number of years.

The first graduating exercises held at the college occurred July 7, 1847, at which five persons received their degrees in the arts and sciences. A large booth was erected for the occasion, constructed of poles set in the ground and covered with branches from the trees. A band from Peoria city furnished the outdoor music. The exercises were attended by several hundred people and it was indeed a happy and proud event to the founder of the college. A little knowledge of the work and the difficulties encountered in the building of such an institution in those early days may be obtained when we realize that the stone was first dug from the quarry and shaped. The brick was burned within a few rods of where it was used and nearly all the timbers were cut and hewn from the native forests by hand. On one occasion, in 1842, one of the settlers made the journey to Chicago in the winter with a team, bringing from there a barrel of salt for use at the college and a load of lumber with which to make sash for the buildings. Other settlers procured some of the materials for their first homes in the same way.

Township organization was adopted April, 1850, and the usual township officers elected. The formation of school and road districts was completed in a few years afterwards, the number of each at the present time being eight. The schools in each district hold from six to eight months of school each year.

Religious services and Sunday schools were held at various times in several of the schoolhouses until the building of various edifices for public worship, of which Jubilee has three—the Episcopal at the college, German Methodist and Lutheran. Five cemeteries situated in different parts of the township give the unwritten history that many have finished their labors and gone to the other shore. But few of those are living who purchased their land from the government, and at this writing but one is living on the land which was purchased by them from Uncle Sam.

For a time elections were held at private houses or at the residence of the town clerk. Elections and town meetings are now held at the town hall in the center of the township. Some changes of town officers have been made at every annual meeting and but few have served the township many years in succession. Three members of the Illinois general assembly have been chosen from the township, namely: William Rowcliff, H. R. Chase and Peter Cahill. As township officers, William Church, H. I. Chase, Gilbert Hathaway, James H. Forney, J. B. Slocum, John Moss, William Rowcliff, H. R. Chase, Richard Pacey, Peter Cahill and Cecil C. Moss have served as supervisors. Those having acted as town clerk are: David Sanborn, William M. Jenkins, George Radley, Noah Alden, George Paul, William H. Paul, S. S. Stewart, Charles Hayes, F. E. Coulson, R. H. Van Renssalaer, George Stewart, F. T. Keefer, L. Hasselbacher, L. S. Barrett, S. P. Bower. Gilbert Hathaway held the office of school treasurer for twenty-seven years, Thomas Pacey and Charles Hayes about twenty years.

BRIMFIELD TOWNSHIP

Brimfield township is one of the richest agricultural sections of the county. It doubtless has more good arable land than any other township, there being not over forty acres that cannot be plowed and cultivated. There is an abundance of bituminous coal underlying the surface of the whole township in five or six veins, some of which are being successfully worked. Two groves are found in the township, one of which, situated in the southwesterly part, is called Atkinson's Grove, from the first settler, the other French (French's) Grove, west of the town of Brimfield, besides which there is a point of timber a half mile northeast of the village. There are quarries of lime and sand stone and an abundance of living water.

Philip Atkinson is considered to have been the first settler, he having arrived in the township in 1834. He was a protestant Irishman and well educated, as were his whole family. He settled in the same grove which bears his name. Two of his sons became Methodist ministers; Philip, the youngest, became a college professor and afterwards wrote a work consisting of four volumes on the subject of electricity.

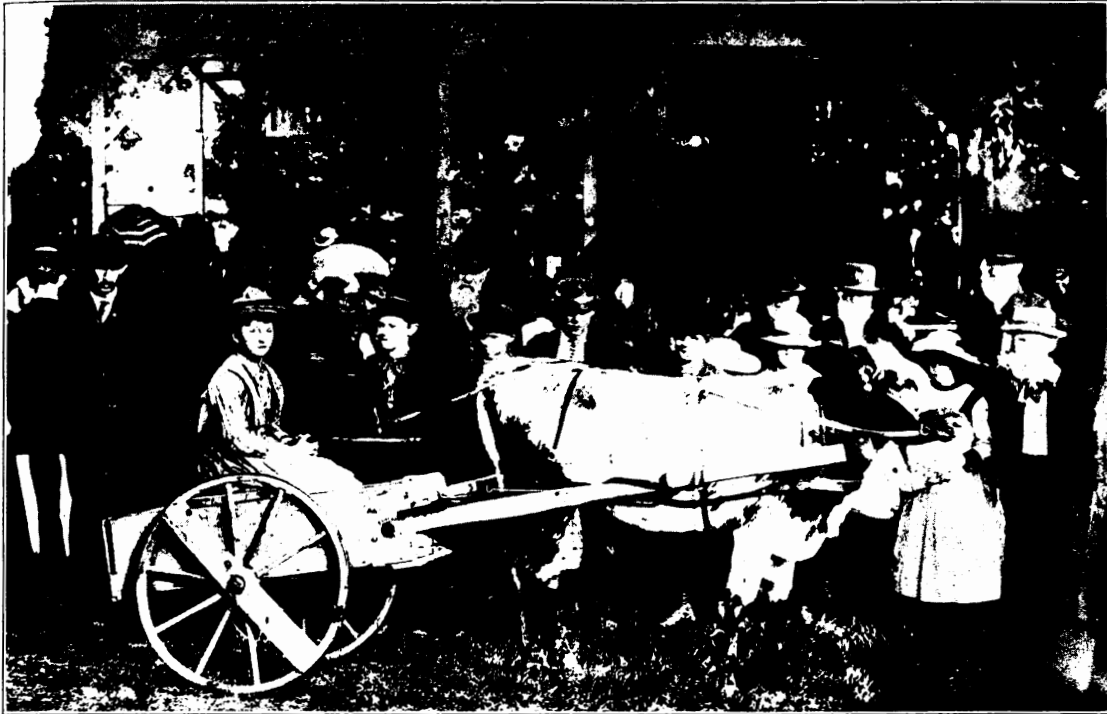
In the year 1837 a number of newcomers settled in the township, or in its immediate vicinity. Among these may be mentioned L. S. Booth and family, who settled in the west end of Atkinson's Grove; Levi Jennings, a Quaker, who settled on the section on which Zion's church now stands; John Tucker and family, Isaac Cutter and family and Daniel Simon and family, all of whom settled in French Grove; John Sutherland, who settled on the northwest of French Grove near the present Presbyterian church. Northeast of Brimfield there was another group of settlers, among whom were William Compher, who represented the district in the legislature in 1838-40. Others were Jacob Wills, who was the first blacksmith, and the man who opened the first coal bank; a Mr. Martin, whose son, still living, was the first child born here; Thomas Johnson and family, a Mr. Schenck and family, David Shane, Hiram and William Shane, sons of William Shane, Sr., with their families; and Isaac Harrison and family.

As the village of Brimfield, which early became the center of population, is on the extreme eastern edge of the township, it has been thought not out of place to mention some who were not within the township, but who were within the old precinct of Brimfield. East of the village, along the state road, was the following group of settlers: Thomas Martin, William Lambert and family, Clark D. Powell, who was one of the county commissioners and a justice of the peace, a man of liberal education and a very pleasing speaker. He also had a brother, Thornton T. Powell, who with his family settled in the same vicinity. About two miles southeast of the village was a small colony from Pennsylvania, consisting of Roswell, Asahel and Isaac Walker, with their families, Isaac Harkness, a prominent citizen who afterwards removed to Harkness Grove in Elmwood township, Edson Harkness, a brother of Isaac, with his son Wright and family, and Ichabod Rowley and his family.

In 1836 Jacob Snyder with a large family, H. N. Wiley, John F. and Hiram Wiley, with their sisters Elvira and Marcia, William Lynch, William Berry, Daniel Stansberry and family, a Mr. Hoyt, Noah Alden, a very old man with two sons, Hiram and Noah, all arrived.

In 1837 the following came: James Berrian, Thomas N. Wells and family; in 1838, Bradford Hall and family, David Sanborn, John W. Perran, Samuel and George Pulsifer, a Mr. Marvin, Captain Fisher, S. H. Judson, John Shores, Edward Hayward and M. D. Villings.

May 6, 1836, a town was laid out on section 25, called Cambridge, but the stage route from Peoria to Burlington having been located a half mile north of it, another town was laid out by Abner Clark (June 9, 1836) on section 24, called Charleston, and the former was abandoned. The first settlers in Charleston



SCENE AT PEORIA COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION PICNIC
Little girl drove calf and cart twenty miles to Peoria.



OLD TIME WEDDING SCENE AT BRIMFIELD
Peoria County Old Settlers' Picnic, showing Judge N. E. Worthington to the left standing

were Woeniger and Jacob Van Houten, the latter being the first postmaster. The mail was then carried from Peoria on horseback.

When Mr. Guyer came to Charleston in December, 1836, he found two families living here—Van Houten and Woeniger, the former on lot 10, block 16, the latter on lot 6, block 16. The proprietor of the town had an empty log cabin which had been moved from Charleston, into which Mr. Guyer moved with his stock of goods, which was the first stock of general merchandise in the town. He boarded with Van Houten until he moved away, leaving Mr. Guyer for company, a dog and a cat. About the same time Woeniger also took his departure, leaving Mr. Guyer alone to "keep bach" with only the dog and cat for his companions. Two or three months later Dr. Prouty, a young man from New Hampshire, came and took up his abode with Mr. Guyer. About that time James Wolcott came to look at the country, bought Van Houten out and returned to New York for his family, who upon their arrival took their first meal with the two bachelors. Early the next spring Mr. Guyer built a two-story log house, into which he moved his goods and "kept bach" upstairs. Mr. Wolcott's coming here brought quite a number of enterprising and intelligent families. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott were both very intelligent and refined people, and their house was the center of all the social gatherings of the village. They had a son, James P. Wolcott, and a daughter, Lucretia, both very accomplished young people, who made the social circle of the home very attractive. Among others who had the pleasure of enjoying those social gatherings at the Wolcott home may be mentioned the following well known citizens of the county: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Cockle, Charles Wells, Mr. and Mrs. William Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Belcher, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Judson, Mr. and Mrs. William Tobey, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Hon. and Mrs. W. W. Thompson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. David Sanborn, Hon. S. S. Guyer of Rock Island, L. L. Guyer, Drs. Prouty and Kellogg, John M. Wiley and H. N. Wiley and their two sisters, and Edward Hayward.

Mr. Wolcott was a man of more than ordinary talents, at one time a manufacturer of Wolcottsville, Massachusetts, from which place he moved to New York city, where he was for a time in partnership with A. S. W. Goodwin, as brokers in merchandise. He was a good public speaker and it is said that his speeches would compare very favorably with some of the best made in Congress. He was a whig in politics and quite a strong politician. He was a brother-in-law of the Hon. W. W. Thompson, who was a democrat, and their discussions of the political questions were often quite animated and interesting. Mr. Wolcott died in 1855 and Mrs. Wolcott died in 1862.

Daniel Belcher arrived in the winter of 1838 and in the following spring he erected the first frame house which was kept as a hotel by him and the members of the family who survived him, for a period of about fifty years.

In 1838 Charleston received quite a stream of immigrants, among whom were A. S. W. Goodwin, with his family, one of whom, his aged mother, was the first person who died and was buried in Charleston. William Tobey, the far famed manufacturer of the steel plow, Daniel Caldwell, L. A. Jones and his brother Darius, the first carpenters, came with their respective families.

In 1839 came Charles H. Freeman, William H. Fessenden, Curtis Cody, James M. Wiley and others.

From 1840 to 1850 the surrounding country filled up very rapidly, and now farms were laid out and improved in every direction. During the session of the legislature to which Hon. W. W. Thompson had been elected, the name of Charleston was changed to Brimfield, the name of his native place in Massachusetts.

About this time a lyceum was formed at Charleston, which was the leading one in this part of the state. Its officers were W. W. Thompson, president, and L. L. Guyer, secretary. The meetings and debates were very spirited and attractive, the most prominent members of the Peoria bar often attending them.

Its prominent members were James Wolcott, W. W. Thompson, James P. Wolcott, A. S. W. Goodwin, William Compher, Clark D. Powell, Thomas N. Wells, William H. Fessenden, David Sanborn and Samuel Pulsifer.

Of these, W. W. Thompson, William Compher, David Sanborn and Washington Cockle, another resident of the vicinity, became members of the legislature. Clark D. Powell was county commissioner. William H. Fessenden removed to Peoria and there became postmaster. James L. Riggs, another resident, became sheriff of the county in 1850 and 1852, removed to Peoria and there laid out two additions which bear his name.

The first election was held in 1837 at the home of Mr. Cutter in French Grove. This was a precinct election, which at that time included Brimfield and part of Jubilee townships. John F. Wiley and Clark D. Powell were elected justices of the peace and Samuel Johnson, constable.

In 1838 the Frink and Wallace stage line was started, carrying the mails from Peoria westward. Postage was paid at the end of the route; that on letters carried 300 miles or over being 25 cents; under that distance 18¾ cents, or less, according to distance. During the rush of immigration the coaches were of the finest construction, drawn by finely matched and richly caparisoned teams of four horses each. Charleston was the first station from Peoria where horses were changed, and, as the yelp of the stage driver was heard, the inhabitants turned out to witness the grand equipage round up in magnificent style in front of Belcher's tavern. Mr. Belcher was a dignified and affable landlord who was always ready to welcome passengers to the best table a prairie country could set; a table that would put to blush many in the more pretentious hostelries of the present day.

As other means of travel, such as steamboat lines, canals and railroads began to open up, the stage lines were deserted of all through travel, the splendid coaches were withdrawn and those of inferior grade, driven by two horses, were substituted.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1839. The first teacher was Miss Ellen Bartlett, of Peoria. Among the arrivals this year were Charles H. Freeman and Captain Fisher.

The first marriage in town was that of L. L. Guyer and Miss Elvira M. Wiley, Rev. George Wilkison performing the ceremony.

CHURCHES

The Baptist church of Brimfield was organized Saturday, May 4, 1850, with nine members, as follows: Eli Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, Dorothy Getty, Deborah Alden, Elizabeth J. Aiken, Elizabeth Layman, A. E. Martin, A. Taylor and Matilda Taylor. On the following day, Sunday, five persons were received by baptism, being baptized by Elder Simeon G. Miner, of Canton. They were Lewis Atkinson, Eddy Baker, Eliza Baker, Mrs. Margaret Martin and Miss Jane Layman. The above fourteen composed the whole number of the church when it was received into the Illinois River Association, which met in Peoria, in June, 1850. Lewis Atkinson, who had formerly been a Methodist preacher, was the first pastor of the church, Elder Bailey the first deacon and Adonijah Taylor its first clerk, all of whom were elected at the organization of the church. The number of members in 1851 was eighteen.

Early in the year 1852 the church resolved to erect a house of worship. Five trustees were elected, a building committee chosen and most of the timber delivered on the ground that spring. During that conference year ten members were added to the society. The frame of the building was raised in August, it being 38x60 feet in size, and was finished in 1854, at a cost of \$3,000. The church increased in 1853 to thirty-five members. In February, 1854, Rev. E. N. Jencks was called and entered upon pastoral duties on the 1st of April following.

The First Congregational church was organized March 29, 1847. At that time the following persons became members: Bradford Hall and wife, Catherine Hall, Margaret Cummings, Julia Ann Jones, James Delano and wife and Elizabeth Delano. On the 10th of April following seven others were added to the number. At first services were held in the schoolhouse or in the Methodist church. In the latter part of 1852 the members planned to build a house of worship. The heavy timbers were cut, hewed and squared in the woods near by. The work progressed slowly. In May, 1854, the new church was dedicated, under the pastorate of Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., since field secretary of the American Missionary Association of the Congregational church, located at Chicago. The building was 50x36 feet and was a handsome structure for those times. The first pastor was Milo N. Mills, followed in order by George Sills, John Somers, L. H. Parker, J. E. Roy, H. W. Cobb, M. W. Fairfield, J. Vincent, L. Benedict, I. W. Atherton, C. E. Leach, A. J. Drake, W. Wakefield, A. J. Marshall, H. P. Chase, L. P. Norcross, J. E. Storm, E. W. Jenney, William Parker, J. S. Onion, I. L. Rozelle and the present pastor, W. H. Jordan, who came in August, 1894.

In February, 1899, the members resolved to build a new church. The old building was sold and removed, the new structure was erected on the old site and was dedicated November 26, 1899, at a cost of about \$5,000. The society also owns a good parsonage near by.

The Protestant Episcopal church.—Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Bishop of Illinois, began to preach in Guyer's Hall in the year 1838, and continued to preach there until 1845, when the parish erected a new stone church. In 1844, Rev. Mildoller came to this place from Brooklyn, New York. He was an able preacher, and contrary to the customs of the country, he was the owner of several valuable tracts of land lying to the south of the village, on one side of which he formed the design of erecting a parish church. To this end he had worked among the people outside of the village, had obtained a subscription of about \$600 and had had a board of trustees appointed. Mr. Guyer having learned of this project, promised the minister some assistance if he would build in the village. This he declined to do, saying that he could get the money he needed in Brooklyn. Mr. Guyer communicated his information to Mrs. Belcher, who was a member of Bishop Chase's church, to whom she in turn told what she had heard. The Bishop, having been promised assistance if he would order the church to be built in Brimfield, did so. The church was erected in 1845. It is a stone building and still stands.

The Presbyterian church was organized May 3, 1854, by Rev. John Turbitt, and ruling elders, James Yates and W. H. Wilson, as a committee from Presbytery. This organization continued until 1865, when it was dissolved by action of the Presbytery. A reorganization was effected May 15, 1870, by Rev. J. H. Smith, Rev. J. R. Reasoner, and ruling elder, John Cameron, as a committee of Presbytery. There were fifteen members. In 1871 a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$4,000. The pastors who served the church are: Revs. James H. Smith, J. L. Martin, Carson and McLaur. The church was not prosperous as a Presbyterian organization and in 1900 the members united with the Congregationalists.

LOGAN TOWNSHIP

Logan township was settled as early as 1830. It is located in the southern part of the county, and is bounded on the north by Rosefield, east by Limestone, south by Timber and west by Trivoli township. The north portion of the township's topography shows high, rolling prairie; the southern portion originally was covered with timberlands, broken in places by small streams, emptying into Copperas creek. Limestone abounds here to the extent that quarries have prevailed for a number of years. Coal has also been quarried for some time past. The first shaft was sunk in 1870 on the farm of Thomas

Forbes, to a depth of forty feet, where a four-and-a-half-foot vein of coal was reached. At first the coal was hoisted by horse power but in 1883 an extensive shaft, with steam hoisting apparatus, was put in operation at Hanna City, a small village on the Iowa Central railroad. A large portion of Logan township is composed of fine farms, whose owners are prosperous and enterprising. Before the community was more thickly settled, there were large tracts of valuable timber, which have been changed into fields producing large crops of corn, oats, wheat, etc.

The first election in the organized township of Logan was held at Smithville, April 2, 1850. John Lobaugh was moderator and John Stewart, clerk. The following officials were elected: Supervisor, Thomas P. Smith; commissioners of highways, James H. Patterson, John McCullough and Richard Bourne; town clerk, John Stewart; assessor, William Dryden; justices of the peace, John Smith and S. W. Brooks; constables, Robert Smith and Merritt Tracy.

THE FIRST SETTLER

The first settler is conceded to have been an old Indian trader, answering to the name of Triall. He set up his stakes in the southern part of the township in 1830. Soon thereafter came Peter Maynard, who located in the district in 1831. In 1832 came James Harker, John G. Bohanan, a Mr. Buck and Thomas Phillips. The latter settled on section 2. In the winter of 1833-34 Henry Heaton and John T. Runkle added to the small colony, and in 1834 Simon Reeves arrived in the township and located on section 34. There were quite a number came in 1835, among whom can be remembered John Van Arsdall, Thomas P. Smith, Robert Kinney, Richard Bourne and George Sturgess. It might be here mentioned that Robert Reeves, father of Simon Reeves, was one of the pioneers of this section of Illinois, coming to Peoria county from New York in 1816. He did not remain, however, but returned to his home in Plattsburg, New York, and eventually immigrated to Fulton county, this state, in 1824. It is said that Simon Reeves brought the first stove to this neighborhood in 1844. Frank Libby is given credit for introducing in 1850, the first threshing machine in Logan township; Alfred Reeves and J. B. Miller, the first reaper, John Milligan, who had been a sailor, settled on section 35, and in all likelihood, was the first "cobbler" in this section.

The first white child born in the township was Henry Smith, a son of Thomas Smith. The birth occurred in 1834.

The first marriage was that of James Harker, Jr., to Susan Van Patten, in 1834.

The first church organized was that of the Presbyterian denomination, at Smithville. This occurred in 1836.

The first school was taught in the winter of 1836 in a log cabin on section 36. The pedagogue was John L. Clark. Dr. Clark afterward taught a private school in his own house on section 22.

Logan township's schools have always kept to a high standard and equal to those of other townships maintaining a high mark for efficiency. There are now nine districts, in each of which is a modern country schoolhouse.

SMITHVILLE

Smithville is in the central part of the township and is one of the oldest towns in the county. It was sought by those who settled there, mainly because of the timber, rich soil and abundance of water, all requisites to the pioneer. It took its name from its founder, Thomas P. Smith, who laid out and platted the village on section 22. Here the first postoffice was kept by Thomas P. Smith, who had been at one time a county commissioner. Early in its history William H. Brooks presided over the village smithy, and John D. Smith proclaimed on

a rudely painted sign his vocation as that of a chair and cabinet maker. The firm of Nesbitt & Smith were the pioneer merchants of Smithville, displaying their wares for the first time in the year 1847. The town has not grown with leaps and bounds. On the contrary it has taken a slow, plodding pace, and notwithstanding its years, has only to its credit a population of about 380 souls.

There are other small towns in this community, such as Hanna City, which was laid out in 1882 on part of the southwest quarter of section 11, by Robert G. McCullough; and Eden, on the southwest quarter of section 8, laid out in 1883, by Milo M. Long.

CHURCHES

The first church to be organized in this district and one of the first in the county, was that of the United Presbyterian, first known and designated as the Associate Reformed. It was called the Church of Harmony and came into being in 1836. Rev. John Wallace was sent to this town by the Presbytery of this society. Thomas Smith and Thomas P. Smith were ordained as ruling elders. Rev. Andrew Fulton became the first pastor. The first place of worship belonging to the society was built in the timber in 1840 and occupied until 1852, when it was replaced by a brick edifice erected in Smithville, at a cost of about \$2,500.

The United Presbyterian church, of Bethel, not far from Hanna City, was organized June 3, 1853, by Rev. William E. Erskine. James Pinkerton and John McCullough were chosen as ruling elders. The first church building was a frame structure erected in 1854. The present one was built in 1874 at a cost of something over \$3,000. The first pastor was Rev. Philip A. Brennan, who served two years and was succeeded by Rev. Elijah McCoy. His successor was Rev. T. P. Proudfit, whose pastorate extended from 1867 to 1871. The services of this church were conducted in connection with the church of Harmony.

The Salem Presbyterian church was organized May 9, 1849, by Rev. Samuel C. McKune and William McCandish, with nine members. William Stewart and James H. Patterson were the first elders. The first pastor was Rev. J. C. Hanna, and it was under his ministry that the first church building was erected. In 1892 the meeting place was at Hanna City, where a house for religious services was erected at a cost of \$2,500. There is now a parsonage which cost \$1,500.

PRINCEVILLE TOWNSHIP

Princeville lies in the northern tier of townships and has for its northern boundary Stark county. On the west of it is Millbrook township, on the south Jubilee and on the east Akron township. It was organized in 1850 and had at that time a population of 100. At the first election were returned for supervisor, Leonard B. Cornwell; clerk, Jonathan Nixon; collector, William C. Stevens; assessor, Seth Fulton; justices of the peace, Solomon S. Cornwell and William C. Stevens; constables, John Fulton and John E. Seery; commissioners of highways, William P. Blanchard, Ira Moody and William P. Smith.

The first to settle here was Daniel Prince, and no better relation of this pioneer can be presented to the readers of this work than that appearing in McCulloch's history, written by Edward Auten. What that interesting writer had to say of Daniel Prince is here reproduced: "Seeking a free and open country, Daniel Prince came from Indiana, and in 1822 was the first white man to live among the Indians in what three years later was the northern part of Peoria county. In a few years other white men, some of them friends or employees of Mr. Prince, gathered around the attractive timber and the settlement became known as Prince's Grove. Mr. Prince, as he drove into Peoria market in the winter of 1832-33, is thus described by John Z. Slane, then a small boy living in Peoria: 'The men shouted that Prince was coming and he was a nabob. Clad in a homespun and homewove blue-jeans, overcoat reaching to his ankles, with

an old felt hat, a comforter over his hat, brought down over his ears and tied in front, with long, large whiskers, and chewing tobacco, Prince came up with his three-yoke team of oxen. His load was hogs, dressed. Mounting his wagon, he slung off, first the hay for the cattle, then quilt after quilt, and then hurried the unloading of the meat. After feeding his oxen in the rail fence enclosure and perhaps eating his own lunch there, and perhaps lying on the floor at the Indian store over night, Mr. Prince returned to his home.' Mr. Prince is described as a modest man, tall, but stooping, with brown curly hair, red cheeks and light eyes, probably blue. At home he was more easy going than when seen in the Peoria market. He was a farmer on a large scale, furnishing employment to all who needed it, and very generous. Different men, who were then boys, tell of his butchering a steer or a hog and giving a quarter here and a quarter there. If any neighbor needed something to eat and had nothing Mr. Prince furnished it; payment was to be made whenever that neighbor found it convenient, and if it was never made, Mr. Prince did not complain. It is needless to say that it was for Daniel Prince that Princeville township and Princeville village were later named. His brother, Myron Prince, was an early settler a few miles to the northwest, later keeping a hotel in Princeville, and Myron Prince's son, George W. Prince, is now congressman from the Galesburg district.

"Mr. Prince's log cabin was on section 24, a few rods west of Sylvester and Elizabeth Slane's present residence (1902). This was on the 'edge of the timber,' and the next three cabins, remembered at this time, were 'along the hollow' to the north of Prince's. One was very near Higbee's present coal shaft, on Mrs. Jacob Fast's land; one double cabin was at a fork in the ravine a few rods south, and another a few rods east of that. All these cabins—and in fact the entire west half of section 24—belonged to Mr. Prince. The cabin near Higbee's coal shaft was occupied by Dr. Oscar Fitzalen Mott, of the old 'Thomsonian' school. The double cabin had an ox mill in one end of it for grinding corn.

"This was the country in the early day, up to about 1835 or 1836. The Indians had left immediately after the Black Hawk war of 1832. The prairies grew prairie grass, rosin weed, 'red root' and 'shoe string.' Near the timber and in the timber were often patches of hazel brush, sumach, blackberry bushes, and gooseberry bushes. Now and then eight, ten, or a dozen deer could be seen in the edge of the hills. Along Spoon river, tradition says, there were droves of deer with sometimes as many as one hundred and fifty head together. There were also wild cats 'as large as lynxes,' and plenty of wolves, both the coyotes or prairie wolves and the gray timber wolves. The timber was of large growth and had very few small trees. Daniel Prince appreciated the timber and took means to preserve it. He plowed two sets of furrows and burned the grass between them around both the 'North Grove' and the 'South Grove' to protect from prairie fires.

"By 1830 the country was too thickly settled to suit Mr. Prince. His cattle, roaming around, found neighbor's hay stacks to hook. The neighbors, in turn, 'sicked the dogs' on Prince's cattle and he would have no more of it. He moved in that year, 1839, or 1840, to Missouri, where the country was free."

The first settler, however, to come into the township and locate with his family was Stephen French, a native of Connecticut, who first settled in Sangamon county in the '20s. In 1828 he came to Peoria county and for a while lived near Peoria but soon afterward located in Princeville, becoming the first postmaster and justice of the peace of the community. His son, Dimmick French, was the first white child born in the county. In the northwest corner of the township along the Spoon river, which was bordered with a fine grove of timber, settlements were made almost as early as at Prince's Grove. Those who were in this locality as early as 1832, now remembered, were Hugh White and Christian Miller and sons, Christian, Henry, Daniel, James and John, Ira Moody and Robert Caldwell were also here about that time or not much later. James Morrow is known to have gone from Prince's Grove to Spoon river in 1832 but soon

returned whence he came, through fear of the Indians. Walter and Rachel Payne settled on section 7 in 1842 and previous to this, John Miller located on section 16, south of whom were at this period B. S. Scott, Boling Hare, John Dukes, James Debord and Oliver Moody. In the central and southwest parts of the township early in its history lived William P. Blanchard, Solomon S. Cornwell, William Parnell, John McKune, John Hill, Joseph Lindell, William Cummins, John Nelson, Lawrence Seery, William Lynch, John O'Brien, Reuben Deal and Roger Cook.

The first land allotted for the burial of the dead in Prince's Grove was on section 25. There still remains traces of these graves by sunken places in the earth. In White's Grove district a burial place was located on section 8.

Strange to relate, it was not until several years after the township had been settled that coal was discovered, and not even then were its virtues realized. The first of this fuel to be utilized was about 1847. It was mined from the James Morrow farm on section 18. Sometime later Charles Plummer took coal from a bank on the same farm and William Hughes opened a mine on section 7. It was quite the usual practice in those days for the settlers to go to the banks and mine their own coal. In later years, however, modern shafts were sunk in various parts of the township. There are now in operation mines on sections 18, 10, 11 and 24, near the village of Princeville. They employ quite a body of men. By 1840 the township was pretty well settled.

That locality, now the site of Princeville, appealed to the admiration of William C. Stevens, who happened in the neighborhood in the early '30s, and about 1838 he purchased the southeast quarter of section 13, near which, on section 24, a tract of land was owned by Benjamin Clark and Jesse M. McCutcheon, land dealers. Together with Clark and McCutcheon, Mr. Stevens platted the original town site of Princeville, which plat was filed for record June 22, 1837. About 1841 there were nine families in the town as follows: Benjamin Slane, William Coburn, Peter Auten, George McMillan, Samuel Alexander, Jonathan Nixon, Moses R. Sherman, Seth Fulton and William C. Stevens. There had been others here who had left the place: Daniel Prince, Lawrence McKown, John F. Garrison and Elisha Morrow. Just northwest of the village lived Stephen French. Thomas Morrow, who settled in the township in 1831, lived southeast of the village, and George I. McGinnis, who had settled in the township in 1835, had located northeast of the village.

The first schoolhouse had been built on the northwest corner of section 19 in Akron township. Here a school was taught by Miss Esther Stoddard, her pupils coming from all directions as far as Spoon river to the northwest. This primitive educational institution gained considerable fame in those early days. Among the successors of Miss Stoddard may be mentioned Miss Phoebe Stoddard, Mrs. Olive L. Cutter, Jane Hull, Theodore F. Hurd, Peter Auten, S. S. Cornwell, a Mr. Newell, B. F. Hilliard, Daniel B. Allen and Isaac Moss. The little log schoolhouse was used not only for pupils and teacher but for public meetings, elections and religious services. It was destroyed by fire in 1849. In the fall of 1847, however, the attendance becoming so large, the pupils were transferred to a stone building which had been erected for the purpose on lot 5, block 13, Canton street. This schoolhouse was erected through public donations of material used and what little money was needed. B. F. Slane was the first to teach in this stone schoolhouse. His successor was John M. Henry. Women taught in the summer months. The building was used for over a quarter of a century, when it was abandoned for one that had been completed in 1874—a brick structure. At the time of the building of the stone schoolhouse there were three school districts in the township but by 1871 there were nine districts—the present number. The first school in Akron township was one of three or four others supported by subscriptions. Another school was located near William P. Blanchard's, now on section 22; another on section 16; one on section 5; and one on section 8. These schools were held in the homes of the settlers.

The schools of Princeville have kept pace with the demands of the time. A high-school course, including Latin and twelfth grade work is in vogue. Four large assembly rooms of the brick building are taxed by the ten upper grades and the primary grades occupy Edward Auten's academy building.

PRINCEVILLE ACADEMY

The demand for higher education prompted Milton S. Kimball in 1856 to start a school in the Presbyterian church, which later developed into the first Princeville Academy. Later a two-story frame building was erected on the south side of Main street, just east of the present public-school square. The academy flourished with a large attendance until the outbreak of the Civil war, when the institution dwindled into insignificance. Others of the principals were: Revs. William Cunningham and Jared M. Stone. Finally the school was discontinued entirely, the building was sold and moved to Canton street and occupied for many years by E. C. Fuller, who carried on a mercantile concern. Later J. L. Searls' grocery became its tenant.

Another Princeville academy was started in 1887 through the efforts of some of the old pupils of the former. Classes were taught the first year in the old Seventh Day Adventist church; the next two years in the chapel rooms of the Presbyterian church, and from 1890 to the present time in the old Second Methodist Episcopal church building, purchased by Edward Auten for the purpose. In this academy many young men and women have been fitted for schools of greater facilities. Among the principals may be mentioned James Stevens, C. F. Brusie, B. M. Southgate, Edwin B. Cushing, H. W. Eckley, T. H. Rhodes, Ernest W. Cushing, Royal B. Cushing, and J. E. Armstrong.

The public square, now covered with growing trees and familiarly called a park, was given to the village by its founder, Mr. Stevens. In 1874 the officials attempted to erect on this square a village hall and lock-up. This did not meet the views of certain of the citizens and injunction proceedings were started by Peter Auten, Mr. Stevens and others. On the testimony of the donor that he had given the square to be an open space, park or square "for light and air, and to be for the beauty of the village and the health of its inhabitants," a perpetual injunction was granted and the tract remained and was retained for the purpose for which it was intended.

The founder of Princeville was a very generous man and donated land both for church and school purposes. The lot on which the stone schoolhouse stood was donated by him.

"Taking the Civil war as a dividing line between early and present Princeville history, no question of greater import—even Princeville's welfare today—could be raised than the personal character for godliness, integrity and learning of the quiet, determined teachers. They came from time to time, studied and taught, labored and made homes, and left their impress on the young in this now thriving town. Among these teachers there are still remembered the names of Andrews, Aldrich, Allen, Auten, Breese, Burnham, Carlisle, Clussman, Cooper, Cunningham, Cutter, Cutler, Egbert, Foster, Farwell, Goodale, Hinman, Kimball, Means, Munson, Noyes, Page, Julia Rogers, Ann Rogers, Stanley, Stone, White, Wright and many others. Private schools were conducted at different times by Mrs. Hannah Breese, first in a little building in block 9, said to have been the first frame building in Princeville and near the west end of the large Hitchcock building, and later in her home, which became the property of Mrs. William Bennett, on the township line about eighty rods north of Canton street, by Miss Lydia Auten at her home, Miss Julia Rogers in the little house occupied by Guy Bouton on North street, Mrs. Ann Rogers at the home of her brother-in-law, Peter Auten, Miss Lizzie Farwell, at the home of William C. Stevens."

West Princeville sprung up at about the time of the building of the O'Brien wagon and blacksmith shops in 1857. These shops were located on the south

side of the road between sections 19 and 30, about a quarter of a mile east of the Millbrook line. They were built by John O'Brien and his sons, James, Joseph and "Billy," for the manufacture of wagons, cultivators and harrows. "Billy" O'Brien invented and got a patent on a three wing iron harrow, which the firm manufactured and shipped in large quantities far and wide. Eventually the O'Briens sold out to Jesse Carey and removed to Kewanee, and later to Tiffin, Ohio. A grocery store was kept in a small building by William P. Hawver. He also made and repaired boots and shoes. The pioneer blacksmith of this section was Robert Lovett.

The Mount Zion Episcopal church was organized in this neighborhood in 1858, the first meetings being held in the Nelson schoolhouse. The society built a church on the southwest corner of section 20, a little east of West Princeville, in 1867. It was a frame structure, 32x45 feet and cost about \$2,000.

The starting of Cornwell, now known as Monica, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, settled the fate of West Princeville. Most all of the buildings, including the church, were moved to the new town.

In the '50s, on section 27, southeast of West Princeville, was located an oil factory on the farm now owned by Joseph E. Hill. It consisted of a refinery and six or eight retorts. The company had a house dignified by the name hotel, and office and store combined, and a number of small buildings. Here was manufactured from cannal coal an oil which was designated as kerosene. Barrelled and hauled by wagon to Chillicothe, the product brought from \$1 to \$1.10 per gallon, but the discovery of oil at Pennsylvania was a death blow to the industry. The buildings were torn down and removed. At one time, however, there were from forty to fifty men employed.

Stone quarries were opened early in the history of the township. Among the first were those of B. F. and J. Z. Slane, on the southeast quarter of section 24; Austin and T. P. Bouton, on section 25. The Slane brothers also made lime.

Market points for the people of Princeville and vicinity of the early days were Peoria, Lacon and Chillicothe. Often, however, trips were made even by ox teams to Chicago, where wheat was taken to the market, the proceeds of which would often be invested in lumber, salt, clothing and other necessaries. The windows, doors and casings of Dr. Charles Cutter's house were secured this way from Chicago, also the shingles for the First Presbyterian church. Lumber was also obtained from sawmills on Spoon river and Kickapoo creek. There were other mills familiar to the pioneers, such as Cox mill and the Rochester mill on Spoon river; Evans' mill in Radnor township; Miles' mill at Southport, Elmwood township; and the Spring Valley mill. There were other mills closer than these just mentioned. There was "Jimmie" Jackson's "whip-saw" mill, also Erastus and Thomas Peet's sawmill, James Harrison's saw and grist mill and Hawn's mill, all in Akron township, and Hawn's mill within the village limits. In 1867 or 1868 the firm of Hitchcock, Vorhees & Seed put up a grist mill in the northwest corner of section 19, Akron township. It was burned about 1884. In the triangular piece of ground east of the property, John Bowman operated a mill for several years.

FIRST STORE

Elisha Morrow kept the first store in Princeville in a little frame building which stood either on block 8 or 9. The structure was the first frame one to be erected in the village and the siding was made from logs secured in the vicinity. Mr. Morrow was a brother of the wife of Amos Stevens. His first competitor in business was William Coburn, who had a small building in block 2. He sold out to a Mr. Ellsworth, who in turn disposed of his stock to W. C. Stevens. Mr. Stevens "kept store" in the front room of his residence. He was wont to take orders for various articles of merchandise which he would purchase in Peoria. Soon other merchants came, among them being Greenleaf Woodbury, Rowley &

Hitchcock, Myron Prince and J. W. Gue. The latter died from cholera in 1852, the only death known to have occurred from that disease in Princeville. His wife, Jerusha T. Gue, continued the business in a store room in block 18, recently occupied by Blanchard & Sons. In the summer of 1851 Elbridge & Parker built what is known as an up and down board store building in block 17, where the Park hotel is now situated, and the same year a man by the name of Gray opened a grocery and notion store but soon closed it for want of sufficient patronage. In the next thirty years the following merchants were located at this place: A. G. Henry, D. W. Herron, John T. Lindsay, Thomas Alwood, George W. Emery, Hiel Bronson, John H. Russell, Charles and Joseph German, Bohrer & Ferguson, A. G. Persons, G. W. Hitchcock, John Alter, Day & Hitchcock, William Simpson, A. D. Sloan, Cecil Moss, William De Bolt, Solomon Godfrey, Webber & Bochtold, Henry Clussman, J. L. Blanchard and John E. Henseler.

FIRST HOTEL

Seth Fulton's tavern was a log building that stood in block 9 and was built in the early '30s. He is credited with having been the first boniface in Peoria and came from there to Princeville. His house of entertainment, the "Traveler's Home," was a two-room log house, one room above the other, with a lean to, also constructed of logs. The next hostelry was "The Rising Sun," built by William Coburn in 1840. Later on Rowley & Hitchcock erected quite an addition to the building, with a hall above. Among those who have entertained the traveling public may be mentioned Myron French, G. Woodbury, Cyrus Beach, Thomas Myers, John Moore, Ashford Nixon and Rowley & Hitchcock. The Arlington House has been used for hotel purposes since 1848. Captain John Williams kept hotel in the E. Russell house from 1848 to 1855, and in the latter year William Owens bought the entire south half of the block and built a larger hotel. After conducting the hostelry for eight years he sold to John Baldwin in 1863. James Rice took charge in 1865 and continued until 1889, with the exception of the interims when he leased to John G. Corbet, Lucius Wilkinson, Thomas Painter and James Rice, Jr. In 1889 Rice sold to A. C. Washburn. There have been other hotels in the town. Chief among them was the Eureka House, run by W. G. Selby, and which was continued under the management of Mrs. Selby, changing the name of the place to the Park House, over which she presided until 1902, when the building was leased to Mrs. Kate Schneider.

The first physicians to practice in Princeville were Drs. Morrow, Waters and Mott. Mott and Morrow, however, were hardly entitled to the title as defined in these later days when all who practice the healing art must first have obtained a license from the state. Dr. Moss was the first regular physician and Dr. Charles Cutter next. Others to follow him were Israel G. Harlan, George W. Emery, Robert F. Henry, L. M. Andrews, M. S. Marcy, T. E. Alyea, Watkins Warren, W. J. Price and C. H. Wilcox.

FIRST BANK

George W. Alter and Peter Auten in 1872 established a private bank under the firm name of Auten & Alter. Mr. Alter died the same year and Edwin Auten becoming a partner, the firm name was changed to Auten & Auten, which continues up to the present time. Peter Auten lived to be past ninety years old and was at the time of his death the oldest resident of the township. There was another bank in the village which was conducted by W. B. Kaiser and R. C. Henry from 1892 to 1893, when it ceased to exist.

PRINCEVILLE INCORPORATED

The village of Princeville was incorporated under a special charter, April 15, 1869, as the town of Princeville, and on March 24, 1874, under the general law

it was incorporated as the village of Princeville. The principal advantage in separating from the township was to meet the desires of the majority then living in the vicinity who were radically opposed to the liquor traffic. The anti-saloon license party carried the first election but were unsuccessful from 1870 to 1878, when they again wiped out the saloons. The license party was in the ascendant from 1880 to 1883 and the "drys" from 1883 to 1885. From that time on until 1895 it was almost anybody's fight. Since 1895 the saloon has been out of existence in Princeville, and during that period there have been many public improvements in the way of substantial streets and cement and brick sidewalks. In 1891 a brick city hall was erected, with rooms set apart for the council, fire department and lock-up. The cost was about \$5,000.

TRANSPORTATION

Princeville before the advent of the railroads was a stopping place on the stage routes running from Peoria and Chillicothe through Southampton to Princeville and to the west and northwest. The stage carrying both passengers and mail stopped at first once a week, then twice a week and later three times a week. Its headquarters were at Bliss McMillan's hotel.

The first railroad to be built through the township was the Peoria & Rock Island, now Rock Island & Peoria. In 1870 the railroad company was given assistance by the township to the extent of \$50,000. A short time previous to this, however, the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was completed but received no bonus from the township. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was constructed and entered the township on the east in 1887, making a junction with the Rock Island & Peoria at Princeville, and with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy at Monica.

MONICA

As has heretofore been related, Monica was first called Cornwell in honor of Solomon S. Cornwell. It is located on section 21 between Spoon river and Kickapoo creek and was founded about two years after the completion of the Burlington road. The first store was built and started by Andrew D. Rogers. The building was burned in 1890 and the second in 1896. The third structure to be erected in the town was a large store building of Mrs. Wilts'. By 1897 there were three grain elevators but that year one of them burned to the ground. The place is quite a little business village, is a good grain and stock market and has good schools. The population is about 250.

CHURCHES

The Presbyterian church was organized August 16, 1834, as Prince's Grove church, and was the first to have a house of worship, which was a log school-house. In 1844 a frame structure was built on the southeast corner of block 12, at a great sacrifice on the part of the founders of the village, Mr. Stevens, Thomas Morrow, Erastus Peet and others. Morrow, Peet, and William Clussman each hauled a load of lumber for the building from Chicago. This house was used until September 6, 1866, when the main part of the present church was dedicated. The chapel rooms were added in 1888 and \$1,000, bequeathed by Miss Mary C. Clussman, was expended for installing seats, furnaces and repairs in 1899. Those who have ministered to the wants of this charge are Calvin W. Babbitt, 1835-38; George C. Sill, 1838; Robert F. Breese, the first regular pastor, 1843-51; Robert Cameron, 1851-57; George Cairns, 1857-58; Jared M. Stone, 1858-64; William Cunningham, 1864-71; Arthur Rose, 1871-77; Samuel R. Belleville, 1877-86; Charles M. Taylor, 1887-95; D. K. Preston, 1896-97; Charles T. Phillips, 1897-.

Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, Episcopal bishop of Illinois, upon occasions preached in the stone schoolhouse. A Congregational church existed for a short time, with Rev. B. F. Worrell as pastor. This was in the '50s. The Christian church was in existence here in the '50s and had a house of worship on Canton street, just east of the present public-school square. The building was later removed and used for city hall purposes. Early in the '60s the membership was mostly merged into the Seventh Day Adventist church. The latter society purchased the Methodist Episcopal church building in 1866 and used it until 1888.

For history of the Catholic and Methodist churches see articles devoted to that subject under those titles.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

The fraternal organizations and other societies of Princeville are as follows: J. F. French Post, No. 153, G. A. R.; Modern Woodmen of America, Princeville Camp, No. 1304; A. F. & A. M. Princeville Lodge, No. 360; Order of the Eastern Star, Union Grove Chapter, No. 229; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Diligence Lodge, No. 120; Daughters of Rebekah, Princeville Lodge No. 351; Fraternal Army of America, Princeville Post, No. 96.

MILLBROOK TOWNSHIP

THE PIONEERS AND THEIR TIMES

Seventy-eight years have elapsed since the first white settlement was commenced in what is now the organized territory of Millbrook township. The first pioneers found the country a wilderness of grass, with trees along the streams in the ravines, on the hillsides here and there a clump—occasionally, scattered trees—nothing like the timber of the eastern states. Deer, wolves, raccoons, opossums, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, prairie chickens, ducks, geese, wild pigeons, quails, jacksnipes, sandhill cranes and wild turkeys were plentiful. Wild pigeons and prairie chickens were trapped by the thousands. Geese and ducks were harder to get.

There have been more wolves killed during this winter than for several years previous (February 8, 1912).

In January, 1855, I counted thirty-two deer in one herd on section three in this township. At one time the wild pigeons were so numerous as to darken the sun in their flight from the roosting place to the fading ground. I have seen forty rods of rail fence literally covered with prairie chickens at one time.

The streams were well stocked with red and white suckers, croppies, black bass and pike. After the county became somewhat populated, a few nearby neighbors would join in the ownership of a seine and on a Saturday afternoon would go to the river and make a few hauls that supplied all the families with fresh fish for Saturday's supper and over Sunday; and not a detested fish warden within a thousand miles.

There was no road, school, church, mill, market, buzz-wagon, telegraph, telephone, railroad or cultivated field.

After the frost killed the prairie grass in the fall, the pioneers were terrorized by the thought of a prairie fire with its concomitant train of desolation. The country was frightful in the silence of its own solitude. To add to the horrors of the situation, in the warm summer months, it was infested with loathsome and venomous reptiles.

Wild plums, crab apples, elderberries and grapes grew on the low ground near the streams; gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries on the hillsides; strawberries on the second bottoms; samiel berries and mulberries on the sides of the bluffs.

The geographical designation of this township for all legal purposes is: Township Eleven, north of the base line, Range five east of the Fourth Principal

Meridian. The exterior or township lines were surveyed in 1815. The interior or sectional lines were run in 1816. The field notes and plats were not filed in the general land office until the early part of 1817. James D. Thomas was the surveyor. This is the first record we have of the presence of a white man in Millbrook Township.

It appears from correspondence on file in the war department that the surveyors were harassed by Indians belonging to the Sac and Fox or Winnebago tribes. It appears of record on the 15th day of October, 1817, warrant 561 was issued to Peter Bleson, Private Smith's 38th, for the southeast quarter of section thirty-two.

The south two-thirds is a rich prairie soil, raising abundant crops of all kinds of grain. The north part along Spoon river, being an argillaceous loam, produces the finest of blue grass, owing to the presence of quantities of lime and iron in the soil. The pastures impart a strength, elasticity and firmness to horses rivaling the celebrated stock of Kentucky. Underneath the surface is a porous subsoil, varying in depth from one to several feet, which is succeeded by the glacial drift and beneath this the coal measures Vein number six, usually about four feet in thickness, and occupies an area equal to twelve sections, while number three probably underlies the whole township. The first is reached by drift and shaft along and near Plum Hollow, the latter by a shaft (now abandoned) on section six.

Fine beds of gravel, suitable for road making and concrete work, are found in the bluffs of Spoon river. Thick beds of shale, belonging to the same geological horizon as that at the Purington works near Galesburg, occur in a number of places and will in all probability one day be utilized for brickmaking.

While it is true that the early settlers were without newspapers, telephones, telegraphy, etc., they did not by any means lead a hermit life like an anchorite "far out in a desert drear." There were various avenues of communication with the outside world. At the gatherings to raise a log cabin, the local happenings would be related. The traveling preachers, like the palmers and pilgrims of crusader days, brought the news from farther away. As a matter of course it was rather prosaic. The land hunters were the most prolific dispensers of news. They were prospective settlers in search of an "eighth" or "quarter" that was not already entered, and would ride about over the country in quest of what they wanted. When evening came they were at the nearest house applying for a night's lodging, which was granted with alacrity. The saddle, bridle, and saddle bags were carried in the house, and the horse stabled and cared for. After supper, if the weather was cold, the stranger and the family gathered around the fireplace. As a general thing the land seeker was from some eastern state and would be able to give an outline of the prominent events of the nation or the world at large. He often proved to be an old neighbor from the home "seat." If so, a thousand questions were asked and answered. Perhaps, the next man that came along would be a capital storyteller and would keep the host and his family in a roar of laughter from start to finish. Neither Clay, Webster nor Ingersoll ever had a more appreciative audience than the wayfarer in the humble log cabins of the frontiersman.

The township is rich in the evidence of the dwellings of a prehistoric race. At the confluence of Walnut creek and Spoon river, there appears to have been a large village, which is shown by the finding of all kinds of flint and stone implements that enter into the domestic economy of savage life; *kitchen Micens* of varying dimensions, burial mounds, one containing some thirty or forty skeletons, piled in a heap with the long ones at the bottom and the short ones on top.

On the ranch of Robert L. Clark, between the two streams, are traces of an old fort, octagonal in form, the outlines of which are nearly obliterated by the ravages of time. In the northwest angle is an oblong elevation, sixty-four by forty-seven feet and six feet in height. An exploration to the base of the *turnuli* disclosed the presence of small pieces of galena, copper beads and awls, leaf-

shaped flint implements, red ochre, charcoal ashes and faint traces of human bones, the lime only. Twenty rods west of this is a low mound, sixty-two feet in length from east to west, nineteen feet wide and one foot in height. Just west of this is a small round mound. On section four on land owned by M. Rile is an important group of mounds. The first is a small round mound, from the center of which to the center of the second is a distance of thirty-nine feet; thence to the center of the third thirty feet; thence to the south end of the fourth is fifty feet; the fourth measures eighty feet from south to north, with a cross at the center, thirty-three by twelve feet, and two feet high. There is also a fire place, with burnt stones, charcoal and ashes, at the center of this mound. From the west end of this one to the center is one hundred and twenty-three feet. This is a common round mound, forty feet in diameter and three feet high; thence to number six is fifty-eight feet. This one is ninety-eight by eighteen feet and is two feet high. Thence in a northwesterly direction it is seventy-five feet to still another one hundred and four feet by eighteen feet, and two and a half feet high. From the north end of this, it is one hundred feet to the south end of the last of the group. This mound is one hundred and forty feet from south to north, is twenty feet wide and three feet high. An immense number of flint or hourstone chips are scattered through the material from which this mound is constructed, the nearest known out-cropping of which is at Burlington, Iowa. This group commences in the valley just above high water mark and extends northwesterly terminating on a bluff sixty feet above high water.

An exploration of the small mounds disclosed the presence of a human body in a sitting posture.

Nowhere is there the slightest evidence of a contemporary occupancy of any of the village sites by the Aryan and Indian races. The little flint chips scattered over the hillsides are the monuments of a vanished race, their commerce and handicraft.

William Metcalf was the first white settler in Millbrook township. In the spring of 1833, with his wife and two small children and a boy named Amos McRill he came by wagon from Richland county, Ohio, arriving at French Grove. That fall he built a humble log cabin and fenced a small field on the southeast quarter of section nine and in the spring of 1834, moved onto the land. The first son born to him after he came to Illinois was killed in the battle of Shiloh in 1862.

John Sutherland, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, came to Peoria in the year 1834, and bought the lots on which the National hotel once stood and was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church, known as the Lowry church. In August, 1835, he located on section thirty-two, in Millbrook township, and built a comfortable log cabin. He was a man of high moral principles, of unquestioned probity and business integrity, and inflexible in his determination to do right. His son, E. J., informed me that his father frequently walked from his home in Millbrook to Peoria to attend church. He, of course, sided with Lowry in his controversy with the adverse party. He died September 5, 1845. None of his descendants reside in this part of the country.

John Sutherland and family formed the nucleus at French Grove around which others of like moral and religious sentiments gathered. Among others, who by precept and example added to the reputation of the settlement for enterprise, thrift and intelligence, were Daniel McCoy, John A. McCoy, William Reed and John McConnel. They were ideal citizens.

In October, 1845, John Smith, Sr., John Smith, Jr., Therragood Smith and families, accompanied by John White and another hired man, landed on what is now the site of the village of Rochester. John Smith, Sr., located on section seven and built a good sized log cabin, John Smith, Jr., on section eighteen, and Therragood on section nineteen. They made the journey from Richland county, Ohio, in wagons. The following year, John Carter and Elias Wycoff, Sr., came from the same county and located in the township. The fall of this year

John Slocum and family and the Simonds family located at French Grove. About 1840 John Bodine and Joseph Warne came from New Jersey and located on section sixteen. John McKune, of Scotland, at the same time located on Scotland Prairie. In May, 1840, James Cation, his father and brothers and Thomas Thompson, came from Scotland and built and lived in sod houses on Scotland Prairie.

Alexander McDonald, a native of Ireland, made Scotland Prairie his home from about 1839 to the time of his death.

About this time, the Slocum family came from York state and settled at the head of French Grove. Mr. Slocum was a blacksmith.

After this the county settled up rapidly with people from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Scotland and Ireland who, as a rule, were industrious, enterprising and ambitious to secure homes for themselves, and a heritage for their children. Morality and respectability were dominating characteristics of their lives.

The first child born in the township was a son to Clark W. Stanton, July 6, 1836. It lived only twelve days. This was the first interment in what is now Glendale cemetery and the first in the township.

The first marriage in the township took place at the house of Clark W. Stanton, December 15, 1837, the contracting parties being T. Greeley, a native of Salisbury, New Hampshire, and Miss Chloe A. Barnes, a native of New York.

The beautiful Glendale cemetery is the oldest and largest cemetery in the township and is located on a gentle knoll near the village of Rochester. The interments here are made from a wide territory. There is a well kept cemetery in connection with the Presbyterian church at French Grove.

The Campbell cemetery is near the southwest corner of section thirteen, but is being gradually abandoned. There is an old Indian burial ground near the north line of section seven.

The site of Rochester was chosen for its excellent water power furnished by Spoon river.

It was surveyed on the 15th of July, 1836, by George C. McFadden, deputy under Thomas Phillips, county surveyor. On the 29th of the same month, the plat was acknowledged by John Smith, Jr., before James P. Harkness, Jr., and recorded in the recorder's office. About this time Clark W. Stanton, a carpenter from Rochester, New York, arrived and bought a half interest in the town site and mill seat, and in the spring bought Smith's entire interest for the sum of thirty-two hundred dollars.

The first store to be opened was that of Thomas J. Hurd, of Peoria, who in the summer of 1836 brought a small stock of goods to the place and opened out in a small log cabin on the river bank. He was succeeded in a few months by Stacy & Holmes.

In the winter of 1836-37, John Smith, Jr., opened a stock of goods, but the ensuing spring sold out to Hon. David Markly, of Canton, Fulton county, then a prominent politician of the state. This stock of goods was finally moved to Massilon.

The first blacksmith was Jacob Boland, who came in 1836 and was succeeded by C. M. D. Lyon, who retired to a farm in Stark county.

The first physician was John L. Fifield, a native of Salisbury, New Hampshire, who came to Peoria in 1838 and soon after located at Rochester. Here he remained practicing his profession until 1845, when he removed to Victoria. He was an eminent physician, a gentleman of the courtly manners of the olden times. Years ago he answered the last call.

During the forties, Therragood Smith engaged in an extensive business of selling dry goods and groceries. In connection with this, he conducted quite a pork packing establishment. At one time he sent two hundred steers to the Chicago market. He was the first postmaster (the office was named Elmore), and was appointed in 1845. The business perished with his sudden death in November, 1849.

At this time, there is one store, one blacksmith shop, two carpenters, one harness maker, one shop and mill, one painter, two justices of the peace, one notary public, one mason.

On account of its desirability as a site for mills, Rochester, at an early day, attracted the attention of immigrants and soon gave promise of becoming an important business point. At one time it was the liveliest business place in central Illinois. From a sanitary standpoint there is no more admirable location for a town. The surrounding country is naturally beautiful. The winding river with its fringe of umbrageous trees; the landscape to the east, north and west, with its vista of rolling hills and dales, stretching far away in autumn tints of emerald, ruby, and gold, is a scene of unsurpassed and indescribable beauty.

As might have been anticipated, the utilizing of the water power of Spoon river was one of the enterprises first to attract the attention of early settlers. In those days the owner of a mill, if a good one, had a bonanza. Flour and lumber were two of the essentials of frontier life and people would travel many miles and await their turn in patience to get a supply of either. It was in the fall of 1836, after the enterprising Clark W. Stanton had purchased one-half interest of John Smith, Jr. in the mill seat, that they in company erected the first saw mill, and so great was the demand for lumber that the mill was kept running day and night. After Stanton had purchased Smith's remaining interest, he erected a grist mill, which began to grind some time in the summer of 1837. People came to it from Prince's Grove, Slack Water, Massilon, Lafayette, Scotland Prairie, French Creek, etc. By adding improvement from time to time, it became one of the most complete and best equipped flouring mills in central Illinois. The late Benjamin Huber, who at one time had an interest in it, stated that late in the fifties, the mill would grind two hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels of wheat per day and one hundred bushels of chopped corn, and that it was crowded with business. But the march of improvements with the coming of railroads to other points, deprived it of its activities and a stone pier is the only monument that marks the site of its former greatness.

About 1839, Gilbert Arnold built a sawmill on section six, on the bank of Walnut creek; but this, too, has long since gone out of sight.

In 1856, John Carter, a wealthy farmer residing in the eastern part of the township, undertook the erection of a grist mill on Spoon river, on section three; but, being unskilled in mechanical engineering, he was at the mercy of any charlatan that came along calling himself a millwright. Through floods, lawsuits and ignorance he was ruined financially. The mill, however, was finally finished and did a fair business for a few years, but has long since been utilized for other purposes.

The village of Laura is located on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two. It was laid out in 1888 by James M. Keller, who was the first postmaster. John Shaw brought the first stock of goods to the town. There are now two dry goods and grocery stores, one bank, one hardware and implement store, a blacksmith shop, a chop mill, two elevators, a lumber yard, one hotel, one wagon shop, one dressmaker, one physician, one livery stable, a fine commodious and well equipped public school building, a Methodist Episcopal church. The inhabitants are a religious and church-going people. The population numbers about two hundred.

Constituted as the early communities were, it could not be supposed otherwise than that the promotion of religion would be their first and chief concern.

Accordingly we find that in the fall of 1836, Rev. George G. Sill, a missionary, preached the first Presbyterian sermon in the house of John Sutherland.

A church of that denomination was organized at Rochester in the summer of 1838 with sixteen members. John Warne was ruling elder. The church was taken under the care of the Presbytery in October of the same year. Rev. Robert K. Dobbin succeeded Rev. Sill, but how long he preached does not appear.

In 1845, Rev. Robert F. Breese was installed pastor of the churches of Rochester and French Grove, which he continued to serve until his death, September 2, 1851.

The Rochester church was dissolved by presbytery sitting at Brimfield, September 20, 1854, in consequence of the division between the old and new schools, the new school members had withdrawn and formed another church in Stark county.

The French Grove Presbyterian church was organized October 20, 1851, by Addison Coffey, Rev. William Candlish and Ruling Elder John Reynolds, a committee previously appointed by presbytery. There were fifteen members and William Reed and George S. Kurselle were ordained and installed the first ruling elders. Rev. John C. Hanna, a licentiate, was appointed to supply the church one-half his time and the church at Rochester as often as consistent with his other engagements. The church is now without a pastor or Sunday school.

Rev. William C. Cumming, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached the first sermon in the township in the house of John Smith, Sr., on section seven in the early part of June, 1836. The original members were John Smith, Sr. and wife, Therragood Smith and wife, and an unmarried daughter of John Smith (probably Lucretia), who died September 7th of that year, and William Metcalf. John Smith, Sr. was appointed class leader. A house of worship was commenced in 1858 on section sixteen, which was blown to fragments by a cyclone on May 8th of that year. Through removal and death, the church at one time became almost extinct; but there are now houses of worship at Rochester and Laura, the former being the legitimate successor of the first church and worshipping in a building formerly belonging to the Congregationalists. Rev. Earl Fahnestock is now minister of this church, which is in a fairly prosperous condition, having a good Sunday school, of which J. P. McCauley is superintendent. In addition to the foregoing, John Carter, Mr. Herst, Charles Yocum, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Lambertson, Thomas Andrew, E. P. Lambertson and William Bates were prominently identified with early Methodism in the township.

The Methodist church of Laura was built in the summer of 1889, at a cost of thirteen hundred dollars, and furnished at a further cost of two hundred dollars. The first pastor was Rev. D. D. McComen. The present is Rev. Ward. The church is connected with the Monica charge, its members numbering about sixty. There is a flourishing Sunday school in connection.

The Christian church at Rochester was organized December 18, 1844, by John Underwood, with four members of the first meeting of seven persons, having been held in the old school house in November and conducted by Milton King. They began building a house of worship in 1858, but it was blown down by the cyclone of May 8th of that year. In the summer of 1864, they erected another, which cost between three thousand and four thousand dollars. In course of time, in consequence of deaths and removals, the membership became too feeble to maintain an organization and a few years since, Jonathan Pratz, the only remaining trustee, deeded the church property to the directors of the Glendale Cemetery association, by whom the building was repaired, repainted and placed in good condition. It is now used by the Woodmen of America as a lodge room, and for moral and religious entertainments.

The Congregational church was organized June 20, 1841, at the house of Elias Wycoff in Stark county, with nine members, the ministers being Rev. S. S. Miles and Rev. S. G. Wright. After entering into covenant, Messrs. William Webster and N. Wycoff were duly elected and installed ruling elders and Rev. S. S. Wright designated as moderator of the session. In 1854, the meetings were held at Rochester, at which time Rev. Charles B. Donaldson was acting pastor and at a meeting held April 4th of that year, the name was changed from Spoon River Congregational church to Elmore Congregational church of Rochester. During the summer and fall of 1866, was erected a house of worship, costing twenty-three hundred dollars, which was dedicated January 22, 1867. The dedication

sermon was preached by Rev. W. G. Pierce, of Elmwood, assisted by Rev. James Wycoff and Rev. B. F. Hackins. The last named was pastor twelve years. From a variety of causes, the society ceased to maintain its organization and the church edifice is now owned and used as a place of worship by the Methodist Episcopal church of Elmore.

The church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) once had an organization at Rochester, the meetings having been held in the house of John Smith, Jr., on section eighteen. At this meeting Rev. John B. Hibbard, a cultured and eminent divine of Chicago, made an address. The society consisted of John Smith, Jr. and wife, Gilbert Arnold, Caleb North, G. P. Wycoff, the Adams and Pnesipher families of Southport, and Philander Arnold of West Jersey, Stark county.

The first Sunday school was organized in the spring of 1841, Mrs. Breese, wife of Rev. Robert Breese, being the first superintendent. She was a woman of fine moral and religious sentiments and great force of character and made the school a success in every respect. Of those who attended this school, the following survive: Mrs. Mahala Hurd, nee Bodine, West Jersey, Stark county; Mrs. Acenath Neal, nee Matheus, Mossville, Illinois.

The first school in the township was taught in the winter of 1836-37 by Caleb North, in a small log cabin on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section twenty, for which he received the munificent salary of ten dollars per month and boarded around with the scholars. There is not a known pupil of that school now living.

The first school house in the village of Rochester was built by Dr. Fifield, Russell Stanton and Jonah Lewis, without the assistance of public funds. It remained until 1867, when it was replaced by a large and commodious brick structure which still remains.

The township is now divided into eight full and two fractional union districts in all of which public schools are regularly taught. The zealous interest taken by the people in the cause of popular education is manifested by the flourishing condition of these schools and the liberal taxes voluntarily imposed upon themselves by the tax payers for their support. The school houses are, as a rule, of the most improved pattern and furnished with all modern appliances to secure the comfort, health and advancement in study of the pupil, the cost varying from one thousand to five thousand dollars. They compare favorably with those of other localities. Many of them are equipped with fine school libraries.

In the year 1845, Rev. Robert Breese and his accomplished wife, who was a graduate of the celebrated Holyoke seminary, established a school of high grade, called the "Breese Seminary." Mrs. Breese was the real principal, her husband devoting his time mainly to ministerial work. This school was liberally patronized by the wealthy and influential families of the surrounding country. Mrs. Breese remained as principal of this school until about 1850, when she was succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Goodell.

The only persons who attended Miss Goodell's school as pupils and now known to be living are Erastus Stanton, of Republic county, Kansas, and Mrs. S. J. Adams, nee Anthony, of Peoria county. The "Seminary" building has long since disappeared and on its site is a cottage of the village blacksmith.

From 1836 to 1856, Peoria was the market for the agricultural products of Millbrook township. The wheat, oats, corn, and dressed hogs were hauled there in wagons and in a while, dressed hogs were marketed at Lacon. Cattle were driven to Chicago. After 1856, Elmwood and Oak Hill, on the Peoria & Oquawka railroad became its principal shipping points. After the building of the Buda branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the village of Monica became a market for the eastern part, and Brimfield for a part of the south side of the township.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was built across the township in 1887. In the following year an elevator was erected at the village of Laura on the line of that road. There are now two large and well equipped elevators at that place, besides cribs of ten thousand bushels capacity.

It was no gay "outing" to drive to Peoria or Lacon across the bleak, treeless windswept prairies, with the mercury below zero and to be pelted at almost every step with flying snowflakes and eat a frozen dinner at noon time. It required lots of that commodity, commonly called "sand," to "face the music."

When it comes to the marketing of grain, contrast the past, when it took two whole days to haul a load of thirty-five or forty bushels of wheat or corn to Peoria, and the present. Now one team will deliver anywhere from two to seven loads, of from fifty to sixty bushels, to the elevator in one day.

During the month of January, 1912, the Davis Grain Co., of Laura, received twenty-five thousand bushels of corn and six thousand two hundred twenty-eight bushels of oats, and were seriously handicapped by want of transportation.

The roads in an early day followed the lines of the least resistance and wound about over the country "every which way," to avoid the steep hills and deep miry sloughs, having for their objective a convenient and shallow ford across the larger streams. About 1840 a state road was laid out from Peoria to Rochestund via Brimfield, French Grove and Rochester, here crossing Spoon river. There was an immense amount of traffic on this road in 1849-50-51-52 and 53. People were moving to Iowa, Oregon and California, and the wagon makers, blacksmiths and hotels located at Rochester did a flourishing business. All the time the pay was spot cash for their work.

A road led in a northeasterly course from Rochester to Hickory Point in Stark county. There was a road across the east side of the township, crossing the river at the Carter Ford, thence south and connecting with the Knoxville road at Brimfield. There was and is a road leading south and north across the west side of the township that connected Rochester with Newbery, Farmington and other towns in that direction. There was an east and west road on the half sectional line of the second south tier of sections, named the old Acme road. There was a heavy travel over this highway at one time, but it is now vacated. I am of the opinion this was at one time an Indian trail (from the finding of stone and flint implements along its course), and probably connected the farms on the Illinois river with those on Spoon river.

At the present time there is a laid out highway on nearly all the sectional lines in the township. The high places have been cut down, the low ground filled up and some of the more important roads gravelled in a good and substantial manner. The makeshift wooden bridges have been displaced by substantial structures of iron and steel, with massive piers or abutments of concrete. The log and plank culverts have been replaced by iron and steel pipes.

There were six or eight inches of snow on the ground on the morning of December 20, 1856, with a warm, gentle wind blowing from the south. As the day advanced, the warmth and wind increased. The snow became a soft slush, with rivulets everywhere. Between two and three o'clock a fearful roar was heard in the northwest. A glance disclosed the presence of an oncoming cloud of dark and portentous mien. In a moment the air was filled with fine hail and snow, accompanied by a wind of fearful velocity and arctic temperature. In a few minutes the ground was a sheet of solid ice. Many pigs and poultry not under shelter froze fast in their tracks. John Sutherland and his son, Elisha, were about a mile northeast of where Monica now is, when the blizzard struck them. They nearly perished before reaching the home of Capt. Williams.

Therragood Smith was the first justice of the peace in the territory now embraced in the township of Millbrook and was elected at a precinct election.

Pursuant to a previous notice given by the county clerk of Peoria county, the first annual town meeting of the citizens of the town of Millbrook was held at the house of Joseph Warne, Esq., on Tuesday, April 2, 1850. Charles Yocum was appointed moderator and Augustus A. Dunn, clerk of the meeting. The moderator and clerk sworn by "Justice" Warne, sundry rules and regulations were enacted, relative to fences and live stock, at this meeting.

Erastus A. Lewis was elected pound master for Rochester and Samuel Hart for the other parts of the town, by holding up of hands. Sixty-eight votes were cast and the following officers were elected:

William Cumming, John E. Wolever, N. N. Davis and J. S. Hirst were elected overseers of highways in their respective districts. The following is the result of the election for town officers: C. W. Stanton was elected supervisor; R. C. Hart, assessor; G. P. Wycoff, collector; Charles Yocum, overseer of poor; Alexander McDonald, E. J. Sutherland and A. A. Dunn, commissioners of highways; William Hakes and Samuel A. Smith, constables; M. F. Greeley and Joseph Warne, justices of the peace; C. R. Young, town clerk. The town meeting was voted to be held at Rochester.

CHAPTER XXIII

VILLAGE OF PEORIA INCORPORATED IN 1831—FIRST OFFICIALS—VARIOUS INDUSTRIES AND MERCANTILE CONCERNS OF THAT TIME—EARLY CHURCHES, PREACHERS, NEWSPAPERS AND DIRECTORIES—PEORIA INCORPORATED AS A CITY IN WINTER OF 1844—FIRST OFFICIALS FOR WHICH ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN VOTES WERE CAST—FIRST AND PRESENT PUBLIC BUILDINGS—UTILITIES AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY—THE POSTOFFICE.

The history of the city of Peoria practically begins with that of the county, for on the 7th day of January, 1825, it was ordered by the county commissioners' court that William Holland be authorized to employ a suitable person to survey into lots the fractional quarter section of land by the legislature for the county seat, the dimensions of the lots to be eighty feet wide and one hundred feet in length, including eight feet to be deducted from each for an alley, the street on the shore of Lake Peoria to be one hundred and ten feet in width.

An order was made upon the petition of William Holland, at the September term following, that a town be laid out as the county seat of Peoria county. In this order provisions were made for the streets to run following the cardinal points of the compass, that the public squares should be three hundred and sixty feet on each parallel, containing five lots each of seventy-two feet frontage; that there should be a public square containing four square blocks; that Water street should be one hundred and ten feet wide, and to commence on the edge or break of the bank of the lake and extend back the one hundred and ten feet required. At the same term William Holland received an order for four dollars in specie, or its equivalent in state bank paper, which was about two dollars, for running or causing to be run, the exterior lines of the town of Peoria and making a plat of the same.

A street was laid out commencing at the quarter section corner near the intersection of Bridge and Adams streets, running thence north along the west line of the quarter between the old town and what is now Monson & Sanford's Addition, thirty-one feet east of the present east line of Franklin street, to the northwest corner of the quarter located on the premises now occupied by Dr. Miller; also a street along the north line of said quarter to the northeast corner between Adams and Jefferson streets near Eaton, in the lot recently selected for the Assembly Hall. This exterior street stopped at that point probably in anticipation of a street being laid out on the adjoining fractional quarter section now known as Mill's Addition, running thence south to the river. All the interior streets were laid out parallel with these streets, the same as in Monson & Sanford's and other additions in the west part of the city.

The action of the commissioners' court noted above was taken, notwithstanding the difficulty in securing from the government a grant to the land and claims set up by those alleging to have an equity in the property. At the March (1826) term the court, having the situation in mind, ordered, that whenever the said land should be entered by the county, the damages sustained by such persons should be ascertained to the extent of the cost of improvements made by the claimants, and the amount to be deducted out of the price of any lots they may purchase.

A sale of lots was ordered at the May term, to take place on the tenth of July following, the terms of sale to be ten per cent cash, the balance on six, twelve and eighteen months' credit. Another order at this term was for a re-survey of the town and the streets to be run parallel with the river, and William Holland was employed to see that the work was done.

On the 10th day of July, 1826, an order was entered by the commissioners' court, in which Joseph Smith was authorized to employ an auctioneer for the sale of lots and to furnish whiskey for the occasion; also that the clerk deliver the plat for recording. The survey commenced at the foot of Fayette street, running thence to Liberty street, thence to Madison street, thence to Fayette street, thence to Water. There were three other blocks, not divided into lots, between Madison and Monroe streets, shown on the plat, and this was the first plat recorded as a permanent survey of the town of Peoria.

As to the naming of the streets, Judge McCulloch contributes the following:

"The street next the river was called Water street, and those running parallel with it were named after the presidents of the United States in the order of their succession, except the then incumbent of that office, for whom there was no street to name, and, if there had been, it could not have been done without duplication. No record is left of any reason why the other streets were named as they were, but it will readily appear why Main street received its name, it being the longest street on the plat except Adams, and the one most eligible for business purposes. Fulton street may have been named after one of the Fultons, who were among the earliest settlers, one of them, Samuel Fulton, being then sheriff of the county. The name of Liberty street is wholly arbitrary. Hamilton may have been named after the surveyor, William S. Hamilton, but more probably after his father, the distinguished Alexander Hamilton. Fayette was doubtless named after the Marquis de LaFayette, who had recently visited this country and whose name was on everybody's lips."

William Clark had been secured as auctioneer and the court, on July 11th, allowed him three dollars for crying the sale of lots and on the following day, William Holland received an order on the county treasurer for \$10.50, for services rendered and cash paid by him in surveying the town of Peoria. It was also ordered by the court that William S. Hamilton be paid the sum of \$58.75, in full payment for surveying the town of Peoria. It appears that Hamilton had agreed to and received two lots in lieu of the cash. The book kept to record that first public sale of Peoria lots contains the following names and notations of purchases:

Isaac Funk purchased lots No. 6 in block No. 2, price \$100; No. 8 in block No. 2, at \$66.50; No. 10 in block No. 2, \$55; No. 1 in block No. 7, \$38; No. 8 in block No. 3, at \$77; and No. 1 in block No. 3, at \$52.

Hiram Eads bought lots No. 5 in block No. 2, at \$52; and No. 4 in block No. 10, at \$34.50.

John Hamlin, lots No. 10 in block No. 3, at \$85; and No. 9 in block No. 3, at \$52.50.

Samuel Fulton, lot No. 4 in block No. 2, at \$35.

Eli Redman, lot No. 7 in block No. 7, at \$31.

George Sharp, lot No. 6 in block No. 7, at \$42.

Nicholas Hansen, lots No. 1 in block No. 6, and No. 2 in block No. 6, at \$85.

William Holland, lot No. 3 in block No. 2, at \$29.

Henry Neely, lot No. 7 in block No. 2, at \$67.

James Latham, lots No. 7 in block No. 3, at \$79.75; and No. 6 in block No. 3, at \$62.

Joseph Ogee, lots No. 6 and 7 in block No. 1, at \$96.25.

William Wright, lot No. 5 in block No. 9, at \$25.

William S. Hamilton, lots 8 and 9 in block No. 1, at \$58.75 (his fee for survey).

Joseph Smith, lots No. 1 and 2 in block No. 2, at \$51.

Hiram Curry, lot No. 9 in block No. 2, at \$51.

James Scott, lot No. 5 in block No. 10, at \$50.62½.

Rivers Cormack, lot No. 10 in block No. 4, at \$85.

A second sale of lots was ordered to be advertised by the commissioners' court on the 5th day of September, 1826, to take place on the first Monday of November following and another order of like purport was entered at a special term of the court in July, 1832, and from that on several sales of lots were ordered until all had been disposed of.

On July 3d, 1832, it was ordered that the public ground in front of Water street should remain as such without being built upon until the town of Peoria should become incorporated.

Charles Ballance, county surveyor, was ordered on the 5th day of March, 1834, to establish the exterior lines of Peoria town-fraction; also to lay off in blocks and lots the remainder of said fraction. As surveyor, Ballance made a re-survey of the town plat, and laid off the whole quarter section into lots and blocks, making all the streets one hundred feet in width. In the following July Mr. Ballance re-platted that portion of the town northeast of Fayette street, making the streets running from the river towards the bluff, eighty feet wide, and obtained a tract of ground in the northeast corner of the quarter section, which was designated as a part of "State Square."

PEORIA INCORPORATED AS A VILLAGE

The legislature passed an act on the 1st day of March, 1831, providing for the incorporation of towns and cities. Under authority of this measure an election was held on March 11th, 1835, at which time the following board of trustees was chosen by the electors: Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, Chester Hamlin, Rufus P. Burlingame, Charles W. McClallan and Isaac Evans. Dr. Rouse was elected president of the board, which met at the store of Rufus P. Burlingame, and elected Cyrus Leland, clerk, and Mr. Burlingame, treasurer. At this meeting the board passed a resolution that the village should embrace an area of one square mile, having its center at the southwest corner of Main and Madison streets.

On the day preceding the election of the board of trustees Abram S. Buxton and Henry Wolford founded the first newspaper in Peoria and called it the "Illinois Champion and Peoria Herald." From its pages the reader learns that the firm of Pettengill & Gale were in the mercantile business in a building formerly occupied by P. G. Deal and kept a general assortment of hardware, tin and woodenware, window glass, hollowware, fire dogs, card boxes, sheet iron backs, tin plate and cooking stoves, stove-pipe, plain and fine harness, boots and shoes, socks and stockings. Aquilla Wren desired his patrons to know that he had on sale Kanawha and Conemaugh salt, fresh raisins, Cognac brandy, white Malaga wine, Madeira and port wine, London Particular Teneriffe, claret wine, Muscat wine, brown sugar, burr millstones and other things. I. M. & J. Crisman & Company had a line of spring and summer goods and other things. There were two public houses advertised, one kept by William Eads near the old fort and the "Peoria House and General Stage Office," corner Main and Washington streets, presided over by O. A. Garrett. The "Champion and Herald" also shows that in 1834 there was a tailor in the second story of a building belonging to Aquilla Wren, on Water street, by the name of P. A. Westervelt. The following physicians were here at that time: Dr. Joseph C. Frye, who lived at the residence of Mr. Buxton, on Adams street, now occupied by the Bryan block; Dr. J. M. Russell, Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Augustus Langworthy. The cards of only two lawyers were published in the paper. These were Charles Ballance, at the time county surveyor, and John L. Bogardus. It appears, however, that there was another attorney here when the "Champion and Herald" was founded, in the person of Lewis Bigelow.

In the issue of the "Illinois Champion and Herald" of date December 6, 1834, a card of thanks was published, signed by fifteen persons, in which Captain O. H. Kellogg, who had just made a successful trip from St. Louis to Peoria, with the Winnebago, was extolled for his skill and perseverance, as well as kindness and hospitality shown them on their voyage with him. In another column of the paper was a card of Captain Kellogg, giving notice that his boat would be fitted up to run between Peoria and St. Louis the next season.

Among other notices, published in this premier paper of the county may be mentioned the following: Preaching at the schoolhouse by Rev. Leander Walker; desire of William Eads to sell an unfinished house on Liberty street, and other property; the offer of a reward by Seth Fulton for the return of two stray horses; notice of Isaac Waters, clerk of the county commissioners' court, to persons, whose notes given for town lots were due, to make payment; also that on December 26th a contract would be let to the lowest bidder for the building of a county jail; there was also a notice for a meeting to form a lyceum.

About the year 1838, a publication entitled "A Gazetteer of Illinois," issued by Dr. J. M. Peck, describes Peoria at that time in the following words:

"Peoria now has twenty-five stores, two wholesale and five retail groceries, two drug stores, two hotels and several boarding houses, two free schools and an incorporated academy, two Presbyterian houses of worship and congregations, one Methodist, one Baptist, one Unitarian and one Episcopal congregation, six lawyers, eight or ten physicians, one brewery, two steam sawmills, the usual proportion of mechanics, a court house and a jail and a population of from fifteen to eighteen hundred, which is rapidly increasing. The 'Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer' is issued weekly by S. M. Davis, Esq. The religious people of this place have contributed no less than about \$23,000 the past year for philanthropic purposes."

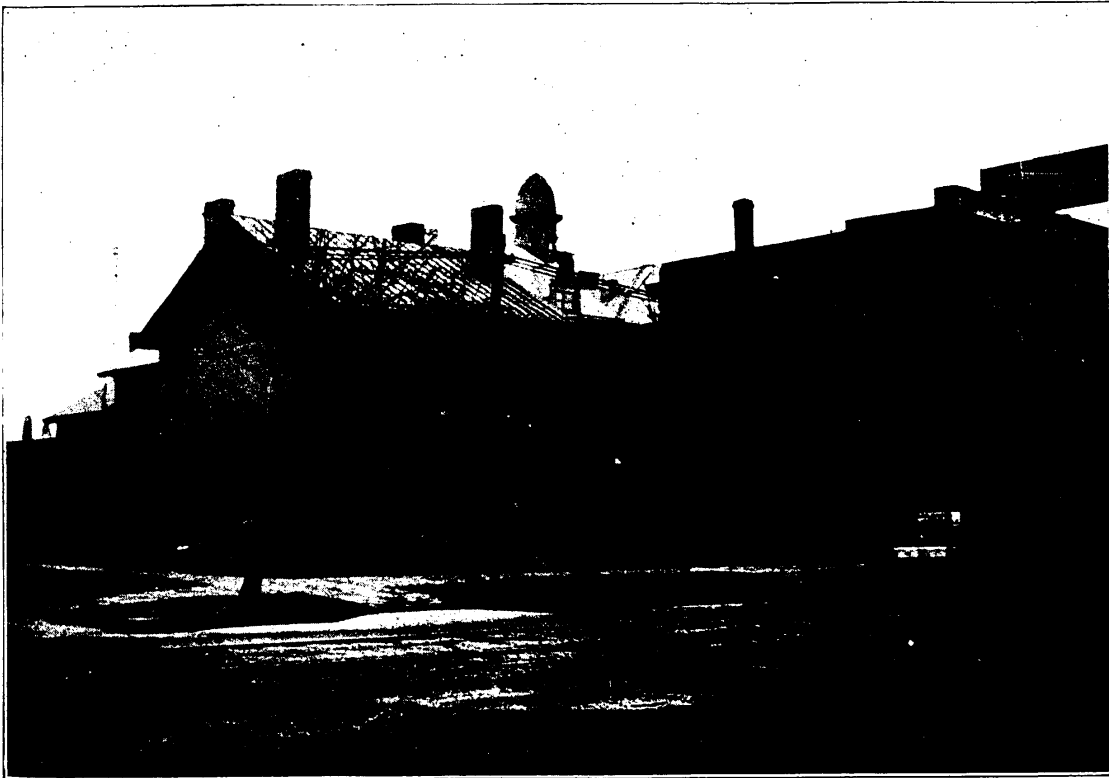
In the "Peoria Register and Gazetteer," established on the 7th of April, 1837, by Samuel M. Davis, is published the notice of a meeting of the lyceum, of which Charles M. Reynolds was secretary. Also a notice that the Rev. Mr. French would preach in the court house on Sunday, and notices by Rev. Isaac Keller, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and Rev. John Spaulding, pastor of the Main Street Presbyterian church, who would hold services on Sunday.

The provision market was quoted as follows: Flour, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per one hundred pounds; beef, 4 to 6 cents per pound; pork, 6 to 7 cents; mutton, scarce at 8 cents; lard, none; butter, 16 to 20 cents; white beans, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel; corn meal, 75 to 87½ cents; oats, 25 to 30 cents a bushel; corn, 62 to 75 cents; potatoes 37 to 50 cents; onions, 50 to 63 cents; eggs, 10 to 12 cents per dozen; chickens, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per dozen.

The following professional cards appear in the paper: Lawyers, Powell & Knowlton, office in the court house; Charles Ballance; James H. Sanford, in the rear room over the store of Alter & Howell, Main street; George B. Parker, probate justice, office in the court house; Peters & Gale, attorneys, office in the court house; Frisby & Metcalf, attorneys, office in the court house. The business cards were: T. L. Mayne, watchmaker and jeweler, Washington street; A. Meyers, groceries, liquors, wines, cigars, etc., Water street; J. C. Armstrong, wholesale grocer, forwarding and commission merchant; A. G. Curtenius, receiving, forwarding and commission merchant, Water and Liberty street. This was at the place now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific passenger and freight depot. Farrell & Lippincott, wholesale druggists, Main street; Forsythe & Company, consisting of R. J. Forsythe, of Wheeling, Virginia, and Andrew Gray, Peoria, general agents, receiving, forwarding and commission merchants; John A. McCoy, dealer in leather of all kinds, boots, shoes and hats, corner of Fulton and Water streets; I. & J. Tapping, fashionable tailors, successors to J. G. Lineback.



OLD PUBLIC HALL, MADISON AND LIBERTY STREETS



THE FIRST JEFFERSON HOTEL—STOOD ON THE SITE OF THE NEW HOTEL

PEORIA INCORPORATED AS A CITY

In the winter of 1844-5 the state legislature passed a measure entitled "An Act to Incorporate the City of Peoria," and providing therein that the charter should be submitted to a vote of the people. Pursuant thereto an election was held at the court house on April 21, 1845, which resulted in a large majority vote in favor of the adoption of the charter. There were 197 votes cast at that election and only 35 of them were against the proposition. On Monday, the 28th of April, an election was held for officials to govern the newly made city, at which time William Hale was elected mayor and Jesse L. Knowlton, Peter Sweat, Charles Kettelle, Clark Cleveland, John Hamlin, Chester Hamlin and Hervey Lightner were elected aldermen. Jacob Gale and Amos P. Bartlett each received 168 votes. This made a tie. On May 5th William Hale was sworn in and the aldermen with him, who, upon their first meeting, passed an ordinance providing that in case of a tie vote for alderman the lot should be cast by the mayor. The mayor, acting under this authority, cast his vote in favor of Amos P. Bartlett. At the same time Jesse L. Knowlton was elected city clerk.

From time to time after the incorporation of Peoria as a city, the limits of the municipality were extended by various means. On February 12, 1863, the entire township was taken in, and in 1869 the boundaries were further extended. Then in recent years South Peoria and West Peoria have been annexed and by the acquisition of North Peoria there was added to the jurisdiction of the corporation the north half of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 8 north, range 8 east; the south half of section 33; the south half of the north half of section 33; the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter; and so much of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 9 north, range 8 east, as lies west of the road to Springdale cemetery.

At the time Peoria became a city, according to a census taken in January, 1844, the population numbered 1,619. During the following decade this number had increased to 11,858—a remarkable growth.

It is not exactly known when Drown issued his first directory, but in March, 1851, his second "Directory and Historical View of Peoria," was published, but dated as the year 1850. These directories of Drown's were published for several years. Omi E. Root began the publication of his annual directories in 1856.

At various times the original city charter has been revised and the time for holding city elections changed. In 1861 the annual election was changed to the second Tuesday in March; in 1863, to the second Monday in April; in 1867, the time for holding the annual election was fixed for the same day as the township election; in 1869, the entire charter was revised, which fixed the time for the annual election for the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, officers elected to take their seats on the first Tuesday in January, ensuing. This continued until the adoption of the general incorporation law, since which time the elections have been held on the third Tuesday in April.

The chief executives of the village and city of Peoria, since their incorporation to the present time, are named below:

VILLAGE OF PEORIA

1835-36—Rudolphus Rouse, 1836-37—George B. Parker, 1837-41—Rudolphus Rouse, 1841-42—Peter Sweat, 1842-43—Lewis Howell, 1843-44—John King, 1844-45—Halsey O. Merriman.

CITY OF PEORIA

1845—William Hale, 1846—Charles T. Stearns, 1847-48—William Mitchell, 1849—Jacob Gale, 1850—Dennis Blakely, 1851—George C. Bestor, 1852—Jonathan K. Cooper, 1853-54—George C. Bestor, 1855—Charles C. Ballance, 1856-57

—Gardner T. Barker, 1858-59—William R. Hamilton, 1860—John D. Arnold, 1861—William A. Willard, 1862—Gardner T. Barker, 1863—Mathew W. McReynolds, 1864—Jacob Gale, 1865-66—Henry T. Baldwin, 1867—Philip Bender, 1868-70—Peter R. K. Brotherson, 1870-72—Gardner T. Barker, 1872-74—Peter R. K. Brotherson, 1874-76—John Warner, 1876-78—Leslie Robison, 1878-82—John Warner, 1882-84—Frank Hitchcock, 1884-86—John Warner, 1886-88—Samuel A. Kinsey, 1888-90—John Warner, 1890-93—Charles C. Clarke and John Warner, 1893-95—Philo B. Miles, 1895-97—William M. Allen, 1897-99—John Warner, 1899-1901—Henry W. Lynch, 1901-03—William F. Bryan, 1903-05—E. N. Woodruff, 1905-07—A. B. Tolson, 1907-09—Thomas O'Connor, 1909—E. N. Woodruff.

GROWTH IN POPULATION

In 1838, four years after the village of Peoria had been incorporated, a publication styled "A Gazetteer of Illinois," made its appearance in Peoria and its editor, Dr. J. M. Peck, in an interesting "local" appearing in his paper estimated the population of Peoria at that time as being in the neighborhood of from 1,200 to 1,600. But there could not have been that many, or else the increase was slow for the next ten years, for the reason that in January, 1844, when Peoria was given its city charter, there were only 1,619 inhabitants of the place. However, the next decade indicates the rapid progress of the embryo city. In June, 1855, the census showed a sevenfold increase, or 11,858, and from thence on the growth in population presaged the future important city of Illinois, each census showing an increase, as follows: 1860—14,045, an increase of 8,950 in ten years; 1870—22,849, an increase for the decade of 8,804; 1880—29,259, an increase of 6,410; 1890—41,024, an increase of 11,765; 1900—56,100, an increase of 15,076; and in 1910—66,950, an increase of 10,850.

BUSINESS PROGRESS

From Drown's and Root's directories, the "Peoria Transcript" and other publications of the early days, much valuable information has been obtained in relation to the progress in building, business and wealth of the new city of Peoria. N. C. Geer, publisher of the "Peoria Transcript," in 1859 issued a thirty-two page pamphlet, in which was given a descriptive account of the city, its manufactories and other industries. The city even at that date had begun to attract manufactories. In 1844 they were making here daguerreotypes, threshing machines, horse powers, corn threshers and cleaners, reaping machines, leather, copper and tinware, plows, wagons, carriages and brass and iron foundry products. There were also wholesale concerns dealing in groceries, leather goods, hardware and drugs. By 1854 there were three financial concerns—the Central Bank, Robert A. Smith, cashier, located on the corner of Main and Water streets; N. B. Curtiss & Company, on an opposite corner; and J. P. Hotchkiss & Company, at No. 13 Main street. The sale of merchandise for the year was estimated at \$1,855,562; the exports and imports at \$3,127,000. In 1856 the value of the manufactories were estimated to be: Distilleries, \$540,000; breweries, \$25,000; flouring mills, \$500,000; foundries, \$128,000; planing mills, \$297,000; agricultural implements, \$150,000; plow factories, \$85,000; carriages and wagons, \$125,000; cooperage, \$138,000; lightning rods, \$120,000; marble and stone cutting, \$36,000; cabinet furniture, \$75,000; saddle and harness, \$36,000; tin, copper, brass, etc., \$28,000; fish, \$85,000; boatbuilding, \$40,000; candle and soap factories, \$26,600; stone and earthenware, \$7,300; and others not mentioned, bringing the total up to \$3,251,000. Real estate was quoted at \$150 to \$300 per front foot for first class business property; desirable residence lots from \$400 to \$3,000 each. The exports and imports for the years 1856 and 1857, amounted to \$9,831,000, and consisted of the following articles: barley, beer, beeves, broom

corn seed, coal, corn, corn meal, hominy, starch, hides, flaxseed, clover; timothy, flour, hogs, lumber of all kinds, millet, oats, plows, rye, shorts, dressed sheep and calves, wheat and whiskey.

LOG BUILDINGS DISAPPEAR

By the year 1856 practically every log building had disappeared and given way to frame and brick structures. There were at that time about two thousand frame and one thousand brick buildings in the city. In 1854 the firm of Walker & Kellogg, dealers in grain, pork and other produce, erected one of the largest packing and grain houses in the Illinois valley. It was 60 feet wide and extended back on Elm street 250 feet from the river bank. It was one and a half stories high, with basement. The latter was constructed of brick and the superstructure was frame. It was also at this period that the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company established its plant at the foot of Persimmon street, and had then about four miles of pipe laid in the streets. Mention is also made of the erection of a large flouring mill by the firm of William and Isaac Moore, on North Fayette street; also that Walker & Kellogg had built a fine brick structure for a warehouse just above the building they had erected the previous year. It is also noted that the Peoria & Bureau Valley railroad had built its freight depot, engine house, blacksmith shop, machine shop and round house at the foot of Evans street, where they are to this day. The two warehouses of Walker & Kellogg and Grier & McClure, during the year, handled 648,847 bushels of wheat; 1,475,000 bushels of corn; 340,000 bushels of oats; 26,625 bushels of rye; 26,527 bushels of barley, or in all, 2,517,000 bushels.

CITY BUILDINGS

The "Market House," which was situated in the middle of Washington street, between Main and Hamilton, was probably Peoria's first public building, but when it was erected has not been definitely ascertained by a search of the records or by inquiry among those who might have "facts and figgers" stored away in their memories. It was a modest structure, however, and served more than the purpose for which it was originally intended. For many years it gave shelter to the fire engines and might well be designated as the first engine house.

The records in the office of the city clerk show that on March 21, 1848, a committee was appointed to purchase for \$300 lot No. 3 in block 6, for a city hall and engine house. That committee consisted of Dennis Blakely, Lewis Howell and Charles W. McClallan. The building—a two-story structure—was erected, and as a matter of course the first floor was devoted to the fire company, and the cellar was used as a calaboose. In the second story were the council room, police magistrate's, city clerk's and other offices. In 1858 lots were purchased on Madison avenue and Fulton street, 144 feet on the former and 171 on the latter, and in 1859 a new city hall was erected thereon, at a cost of \$10,000. This was a brick structure, with stone trimmings, two stories in height, and a tower for the bell 60 feet in height. The engine room was located on the ground floor, also the mayor's and police offices, and in the rear the city prison. The council, clerk, city engineer and other city officials were assigned to rooms on the second story. In 1859 a market house was built adjoining the city hall, at a cost of \$10,000, but was never patronized to any considerable extent. It was torn down with the other old building to make way for the new city hall.

PRESENT CITY HALL

In 1898 the present city hall was completed, at a cost of \$234,592, and is one of the finest structures in the city. It is four stories high and built of rough brown stone. A tower extends up from the roof, in which is hung the old alarm bell, formerly used in the tower of the old city hall, simply for preservation, as

the telephone and electrical appliances of the present day have superseded the fire bell for all time. On Fulton street, adjoining the city hall, is the city prison, which was erected at the same time.

THE COLISEUM

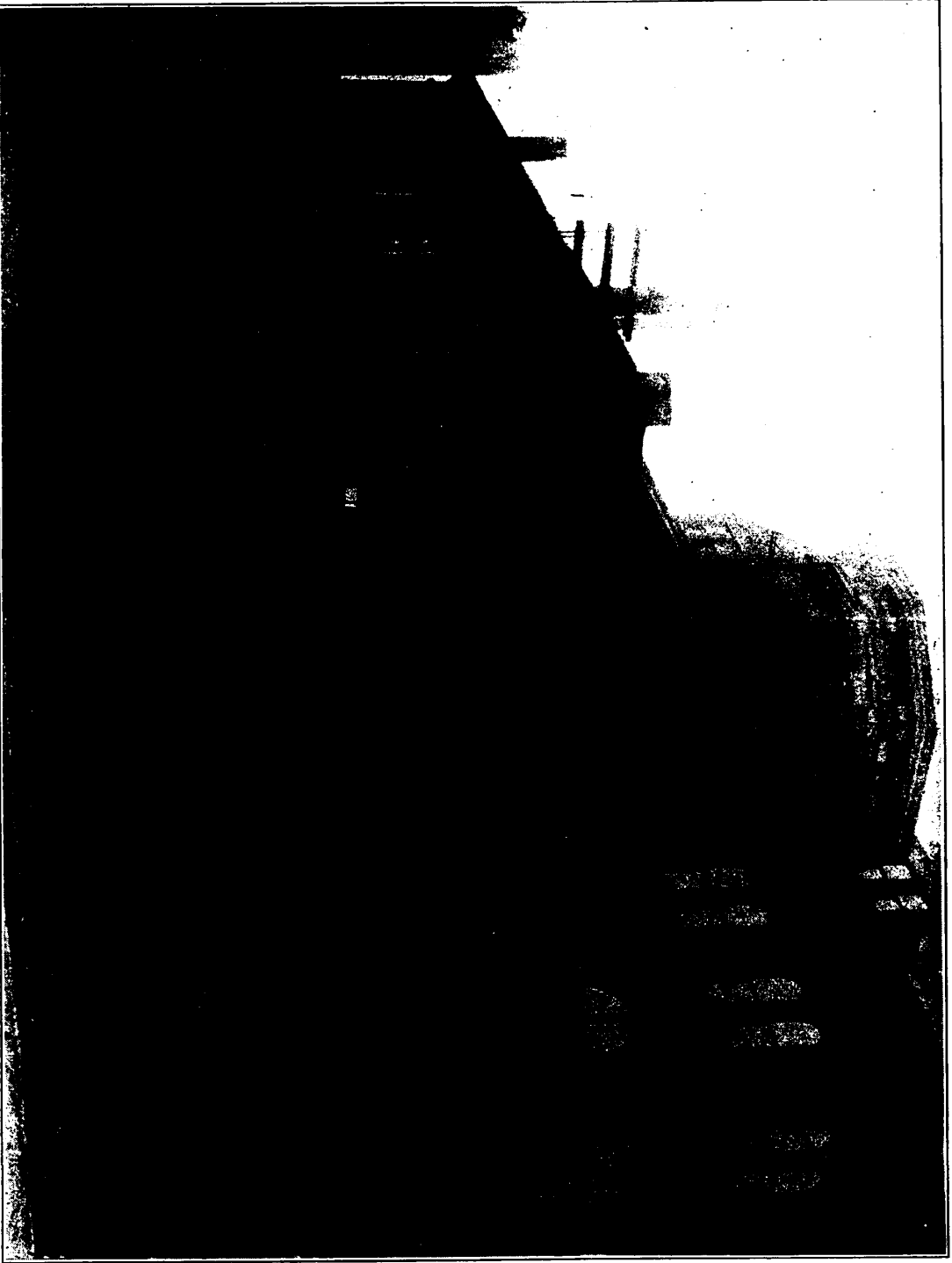
Another monument to the progressive ideas of the citizens of Peoria is the magnificent mammoth building at the corner of Adams and Hancock streets, which was completed in May, 1901, and named The Coliseum. To provide a site for the building the city in the year 1900 purchased the lots for \$12,000. As Peoria became a popular convention city, the need for such a structure became apparent and the city authorities took the initiative in erecting an auditorium suitable for the accommodation of large public meetings, conventions and other assemblages. The Coliseum was inaugurated by the holding of a musical festival, which lasted several days. As one enters the vast interior, which consists of one main audience room, he sees before him a large stage, to which are attached dressing and ante rooms. Along the main street wall and side walls are galleries. The seating capacity is about 4,000. Cost, \$59,761.65, which was paid by the Peoria Street Railway Company, under a clause in its franchise.

THE WORKHOUSE

In 1878 the city council and the county board of supervisors held a meeting and entered into an agreement for the erection of a workhouse, the cost of which was to be paid by the city and county, jointly. A committee of six, consisting of three members from each body, was appointed to purchase grounds and erect the building. This joint committee selected a tract of land adjoining the waterworks, consisting of six and one-fourth acres, upon which a brick building, two stories high, was erected, and with the grounds cost about \$18,000, of which the county paid \$8,000. The building and grounds were occupied on the 9th day of April, 1879, and Alexander Furst was placed in charge as warden. The inmates are composed of that class of offenders against the law found guilty of the violation of the ordinances of the city, and other misdemeanors. They are compelled to work during the period of their sentence at occupations that can be carried on upon the grounds.

WATERWORKS

The water first used for culinary purposes by the settlers of Peoria was obtained from springs and wooden cisterns. For other uses the Illinois river was depended upon. The construction of these wooden cisterns was an important adjunct to the cooper's trade, as can be seen by a glance at the advertisements in the newspapers of the day. They were made somewhat similar to a common railroad water tank, hooped with iron and set into the ground. To render the water palatable, ice was used, which was handled by the merchants. In 1833 Stephen Stillman devised a plan to utilize a spring of water, which bubbled forth from a spot in front of what is now St. Francis Hospital, by conveying it in wooden pipes to the public square, and as a new court house was in contemplation and no adequate supply of water nearer than the river, the county commissioners entered into a contract with Stillman, granting him the exclusive right to conduct the water to the square. The pipes were made of logs, bored through from end to end by hand, which was the usual way of making pump stocks at that time. After the court house was completed a public well was sunk at the west corner of the square by Dr. Rudolphus Rouse, who had been employed by the county commissioners for that purpose and this well was in use for many years. An act of the legislature, February 1, 1843, empowered the "Peoria Water Company" to improve any spring within two miles of the corporate limits. In the



PEORIA'S FIRST PRETENTIOUS CITY HALL
Site of present City Hall

spring of that year the company excavated about the spring in the northeast corner of section 8, near Spencer street, and strengthened the well with a substantial wall. They conducted the water through leaden pipes into the residence portion of the city and business houses in the neighborhood of the public square. They also extended the pipes as far as Hancock street, between Madison and Monroe.

At a session of the town trustees in 1844 it was resolved that a meeting of the citizens be called to assemble at the court house for the purpose of devising means to protect property from fire. But no substantial results transpired from that meeting, but by an act of the legislature, March 3, 1845, the trustees of the town were authorized to construct a general system of waterworks with the power to take any springs within two miles of the corporate limits. Nothing, however, seems to have been done under this act. At the March term, 1846, of the county commissioners' court William H. Fessenden, Peter Sweat and A. P. Bartlett were appointed a committee for the construction of two cisterns in the public square for fire purposes.

In 1857 another offer was made to provide the city with a sufficient supply of water. The "Peoria City Hydraulic Company," with a capital of \$250,000, was authorized to construct waterworks, its franchise to run fifty years. The company was privileged to conduct the water from the Illinois river within two miles of the corporate limits through leaden, iron or other aqueducts and to dispose of the water to consumers upon equitable terms; and that the profits should not exceed fifty per cent of the capital stock paid in. Under the charter the property of the company was to be free from taxation by the city, in consideration of which the city and the fire companies were to have the water free of charge. It was also provided that the city should have the right to purchase the works by paying cost and interest on the money expended at not to exceed twelve per cent per annum. The city was empowered by another act of the legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 in aid of the waterworks company. This movement for a public water supply also came to naught. In the meantime there had been disastrous fires, the losses from which could not be prevented for the lack of water, so that protection from fire became so imperative that the city council was prompted to take the matter into its own hands, and on January 19, 1864, a resolution was adopted by that body that a committee of three in connection with the city engineer and surveyor be appointed by the mayor to inquire into the expediency of erecting waterworks for the city, to report plans and probable cost. Pursuant thereto a committee was selected, consisting of Aldermen Frederick Bohl, P. R. K. Brotherson and Patrick W. Dunne, but before it had finished its duties the city engineer, Mr. Russell, and Alderman Dunne had retired, and Isaac Underhill and Michael B. Loughlin substituted as members. On June 21st, 1864, the committee reported a plan with estimates and cost and recommended that an amendment of the city charter be procured so as to authorize an issue of bonds to the amount of \$300,000. An act to that effect was passed by the legislature and at an election held on the 10th day of April, 1865, the proposition of issuing that amount of bonds was defeated by a vast majority. Out of an entire vote of 2,300, only 203 votes were cast in the affirmative. The matter was again taken up at the meeting of the council, February 4, 1868, at which time a resolution was adopted under which the mayor appointed a committee consisting of John H. Francis, Enoch Emery and Michael B. Loughlin, with instructions to employ a suitable engineer to make plans, surveys and estimates for the work and authority to visit such places as they might deem necessary to procure requisite information. This committee after visiting several places, including Chicago and St. Louis, reported to the council and urged that body to pass an ordinance establishing a system of waterworks in the city of Peoria. The committee's report and suggestion were adopted and an ordinance passed. At the same time an ordinance was passed creating a department of the city government to be called the water-

works department, which was to be under the direction and management of a committee of the city council, to be composed of five members and appointed by the mayor. Under the ordinance the mayor appointed for the waterworks committee John H. Francis, Enoch Emery, Gardner T. Barker, Samuel A. Kinsey and Larkin B. Day. Soon thereafter an ordinance was passed authorizing the mayor and clerk to issue bonds to the amount of \$300,000, and on April 11 the mayor was authorized to borrow the money necessary for the construction of the proposed waterworks.

The waterworks committee reported on May 25th that it had engaged Joseph A. Locke, assistant engineer of the waterworks at Louisville, Kentucky, to make preliminary surveys and estimated costs of the undertaking, and that the engineer had determined that the cost, exclusive of the grounds, would amount to \$310,000. This included a reservoir to cost \$52,250, the same to be located on the bluff at an elevation of 200 feet from the river.

After investigating various systems used in different cities the Holly system was adopted, not only for the reason that it met the best judgment of the committee, but also that it would save the city about \$100,000 in expense. Under an ordinance dated July 21, 1868, the waterworks were erected on a tract of land containing eleven acres on the river bank at the foot of what is now Grant street, which belonged to John Birket. The land was purchased for \$2,200, the offer of the city, after some quibbling with the owner. The contract for the erection of buildings was given to Valentine Jobst, and for laying the pipes to Patrick Harmon.

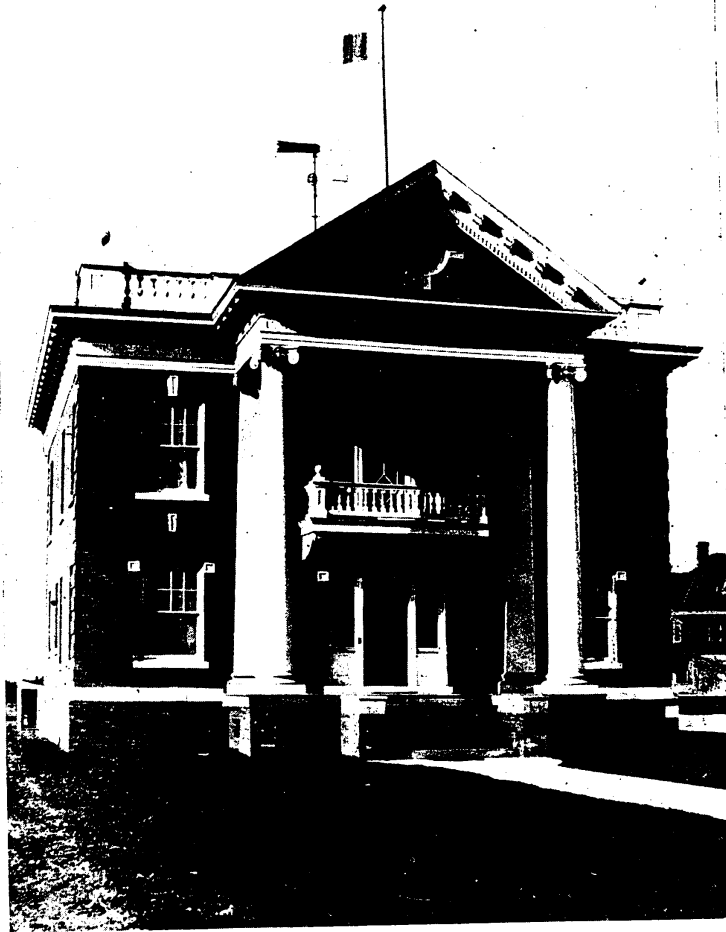
On the 15th of April, 1869, the works were completed, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of water pipes had been laid and 200 double fire hydrants set up, at a total cost of \$431,790. The amount realized from the sale of bonds was \$453,020.65. In 1880 the Holly machinery was discarded and sold for \$1,750, its first cost having been about \$40,000. In place of the Holly pumps and machinery, Worthington pumps were substituted at a cost of \$15,130.

Under an amended and perfected ordinance passed August 5, 1890, the entire system of waterworks belonging to the city was sold to a company consisting of John T. Moffatt, Henry C. Hodgkins, John V. Clark and Charles T. Moffatt, and as part of the consideration the purchasers agreed for themselves and their assigns to take up and pay outstanding waterworks bonds issued by the city. They then turned the waterworks over to the Peoria Water Company, Incorporated, which reconstructed the system by the erection of new pumping works near the upper bridge and a reservoir situated on the bluff three miles from the court house. The water is obtained from a series of wells sunk near the river, is pure, sparkling and inexhaustible in supply. At the pumping station are pumps, whose capacity is 21,000,000 gallons per day. The reservoir's capacity is 19,000,000 gallons.

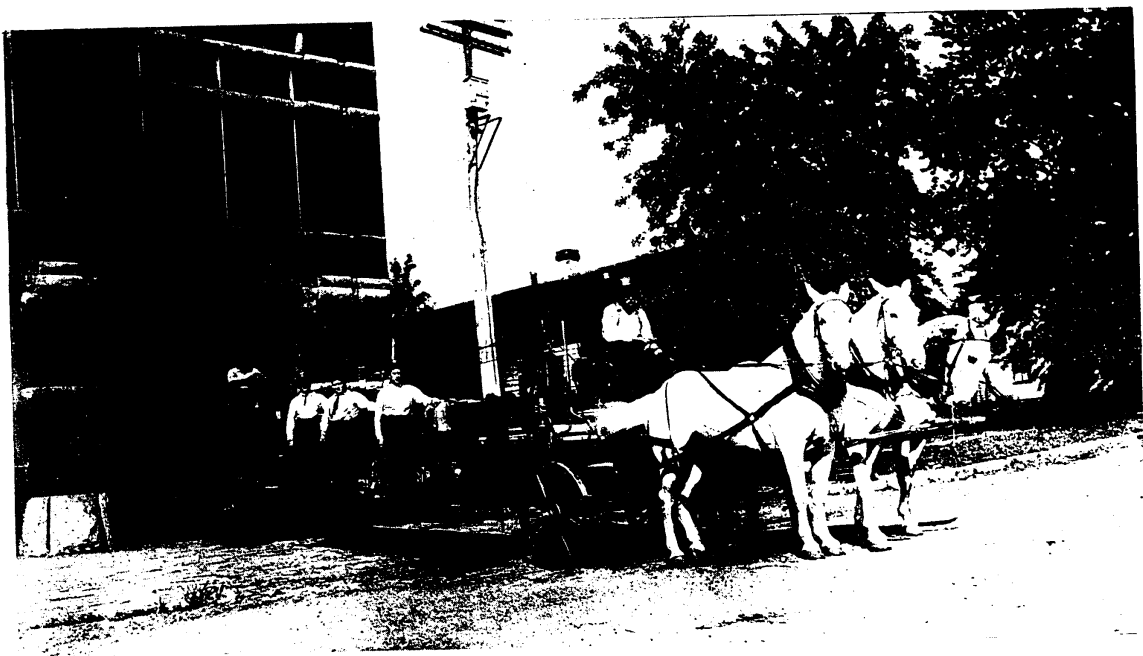
The first water supply from the new station was on December 1, 1890, and the new company completed its improvements in May, 1891. Financial complications soon overtook the waterworks company, however, and to prevent further loss a receiver was appointed January 9, 1894, who operated the plant until 1898, when it was purchased by a syndicate of bondholders, by whom a new company was organized, styled the "Peoria Water Works Company," which has operated the waterworks up to the present. Its officers are: President, Howard Knowles; vice president, Edwin R. Lancaster; secretary, C. E. Davenport; treasurer, D. J. Forbes; manager, Henry B. Morgan; chief engineer, Robert R. Martin.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

In the beginning when things in the village of Peoria began to assume the appearance of being under organized rule, every man who controlled a home or had a place of business, was required to have at hand at least two leather fire



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU STATION



FIRE DEPARTMENT. FIRE TRUCK

buckets. The inhabitants of the village were apprised of a fire when a bell was rung from one of the prominent buildings, which notified the "bucket brigade" to turn out and subdue the flames. The method of procedure was for two lines of men with buckets, who were often joined by women, to be formed, extending from the burning building to the river. Along one line the buckets filled with water would be passed from one person to the other and when emptied on the flames would again reach the river by being passed down the other line.

No regularly organized fire company was in existence in the town of Peoria until in the fall of 1846, when Mayor Charles McClallan and Lewis Howell, as a committee of the council, bought two fire engines and hose, at a cost of \$1,200, which were shipped to Peoria from Boston, by way of New Orleans and from the latter city by water. These engines were kept in the market house on Washington street, and it may be said that this was the beginning of the present fire department of the city of Peoria.

There is no record at hand from which it can be determined when the first fire company was organized but it is known that the engines first purchased were worked mostly by men who volunteered their services and those called upon by the marshal, who had no choice in the matter, and upon refusal to do their duty as citizens were liable to be fined. Engine Fire Company No. 1 was organized, however, about the time that the first fire engine was purchased and it was not until two years later, on March 21, 1848, that provisions were made for a permanent engine house, at which time lot 3 in block 6 was secured for \$300, upon which an engine house and city hall was built. Here Company No. 1, having been reorganized, took up its quarters and occupied the first floor of the building until the completion of the new city hall in 1859.

Neptune Fire Company No. 2 was organized early in 1847 as Illinois Engine Company No. 2, with thirty-four members. In 1852 the company moved its engine from the old market house to what was known as the Central City hose house on Adams street, between Hamilton and Fayette. The company received a new engine in 1854, reorganized and assumed the name of the Neptune Fire Company No. 2. The Neptune disbanded in 1858 but in the same year Young America Fire Company No. 4, with sixty-six members, was organized and given old engine No. 1. In the fall of 1858 the council turned over to the new organization old Neptune engine, at which time the company's name was changed to Young America No. 2 and moved into the hall formerly occupied by the Neptune. Young America No. 2 remained in existence until October 12, 1865. In the meantime it had carried off honors from more than one firemen's tournament held in other cities of the country.

Germania Fire Company No. 3 came into existence in 1853, having been chartered by the legislature and received a charter from the legislature February 4, 1855. Their first engine was a "Kufferle," made in St. Louis, and the second, secured in 1860, was used until 1867, when the company donated it to the city and purchased a steam fire engine, part of which was paid for by the city. This company kept their first engine in an old blacksmith shop on Washington street until 1854, when they moved into an engine house built by the city on the south corner of the alley on Liberty street, between Adams and Washington streets. The upper floor of this building was used for a long time by the Germans as a public meeting place. August Schultz taught a school in this upper room in the day time, while German singing societies held forth there at night. The Germania also won a number of prizes in tournaments.

The Phoenix Hook & Ladder Company No. 1 was organized February 10, 1856, and had its headquarters in a house on the alley between Washington and Adams streets, near Main.

New Peoria Fire Company No. 4 was organized October 26, 1858, with seventeen members, of which James Shock was the foreman. Until 1865 they used old engine No. 1 and then came into possession of the engine used by Young America No. 2. This company was chartered February 18, 1861. The company

still survives and still has the old hand engine which on occasion is shown to the public in parades.

By 1867 steam fire engines came into general use, when Joseph J. Thomas was made chief of the fire department. The steamer Central City was placed in the service May 21st of that year and by 1874 the department was pretty well established. At that time the department was using the fire alarm telegraph and was composed of Central City Hose Company, organized in 1870; the Holly Hose Company, organized in 1872; a hook and ladder company; and the Germania Company No. 4. That year a new building was erected in block 9, North Adams street, which with the lot cost \$3,490. There was also a new hose house on the bluff, which with the lot cost \$2,432.

On March 9, 1875, the paid fire department came into existence under an ordinance which had been adopted and O. H. Norton was elected chief. Under his administration a chemical engine was added to the department at a cost of \$2,600. The Bluff Hose Company was organized and equipped with hose carriages, horses and harness at a cost of about \$1,000. Another chemical engine was purchased in 1876, costing \$2,000, and in 1877 Chemical Engine Company No. 2 was formed. A building was erected for its use on a lot which cost \$1,000 and the building cost \$2,162. Horses and harness brought the expense up to \$387 more.

The first members of Central City Hose Company were Jesse Hammett, James Smith and Adam Schneider; Holly Hose Company, Maurice Lynch, Xavier Stultzman and Henry Schearer; Bluff Hose Company, H. J. Clauson, H. F. Johnson and James Wasson; Chemical Engine Company No. 1, David Dick, John Waugh, F. M. Phillips; Engine Company No. 2, Maurice Lynch, Charles Upton and Adam Schneider.

The headquarters of Central City Company was in a two-story brick on the north side of Adams, between Hamilton and Fayette streets; Holly Hose Company in a two-story brick, west side of Sanford, between South Jefferson and First streets; Bluff Hose Company in a two-story brick, south side of Main, between Elizabeth and Douglas streets; Chemical No. 1 in the same building with Central City; Chemical No. 2 in a two-story brick, north side of Adams, between Lindell street and Plank road; Germania No. 4, in a two-story brick on Gallatin, between Cedar and Pecan streets.

In 1881 a new hose house was built and horses, truck and harness purchased at an aggregate cost of over \$3,000. A new hook and ladder truck was added to the outfit. In 1883 a lot was purchased near South street, upon which a two-story brick building was erected and an Ahrend's steam fire engine with horses was installed. Another two-story engine house was erected on North Adams street, and a four-wheeled hose carriage installed. The cost of the new engine, hose carriage, houses and lots was \$10,000.

There was added to the department in 1884, a second size Clapp & Jones' fire engine, horses and harness, costing \$4,975. There was also erected at this time a two-story brick building adjoining the hook and ladder house, costing \$2,000. In 1886 a new fire engine house was constructed at the corner of Sanford and West Jefferson streets. As a large part of the work on this building was done by mechanics of the department, the city saved some money and for that reason the amount paid in cash was only \$4,120.

In 1888 the city completed what at the time was considered one of the best fire stations in the country. It was erected on Jackson street, between Adams and Jefferson streets, at a cost of \$12,000, and was intended to accommodate a steam fire engine, chemical engine and hose cart. At about this time also a first class Button steam fire engine was placed in the hose house on Jefferson street.

After the transfer of the waterworks from the city to a private corporation, some changes took place in the fire department. The old mains of the company had been discontinued and in 1912 the department consisted of the following: Hose Company No. 1, 203 Jackson street; Hose Company No. 2, 300

Prairie avenue; Hose Company No. 3, one combination automobile apparatus, and one combination automobile pump and hose apparatus, 1515 Main street; Hose Company No. 4, 1521 South Adams street; Hose Company No. 5, 1324 North Adams street; Hose Company No. 6, 2108 South Adams street; Hose Company No. 7, 620 Knoxville avenue; Hose Company No. 8, Smith and Webster streets; Chemical Company No. 1, Wisconsin and Kansas avenues; Combination Company No. 1, Starr and Chandler streets; Combination Company No. 2, Jackson street; Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, 205 Jackson street; Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, 300 Prairie avenue; Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, 1523 South Adams street; Steamer Company No. 1, 620 Knoxville avenue; Steamer Company No. 2, 300 Prairie avenue. There are at the present writing, in the service, two second size steam fire engines, two combination chemical and hose wagons, two city service hook and ladder trucks, one eighty-five foot aerial extension truck, one double eighty-gallon chemical engine, eight two-horse hose wagons, twelve portable hand chemicals and two portable hand pumps, combination hand engine, two-wheeled hand hose cart and four-wheeled hand hose carriage. In reserve the department has one first class Button steam fire engine, two two-horse hose carriages, one city service hook and ladder truck, one chief's wagon and buggies for the chief and his assistants. There are forty horses and two automobile fire apparatuses.

The fire marshal's salary is \$1,800 per year; first assistant, \$1,440; second assistant, \$1,350; secretary, \$300; captains, \$990; engineers, \$1,080; pipemen, hosemen, tillermen, truckmen, \$900; nine relief men, \$900; four relief men, first year, \$840. The force of the department at the present time numbers eighty-two men.

O. H. Lawton was the first chief of the fire department and the present one is Thomas N. Worm.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In 1911, under the direction of the superintendent of police, William W. Rhoades, a beautifully illustrated history of the police department was published. Howard Bartling compiled the data and his work was well done, as is shown in his article, reproduced here by permission.

It has been almost impossible to obtain any record of the names of those brave and fearless men who enforced law and order in the days of the early settlement in Peoria, but there are numerous incidents handed down from father to son telling of the courageous deeds of our pioneer police in the days of old Fort Clark.

In those periods a jail for the incarceration of criminals was not thought of. In the first place the vengeance of the law was swift and sure. No tedious delays, such as are now afforded by our modern methods of law, then clogged the wheels of justice. The trials were short, for our forefathers were usually sure of their man before arresting him and he was not fed for months at the expense of the community, but was adjudged guilty, if so, and speedily punished. It must be conceded that criminals were not as numerous in those days as they are at the present time. This can be attributed to the fact that the settlements were not thickly populated and were composed of sturdy and honest men with their families.

The trials and tribulations of the settlers were Indians, and it was not until 1834 that the town marshal advised the people crime had increased to such an alarming extent that a jail was imperative. Peoria had been rapidly increasing in population and naturally the criminal was attracted.

The jail was built of squared logs and was situated in the alley between Hamilton, Perry, Monroe and Main streets. It was sixteen feet square, seventeen feet high, with walls of three rows of logs, each twenty-four inches in diameter. There was a hole in the top, covered by a trap door. Ingress was

obtained by hoisting the criminal to the hole and gently dropping him to the bottom of the interior, where he usually remained, blinking in an alarming and surprising manner at the twenty-four inch thick layer of logs, vainly estimating the time it would require to chew his way out and silently cursing his fate that he had not been born a "wood-pecker."

Only one man ever escaped from this oak bastile and he evidently was made of India rubber, for, by some elastic method he reached the sills of the chucking hole overhead and bounced joyously over terra firma to liberty. The peculiar circumstances attached to this affair was the fact that the jailer failed to buckle down the trap door over the hole, and the wise old citizens of those days silently rubbed their forefingers against the side of their noses, gravely figuring how big a majority they would pile up against the jailer providing he again ran for office. Many, however, took issue with the anti-jailer crowd, offering evidence of the escaped man's resourcefulness by pointing to his crime. It appears he was arrested for purloining an entire blacksmith shop—not exactly the entire shop, however, because he had carried away the hammers, anvils, and everything excepting the forge, which was extremely unfortunate, for the reason that he was arrested when he had returned to make a clean sweep, preparatory to putting the place in shape for a "For Rent" placard.

That escape had an excellent effect on all "keepers of the oak bastile," for never again was it repeated.

The town was rapidly assuming dignity and the fact that it was the county seat of Peoria county made it necessary to have a more pretentious structure for housing criminals, so it was decided to build a commodious building which could be used by both the town and county and in 1849 they erected the building standing on Eaton and Washington streets and now occupied by a pickle concern. A two-story brick dwelling was built in front of the jail and was known as the "Sheriff's Mansion" of Peoria county, which for style and elegance far surpassed any similar structure in the state. It stands today in the heart of the lurid hued district and is occupied by negroes.

The jail was used for many years until the city of Peoria built its first city hall on Fulton street, between Jefferson and Madison, on the corner of the alley where it now stands.

The jail then was immediately in the rear, just about where it is at the present time, and the police court in those days was located on the second floor of a building across the alley. There was a bridge built across the alley on the second floor of the jail, connecting the city hall and the police court and every morning the prisoners were marched over this "bridge of sighs" to tremblingly face the honorable head of the police court. This building was used until 1897, when, during the administration of John Warner, the present city hall was erected. The present jail, police court headquarters, and, in fact, the entire department is practically under one cover, as is proper, and there is not another city the same size of Peoria, that can boast of a more modern jail.

The first murder trial which ever took place in Peoria, occurred on the 14th day of November, 1825, before the first circuit court ever held in the county. The accused was an Indian named Nomaque, who was tried for the murder of a Frenchman. He was found guilty and sentenced to suffer death but in some manner the supreme court reversed the finding of the lower court and granted him a new trial. At that time the Peorians had no jail and as the guarding and feeding of the murderer was too tiresome and expensive they held a consultation and decided that they would punish the fellow by forming a double line of the citizens and start the Indian "down the line." As he passed, each citizen was to have the privilege of bestowing an effectual "boot" upon that section of the Indian's anatomy which it seems was created for that particular purpose. Pointed toes were not then in vogue, but it is recorded that the highly incensed citizens took other measures which were as keenly felt. One remarkable feature of the Indian's trial was the fact that he was represented by a son of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton.

The next murder which created a great deal of excitement was that of a drunken man who was shot by a sentinel employed by a citizen named Bogardus. Bogardus, when in his customary drunken condition, always labored under the hallucination that any one who approached his home, did so for the purpose of either killing or robbing him, therefore he employed an army deserter named Seeds, to act in the capacity of "sentinel" or "guard." Bogardus gave this man explicit instructions to shoot any person who approached his house and failed to give the necessary "countersign." The unfortunate man while under the influence of early Peoria Rye, staggered in close proximity to the guard and in a condition which prevented him from being able to distinguish "countersigns" from any other particular signs, he maudlingly related his ignorance to the sentinel, who promptly followed the instructions given by his lord and master, by neatly boring the unfortunate "trespasser." This occurred before the town possessed a jail and again another murderer escaped paying the penalty of his act. Bogardus' reputation was unsavory, as he had a record for being somewhat of a fighter, troublemaker and inciter of wrangles.

There were numerous town marshals in Peoria, but it was in 1837 that we find the first record of a "town chief" being selected. This was John B. Lishk, who was appointed in that year by George F. Parker, who was president of the board of trustees of the town of Peoria. Chief Lishk's experience was for a brief duration of one year.

The following men afterwards served and were appointed by the mayors, whose names are also given :

1838—Edward F. Nowland, appointed by President Rudolphus Rouse.

1839—Edward F. Nowland, reappointed by President Rouse.

1840—Jacob Silzell, appointed by President Rouse.

1841—George Divelbiss, appointed by President Peter Sweat.

1842—George Divelbiss, reappointed by President Sweat.

1843—Thomas Bryant, appointed by President John King.

1844—John Brown appointed by President Halsey O. Merriman.

In 1845 Peoria selected its first mayor, who immediately appointed an official known as chief of police.

1845—Daniel E. Oakley, appointed by Mayor William Hale.

1846—Daniel E. Oakley, reappointed by Mayor Charles T. Stearns.

1847—Daniel E. Oakley, again reappointed by Mayor William Mitchell.

1848—John E. Carter, appointed by Mayor William Mitchell.

1849—Henry Hahn, appointed by Mayor Jacob Gale.

1850—Henry Hahn, reappointed by Mayor Dennis Blakely.

1851—Wallace Law, appointed by Mayor George C. Bestor.

1852—Dennis Hays, appointed by Mayor Jonathan K. Cooper.

1853—Dennis Hays, reappointed by Mayor George C. Bestor, who was again elected.

1854—John C. Heyle, appointed by Mayor George C. Bestor.

1855—Alfred R. Kidwell, appointed by Mayor Charles Ballance.

1856—Andrew Bowman, appointed by Mayor Gardner T. Barker.

1857—Andrew Bowman, reappointed by Mayor Barker.

1858—Stephen W. Roszell, appointed by Mayor William R. Hamilton.

1859—John Wetzel, appointed by Mayor Hamilton.

1860—George W. Campbell, appointed by Mayor John D. Arnold.

1861—George W. Campbell, reappointed by Mayor William A. Willard.

1862—Hiram H. Pierce, appointed by Mayor Gardner T. Barker.

1863—Hiram H. Pierce, reappointed by Mayor Matthew W. McReynolds.

1865—Frank J. Vonachen, appointed by Mayor Henry T. Baldwin.

1866—Frank J. Vonachen, reappointed by Mayor Baldwin.

1867—Theophilus Schaerer, appointed by Mayor Philip Bender.

1868—Theophilus Schaerer, reappointed by Mayor Peter R. K. Brotherson.

1869—Thomas Lynch, appointed by Mayor Brotherson.

In 1870, the first superintendent of police was created in the person of John M. Guill. He was succeeded in 1873 by Samuel L. Gill.

Peoria had spread considerably in area in the direction of north and south by this period, and when John W. Kimsey was made superintendent of police in 1876, he caused the old No. 4 engine house on Meyer avenue to be converted into a sub-station to take care of the southern portion of the town. There were no telephones in use then, nor did the city possess a patrol wagon. If one of the officers was fortunate in making an arrest and the offender was in a condition which prevented him walking to the police station, the officer, under the law, had authority to press any convenient wagon into service for the purpose of hauling the prisoner to the nearest station. The city was required to pay the expressman fifty cents for each and every prisoner hauled. It is rumored that a certain expressman invariably drove behind one of the policemen whenever he walked his beat so that he would be pressed into service in the event an arrest was made. There is no record that the expressman ever became enormously wealthy from his efforts to always be on the "job."

Superintendent Kimsey officially named the engine house "Lower Station" and placed a night captain in charge from 6 P. M. until 6 A. M. and an assistant from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. His captain in charge of the lower station was Charles Camp, and the night captain at police headquarters was H. C. Lincoln. Superintendent Kimsey also introduced crossing policemen in the persons of Henry Pringle, Leonard Sommers and James H. Murphy.

In 1878, Mayor John Warner appointed Martin C. Dailey superintendent of police and made Elijah C. McWhirter night captain. These men continued to handle the department until 1882, when Mayor Frank Hitchcock was elected. He appointed John Minor (the father of our present sheriff), superintendent, with John Hill night captain.

1884 and 1885 again saw John Warner at the head of the municipality and he immediately discharged Hitchcock's selections and reappointed his old friend Martin Dailey, with McWhirter again as night captain.

During Mayor Kinsey's administration the horse patrol wagon was introduced. It was drawn by one horse and was without a cover or screen to hide the occupant from the view of a curious public. Despite the criticisms, it continued to be "an open affair" until John King's remonstrance was heeded in 1896, when a closed wagon was put into use.

Mayor Kinsey's election in 1886 caused new faces to adorn police headquarters and new rules and equipments. His selection for superintendent of police was Henry C. Lincoln, who had served as night captain under former superintendent Kimsey in 1876. William F. Selby was appointed night captain.

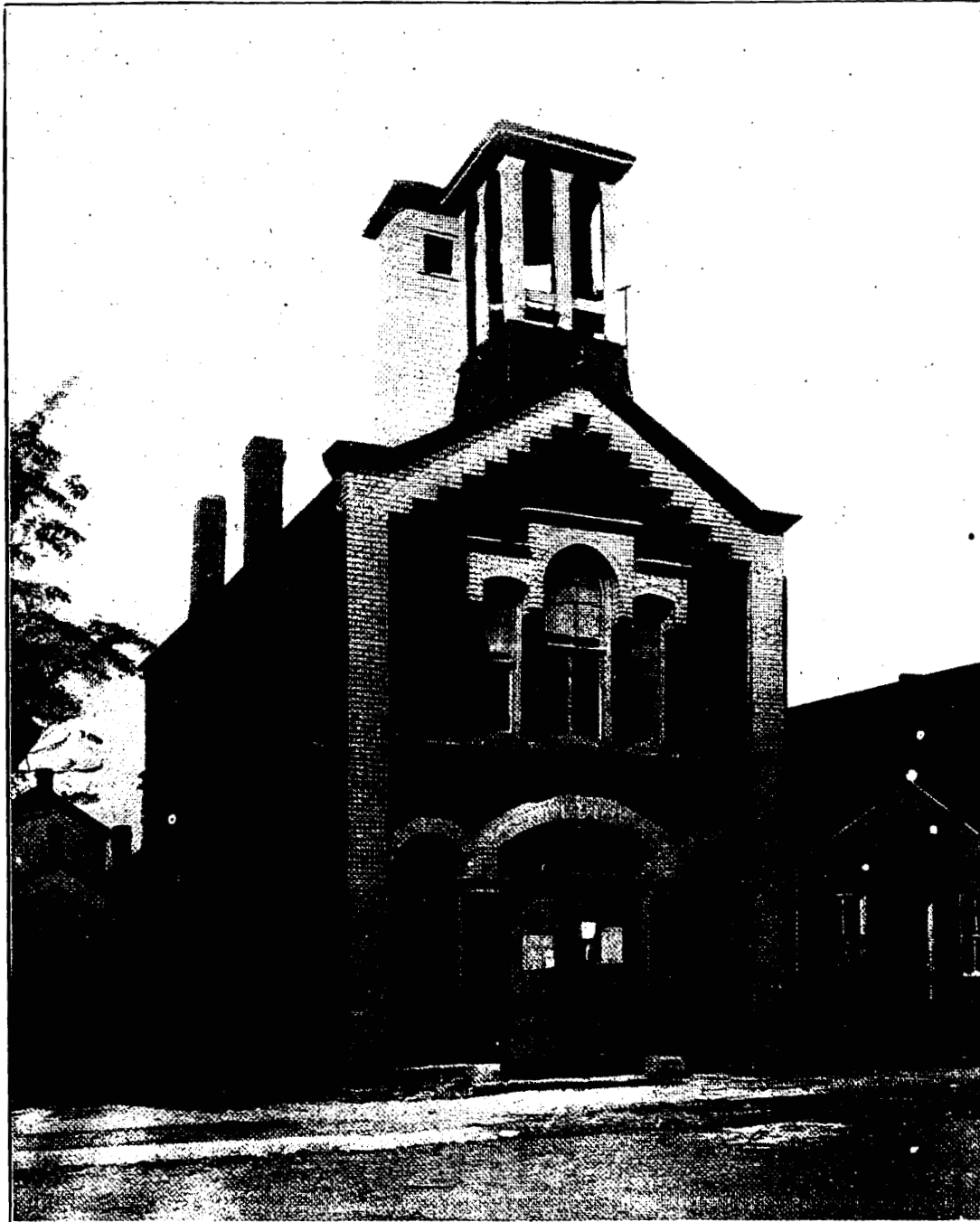
The police patrol box was also introduced during that administration, which caused the good people to believe that the highest pinnacle of progress had been attained.

In 1888 the irrepressible John Warner again became mayor. Since it was out of his province to again appoint Martin Dailey superintendent of police, he selected in his stead, Thomas N. Gorman, with Andrew J. Mooney night captain. Gorman is now a member of the state legislature and a power in Illinois politics.

Charles C. Clarke was elected mayor in 1891 and his choice for head of the department was Charles F. Flynn. Flynn's night captain was Charles A. W. Fash, who afterward became chief. Mrs. Albina Barrett is the first matron of whom we can find a record. She served under Chief Flynn.

When Mayor Clarke was reelected in 1892, he appointed Thomas P. Hawden superintendent; John A. Arnold, night captain; Andrew J. Mooney, chief of detectives; Charles P. Sloan, sergeant and Mrs. Emma P. Wonder, matron.

The next man to head the department was Charles Fash, who had served as captain under superintendent Flynn. He immediately appointed S. O. Tripp, captain, and made ex-superintendent of police, Charles Flynn, the chief of detectives. Sergeant Sloan still retained his position, as did Mrs. Wonder, the matron.



A SUB-POLICE STATION USED IN 1878

The force remained practically the same, with the exception of a few minor changes in the captaincies, until 1898, when John W. White was made superintendent, with Frank Kleinhenz captain. The sergeant was Charles Sloan.

In 1900 Charles F. Flynn was again appointed superintendent; Joseph Amlong, sergeant; D. A. McInnis, sergeant; Hommer Mahannah, sergeant; and Tom Doty, night sergeant. Doty is now on the force in the capacity of patrolman. Mrs. Emma P. Wonder was again appointed matron to succeed Mrs. Barrett.

In 1902 Edward M. Kennedy was appointed superintendent, assisted by Captain Michael D. Hurley. John J. Welsh was made lieutenant; Frank Barthell, sergeant; Thomas Powers, sergeant and Tom Doty again appointed night sergeant. Tom Powers remains on the force and is doing duty as crossing policeman at Jefferson and Main streets. The police matron was Mrs. Helen F. King.

1903 saw Mayor Woodruff's first term as mayor. He appointed William W. Rhoades superintendent. The present captain, Gustave Breymeier, held the same position then that he does now. The lieutenant was Frank Lichtweis. Barthell and Welsh were sergeants, with Charles Stevens, night sergeant, to succeed Doty. Mrs. Anna Stouffer was matron.

Edward M. Kennedy was again appointed superintendent in 1905. The present day detective, Charles Wilson, was the captain under Chief Kennedy; Merritt B. Palmer, lieutenant; sergeants were Welsh, Stephens and Lee Chase. Mrs. King was again appointed matron.

Kennedy served until 1906, when he resigned and Charles Wilson was appointed superintendent of police. Sergeant Welsh was promoted to captain and James Halpin, the present secretary, to Superintendent Rhoades, was appointed lieutenant. Charles Smith succeeded Welsh as sergeant.

In 1907 John F. Kiernan was appointed the head of the department; Welsh continued as captain, as did James Halpin as lieutenant. Austin Kirby and Robert McConnell were made sergeants. Mrs. Mabel Wright was appointed matron.

When Mayor Woodruff was again selected to head the city administration, he appointed the men who now serve in their several capacities, and when the civil service law went into effect they were all selected and reappointed.

Vast improvements have taken place since the first patrol wagon was purchased. The telephone, police alarm boxes and other modern methods have been placed in use and recently the city installed the most complete police signal and alarm boxes which have ever been installed in any city. The operators at headquarters can signal to any officer on any beat in the entire city, both by the automatic ringing of a gong and the automatic flash of a bull's-eye signal lamp which are attached to each box. At nights, in case of emergency, both the gong and lights are used simultaneously. This wonderful invention gives the chief or captain power to call a policeman on any beat within a few minutes after a robbery in his vicinity has been reported.

In 1912, a combination automobile patrol wagon and ambulance was added to the paraphernalia of the department and is meeting with all the requirements anticipated.

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

The Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company was organized early in 1853, and on February 12th of that year was granted a charter by the legislature. The incorporators were Hugh J. Sweeney, Peter Sweat, George C. Bestor, Henry Grove and William S. Moss. The company at once erected a plant at the foot of Persimmon street, and on September 15, 1853, entered into a contract with the city for the lighting of the streets. This company had no opposition until the organization of the People's Gas & Electric Company, which was chartered March 21, 1899, with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its franchise ran for ninety-nine years

and chief among the stockholders were Sumner R. Clark, Frank T. Corning, Charles C. Clark, George H. Littlewood, Chauncey D. Clark, Fred Luthy, H. Sandmeyer, Sr., B. Warren, Jr., O. J. Bailey, Philo B. Miles and T. J. Miller. The company built its works near those of the other company, laid their mains and at once entered into strong competition with the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company, which at once lowered the price of its product, and started a merry war between the two concerns. This as a matter of course occasioned loss to them both and it only became a question of time as to which one should succumb to the other. A process of absorption by the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, the name assumed by the People's Gas & Electric Company in February, 1900, by acquisition of the stock of the former company, finally was accomplished and in 1904 the two companies were consolidated under the name and title of the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company.

About the year 1884, electricity was introduced into the city of Peoria. Previous to this, on November 8, 1883, a franchise was granted the Jenny Electric Light & Power Company to set poles and string wires in and along the streets of the city, after which the company established an electric lighting plant, and in November, 1885, completed a contract with the city for the lighting of its streets for a period of five years. This move displaced the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company in furnishing lights to the city and it was required to remove all its lamps from the streets and was the beginning of the end of the use of gas upon the public thoroughfares. On the expiration of its contract, the Jenny Electric Light & Power Company was successful in securing another contract with the city for the same length of time to light the streets with electricity. Two years thereafter its name was changed to the Peoria General Electric Company, which company continued to light the streets until the end of the year 1900, when the plant was sold to the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, which some time previously had been organized. This company then secured a contract from the city for lighting the streets and has been so employed to the present time. In 1906 the Peoria Gas & Electric Company was granted an extension of its electric franchise for a period of twenty-five years, which begins in 1920, or in other words, the original franchise was extended from a period of fifteen years to forty years.

The Peoria Gas Light & Electric Company has made a number of important changes for the betterment of its service in the last few years. In 1908, it placed all its wires in the downtown district under ground and in 1911, through an arrangement between the company, the business men and the city, the boulevard system of lighting the business section was inaugurated. The first installation of ornamental posts was on Adams street from Main to Bridge, and at the present time there are now about two hundred five-globe ornamental boulevard standards, which not only illuminate the streets and the buildings profusely, but add very materially to the beautification of that section of the city.

Another improvement of no mean importance and convenience to consumers was the public steam heating system recently installed by the company in the downtown district. The mains extend from Bryan street to Oak and from Water to Monroe. Many private homes and business houses are furnished heat from the central plant and the city hall and other public buildings are also patrons of the company. The modern, sky-scraper office building, the Jefferson, and the new Jefferson hotel receive their heat from the company.

The electric plants belonging to the company are at the foot of Liberty street and the gas plants at the foot of Persimmon street. Gas is furnished for all purposes at ninety cents per thousand and there are now about 20,000 consumers. The officials of the company are: B. C. Cobb, president; W. H. Barthold, vice-president; E. E. Corken, secretary; A. P. Colvin, treasurer; R. S. Wallace, vice-president and general manager.

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

A general system of sewerage was adopted by the city in 1900. Prior to this the liquid refuse had been run off in underground drains or sewers in certain sections as the occasion demanded and, upon determined appeals of citizens interested, the first important one was a deep sewer constructed in the west part of the city, and having its main outlet at Oak street. There were other local sewers constructed in that portion of the city between Main and Bridge streets; but it was not until the year first above mentioned that this necessary convenience and public work was systematized. Since then the greater part of the city has been drained and given outlets for its refuse matter. The city is divided into sewerage districts, which bear the name of the streets in which the mains are constructed, such as the Carolina street district, the Main street district, the Jackson street district, etc. Most of the sewers are constructed of vitrified pipes, ranging in diameter from six inches to twenty inches. Many miles of sewers are made of brick, circular in form, which range from twenty-four to eighty-eight inches in diameter. There are also egg-shaped brick sewers, from one and one-half feet to five feet in diameter. Some of these sewers are very deep. In 1912 the number of miles of sewers in Peoria was estimated to be ninety.

STREETS AND SIDEWALKS

For many years the streets of Peoria were "worked" at intervals pretty much as the country roads are kept up (?) at the present time. As traffic increased, the necessity for harder and firmer thoroughfares became apparent and gravel was used to some extent. This material did not meet the requirements and the next step toward modern steel paving was broken stone with a layer of gravel on top. A street treated in this way was said to be macadamized. Main street was eventually macadamized, while cedar blocks were laid on North Adams and other streets were laid with cobble stones. Washington street, from Main to Locust, was paved with granite blocks, but none of these materials gave general satisfaction. Then about the year 1885, vitrified brick was tried, first on Hamilton, between Adams and Monroe, and at last the "long felt want" was appeased. The first asphalt paving was done in 1891, Moss avenue being chosen for the first experiment. Since that time several miles of this material have been laid in Peoria. There were no fast mails in those days and a letter cost twenty-five cents. A homogeneous mass by a filling of tar, has been laid for several blocks on Adams street and now it seems that the favorite material for paving is brick, asphalt and cedar block. In 1912 about half of Peoria's 175 miles of streets were paved with one or the other of the materials last mentioned.

The first sidewalks laid in Peoria were made of planks, which later gave way to the brick walk. For a long time nothing, excepting stone, was considered equal to brick for sidewalk, but now the brick walk is being discontinued and the stone walk with it. Cement stands supreme and the concrete walk is not only chosen for its durability but also for many others of its virtues and today the city, in all probability, has at least 150 miles of walks.

THE POSTOFFICE

Many changes have taken place since the establishment of the first postoffice in Peoria. Recently cedar blocks, laid on a solid cement foundation and made cents for carriage and delivery, the recipient usually being the one to pay for his letters.

The postoffice at Peoria was established in 1825, within a few days after the organization of the county, and on April 9th of the year, James Adams was commissioned as Peoria's first postmaster. Soon thereafter, John Dixon obtained a contract to carry the mail from Peoria to Galena and made the trip between the

two points once every two weeks. He traveled at times on horseback and oft-times on foot, by way of the trail between this point and Dixon's ferry. Where Mr. Adams kept the mail is not definitely known, but it is safe to say citizens of the village were required to go to the postmaster's home when looking for intelligence from distant correspondents. Of the personality of Mr. Adams the reader must remain in the dark, as he left no reminder of himself from which a description can be given. However, he did not grow fat and arrogant from the receipts of his office, as they only amounted to about eight dollars the first year, and that period covered his incumbency.

The second postmaster was Norman Hyde, who took a large and important part in affairs during the formative period of the county, and then came Stephen Stillman, who, if he ever qualified, remained in the office but a few days. But there was nothing very unusual in that, as the history of most of the other counties of the state will show.

Up to within a comparatively few years the government owned no buildings outside the larger cities, but now, where the congressman is diligent and persistent in his efforts to please his constituency, a town of four or five thousand inhabitants without its federal building is an object of criticism if not derision. But in the first half century of the republic money was not nearly so plentiful as it is now and in the great farming state of Illinois the people had few wants and were very modest in their efforts toward having them supplied. Up to the federal building era it was the custom of the postmaster to establish his office wherever he pleased and in many instances his choice of location was far from being as convenient to his patrons as it was to himself and intimates.

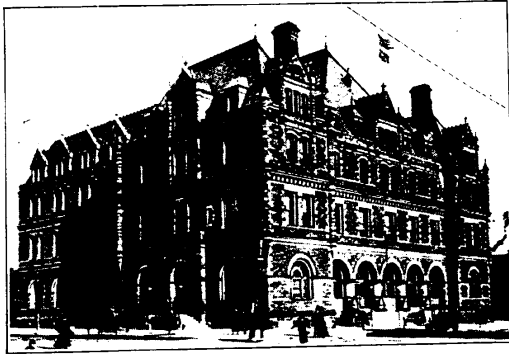
As has been related, no one knows where the first postmaster kept his office, but very likely his hat or coat pockets were the mail boxes and most of the letters coming to him were distributed wherever he might happen to be found. This was a common practice in the pioneer days. Antoine Le Claire, one of the French-Canadian residents of Fort Clark, founded the city of Davenport, and was appointed its first postmaster. He carried the mail in his coat-tail pockets.

There is no data indicating the location of the postoffice under the administrations of Norman Hyde and Stephen Stillman, but there is scarcely a doubt it was wherever those gentlemen resided. John L. Bogardus, at the time of his appointment, kept a hotel, and here was located the postoffice during his term. This was a log cabin, not far from the foot of Hamilton street. At another time the postoffice was located on the corner of Fulton and Adams streets, the present site of Shipper & Block's department store. Under John King it was moved into the basement of the Peoria House, corner of Adams and Hamilton. In 1861, under George C. Bestor's administration, the office was kept at 311-13 Main street, whence it was removed to the Rouse building by Enoch Emery, in 1865. In 1867 the office was removed to the Puterbaugh building, corner of Main and Monroe streets, where the great federal structure now stands. Finally, about 1883, Congress made an appropriation for the construction of a federal building and at once interested persons owning property, began an active campaign to induce the government to purchase the location of them, but the commission appointed for the purpose, decided in favor of the Puterbaugh property, and purchased the grounds and buildings thereon for the sum of \$52,000. Contracts were awarded, the building was constructed, and in the spring of 1889 it was completed and occupied. The structure cost \$251,833.

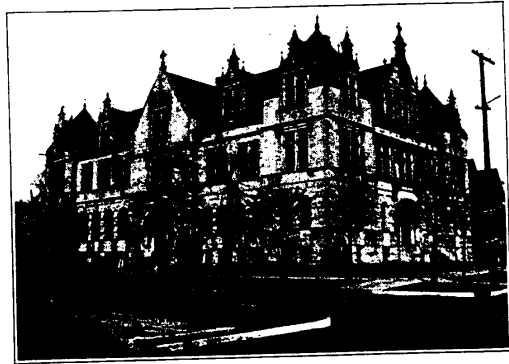
During the administration of William E. Hull, the business of the department had increased so largely that the building was found to be inadequate for its purposes and through the efforts of Congressman Joseph B. Graff, an appropriation was secured from Congress and an addition was built to the rear, costing \$218,500, making the total cost of the building, with site, as it now stands, \$530,833. This addition was completed and ready for occupancy, January 1, 1910. The first floor and basement of the building are devoted to the postoffice department, the second floor to the internal revenue department and chief clerk



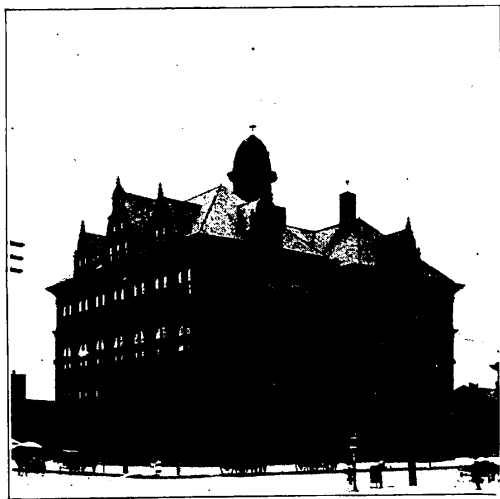
Jefferson Building



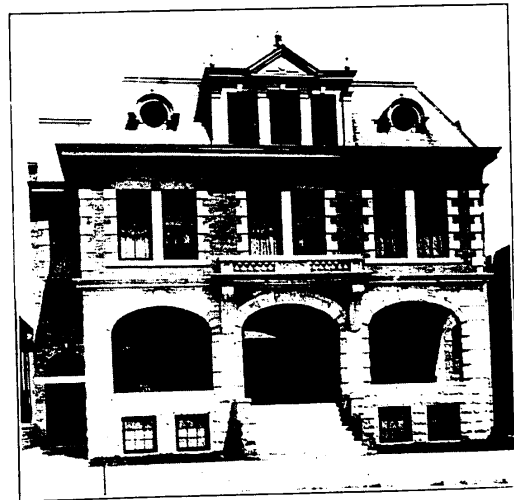
Government Building



Spalding Institute



City Hall



Knights of Columbus Club House

GROUP OF PEORIA BUILDINGS

of the railway mail service, the third floor to the United States court and offices of the collector of customs, deputy clerk and deputy marshal. On the fourth floor are jury rooms and a room for civil service examinations.

At the present time there are four branch offices in the city and seventeen numbered stations.

On July 7, 1873, a city free delivery system was established, and at that time eight carriers were appointed, namely: John Stillwell, Charles R. Gundlock, Henry Schimpff, E. O. Place, Robert Pfeiffer, Deitrich Kuch, Eugene Rollman and John Onyon. This corps of carriers started out with three deliveries daily in the business portion and two in the residential sections. At the present time their number has increased to fifty-two carriers and collectors and now there are five deliveries daily in the business district and two in the residential. It is estimated that the average number of persons served by each carrier daily is 1,510.

The rural free delivery system was established in Peoria November 1, 1900, with two carriers. There are now seven. One of the first to be appointed was Daniel L. Murphy, still serving in that capacity, and in all the years he has lost but a few days' time and these were occasioned by a severe attack of la grippe in the winter of 1912.

Henry W. Lynch, who is serving his second term as postmaster, has for his assistant Robert M. Campbell, who is now rounding out the twentieth year in that capacity, having been first appointed under the Harrison administration. Grover Cleveland permitted Mr. Campbell to retire when he was elected president the second time, but his successor, William McKinley, reappointed Mr. Campbell and he is still in the postoffice, performing his duties well and faithfully. Other employes of the postoffice consist of forty-one clerks, one substitute clerk, and three special delivery messengers. There are also in the office James T. Stacey, superintendent of mails, who is the nestor of the force, having served for more than twenty-eight years. Lawrence I. Thompson, who commenced his activities in the office as special delivery messenger in 1889, is nearing his twenty-fourth year of service. Among the city carriers, Charles J. Speck is foremost in length of service. He was appointed as carrier in 1873 and is still doing faithful duty on his route every day. George E. Wilde is superintendent of the money order division and is also in charge of the postal savings bank system, recently inaugurated by the government.

The first money order ever paid in this office was on the 4th day of November, 1864. The order was issued by the office at Springfield, Illinois, to Abner M. Watson, for \$25, and was made payable to Henry M. Kneer, of Peoria. On November 4, 1911, just forty-seven years from that date, the postal savings bank was opened in this office.

The receipts of the postoffice show a steady increase from year to year. For 1825 they were \$8; for the fiscal year of 1898 the receipts amounted to \$143,753.26; and for the fiscal year 1911, \$345,208.46. Below is given a list of the postmasters since the establishment of the office until the present time:

James Adams, April 9, 1825; Norman Hyde, February 23, 1826; Stephen Stillman, April 9, 1830; Norman Hyde, July 12, 1830; John Hamlin, August 17, 1832; John L. Bogardus, August 21, 1833; William Mitchell, May 16, 1834; Giles C. Dana, February 23, 1835; Joseph C. Fuller, July 12, 1838; George C. Bestor, November 3, 1841; William H. Fesenden, October 6, 1843; Washington Cockle, August 19, 1847; John King, May 29, 1849; Peter Sweat, March 29, 1853; George W. Raney, September 28, 1858; George C. Bestor, March 27, 1861; Enoch Emery, May 12, 1865; Isaac Underhill, August 25, 1866; David W. Magee, April 20, 1867; John S. Stevens, January 7, 1876; Washington Cockle, January 13, 1880; John Warner, June 15, 1885; William T. Dowdall, May 3, 1886; Alexander Stone, December 2, 1889; Henry B. Morgan, February 14, 1894; William Edgar Hull, March 9, 1898; William Edgar Hull, March 9, 1902; Henry W. Lynch, May 1, 1906; Henry W. Lynch, February 18, 1910.

CHAPTER XXIV

MEDICAL PERSONAGES AND AFFAIRS ASSOCIATED WITH THE HISTORY OF PEORIA COUNTY—PIONEER DOCTORS AND THEIR WAYS—THE FRATERNITY AND THE METHODS OF ITS MEMBERS OF TODAY AS SHOWN BY DR. O. B. WILL—OSTEOPATHY.

It is a matter of authentic record as well as common knowledge that the first person attempting the practice of medicine as a business in Peoria county was Augustus Langworthy, who came to Fort Clark for that avowed purpose in 1824, only five years after the first white American settler had placed foot on the same soil. Whence Dr. Langworthy came is not certainly known. He was never very communicative, and seemingly had no intimate or confidential relations with any of his medical comrades. He seems to have been rather in a class by himself; a surmise accentuated by his many years of complete isolation from professional fellowship. That he meant what he said, however, is plain from the fact that he continued to practice in the field of his first selection for nearly thirty-five consecutive years, never once faltering in his faith in Peoria or his fealty to the traditional principles of the profession in which he was regularly educated and ordained. According to Mr. Charles Ballance, who knew him personally, the doctor was more persistent than popular, but in view of his experience of many years as the only medical practitioner in all the territory of northern Illinois from Indiana to the Mississippi river and from Springfield north to the Great Lakes, he was probably justified in a cynical exhibition of independence, for even the historian referred to naively remarks in connection with the subject that all the town needed to make it a tempting place for some other physician to "break into competition with Dr. Langworthy was 'people.'" It was not until some eight years, however, after the doctor's first appearance that the "breaking in" process was effected. In the meantime, in the midst of his 1,236 possible patrons, all told, scattered all over the extensive region described, the doctor was not altogether either useless or idle. He supplemented the resources of the tardy community by serving both as chairman of the first grand jury convened under the new organization, and as commissioner of public highways, varying the monotony of the situation by acting as surgeon accompanying the Peoria volunteers during the excitement of the Black Hawk Indian war. But Dr. Langworthy was not absolutely useless, either, in his technical relations with his subsequent medical colleagues. A love of nature in her manifestations of still-life led him to an investigation of the indigenous materia medica and its therapeutics properties, which he used largely in his own practice, and to which he succeeded in drawing the attention of some of his professional brethren of a later period who, together with himself developed a modified system of symptomatic therapy of much practical value. The genius and fraternalism thus exhibited was the saving clause in an otherwise somewhat unsympathetic nature. Dr. Langworthy subsequently became a member of the local medical society immediately upon its formation, as well as of the state organization, thus giving quiet allegiance to the stipulated objects of both. Some time just before or during the Civil war he retired to his farm in Bureau county, where he passed to his final rest in 1868.

The eight years' interval between the arrival of Dr. Langworthy and that of

his first competitor seemed to represent a period prophetic of, as well as preparatory to, the appearance of that coterie of able and distinguished men who formed the essential personal basis of Peoria county's prominence in the field of legitimate medicine throughout not only the pioneer, but most of the succeeding stage of developmental activity. The "breaking into competition" process referred to by Mr. Ballance occurred with the arrival in 1832 of the first member of this group in the person of Rodolphus Rouse, whose name has been associated with so many of Peoria's interests as to make it even yet a familiar one to most of the population. Not only as the first, but one of the ablest and most active, he became conspicuous in all his relations to the life of the community. A man of exceptional intellectual endowments, supplemented by fine educational acquirements, in the maturity of experience, he assumed at once a commanding position amongst the citizenship, and subsequently with his professional confreres. His experience had been such as to warrant immediate recognition of leadership. After a technical training in the medical school of Philadelphia and New York, Dr. Rouse, then little more than a mere youth, was accepted as a regimental surgeon in the American army during the War of 1812-14, at the close of which he was honorably discharged with the special commendation of his commanding officer. Returning to New York he secured an instructorship in the New York Medical College, a position he held for several years until failing health admonished him to seek more salubrious surroundings amidst primitive conditions. He then came to Peoria in obedience to that demand, stopping first at St. Louis enroute. Accustomed as he was to association with the most prominent and gifted in his profession, he could never wholly accustom himself to the exigencies of border associations and so was considered as somewhat eccentric, gruff and irascible in manner, though always sincere and helpful. An accomplished practitioner, careful and exact, the crudities and inattentiveness which he subsequently encountered in professional association generally, led him to take a special interest in the educational status, scientific advancement and material betterment of the profession. He was much impressed with the advantages prospectively obtainable through effective organization, and exerted his influence in that direction continuously. He stimulated efforts eventuating in the formation of the Peoria Society in 1848, and two years later was the enthusiastic presiding officer at the meeting in Springfield preliminary to the organization of the State Association. He was at once made its first vice president for the ensuing year, its treasurer, and in 1852 was honored with the presidency, his capabilities in any professional line being fully recognized by the best elements within the state. In his address of acceptance Dr. Rouse's statement relative to the advantages of organization on the part of the profession, which became a classic amongst them for its clearness and brevity, is well worth reproduction in this connection, as oft quoted but never improved upon. "It is," he said, "an acknowledged maxim that the association of those who are engaged in the same pursuit facilitates the attainment of their common object. The association of physicians offers many advantages to themselves and others. By this means the members of our profession are the better enabled mutually to assert their rights, protect their interests, to guard the morals of each other, to preserve their respectability, to maintain the honor and dignity of their profession, to advance their knowledge, and extend their usefulness." In order, furthermore, to illustrate as well the doctor's temper, and show him how on occasion his elegance of diction could be turned to keen, sarcastic criticism, the following is reproduced from the minutes of the 1851 meeting: "Dr. Rouse also stated that the only inducement for his acceptance of the office of treasurer had been the constitution makes the treasurer, ex-officio, one of the committee of publication; but as he had not been permitted to have anything to do with that part of the duties of his office, he would take this opportunity to disavow any responsibility in relation to numerous errors in a *publication* which in its present unfortunate shape he considered as reflecting very little credit upon the contributors, the society, its committee, or the Press." Such exhibitions on the part of

Dr. Rouse were not unusual, but were never undeserved. He was punctilious in all things, and his attitude always indicative of conscious power and dignity. A lover of art and the drama, Dr. Rouse indulged his penchant in that direction by erecting in the rear of his residence and office, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, the finest opera hall then in existence in the west, in which he had the pleasure of witnessing the exhibitions of many of the greatest histrionic lights on the American stage. Dr. Rouse was held in the highest respect and esteem by the profession and laity of Peoria, and left an honorable record when he passed away in 1873 at the advanced age of eighty years.

Thus far, then, Peoria county had been fortunate in her incidental acquisition of medical talent. Talent not only worthy of more than its prospective reward, but befitting the ambitions and ideals of many a more pretentious community. It is therefore historically interesting and enlightening to call attention at this juncture to that timely and fortunate combination of local and general conditions which served to continue the segregation within the county's borders of an ever increasing number of able medical men. The renewed activity in American educational concerns following disturbed conditions in Europe and the close of our second war with Great Britain, eventuated in evolving from the colleges and universities of the east a large number of talented, technically well-trained and ambitious young professional men, imbued with the aggressive thought of the time. Chafing under the restrictions and monotonies of customary surroundings, they longed for a greater measure of personal and professional liberty. Aroused still further by the growing sentiment that "westward the star of empire makes its way" they wished to satisfy the spirit of adventure as well as progress by seeking and creating for themselves opportunities and homes in the midst of surroundings and institutions at least partially of their own making. Small wonder, then, that their attention was easily directed to the great State of Illinois, the frontier commonwealth of the nation, and to the vicinity of Fort Clark, its frontier settlement. The conditions of location and convenient transportation which made Fort Clark a strategical territorial outpost, also made of Peoria the most conspicuous centre of border life and activity. Thither, then, as their first objective, was turned the rapidly increasing streams of immigration. From the Atlantic sea-board and Middle States, down the Ohio, up the Wabash and across country to Peoria; and from the south up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to the same destination came these streams of humanity bearing with them not only the professional representatives of recent college experience, but gathering in their currents medical men from all sources enroute; one from here and another from there, no two from the same locality or with the same antecedents, traditions or training; men of refinement and education, of orthodox principles, and those of irregular and sectarian mould of predisposition. Men imbued with the professional, social and political instincts of the slave states and the south, with those of northern sentiments and sympathies; all to be collected in a small human whirlpool on the shore of Peoria lake. Because, when these travelers, worn and weary from their long journey caught sight of the beauties of the Illinois valley from the tops of the Tazewell county hills, or from the decks of the up-bound steam-boats, they cared to go no farther, and prepared at once to call the place home. Many, of course, finding the field preempted, or for other reasons unsatisfactory, made the town of Peoria itself but a rendezvous from which to secure needed supplies and seek locations further interior, where hamlets were springing up in all directions, each expectant and ambitious to become the metropolis of the region. In that state of affairs may be read the answer to the oft repeated inquiry as to why the profession of Peoria and vicinity acquired so commanding an influence in the early medical as well as other councils of the state. Concentration of cultivated intelligence within a comparatively small area, held the secret.

From the admixture of professional materials and forces just alluded to it is not difficult to surmise that some strenuous experiences were in sight. It will be profitable as well as entertaining, therefore, to learn yet more of the dominant

personalities involved, since character in physical and mental resource can alone come to the rescue in predetermining the nature and quality of results in any professional calling. To that end then, it may be said that the first representative of this younger contingent of medical aspirants for fame and fortune was Joseph C. Frye, from the University of Virginia and Ohio Medical College, who arrived within the same years as his immediate predecessor. A man of impressive, scholarly feature and quiet dignity as well as politeness of manner, he was not long in winning the confidences he sought in the community, building up a large and lucrative practice as a physician rather than a surgeon. In fact he may be justly said to have had a specialty, as specialties were counted in those days, in that his mind dealt mostly with the philosophy of medical therapeutics; or the application of drugs to the cure of disease. An extensive and intensive reader, as well as deep thinker and observer in the line indicated, he was considered throughout central Illinois as an authority into the adjustment of such agencies to the desired end. He loved the study of the intimate, vital relation of external and internal forces within the economy, and was an expert in such divination. Dr. Frye was one of the original members of the Peoria and State Medical Societies, and represented the professional sentiment of central Illinois in the organization of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia in 1847, in association with Drs. Brainard, Davis and one or two others from Chicago. A very constant attendant at the meetings of the few gathered now and again in the interest of a local society, Dr. Frye's very interesting report from the national gathering, including its adopted code of medical ethics, had much to do with arousing the necessary enthusiasm to make the scheme an accomplished fact in the following year. Dr. Frye had attained the age of full four score years when he finally passed away, leaving the impression of a systematically conducted and well-balanced life.

In the trail thus rebroken, as it were, by Drs. Rouse and Frye, quickly followed a sufficient number of others to make a score or more of those who as a matter of record constituted the essential personal elements of professional life in what has been designated the pioneer stage of Peoria county's medical development. In uncertain order of sequence came the other members of this notable group. Whence Edward Dickinson came the writer has been unable to learn, but that appears to be a matter of small moment in comparison with his position as the preeminently beloved physician of Peoria county. A man of splendid physique and intellectual attainments along both general and technical lines, wise, of a judicial temperament, courteous and dispassionate as well as compassionate, he was one whom everybody not only respected but loved. He was a man who endeared himself to his patients as a parent to a child, and was equally adored by his professional brethren for his gentlemanly, kind and helpful disposition. It might almost go without saying, therefore, that he was a successful practitioner, but an indifferent business man. He entered into both the joys and sorrows of those with whom he became associated, and was everybody's friend. And when he died a most remarkable thing occurred. On the day of his funeral his remains were escorted by his comrades of the medical profession in solemn procession to the church where the last sad rites were said, and then, in the presence of a congregation overflowing accommodations, with windows and doors open, practically every medical man in the city knelt about the casket, and in the silence almost of death in unison reverently intoned the Lord's prayer. And afterwards, as the funeral cortege passed on its way to the tomb residents along the street stood in the open door-ways of their homes with bared and bowed heads in response to the common sentiment of sorrow. No such tribute before or since has ever been so universally paid to a member of that profession which Dr. Dickinson graced with his personality. And when the formerly exclusive medical club of the city was formed it was christened "The Dickinson Medical Club." The living and lasting contribution of Dr. Dickinson to the professional life of his locality and time must therefore be accounted his inspiring influence toward that nobility, grandeur and self-sacrifice characteristic of the ideal physician.

Francis McNeil was one of those characters which, though once numerous are now rarely if ever seen in this country. Only in the mission fields of foreign lands is his like probably to be found. He was what nowadays is called a medical missionary, a representative of the Methodist church, combining the functions of theology and medicine. He preached on Sundays and practiced medicine the remaining days of the week. He was a regularly educated physician, possessed of the instincts of that calling, and if he was as efficient in his clerical relations as he was in his medical, his church could have had no reason to find fault with him. He was one of the original members of the Peoria City Medical Society, and was chosen by that body as one of those to represent its membership at the organization of the Illinois State Association in 1850. He possessed the faculty of expressing himself eloquently and logically, and was a valued exponent of the progressive professional energies of the time. Dr. McNeil was highly esteemed by his medical associates, and remained in Peoria for several years, finally removing to some point in Iowa, to which the exigencies of his gospel calling probably led him, but from which it is said he later returned to some point in northern Illinois where he died, rather early in life. Dr. McNeil's name will ever be recalled from the records of both the above named medical societies as a sincere and impressive expounder of the faith in both of his chosen professions, and as a genial, companionable gentleman.

But there are other factors necessary in the composition of medical men whose paths lie in differing lines of service. Such was exemplified in the life and work of Elwood Andrew. He seemed to have been especially built for the requirements of a widely extended country practice under pioneering conditions. He was big, strong, bluff and hearty, and enjoyed a splendid reputation throughout a large extent of territory. He feared nothing and nobody and impressed upon his clientele respect for both his opinions and requirements. Like his comrade in arms, Dr. Clark Rankin, his popularity rested more upon his hopeful, inspiring personality than upon any superiority in a purely medical sense, though the latter was a diligent and earnest student, active in organization affairs and a surgeon in the Union army.

As exemplifying another phase of local professional personality, one of the most impressive characters in the pioneer life of Peoria was John Murphy, an early comer, an Irishman of substantial lineage in the old country, a graduate of Edinborough University, a scholarly man of fine all around professional attainments, naturally of a fiery, passionate disposition, yet tender-hearted and generous with all. He attracted immediate attention through his singular stateliness of bearing and polite gravity of manner. By the members of his profession he was often jocularly referred to as "my lord Murphy." That appellation, however, did not fully expound the doctor's character, since with his friends he was condescending, affable and democratic enough, a good story-teller, and altogether a very companionable man. Very sensitive and easily perturbed by criticism or injustice, his display of temper was sometimes alarming and at others amusing since some of his best friends would now and again take advantage of his disposition for purposes of tantalization. No one recognized or deplored that unfortunate feature of his make-up more than the doctor himself. And yet with it all he managed to gain the highest respect and confidence of a large following and was a successful medical practitioner and surgeon. He seemed to understand human nature thoroughly, and could apparently read the composition of a man almost at first sight. He was a remarkably good disciplinarian of his patients, and in that way could secure results where others failed. He was always indulgent toward beginners in the profession who sought his advice. Dr. Murphy was one of the organizers of the City Medical Society, and was its secretary for a long time, his heavy, verbose style of composition being found on many a page of the society's early transactions. On the occasion of the celebration of the last named's semi-centennial anniversary in 1898 the portrait of Dr. Murphy, as the only survivor of the original membership, was selected

to adorn the cover of menu and program at the banquet. To the very last Dr. Murphy rarely wrote a prescription, preferring the old method of self-dispensing. As a matter of fact Dr. Murphy all his life clung to the principle, as a business proposition, that details in the practice of medicine were entirely matters of individual experience and adjustment, and could never be satisfactorily communicated to another. In other words, that every man's faculty in that line was inscrutably and exclusively his own.

Unlike Dr. Murphy in nearly every respect was John D. Arnold, who was one of the earliest professional compatriots. A tall, slender man, Dr. Arnold suffered throughout his adult life from what would now probably be termed latent tuberculosis. Nervous and yet self-contained, Dr. Arnold conducted himself coolly, calmly and deliberately under all circumstances, was a successful general practitioner, cordial, persuasive and sincere. His tastes, however, ran more to general political affairs than to the intricacies of medical science, and his methods in professional affairs were those of the practical politician. He was active in the cause of the republican party, being a candidate for election to the state senate. His failure to attain his ambition in that direction was compensated for by his appointment at the hands of his friend, President Lincoln, to the consulship at St. Petersburg, Russia, during the trying period of the Civil war; a position he was shortly compelled to relinquish on account of rapidly failing health under the rigors of the northern climate. Upon his return home he continued to grow steadily more feeble, and finally died from the continuous inroads of his old enemy, tuberculosis.

Dr. William R. Hamilton and his brother John L. came from Ohio to the town of Morton, in Tazewell county, if the writer is not misinformed, but within a short time removed to Peoria, which they made their final home. The former did not continue at the practice of medicine very many years, his tastes and capabilities leading him into other enterprises. He was the builder and first president of the Peoria and Rock Island railway, now a branch of the C. R. I. and P., and spent the remainder of his life in connection with general business rather than professional affairs, and lived to reach the unusual age of over ninety-one years. He was a man of intellectual, staid and quiet habit, whose honesty and integrity were never questioned. John L. Hamilton, however, remained in the active practice of medicine until within a few months of his death which occurred in ——. He was one of the most competent surgeons as well as medical practitioners the city of Peoria contained. He was a quiet, serious man, a deep thinker, never boastful, nor in any way over-stepping the finest traditions of his profession. Perfectly sincere and honest in all his professional and other relations, he had an extensive practice amongst the most discerning, and seemingly could attend to more work than any other man, because, although he never hurried, neither did he waste time. In many of his surgical exploits he was quite original, and remarkably successful. He did the first successful abdominal section ever performed by a Peorian. He it was who led in the project of the Cottage (now Proctor) Hospital, and remained on its board of directors as long as he lived. Dr. Hamilton was a serious-minded, valuable friend. No man was more willing or quick to acknowledge merit wherever found, and none more ready to encourage it in the ranks of his profession. He was one of the early members of the local and State Medical Societies, and always a valued counselor in their deliberations. When he died the profession and city lost one of their most talented, worthy and honorable representatives.

Probably the most active, progressive, original and enterprising member of the Peoria county profession during this first stage in its development was Elias Cooper. From what section he came the writer does not know, but he was full of energy. He is said to have been the first man west of Pennsylvania to use chloroform as an anesthetic, and that feat was accomplished in the doctor's own private Orthopodic Hospital, the first hospital ever erected in Peoria. While such use of the agent mentioned was made for the first time anywhere



SHADY BEACH, PEORIA NARROWS



PEORIA LAKE FROM SKYSCRAPER

in 1846, only one year later Dr. Cooper was utilizing it, and at the meeting of the State Society two years later reported his experience with it in some seventy cases. For his assumed recklessness in that direction he was criticised by the local medical society membership, but his practical argument was too convincing to be long ignored, and his position was soon vindicated. In the long room constituting the third floor of the present Central National Bank building, corner of Main and Adams streets, Dr. Cooper had his anatomical and dissecting laboratory, in which, along one whole side were arranged a row of human skeletons ranging from adult to infant size. For want of professional, he employed non-professional assistants in his experimental work, and was roundly censured for so doing by resolution passed in the City Medical Society, embodying the admonitory conviction that no self-respecting professional man would associate with him. But Dr. Cooper was as independent and courageous as he was progressive and enterprising, and paid no heed. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted and served in the capacity of regimental surgeon, and when finally he left the army he removed to San Francisco, California, where he became the most famous surgeon on the Pacific coast, accumulating a fortune which he left to his nephew, the late Professor Lane, who, in memory of his uncle founded the institution known as "Cooper Medical College," now the medical department of the University of San Francisco.

But Peoria's quota of the professionally eminent in her formative period was not full. Another surgeon of accomplishment and note was already on hand to take up the sceptre of the master, in the person of J. T. Stewart, a graduate of Knox College and Pennsylvania University. A man of intellectual dignity, culture and scientific taste, Dr. Stewart is yet remembered by many as a botanist of distinction, for many years President of the Peoria Scientific Association, and surgeon of the Civil war, in which he was wounded in a way maiming him for life, and yet he maintained for a score of years a reputation as the leading surgeon of the section of country tributary to Peoria. Scholarly, somewhat eccentric but always affable and polite, he possessed a host of friends. As a member of the state and local medical societies he was a valued contributor and constant attendant, and there were no more sincere mourners at his bier than the members of the profession he loved and honored.

Another member of the pioneer group that formed the City Medical Society was E. M. Colburn, a talented physician and affable, courtly gentleman, respected and honored by every one who knew him, and known for his scholarly and scientific attainments. He was the guiding spirit and for a number of years the President of the once famous Peoria Scientific Association, and a citizen in all respects to be proud of. Honorable and sincere in every thought and act of his life, he typified the old idea of the physician as counselor and friend. Regularly educated in medicine, his scientific sense revolted at the then prevailing habit of heavy and nauseous drugging, and he adopted a modified form of Homeopathic medication. Too honorable to even seem to be intruding upon the sensibilities of those who differed from him, he voluntarily severed his connection with his wilsome comrades and followed his own ideals. He lived to a really green old age loved and respected by his one-time associates in regular medicine, as well as by the hundreds who had looked to him for relief during the long period of his sojourn among them.

John N. Niglas was one of the pioneer group, of foreign training, to enter the northern army upon the breaking out of the Civil war, where he served with that patriotic distinction which characterized the allegiance of so many foreign born citizens to their adopted country. He reengaged in general practice immediately upon the expiration of his enlistment, and as health officer a few years later gained a wide reputation for efficiency in handling epidemics, especially through the use of antiseptics and segregation of the afflicted.

Robert Roskoten, physician and ripe scholar, master of four languages, involved in the revolutionary movement in his native land, after incarceration in

prison from which he escaped through connivance of compatriots, fled first to Spain and from thence to the United States, coming finally to Peoria where his splendid scientific and literary attainments, as well as thorough medical training, made him a most substantial addition to the high-bred class of medical men already assembled within so narrow a sphere. When the Civil war broke out none was more prompt in tendering his services to the cause of his adopted land than was Dr. Roskoten. Well trained in the military as well as professional field he made a most valuable acquisition, and was at once appointed to a high position in the service, that of brigade surgeon, where he remained until mustered out with honor and credit to himself as well as the department in which he had labored. Returning to Peoria upon the close of the conflict, Dr. Roskoten resumed the practice he had for the time relinquished. A man of high education and cultivated tastes, he became the centre of a distinguished group of local German and American literateurs, and favored them later with a child of his brain in the form of a drama, based upon the sad experience of Maxamilian and his beloved Carlotta in Mexico, an experience followed closely by Dr. Roskoten from its inception to its close, as one of the incidents closely bordering on the interests of his native land. A man of noble qualities and manner, Dr. Roskoten was a favorite with the elite of his profession and society generally, and left a strong impress upon local professional ideals.

Dr. Peter Bartlett, an able physician, and previously secretary of the New Hampshire State Medical Society was a hopeful addition to the forces now being chronicled, coming to Peoria in 1834, but he sickened and died within a year or two after allying himself with the local professional organization. Dr. A. B. Chambers was another well-bred member of the profession arriving just prior to the close of the pioneer period. He was a very active and efficient member of the City Medical Society, at one time serving as its presiding officer, but soon removed to Warsaw, Kentucky. Drs. Cross, H. H. Waite, McConnell and Willis Sperry were likewise capable men, in so far as the records show, but all left in a short time for other points unknown to the writer, excepting Dr. Cross, who is said to have returned to Vermont, whence he came. Dr. Moses Tvoyer, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, came in 1840, remaining in Peoria the rest of his life.

In connection with this list, as one name standing in almost as unique a relationship to its end as did that of Dr. Langworthy at its beginning, is that of Robert Boal, long designated the "grand old man" of the Illinois profession; one of the organizers of our State Society, of which he was later made President; formerly demonstrator of anatomy in the Ohio Medical College, four times elected to membership in the state legislature, friend and political adviser of President Lincoln, and lacking only eighteen months of rounding out a century of life. Of him it may truthfully be said that he was a man amongst men, a leader of his time, one against whom no word of reproach was ever heard; of a genial, sunny disposition, broad and liberal minded, even tempered, sensitive as a woman, filled with the proverbial milk of human kindness, respected and loved by all. Coming to the West in 1834, Dr. Boal located at Lacon.

After twenty-five years of active practice there he removed to Peoria where the exigencies of the recruiting service preparatory to the Civil war called for his presence as recently appointed examining surgeon. From that day he continued to reside and practice in Peoria, until his retirement from active work, when he returned to Lacon to spend his remaining days with his daughter, Mrs. Col. Fort. Although a non-resident at that time, Dr. Boal had been a member of the Peoria Medical Society almost from its birth, and an especially active, constant, and influential attendant. In keeping, therefore with the general plan in this connection of allowing those who can to speak for themselves, the following estimate of his colleagues, tendered by Dr. Boal at the celebration of the Peoria Society's semi-centennial anniversary, when he was in his ninety-

second year, is worthy of reproduction both as an illustration of his mental virility, and as an historic resume: "The pioneer doctors who were in this part of the state in the forties were Dr. Perkins of Tremont, Drs. Wilson and Wood, Sr., of Washington, Dr. Harris of Groveland, all of Tazewell county, Drs. Whitmire and Zeller of Woodford county, Drs. Thompson, Thomas, John and Charles Baker of Marshall county. Of these only four are now (1898) living, Dr. Charles Baker of Henry, Drs. Thompson and Thomas of Lacon, and myself; and strange to say, all are residents of Marshall county. In this city of Peoria, Drs. Rouse, Dickinson, Frye, Andrew, Arnold, McNeil, Cooper and Murphy, with one exception have all gone, Dr. Murphy being the sole survivor. In the little dingy office of Dr. Frye, with its hard pine floors, its three or four stuffed wooden chairs, the men I have named met and organized the Society whose semi-centennial we commemorate tonight. Dr. Dickinson, who presided, was a man of great nobility of character, of commanding presence, a high sense of honor and purity of life, a popular and successful physician. Dr. Rouse was (if I am correctly informed) the second doctor to come to Peoria. In some things he was peculiar and in others eccentric. He was at times curt and abrupt, generally genial and cordial, and with a keen sense of humor. During his last illness, which was chronic and lasted for many months, he designed a monument for himself and family. He watched with interest its construction and erection and rode out to Springdale cemetery every few days when the weather permitted to note its progress. He often expressed his fears that he would not live to see its completion, as he wished to see how it looked before he died.

Dr. Frye had an extensive and lucrative practice, he was an omniverous reader of literary and medical books, possessed a remarkably and retentive memory, and was an entertaining conversationalist. Like others he had a hobby. It was the most implicit confidence in the curative power of medicine. Dr. Andrew was of imposing presence, muscular as a prize fighter, careless in business, seldom or never sending a bill to his patrons. If he needed money he would ask for it from the first patron met, and he always got it. With Dr. McNeil I was only slightly acquainted. He was a minister of the Gospel as well as a doctor. My relations with Dr. Arnold were more of a political than professional character. He was a candidate for the state senate and I for the house. We traversed together the three counties comprising the district, so that I knew him better as a man than physician. He was appointed consul to St. Petersburg, but served only a short time as the climate was too rigorous. A few years after his return he died of tuberculosis. I would be recreant to a friendship of forty years with Dr. John D. Zeller, of Spring Bay, did I not stop to pay a tribute to his memory. He lived in a hamlet that had scarcely risen to the dignity of a village. His ability and acquirements would have secured for him more congenial surroundings had he desired, but he did not. He was not only doctor in the community in which he lived, but their counselor and friend. They loved him while living and mourned for him when dead.

"For the third of a century I have known Dr. Murphy. Through all these years I have had intimate social and professional relations with him. Our friendship has run throughout all these years, like the current of peaceful rivers, unvexed by a wave of anger, undisturbed by a ripple of ill will. For his sorrow and bereavement I have sincere sympathy. * * * Do you wonder that for this old-time friend, polished gentleman, fine scholar, accomplished physician and sole survivor of the founders of this Society, borne down with weight of years and sorrow, that I feel the most profound sympathy? For those pioneers who have 'crossed the river' and have solved the mysterious and perplexing problem of human destiny I have tender memories."

In Peoria county, outside the town, the only physician located prior to 1850, of which the writer can find any evidence were, first, Asahel Wilmot, a graduate of the medical branch of the State University, Herkimer county, N. Y.,

in 1832 who emigrated to Peoria in 1843, locating first at Hallock where he spent four years, and finally at Chillicothe where he remained the rest of his life. He seems to have been a man of considerable ability, and enjoyed an extensive practice throughout the northern part of the county. The second was J. H. Wilkinson an Englishman who was an alumnus of Louisville Medical College, and came from Ohio to Kickapoo Town in 1848 in association with the English colony about Jubilee College, remaining in practice there for upwards of thirty years, finally retiring to the city where he died sometime in the late eighties. The third was R. F. Henry, of Princeville, one of the earliest members and most constant attendants of the State Society.

The foregoing brief characterizations of all those practitioners in Peoria county who made any pretense to a fundamental medical education prior to 1850, represent the medical *dramatis personae*, so to speak; the personal and professional forces which assembled during the first of three well-defined stages in the progress of medical affair in Peoria county, largely dominated the second as well, and triumphantly foreshadowed the operations of the third. This is not too much to say, when it is remembered that all there is of the county's history might have been spanned by many a single human life-time. The members of this group, then, stand alone in the over-shadowing importance of their individuality, in that the progress of the first period covering it, was dependent entirely upon individual, isolated effort, separate and apart from any suggestion of that community of professional endeavor which has characterized all the intervening years down to the present moment.

The story of the experience of these professional forefathers and their legitimate successors therefore falls with differing lines of activity into the three curiously well-marked and approximately equal periods alluded to, of about thirty years each. The first nominally began in 1818 with the admission of Illinois to the Union, ending about 1848 with her retirement as the Nation's frontier commonwealth coincident with the introduction of chloroform as an anesthetic and the formation at Peoria of the first City Medical Society in the state. The second, commencing under such inspiring auspices terminated in 1878 with state supervision of medical education and licensure, and the epoch-making acceptance of the doctrine of bacterial influence in disease. And the third, opening under the demands of the new revelation, closed in the latter years of the new century's decade with complete establishment of those principles, methods and measures of asepsis and immunity which have revolutionized the practice of medicine, surgery and sanitation, and won for the devotees of those arts a prestige, position and power hitherto unaccorded in the annals of public recognition.

But it is with the relation of the Peoria profession to the first of these, as the opening stage in progressive development, we have particularly to deal at the present moment. With the arrival of the first few members of this notable contingent began the series of activities associated with the adjustment and regulation of professional relation. At first characterized by independent individual endeavor, it gradually grew to the dimensions of detail preparatory to final disciplined, collective effort; but not without much pain and travail. These men, conscious of their own individual ability, jealous of their professional rights and dignity, firmly fixed in their opinions, some representing the brilliant but fiery sons of the South, others the calmer but none the less stubborn product of the North; and yet others tainted with the rebellious spirit of Europe's oppressed, mixed with irregular, unauthorized characters indigenous to the then middle west; independent, self-reliant and aggressive, it may not be wondered that there was more or less strife, contention and discord. Such a state of professional feeling, which today might seem unworthy and childish, was not at all uncommon for that period. At a much later one, in fact, the writer can well remember many personal encounters. Such forms of disagreement were the result of jealousy, hot-headed criticism and misunderstanding,

mostly the latter, since fraternization was not a special characteristic of the days when medical men were both nominally and really competitors, and as such had their material problems to solve, as well as those of a technical nature. Competition was keen. At this distance from the scene of action we are often disposed to think that philanthropy was the dominating feature of our medical ancestors. But while those of self-sacrificing zeal were plentiful, and show well in song and story, they were fully alive to material needs, and the struggle for existence was just as lively then as now. In a modification of the language used elsewhere by the writer "the period was fraught with illogical, disconnected assumption in the science of Medicine, and the Art had not yet shed its swaddling clothes of uncertainty and superstition to the extent that exists today. Blind science and empirical art went hand in hand. Also the same need existed then as exists now for some means of making one's self conspicuous in the public eye. And therein, as one of the original pioneer professional brethren used to tell the writer, the horde of irregulars, by whom the lack of legal supervision in the old days permitted the regularly educated physicians to be surrounded, had a great advantage. They always had something to talk about, and were continually expatiating on the merits of their particular 'school' and its special doctrine. While the orthodox physicians of that time continued to grope in the darkness of uncertainty for some really scientific key to the mystery of a successful therapeutics, these self-satisfied thinkers and exponents of Nature came forward with numerous theories as practicable substitutes for the real thing. Whether it was the so-called eclectic, physio-medic or botanic, it mattered not. The essential feature seemed to be that symptoms are the infallible language of distressed nature, and when accurately read and properly interpreted, as only they were able to do, were a sure guide to both pathology and treatment. While that was the central thought of what might properly be called the indigenous therapeutic philosophy of the time, there was considerable diversity of opinion among the followers of the main doctrine respecting the relative utility of reputed measures. In that fact lay the reason for the great variety of sects. Every clique of these sectarian advocates had its therapeutic specialty, which in their hands and with their ingenuity had as much publicity-value as any specialty of the present day. The members of the regular profession, while at constant variance amongst themselves, were in the main loyal to their sense of personal dignity and the traditionary principles of ethics. Nevertheless, in a country and among a people in general having no respect for such refinements of sentiment, they were placed at a great disadvantage. Surrounded and pervaded by low professional influences they found themselves burdened with a great task. To protect both themselves and the public from the inroads, likewise, of a growing class of charlatans, the outgrowth of prevailing professional libertinism, was a proposition of no mean order, especially where no governmental interference was exerted to control the educational qualifications or even take any cognizance of the public welfare. It was with reference to this state of things that the proposition was broached to make some effort at control. Appeal to the state under existing conditions was practically useless. Only some local educational influence or social restriction seemed to offer any prospect of relief. It could not suffice to say that superior educational qualifications were in and of themselves a sufficient protection, because as a matter of fact they were not, and never have been when pitted against designing fraud.

But superior intellect has, after all, a habit of gaining its end in one way or another. In this strife for supremacy attention of personal elements gradually was wearing away the rough edges of dispositions, and tolerance began to take the place of arrogant vanity. The policy of ignoring the sectarian professional parasites had proven a failure, while contempt and scorn had met like defeat, as they always will in such cases by serving to arouse the popular antipathy through claims of persecution. An unusual degree of approachment had been

steadily, if slowly, manifesting itself amongst even the most violent tempers, and a similar degree of strategic condescension manifested itself. Informal meetings were held to consider the situation. At the suggestion, finally, of some wise heads it was concluded to adopt a pacific policy toward at least the chief and most influential exponents of these specific doctrines, and gradually, through that persuasive influence which is always generated and cultivated by honest and frank association, lure them to surrender something of the aggressively sectarian in their habits, and join the regular brethren in an effort for professional protection and uplift. In other words, the old idea of exclusiveness in professional association on the part of the regular bred doctors was to be minimized and an era of cooperation among all fair-minded and respectable members of the profession attempted. This proposition of conciliation between the warring professional representatives at that early day was naturally a long time in maturing, because of opposition to any fraternization with men of such varied professional hue as those with whom the regular faculty would thus be brought. However, by dint of perseverance on the part of the farsighted few who could see in the consummation of such a movement a partial solution, at least, of the difficulties under which the profession were laboring, consent of a number was secured and the scheme was quietly launched. Thus did that group of resourceful professional progenitors of ours anticipate by some sixty years the action taken by the general profession within the last decade. Conferences were held in which matters pertaining to the welfare of both the profession and the public were discussed, and to which were invited those honest adherents of irregular medicine who really believed what they preached and practiced, and yet were open-minded enough to listen, and had self-respect enough to indulge in no blatant pretensions. The idea seemed to meet with favor. Conferences thus inaugurated spread throughout the county, and even up to as late a date as forty years ago were popular. Just after the close of the Civil war a County Medical Society distinct from that of the city was inaugurated on those lines under the leadership of the late Dr. George L. Corcoran of Brimfield, and technical subjects discussed, with the vim and ardor and honesty which usually characterize the proceedings of small assemblages, together with the various sectarian doctrines and methods then in vogue. Any man of any particular faith within convenient distance was given not only a generous, but hearty welcome, and his expositions listened to with that interest and respectful consideration exhibited by those who are seeking the truth from whatever source it be derived, and who consider every honest human experience a legitimate field for serious investigation, particularly at a time when, as then, every one was searching earnestly for some tangible clue to rational therapeutics.

In Peoria a surprising liberality of sentiment and practical harmony were gradually developed. Half a dozen or more of the most prominent practitioners of sectarian persuasion, especially homeopaths and eclectics, and others with similar leanings, were of the number who finally established a sort of circle of defense and offense, and thereby accomplished an immense amount of good for themselves and the general public, by curbing, through personal and collective influence, the arrogance and pretense of the baser sort. It was to that act, and the circumstances associated with it that Charles Ballance in his history of 1870 referred when he wrote: "The laws of Illinois do not prescribe who may and who shall not practice medicine. To remedy this evil, certain physicians of Peoria, on the fifteenth of April, 1848, formed themselves into a medical society, which has been kept up to this day. Those who went into that arrangement were Rudolphus Rouse, Joseph C. Frye, Edward Dickinson, Elwood Andrew, John Murphy, John D. Arnold, F. McNeil, William R. Hamilton, E. Cooper, J. T. Stewart, E. M. Colburn, John L. Hamilton, H. H. Waite, John N. Niglas, Willis Sperry, James McConnell, Clark D. Rankin, A. B. Chambers, Robert Roskoten. But there were, at that time, a number of men who relied upon the practice of medicine for a support, whose names are not contained in the above list. That

was probably because they could not produce a diploma from some medical school of their qualifications, or it may have been because they had adopted doctrines, or fallen into practices, that were deemed unprofessional."

It was in relation to the same conditions and circumstances preceding the organization of the City Society that our own Dr. Rouse had the following to say in one of his addresses: "To the members of this Society it is sufficient to say that its objects are stated in the constitution. For others I may add, that by such association or fellowship the legitimate and honorable members of a great and noble profession, which, more than any other, links together art and science, philosophy and philanthropy, are better known and aided by each other; while by those not of the profession they are more easily distinguished from the multitude of false pretenders, of every grade and description, who, in the absence of all legal distinction or restraint, depending on the credulity and weakness of human nature, become as numerous as the frogs and other pests of Egypt, and invest and infest every place and corner of our country and community. Societies like ours have long existed in all the older states of the Union, and have been of great advantage to both the profession and the general community; but in our good state of Illinois, where there is no legal protection of either, and where the medical profession is perfectly outlawed, the necessity and utility of such association and organization is exceedingly obvious."

It may be said here, in a supplementary way, that the ensuing period was really the pioneer one for most of the settlements in the interior aside from the three or four already mentioned. Dr. George L. Corcoran, in so far as the writer knows, was the first physician to locate in Brimfield; Dr. W. M. Swisher in Elmwood, having the distinction of erecting the first house there; Dr. Joseph F. Thomas in Northampton, from whence he enlisted for service in the Civil war as Captain of Company C, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, as Major in 1864, wounded and returned home when he reentered upon the practice of his profession at Chillicothe, subsequently president of the Marshall County Medical Society, and a member of the Peoria and state organizations; and W. H. Wilmot of Lawn Ridge in 1858, who continued in practice there for over twenty years, finally removing to California where he subsequently died.

With the nominal acceptance of the community-of-interest idea the process of adjustment under constitutional regulation was yet slow. Men accustomed to freedom in professional thought and action were averse to accommodating themselves to the full requirements of the changed situation. The records of the Society exhibit many resolutions of censure, reprimand, expulsion and readmission. It was one thing to inaugurate such a movement, but quite another to maintain it. The increasing number of sectarian new-comers, mountebanks and charlatans increased the gravity of the situation, and the second stage in Peoria county's medical development seemed doomed to disaster. Contention against the sophistries of irrational dogma continued, however. The inspiration of the forefathers had not been in vain. Notwithstanding the intervening period of the Civil war, and depletion of the local ranks to furnish much of its best blood for relief of suffering at the front, the enemy of rational medicine was held at bay until 1878, when the close of the second stage witnessed the establishment of restrictive legislation as to practitioners of medicine, and the dawn of the antiseptic and antitoxic era dissipated sectarianism like dew before the morning sun, nothing of value remaining but the name. Before that was consummated, however, the call to arms for the Civil war had taken something like a dozen of the ablest and truest friends of medical organization and its progressive influence. Amongst those who obeyed the summons were Drs. Rankin, Cooper, Roskoten, Stewart, Lucas, Niglas, Herrell, Guth, and Thomas of Chillicothe. For more than ten years after the return of these veterans the fight against the enemies of liberal science continued until indubitable proof came to the relief of its defenders and settled the question of a multiple standard of medical education once and for all, whatever names or means sinister motives might adopt for personal aggrandizement.

During this second period the roster of the city society and other records show the addition of some fifty practitioners, whose names it would be agreeable to announce, and whose services in the profession it would be a pleasure to consider, did space permit. Suffice it to say, however, that from the first year of organized dispensation individualism lost much of its prestige, and progress was steady along the lines of technical improvement followed by progressive men the country over, each adding his mite to the sum total of accumulating knowledge, and to the institution of means and measures of public as well as professional advantage. Locally, sanitary conditions were improved. A Marine, and later a city hospital, was established. A charter for a medical school was obtained, but several attempts to use it were frustrated by the wise counsel of those far-sighted enough to see that the prospective facilities were not such as to argue the success of the venture.

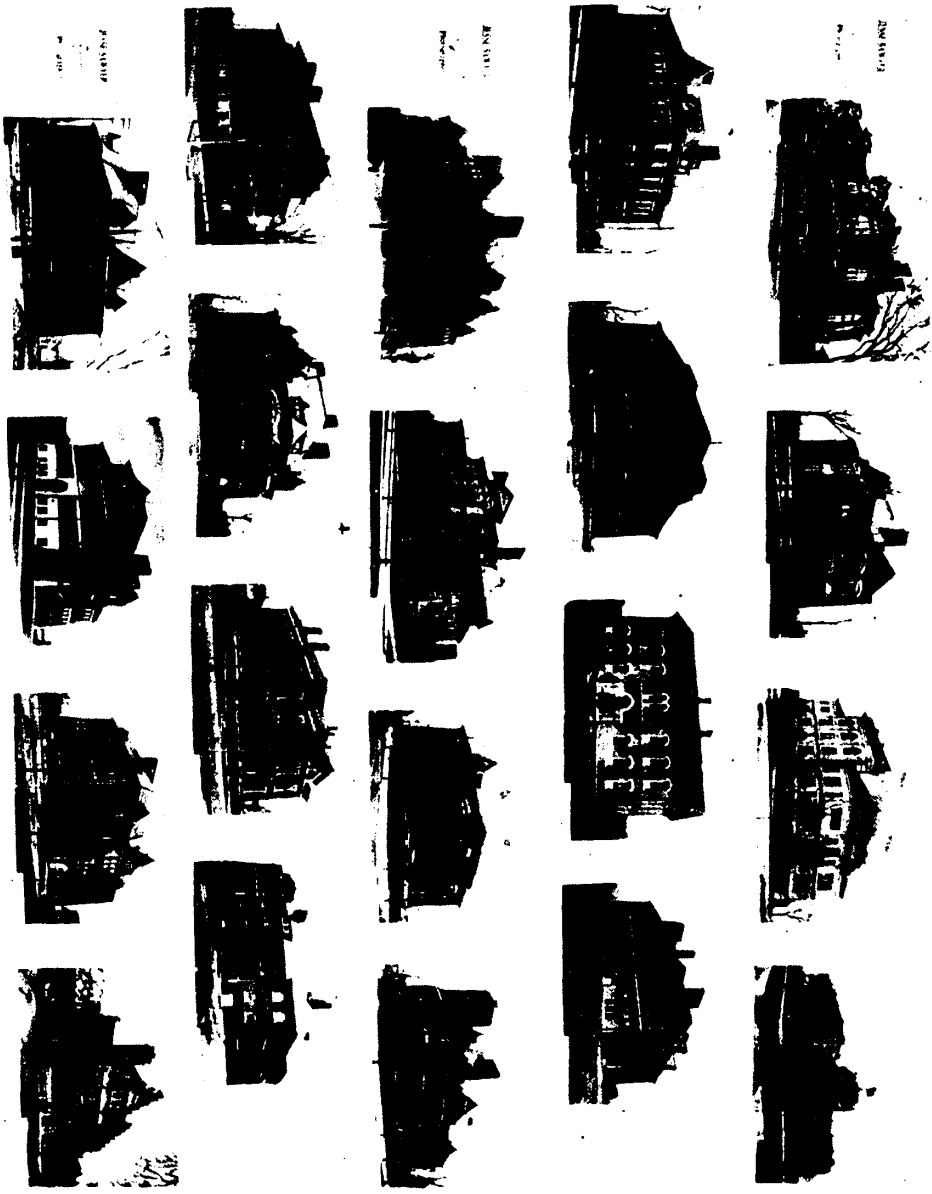
In 1876 the Sisters of St. Frances were induced to establish a hospital of their order, which was located on South Adams street just below Chestnut, and subsequently removed to its present commanding position on the East Bluff. The inception of the antiseptic regime and its relation to surgery, however, which began the third stage in the county's medical development, found the authorities of that institution unprepared to accept what then appeared to be simply a fad. The result was the founding of the Cottage (now Proctor) hospital, under the leadership of the late Dr. J. L. Hamilton, associated with Drs. Thomas M. McIlvaine and O. B. Will, first as a private institution, subsequently passing into the hands of a stock company composed of physicians and interested citizens, and made a public home for the sick. In 1898 The Deaconess' Sisterhood of the Methodist church also opened a hospital under the auspices of that denomination, which met with immediate success, and now all three of the enterprises described are well equipped for the requirements of modern medicine and surgery in every respect.

This third period was characterized in its opening by gradual relinquishment of aggressive activity on the part of those physicians who had borne the burden of the pioneer and intermediate periods, and to whom the new innovations were but the possible realization of a dream. They had done their part of the work: And yet the old spirit remained dominant, and in several instances won laurels in the face of unaccustomed demands, as instanced in Dr. Stewart's first vaginal hysterectomy, and Dr. J. L. Hamilton's first successful ovariectomy.

In these past thirty-five years, however, many changes have taken place in the nature of professional activity as well as its personnel, in Peoria county. The organized cooperation which sixty years ago was an innovation has become a fixed, indispensable policy. The principle of sectarianism then prevailing has been replaced by the near taste of denominationalism. The public recognition of scientific revelations has drawn the fangs of absolute quackery, and sanitary evolution opened the eyes of all who care to see. The local medical profession have continued in the fore-front of every progressive maneuver. Almost the first in the state, as the literature will substantiate, to practically grasp the significance of antiseptics and immunity in relation to their art, they have continued in representative fashion to reap its benefits, and have followed their professional forefathers in merging the idea of competition into that of cooperation through organization. The celebration of their local society's semi-centennial anniversary in 1898 called from others a notable commendation of allegiance to traditional principle in that direction, and the writer cannot better close this brief historical resume than by quoting a paragraph or two from the address of Professor Daniel Brower of Chicago, on that occasion, as follows:

"The great city of Chicago was at one time an insignificant village in the county of Peoria; although a full three days' journey the county judge of Peoria dispensed justice in that city by the lake, and the inspiration that has made it the marvel of the age was doubtless in part drawn from here. It was eminently fitting that this city should be the pioneer in medical organizations. Rudolphus

THE PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.



GROUP OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Rouse, Joseph C. Frye, John Murphy, E. S. Cooper, I. D. Arnold, F. McNeil and their associates who founded and who developed this society whose semi-centennial we celebrate tonight, are entitled to our fullest homage; they builded better than they knew.

"The great organizer, not satisfied with establishing the Peoria Medical Society, proceeded almost immediately to the organization of a State Medical Society. This organization was completed at Springfield, June 4, 1850. Dr. Rouse was the chairman and Drs. McNeil, Cooper and Murphy were the earnest and active agents in its accomplishment. It was not done *in* Peoria, but *by* Peoria, and the honor of the semi-centennial of the state society belongs to Peoria, and here its ceremonies should be held. The state society that had its origin in the cerebral activity of Peorians was pushed along its grand work of organizing, elevating and unifying the profession by the same strong influence.

"This society was organized at the very beginning of the anaesthetic age. Sir James Y. Simpson first used chloroform, as an anaesthetic in 1847, in Edinburgh, and ether was only brought to the attention of the profession for the same purpose the year before, and yet notwithstanding there were no railroads nor telegraphs to Peoria in those days, no weekly medical journal, your Dr. E. S. Cooper read a very interesting and exhaustive paper before the State Medical Society at its first meeting on 'The effect of chloroform as an anaesthetic agent in seventy-nine surgical operations.' Is that enterprise and progressiveness surpassed today?

"The Rouses, Fries, Coopers, etc., of '48' have worthy successors in the doctors at this festive board tonight—worthy sons of noble sires, carrying on with success the great work of keeping Peoria in the front rank of medical progress; and may we express the hope that when they go hence their successors may be equally self-sacrificing and earnestly devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, and equally conscientious in the practice of this, the noblest of professions. And then we can in imagination look into the distant future and see fifty years hence a festival more glorious than this, at which the noble deeds of the men and women who are here tonight will rise as a savory incense before the altar of a noble science."

OSTEOPATHY IN PEORIA

The first heard of osteopathy in Peoria was in the fall of 1895 through Charles Hazzard, of this city. Dr. Hazzard had taken a post-graduate course in Northwestern University at Evanston, with a view of studying for the medical profession. After spending some time at the university he went to Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where he took a summer course in biology under the celebrated neurologist, Dr. Ira von Giesen, at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, after which he returned to the Northwestern University for further studies before entering the medical college. About this time Dr. Harry M. Still, a son of the founder of the science of osteopathy, had taken an office in Chicago, with residence and house practice in Evanston. There Mr. Hazzard noted the patients coming to and from Dr. Still's residence, and marking the improvement in the various cases, he sought and became acquainted with Dr. Still. After a thorough investigation and by the advice of a prominent physician of Chicago, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, January 1, 1896, and afterwards taught in that institution about five years, opening and conducting the first course in histology, using the technique acquired through the teaching of Dr. von Giesen. In the interim Dr. Hazzard practiced in Detroit one year and then returned to the school. Having taken a special course in dissection in Chicago, he finally became chief of clinics in the American School of Osteopathy. In June, 1903, Dr. Hazzard severed his connection with the school, and in con-

nection with Dr. Harry M. Still opened an office in New York city. Later he bought the interests in the practice of Dr. Still and is continuing in the profession at the metropolis.

Physicians of the school of osteopathy who have practiced in Peoria are the following:

Dr. Logan H. Taylor, a graduate of the Kirksville school in 1897. Through the solicitations of William M. Lyons he took up his residence in Peoria in June of the year just given. Dr. Lyons was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, where he was educated in the private schools. He also attended the Military Academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania, after which he spent two years at the Missouri State University and two years in the Missouri State Medical School. His practice in Peoria was successful and at times he was associated with Drs. Canada Wendell and G. R. Boyer. Dr. Taylor died September 6, 1906, at the age of forty-two.

Dr. Canada Wendell was born on a farm near New Holland, Illinois, April 27, 1868. His education was received in the common schools and in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois. Leaving the university, he spent one year at Central Normal School at Danville, Illinois, and another year at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. He taught school a year and for six and a half years engaged in the mercantile business. In February, 1898, Mr. Wendell entered Kirksville School of Osteopathy and graduated therefrom in 1900. Previous to this, in the summer of 1899, he was in Peoria as an assistant to Dr. L. H. Taylor. After his graduation he returned to Peoria and entered into partnership with Dr. Taylor, which association continued under the firm name of Taylor & Wendell until November 7, 1901. At the time last mentioned Dr. Wendell formed a partnership with Dr. E. G. Magill, which connection still continues.

Dr. E. G. Magill is a native of central Ohio and received his primary education in the public schools. He taught school a few terms and then came to Illinois and entered the state normal, where he remained some little time and then took up a course of study in Wesleyan University, at Bloomington. He was a teacher in the schools for fifteen years. He graduated from the American School of Osteopathy in 1901 and in December of that year became associated in practice with Dr. Canada Wendell. At the present time the firm of Wendell & Magill is still in existence.

Mrs. R. M. Magill, daughter of a physician of the old school, laid a foundation for the profession of teaching in the common and state normal schools. She taught for twenty-two years, and with her husband she went to the American School of Osteopathy in Kirksville and graduated therefrom in June, 1907. She then located with her husband in Peoria and became the assistant of the firm of which he was a member. Mrs. Magill died in 1912.

Dr. Edgar O. Thawley was born in Delaware. He was educated in the public schools and had a private tutor in Latin, physics, etc. He graduated from the Kirksville school in June, 1902, and in the same year he took a special course in anatomy and dissection. In December of that year Dr. Thawley arrived in Peoria and began the practice of his profession. Later he took a summer course in pathology and bacteriology in the American College at Chicago. In 1912 Dr. Thawley was elected president of the Illinois State Osteopathy Association.

Dr. G. R. Boyer is a native of Kentucky and was educated in Central College of that state, having graduated therefrom with honors in 1895. In 1901 he entered the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville and graduated in June, 1902. He then located in Peoria and entered into practice with Dr. Taylor, with whom he was associated for some time. Dr. Boyer has been active in securing state and national recognition in the science and was the delegate from Illinois to the legislative council in 1912. His wife entered Kirksville school with her husband and graduated at the same time. She has not practiced in this city, however.

H. J. Faulkin was born in Logan county, Illinois, in 1875. He secured his education in the district schools, entered the American School of Osteopathy in 1899 and graduated in 1901. He commenced practice the same year at Pekin and remained there until May, 1907, when he located at Peoria.

M. J. Grieves was born at Lacon, Illinois. He received his schooling in his native place and entered the Kirksville College in 1905, from which he graduated in June, 1909. He came direct to Peoria and engaged in practice.

CHAPTER XXV

THE BENCH AND BAR—FIRST COURTS, JUDGES AND LAWYERS—AN INDIAN TRIED FOR MURDER—SKETCHES OF SOME OF PEORIA'S FAMOUS ADVOCATES—THE LATE JUDGE M'CUULOCK'S RECOLLECTIONS—DESCRIPTION OF LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE—COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL—PEORIA BAR ASSOCIATION.

A pleasing and interesting sketch was written in 1899 by the late Judge David McCulloch and published in "The Bench and Bar of Illinois," in which he gave his recollections and impressions of the early courts of Peoria county, the eminent men who sat upon the bench in these courts and the pioneer lawyers and their successors, many of whom attained prominence and distinction, not only in their chosen profession but also in places of political eminence secured by the votes and influence of admiring friends and adherents. From a residence of over a half century in Peoria and a membership of the Peoria bar almost as long, Judge McCulloch's acquaintance with the courts of this district and the lawyers practicing therein, coupled with his ability to judge character, accuracy of expression, and facile pen, he was splendidly equipped to write lucidly and with certainty upon the early history of the bench and bar of Peoria county. By permission, his article as published is here reproduced:

Peoria county was organized under an act of the legislature of January 13, 1825, with its present boundaries, to which were added for county purposes all that tract of country north of town 20 and west of the third principal meridian, formerly a part of Sangamon county, and all that tract of land north of Peoria county and of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers. The territory so attached embraced a large portion of the north part of the state, including what is now the city of Chicago. Cook county was not organized until 1831. It is of interest to note that, as shown by the early records of Peoria county, licenses in those times were granted by its county authorities to certain persons to maintain ferries over the Chicago river at Fort Dearborn and the "Callimink" (Calumet), at the head of Lake Michigan, as well as to keep a tavern at Chicago, and that, although Chicago had its own justices of the peace, yet persons desiring to be married there were obliged to come to Peoria for their marriage licenses.

The first term of the circuit court commenced the 14th day of November, 1825, with John York Sawyer, judge; John Dillon, clerk; and Samuel Fulton, sheriff. The court was held in a log building, fourteen feet square, that stood on the bank of the river. It had only one window and its loft was low—in fact it was a genuine log cabin. It also served for religious meetings on the Sabbath. The basement was reached through an opening or door on the river side and was sometimes used as a jail, sometimes as a stable. A better jail, built of three thicknesses of logs, with a log floor covered with oak plank well spiked, was subsequently erected and continued to be the county prison for many years.

The following testimony of some of the earliest settlers will throw much light upon the administration of justice in those early days. John Hamlin, writing in 1844, says: "In the year 1826 I lived three miles from Mackinaw; on the

Peoria and Springfield road, in what is now Tazewell county, but then attached to Peoria; and, being twenty-one years of age that year, I was summoned on the grand jury. There were not enough adults then in Peoria county proper to form the grand and petit juries, and hence they were summoned from the attached portion. All the grand juries but two were from the east side of the Illinois river, and were chiefly my neighbors. We took our provisions and bedding, the latter being a blanket or quilt for each. It was also the practice in those days to take along a flagon of liquor, and the custom was not omitted on this occasion. In truth, so faithfully was the flagon put under requisition that but two of our number were sober when we appeared in court to receive the judge's charge. Judge Sawyer was the presiding judge, James Turney the prosecuting attorney, and Messrs. Cavalry, Pugh, Bogardus and Turney the entire bar.

"There were only about eight bills of indictment found by the grand jury—one of these against an Indian named Nomaque, for murder. He had been tried the fall before, but, obtaining a new trial, he was indicted again this term.

"The court house was a log building on the bank of the river, in which the jurors slept on their blankets on the floor. There was a tavern kept by Mr. Bogardus, but it was not large enough to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. The grand jury room was a lumber cabin, in which Bogardus kept saddles and other cattle fixings."

Nomaque, the Indian mentioned in the above extract, had been tried at the first term of the court held by Judge Sawyer, at which time he was convicted for the murder of a Frenchman and sentenced to be hanged; William Hamilton, a son of the celebrated Alexander Hamilton, being counsel for the defense, and James Turney, attorney general, for the prosecution. The case had been carried to the supreme court and the judgment reversed. It is reported in Beecher's Breese, with copious notes by the author. At the time of his second indictment, there being no secure jail, the sheriff kept him under guard at a private house, when an attempt was made at his rescue by some drunken Indians, but without success. He was afterward allowed to quit the country and is reported to have united his fortunes with Black Hawk, and to have lost his life in the battle of Stillman's Run. It has been hinted that "the flagon" cut quite a figure in his first trial.

In the same year (1844) Isaac Underhill wrote as follows: "I first landed on the shore of Peoria lake on Christmas day, 1833, and took lodging with our worthy townsman, A. O. Garrett, who then kept the 'Peoria Hotel,' in a small two-story wooden building at the corner of Main and Washington streets. The only building west of the hotel at that time was a barn, a short distance up Main street. The entire town consisted of but seven frame houses and a few log tenements. The day following I left in the steamboat 'Peoria' for the south. In a few months I returned again to Peoria. During my absence preparations had been made for building, and before the first of September about forty houses and stores were erected.

"Judge Young was the presiding judge at that time and held the circuit court in a small building, fourteen feet square, on the river bank. The grand jury sat under the shade of a crabapple tree, and the petit jury deliberated in an old French cellar, partially filled up, and surrounded with a growth of rank weeds and grass. The venerable Isaac Waters was clerk of the court. His office and dwelling were in a small log cabin, where now (1844) stand the plow works of Tobey & Anderson. The old gentleman used to carry the seal of the court in his pocket, and on one occasion, by mistake, offered it to the postmaster in payment of postage.

"The only practicing members of the bar that resided here at that time were the Hon. Lewis Bigelow and Charles Ballance. The former was an eminent jurist and profound scholar. I was informed that he wrote a digest of the laws of Massachusetts, a valuable work of upward of eight hundred pages, with one quill. He died here in 1838. William Frisby, a member of the bar of much

promise, arrived here in 1834. By his indefatigable studies he was fast reaching the topmost round of the ladder of his profession, when he died, in 1842, lamented by a large circle of friends and acquaintances."

Judge Samuel D. Lockwood succeeded Judge Sawyer, and in 1829, Judge Lockwood was succeeded by Judge Richard M. Young, who remained on the bench until the close of the year 1834. Charles Ballance, who is mentioned in one of the foregoing extracts, was a prominent attorney at law who had settled in Peoria as early as 1831. In the latter part of his life he wrote a history of Peoria, from which some of the following facts are gleaned.

Judge Young's circuit extended from below Quincy to Chicago, including the present cities of Quincy, Rock Island, Galena, Ottawa and Chicago, and embraced all the intermediate territory. In May, 1833, he made his appearance in the village of Peoria and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold court. He had traveled about one hundred and thirty miles from Quincy, where he lived, and had to travel, as the trail then ran, not less than one hundred and seventy miles farther, to hold his first court on his circuit. He traveled all the way on horseback.

After Judge Young's time, and before the accession of the Hon. Onslow Peters, the circuit of Peoria county was presided over by the following named judges, in addition to those already mentioned: Thomas Ford, Sidney Breese, Stephen T. Logan, Daniel Stone, John D. Caton, T. Lyle Dickey and William Kellogg, each one of whom occupies a prominent place in the history of his times and needs not any extended notice here. It is a matter of history, however, that Thomas Ford died in poverty, at the house of his intimate friend, Andrew Gray, an early settler of Peoria. The grand jury was then in session, with Andrew Gray as foreman. That body passed a series of resolutions paying tribute to the memory of Governor Ford, from which the following extract is taken:

"While state's attorney in our sparsely settled country he discharged his duties faithfully and successfully; as a judge he was impartial, laborious and just; as a man and citizen, one of the noblest works of God. He was nurtured in our state while in its infancy; he grew with its growth and strengthened with its strength. He won his way from a fatherless boy to eminence and fame and has left a bright example to those behind him, that virtue, industry and fidelity insure success and will be crowned with triumph."

My acquaintance with the Peoria bar began on the second Monday in May, 1853, that being the day on which Onslow Peters assumed the duties of circuit judge of the newly formed sixteenth circuit, consisting of the counties of Peoria and Stark. For some years prior to that time Peoria and Stark counties had constituted a part of the tenth circuit, composed of the counties of Fulton, Peoria, Stark, Henry, Rock Island, Mercer, Knox and Warren. The formation of the sixteenth circuit, composed of only two counties, one of them being very small and having but little business, so localized our courts that from that time forward circuit riding in this vicinity ceased to be one of the occupations of the profession.

At that time as nearly as I can remember, the Peoria bar consisted of the following named leading attorneys and firms: Norman H. Purple and Ezra G. Sanger, Lincoln B. Knowlton, Elihu N. Powell and William F. Bryan, Halsey O. and Amos L. Merriman, Jonathan K. Cooper, Charles Ballance, Henry Grove and Alexander McCoy, Elbridge G. Johnson and George S. Blakesley, John T. Lindsay and Henry Lander, Henry S. Austin and Charles C. Bonney.

Thomas Ford, Lewis Bigelow, John L. Bogardus, William Frisby and William L. May had been prominent at the bar, but they had passed away. Lincoln B. Knowlton, Halsey O. Merriman and Ezra G. Sanger soon joined the ranks of the dead. Before coming to Peoria, Bigelow had been a member of congress from Massachusetts, but he is better known to the profession as the compiler of Bigelow's Digest of the Massachusetts reports. Frisby was his son-in-

law, a brilliant young lawyer, whose life was cut short in early manhood. John L. Bogardus was more prominent as a business man and dealer in lands than as an attorney.

Before coming to Peoria, William L. May had served one term in the legislature and two terms in congress. He also was more of a business man than an attorney, and possibly his most enduring monument is the Peoria wagon-road bridge, for the building of which he obtained a charter from the legislature. The building of this bridge, which was the first one erected over the navigable portion of the Illinois river, was the occasion of a most important decision of our supreme court, in the case of the Illinois River Packet Company versus the Peoria Bridge Association, reported in 38 Illinois Reports, page 467.

Lincoln B. Knowlton was a man of great ability. He had been a member of the constitutional convention which framed the constitution of 1848. I remember him as a stalwart man, above medium height, broad-shouldered and raw-boned. He was then in the last stages of consumption. With a shaggy overcoat thrown loosely over his shoulders, he walked down the middle aisle of the court house with great dignity, and took his seat in a hair-cloth rocker which had been provided especially for his use. He died within a month of that time. The following tribute was paid to his memory by the Peoria bar on the occasion of his death: "Resolved, That we pay but a just tribute of respect to the deceased when we declare that his character as a faithful, eloquent and successful advocate in our courts, as a man in whom were united the fidelity and honorable conduct of a good lawyer, as well as the most expanded liberality, kindness and generosity of man, commands our most unfeigned respect; that the poor, oppressed and unprotected have occasion long to remember and to appreciate his generous efforts, gratuitous labor and professional exertions, so often and so faithfully put forth in their behalf, they having ever found in him the poor man's and the widow's advocate and friend."

Lincoln Brown Knowlton was born in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, in 1804, his paternal ancestors having come to America from Knowlton Manor, in Kent, England, in 1642. Lieutenant Daniel Knowlton and Colonel Thomas Knowlton, famed in the early Indian wars and the Revolution, were lineal ancestors. Nathaniel Lyan was his own cousin, through a Knowlton mother. The three Knowlton brothers settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Lincoln B. Knowlton was very gifted in an intellectual way, and at an early age was sent to Union College, at Schenectady, New York, whose president was then the famous educator, Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D. After graduating at Union College, Mr. Knowlton studied law with the governor of Massachusetts, "Honest John Davis," as he was called. Mr. Knowlton came to Peoria at a very early period in its history and was one of the most brilliant and prominent lawyers of his day, being known as the Henry Clay of the Illinois bar. He loved his profession, refusing a judgeship and being practically pushed into politics. He was nominated for congress the year he died (August, 1854), and knowing that he could not live to fill the office, asked the privilege of naming his successor, James Knox, who was elected. He was sent as a delegate to the last whig convention, which met at Baltimore, and nominated his idol, Henry Clay, for the presidency. The last speech ever delivered by Mr. Knowlton, when he was almost too weak to stand, and the glory of his rich, magnetic voice had gone, was in advocacy of the election of Clay to the presidency. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, David Davis, Stephen A. Douglas and other eminent men who lent dignity to the early bar of Illinois.

I have no recollection of ever having seen Halsey O. Merriman. He was a very popular lawyer and had been attorney for the town of Peoria when it obtained its charter as a city, which was largely the work of his hands.

Ezra G. Sanger was a young man of talent and considerable prominence. He had been a member of the legislature in 1848, and one of the presidential electors in 1852. With Judge Purple as a partner, he was fast attaining to an

Peoria Sept 28/54

Hon. Abram Lincoln

Sir:

Understanding that Judge Douglas is expected to address our citizens on the 16th of next month on the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, and feeling that what he may then announce should not be suffered to pass without suitable notice - the undersigned, on behalf of themselves and the Whigs of Peoria, are exceedingly desirous that (if not too great a tax upon your time & strength) you will consent to be present, and take a convenient opportunity, after the speech of Judge D., to reply to it, and give us your own views upon the subject: Permit us to say here, that we are not ungrateful of the good service you have done to you repeatedly rendered us. Nor insensible of what we already owe you on that account: But this the rather encourages us to solicit look for a renewal of the favor -

Hoping you may find it convenient to respond favorably to our wish, and that, at no distant day, it may be in our power to testify our high & warm appreciation of your patriotic & efficient public services, we remain very truly

Your friends & fellow citizens =

J. H. Hancock
A. J. Garrison.
Samuel A. Cook

Joseph C. Tracy
C. Mallory
George DeWitt

Wm. D. Smith

Henry W. Reynolds

Jonathan B. Cooper
W. W. Challen
Thomas Bryant
John J. Lindsay

Wm. A. Coy
W. D. Brown
W. Deming
A. M. Coy

Wm. H. Henry
John D. Smith
Edward Dickinson
John King

eminent position at the bar, when the dreaded consumption also claimed him as a victim.

The old court house had, in 1836, been replaced by a two-story brick one, with a cupola and a portico ornamented with four round sandstone columns. It was considered an elegant building for the times, and continued to be the seat of justice for about forty years. Here also many political battles were fought, for it was the only public hall in town and for years all political conventions and political meetings were held in it. Its walls on many occasions resounded with the eloquence of such men as Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Owen Lovejoy, Wendell Phillips, Joshua R. Giddings, Josiah Quincy, Jr., and other men of note.

An incident of the times, which strongly impressed itself upon my memory, was the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas on October 16, 1854. The circumstances which brought these two political giants together at that time I did not know, but in some way an arrangement was made that Senator Douglas was to have three hours for his opening speech, Mr. Lincoln was to have the same time for reply, and Douglas was to have one hour to close the debate. I was then a young man, and not much inclined to political life, but having been brought up a democrat, I was disposed to side with Senator Douglas. I listened with much interest to his speech in defense of the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," but was not altogether satisfied with it. When he had closed, Mr. Lincoln arose and spoke about as follows: "My Fellow Citizens: I would like to make a bargain with you. Judge Douglas has occupied all the time allotted to him for his opening speech. It is now late in the afternoon, and if I begin my speech now, I will not be able to finish it until the time you will want to go to your suppers, and, as I would not like to have my speech cut in two, I would suggest that we adjourn this meeting now and come together again promptly at seven o'clock. I can then finish my speech by ten, and Judge Douglas can finish his by eleven, which is not an unusually late hour at this season of the year. What do you say?" Immediately a cheer went up from his friends all over the vast audience, accompanied by throwing of hats in the air, and other demonstrations of approval. So the meeting was adjourned until seven o'clock, which gave Mr. Lincoln the advantage of a much larger night audience, and an opportunity of arranging his thoughts beforehand. When the evening came Mr. Lincoln proceeded with his speech, during the progress of which he drove Mr. Douglas into some very close quarters. When the latter arose to reply, he manifested strong symptoms of anger, and continued to speak in that strain until the close of his hour. This debate took place on a small platform, erected on the portico at the south corner of the court house, and the speakers and officers of the meeting came upon it through a window, in one of the offices. It is said upon good authority that Mr. Lincoln expected to again debate with Senator Douglas on the following day in an adjoining county, but upon the solicitations of the latter, on the ground that his was a controversy with a wing of his own party and not with the opposing party, Mr. Lincoln decided to return home.

I never saw Mr. Lincoln afterward, except on one occasion when he was in attendance at the circuit court of Woodford county, then being held in a yet smaller court house in the town of Metamora. Judge David Davis, clad in a gray and apparently homespun suit, with heavy-soled boots on his feet, one leg thrown over the low desk in front of him, his steel-gray hair cropped short, was presiding. Mr. Lincoln sat among the lawyers, with his chair thrown back and his hands clasped behind his head. I was struck with the largeness of all his features, especially his ears, which seemed out of all proportion. No one would have suspected then that either of these two men would ever attain to the world-wide reputation to which they afterward succeeded. It may be mentioned in this connection that this little town of Metamora, now abandoned as a county seat, was the place where Adlai Stevenson, late vice president of the United

States, commenced practice as a youthful attorney, and the place where Simeon P. Shope, an eminent justice of our supreme court, spent his boyhood days. Here also, at court times, were accustomed to assemble many other distinguished attorneys from neighboring counties, amongst whom may be mentioned the late Asahel Gridley, Lawrence Weldon, now of the court of claims at Washington, and Robert E. Williams, of Bloomington; Benjamin S. Prettyman and Samuel W. Fuller, of Pekin; T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottawa; Samuel L. Richmond, John Burns, Thomas M. Shaw and George Barnes, of Lacon; Henry Grove, Henry B. Hopkins, E. C. and R. G. Ingersoll and Sabin D. Puterbaugh, of Peoria.

Although the old court house at Peoria had on many occasions been made to resound with the eloquence of the distinguished statesmen already named, yet their eloquence did not by any means eclipse that of some of our home talent. I well remember a murder case tried in the early days of Judge Peter's incumbency, in which Elbridge G. Johnson and Judge Norman H. Purple were counsel for the prosecution, and Judge William Kellogg and Julius Manning for the defense. This was indeed a battle of the giants. In all my experience at the bar I have never heard, in any one case, four addresses to the jury of such uniform eloquence and power as those presented on this occasion.

Mr. Johnson was a native of New Hampshire, but afterward located in the state of Vermont, where he read law with the distinguished Judge Redfield, and was there admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty years. He practiced his profession in the state of Vermont until the year 1850, when he located in Peoria and there continued in active practice until the time of his death, January 26, 1885. It has been truthfully said of Mr. Johnson that he did not attain to that distinction to which his eminent talent entitled him. He was extremely sensitive, so much so as to almost revolt at the idea of putting himself forward as a candidate for any public position. I had occasion at one time to be a witness of his great diffidence, when attending the supreme court at Ottawa. As is well known to those who attended that court, the chairs in the great court room, for some inexplicable reason, were arranged about its outer walls, so that every attorney who wished to address the court was obliged, as it were, to run the gauntlet of the entire bar in attendance. Mr. Johnson had a motion to present, but was scarcely able to summon courage necessary for the occasion, remarking at the time that he would as lief stand up to be shot at as to go forward to present his motion.

The following points in his character are taken from an able address delivered by his former partner, Hon. H. B. Hopkins, on the occasion of his death: "He was a man of dignified and imposing personal appearance, with nature's emphatic stamp of superiority. He was all his life under the dominion of strong powers, both mentally and physically. His intellect belonged to the type of the colossal. * * * Although he did not attain all that distinction which his early life seemed to indicate, in the judgment of his contemporaries, yet he always had in himself all the qualities of greatness and power which justified that promise, and he needed only the occasion and sufficient force of impulse to have quite realized it. * * * Upright and honest, he had no patience with tricks or duplicity. His opinions upon social, moral, religious, political and personal topics were most independent. * * * Behind the shelter of an external indifference was a nature so sensitive and delicate that almost everything either hurt him or consoled him. A bundle of nerves, a tissue of sensibilities, a battery of forces, pain and pleasure were the ever vibrating tides of his emotions. * * * In the early part of Mr. Johnson's residence here he held the office of state's attorney for one term, and later served one term in the state legislature, as a member of the house of representatives, and soon after the enactment by congress of the old bankrupt law he was appointed register in bankruptcy for this congressional district, and held the office until the law was repealed. He discharged the duties of these various offices with unquestionable ability and faithfulness."

William Kellogg had been a member of the lower house of the state legisla-

ture, after which he was elected judge of the tenth circuit, which then included Peoria and Stark counties. This office he held with distinction from February, 1850, to November, 1852. After leaving the bench he resigned the practice of law until 1856, when he was elected to congress, and continued to be a member of that body until March 4, 1863, during which time he took a prominent part in the legislation of that critical period of our country's history.

Judge Kellogg was a fine orator and displayed his eloquence with great power, both at the bar and in the halls of legislation. In person he was of medium height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, had a high forehead and was of fair complexion. His face was full and his voice clear and distinct, his gestures graceful, and his whole manner that of a finished orator. After leaving congress he came to Peoria to reside and remained in the practice of the law at this place until the time of his death. His public career belongs rather to the state and nation than to the local bar of Peoria.

Of Julius Manning I cannot speak too highly. He was one of my preceptors, and for the last year of his life it was my great privilege to be his partner. He was a native of Canada, his birthplace having been near the Vermont line, and he received his education at Middlebury College in that state, where he also studied law. He came to Illinois in 1837 and at once took a leading position at the bar, as well as in political matters. Before coming to Peoria he had for some years lived and practiced law in Knox county; from which county he had been elected to the lower house of the general assembly for two successive terms, and in 1848 he was elected a member of the electoral college in the presidential contest of that year. His practice had been extensive, covering several counties, including Peoria. In the year 1854, soon after the death of Halsey O. Merriman, he came to Peoria and formed a partnership with Amos L. Merriman, which firm continued until June, 1861, when Mr. Merriman was elected to the office of circuit judge of the sixteenth circuit. It was at that time that I became a partner of Mr. Manning. In the autumn of that year Mr. Manning and Judge Purple were, by almost common consent, elected to represent the counties of Peoria and Stark in the constitutional convention. In January, 1862, he left the office to attend that convention and remained at Springfield until the time of its adjournment. Upon his return home his health was very much impaired, and he deemed a trip to Canada, where he had once lived, advisable for rest and recuperation; but when his preparations had all been made, and while paying a visit to his old home in Knoxville, he suddenly expired on July 4, 1862, at the early age of forty-eight years.

In political faith Mr. Manning was a democrat, and although in the constitutional convention, he went with his party in a course which seemed somewhat questionable, yet he was always loyal to the country. I well remember when the rebellion first broke out and excited crowds were filling our streets it became the earnest desire of many good citizens to know the standing of Julius Manning on the all important questions then agitating the country. Accordingly, when called upon to address the multitude assembled in front of his office, he appeared on the balcony and commenced something in this wise: "My Fellow Citizens: I belong to the north, I was born in the north, I married my wife in the north, my children were born in the north, my interests lie in the north, and in this fight I am for the north." He then went on to show that when sections are at war with each other, there can be no middle ground, but every man must be on one side or on the other. As for himself, whatsoever others might do or be, he was for the north. This speech produced a profound impression upon the community and had much to do with placing many wavering democrats on the right side.

His forecasting of political events was shown by a remark made by him at the time of Abraham Lincoln's first nomination. A few of us, mostly democrats, were in his office awaiting the results of the balloting in Chicago. When the news of Lincoln's nomination came, there was manifested a considerable degree of merriment over the choice of the convention, which was checked by Mr.

Manning, who said: "Boys, don't laugh; Abe Lincoln is the hardest man to beat the republicans could have nominated." This was before the split in the democratic party. After that event occurred Mr. Manning threw his influence in favor of Douglas, in the presidential campaign of that year.

Mr. Manning was slightly above medium height, portly in person, erect in carriage, dignified in appearance, fair in complexion and in the color of his hair, his features heavy and prominent but pleasing in expression. He dressed well, wore a silk hat and carried a gold-headed cane. His presence commanded respect wherever he appeared.

As an orator Julius Manning had few equals and no recognized superiors. His voice was musical and clear as a bell, his enunciation was perfect, his gestures elegant, his expression earnest and his whole manner most persuasive. He was a student of rhetoric. Although his speeches seemed, to a listening audience, to be entirely extemporaneous, yet on all important occasions, when time was at his command, they were studiously prepared. Some of his skeletons, still extant, observe the rhetorical division of exordium, argument and peroration, and the line of thought assigned to each was scrupulously followed in delivery.

As a lawyer he was perhaps not so methodical nor so exact in the preparation of his cases as was Judge Purple, but in point of native talent and the intuitive grasping of the principles of the law he was generally regarded as the latter's superior. With the jury he was almost invincible and many a man owed his life or his liberty to the eloquence of Julius Manning, when in less able hands he might have been condemned to punishment.

The estimate in which he was held by his brethren of the profession is best expressed by the resolutions adopted by the Peoria bar on the occasion of his death, one of which reads as follows:

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Manning the bar of this county and state has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the state one of its most distinguished citizens, and society one of its noblest and worthiest members. Endowed by nature with a mind of the finest texture and of the most enlarged capacity, enriched and strengthened by cultivation, he grasped with remarkable ease and clearness the whole science of law, and successfully applied it in practice with a rare combination of eloquence and logic. He had thoroughly mastered the elementary principles of his noble profession, and his mind was a vast store house, in which memory had carefully garnered up and stored away inexhaustible treasures of legal lore. He was thus always provided and ready for any professional emergency, whether on the circuit or at home. He was no less conspicuous for his modesty. Always unconscious of his own merits and preferring the quiet of home rather than the pleasures of the social circle, he sedulously shunned the turmoil and eclat of public life. He entered the political arena but seldom, and with reluctance, in obedience to the urgent and unsolicited demands of his numerous friends. In his deportment, whether in public life or in professional or social intercourse, he was always courteous. No barbed shaft ever found place in his full quiver. His heart was as expansive as his mind. Kindness exhaled from him as an atmosphere and shed its beneficence upon all alike who came into his presence."

In religious matters, during most of his life, Julius Manning was a liberal thinker. While entertaining a very high regard for the person, character and teachings of Jesus Christ as a man, he could not yield his assent to what is known as orthodox teaching; but in the last few months of his life he became a thorough convert to the Evangelical faith and to all appearances was a devout Christian.

Norman H. Purple's proper place in history is with the bar of the state at large, rather than with the local bar at Peoria. But, having spent the best years of his life with us, we claim him as one of our own. After retiring from the supreme bench he removed to Peoria and resumed the practice of the law,

which soon became extensive and lucrative. The great contest in the Military Tract between patent titles and tax titles was then at its height. By an act of congress, in 1812, two million acres of land in Illinois, northwest of the Illinois river, had been set apart for soldiers' bounties. These lands, having been patented directly to the soldiers had become taxable, and many of them had been sold for taxes. These tax titles were the only ones upon which many of the actual settlers held their farms. As lands became valuable the country was scoured from Maine to Texas by speculators in lands, in search of the patentees or their heirs. When they, or some other persons of like names, were found, suits would be commenced in their names, or in those of their grantees, for the possession. In many instances, when the occupant had bought up the apparent patent title of one set of heirs, another, and possibly a third, set would turn up claiming the same land. Many of these suits were brought in the federal courts, and many of them in the courts of the state. In this great controversy many of the members of the bar in the Military Tract came to be recognized as the leading land lawyers in the country. Among these may be mentioned Archibald Williams, Orville H. Browning, Charles B. Lawrence, of Quincy; Robert S. Blackwell, author of *Blackwell on Tax Titles*, of Macomb; Hezekiah M. Wead, William Kellogg, William C. Goudy and S. Corning Judd, of Fulton county; Joseph Knox, of Knox county; and Norman H. Purple, Julius Manning, Onslow Peters, Elihu N. Powell, William F. Bryan and others of Peoria county. In this contest the law relating to tax titles and the statutes of limitation became practically settled for all time.

Another fruitful source of litigation in those days consisted of the French claims in Peoria. During the War of 1812 one Captain Craig, acting under orders of the territorial governor, had come to the French village at Peoria lake and, erroneously supposing the inhabitants to be acting in league with the hostile Indians, burned their village and carried the inhabitants away to more southern counties. To atone for this act of injustice congress, in 1823, had granted to these settlers the lots on which they had resided, with their adjacent outlots. The quarter section on which the county seat was afterward located, and the tracts now known as Bigelow and Underhill's Addition and Ballance's Addition, were all patented subject to these rights of the French, but the claims were not surveyed out for several years after the grant. Charles Ballance, the attorney already mentioned, had become the owner of a large tract of land upon which he had laid out an addition, besides being the owner of other lots covered by the French claims. He, therefore, became champion of the parties in possession, while one Robert Forsyth, of St. Louis, championed the cause of the French, he being one of the heirs. The controversy hinged upon the statute of limitation, and the points to be determined were: First. Did the statutes run against these grants? Second. Were the defendants within the provisions of any of those statutes? These questions being finally resolved in favor of the occupants, this vexatious litigation which had lasted for twenty years came to an end. In these contests Judge Purple and Julius Manning had frequent occasion to measure intellectual swords with each other.

Judge Purple was a forcible rather than an elegant speaker. Unfortunately he had somewhat of a nasal enunciation, which, with those not accustomed to hear him, detracted not a little from the elegance of his diction. In appearance he was tall, erect and dignified, in physique he was well proportioned, in gesture not graceful, but the earnestness of his delivery made up for all the other defects and gave his speeches great weight. In the use of sarcasm he was cutting, and, when occasion demanded repartee, he was quick and pointed.

As a practitioner at the bar Judge Purple was exact as well as exacting. He never presented a matter in court without due preparation. Keeping himself within the rules of the court, he expected the same of others. He wrote a bold and very legible hand, and although his penmanship was not elegant, yet his court papers were always prepared with scrupulous neatness. In 1857 Judge

Purple compiled and published an edition of all the laws of the state then in force, and before that had published a compilation of the real-estate statutes, which are known as Purple's Statutes and Purple's Real-Estate Statutes.

Hezekiah M. Wead was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of 1848, and was the successor of William Kellogg as judge of the tenth circuit. After retiring from the bench he came to Peoria and spent the remaining years of his life in the practice of the law, during which time he was associated at different times with Marion Williamson, Elihu N. Powell, William Jack and Lawrence W. James. He was a talented lawyer, an able and upright judge, a forcible speaker, a man of fine physical development and of strong will power. His career in Peoria was a successful one.

His position upon the questions of the day is shown by the following extract from a paper of the opposite party in politics, relative to an oration delivered by him July 4, 1862: "It was one of the best and most appropriate addresses of the kind we have ever listened to. * * * At the close the speaker alluded to the war progressing for the integrity of our country and the supremacy of the constitution under which we have made such glorious progress in all that can make a people great and happy. He was not among those who looked despondingly at the future, or had fears as to the result. 'The result,' said the Judge, 'will be the total overthrow of treason and rebellion, and before another Fourth of July dawns, the reestablishment of the national authority over every foot of the soil of these United States.'"

Henry Grove was a diamond in the rough. Born in Pennsylvania, he had in early life been taken by his parents to the state of Ohio, where he spent his youth and early manhood. Having there become accustomed to the hardy life of the pioneer backwoodsman, he retained many of its characteristics during life. In fact, he prided himself upon, and obtained much of his popularity by, keeping closely in touch with the sons of toil. He was a man of most decided native ability, but lacked that culture derived from early education, which many of his associates possessed. On this account some of them were inclined to deride him somewhat when he first came to the Peoria bar, but he proved himself a fair match for the ablest of them, not so much by the force of pure logic as by the force of that vast amount of wit, humor and ridicule which he was able, as occasion required, to throw into his speeches. I remember one occasion, when being hard pressed by his opposing counsel he found it necessary to divert the attention of the jury from the case itself, by turning upon his opponents. Making a terrific assault upon them for their alleged duplicity, and seizing the old worn Bible on the clerk's desk, quick as a flash he turned to the proper passage, and, pointing alternately to the two opposing counsel, read in the most sonorous voice he could command, "I say unto you the publicans and harlots go into the kingdom of God before you!" The effect was magical and brought the crimson to the faces of his opponents.

He was a man of about medium height and weight, had a heavy shock of black hair, which showed but slight acquaintance with either comb or brush; heavy eyebrows, small piercing eyes, prominent Roman nose, thin lips covering firmly set teeth, protruding chin and full beard, less the mustache. His ill fitting clothes seemed to be hung upon him without reference to appearance. He wore low shoes, often down at the heels, and, if tied at all, they were tied with leather shoestrings.

But with all these peculiarities Henry Grove was a man of power as well in political life as at the bar. As might be supposed from his antecedents, he had an utter contempt for the aggressions of the slave power, and early espoused the cause of the Anti-Nebraska party. He was elected to the legislature in 1854, and recorded his votes with others of that political faith, and when the tug of war came in 1860 he was made a delegate to the national convention, and had the honor of voting for Abraham Lincoln as a candidate for president of the United States. He was loyal to the core, and although too old, as he

said, to go into the army, he was one of the most liberal supporters of those who did go. At the time of his death the Peoria bar passed a series of resolutions commemorative of his life and services, and upon presentation of the same to the circuit court, William F. Bryan gave the following sketch of his character: "It is superfluous to say that Mr. Grove had traits of character which made him peculiarly notable. His presence was always manifested by some demonstrative act. With but a limited education he had a rare command of the sturdy elements of his mother tongue. He was laboriously diligent in the practice of his profession and was always energetic and aggressive in behalf of his clients. * * * He loved the court room and the excitement incident to its proceedings. His whole professional career has passed like a popular panorama before the public eye. Better, therefore, perhaps than any of his contemporaries, has he delineated his own character, and as it were so molded and shaped it that like the statue of a sculptor it stands forth seen and recognized by all men." Henry Grove died in the month of May, 1872.

Alexander McCoy was a native of Pennsylvania, was graduated at Washington College in the class of 1844, was admitted to the bar in Ohio about the year 1850, after which he came to Peoria and formed a partnership with Henry Grove, in 1851. In 1856 he was elected state's attorney for the sixteenth circuit, for the term of four years, and was reelected to the same office in 1860. The duties of this office he discharged with signal faithfulness and ability. In 1861 he formed a partnership with Judge Purple, which continued until the latter's death in 1863. In 1864 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature on the republican ticket. His ability as a lawyer was at once recognized by his being made chairman of the judiciary committee, which made him the leader of the house.

When the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was submitted to the legislature of Illinois for ratification and the same had passed the senate, it was upon the motion of Alexander McCoy that the same was at once ratified by the house. By this prompt action of its legislature the state of Illinois was the first to place the seal of immortality upon the brow of her noblest son, by its ratification of this amendment, insuring perpetual freedom not only to the black men of the south, but to every human being wherever our flag floats.

Upon the retirement of Judge Marion Williamson from the bench in 1867, a partnership was formed between himself, Alexander McCoy, Lorin G. Pratt and John S. Stevens, which continued until the death of Judge Williamson, the year following. The business was then continued under the name of McCoy & Stevens until 1870, when Mr. McCoy retired and took up his residence in the city of Chicago. There he had at different times as partners, George F. Harding, Lorin Grant Pratt, C. B. McCoy and Charles E. Pope. About the year 1887 he retired from business and in January, 1889, removed to California, where he died on February 10, 1893.

His late partner, Charles E. Pope, in writing to the surviving members of his college class in 1894, pays him the following beautiful and truthful tribute: "I can truthfully say that closely he approached my ideal of what the lawyer and true man should be. He was by nature and practice an honest man. This characteristic, united with great knowledge of equity principles and practice, made him a most excellent equity lawyer. His manner of presenting his case in court impressed those who listened to him with the feeling that he thoroughly believed in the justice of the cause he was advocating. His force of character, his rugged common sense, his careful, conscientious preparation of his case, his cool analytical dissection of the facts and law, usually led to success. Mr. McCoy's ability as a lawyer was well known to the public at large. His clients were among the most prominent citizens here. As regards his character as a man it is hard for me to speak in terms of moderation. His standing among his professional brethren was unchallenged. He was trusted and respected by

all. Most genial, and gifted with a keen sense of humor, he was a most delightful companion. Those who have known him cannot, I am sure, but have been led thereby to a higher realization of what man can and ought to be."

Jonathan K. Cooper was one of the early members of the Peoria bar. He was a native of Pennsylvania, grandson of Robert Cooper, a noted Presbyterian divine and chaplain in the Revolutionary army. His father was John Cooper, who for many years was principal of a classical academy at which the son received his early education, and where he laid the foundation of that literary taste and that felicity in the use of pure English for which he was noted. At the age of seventeen years he entered Jefferson College, an institution of high grade, located at Cannonsburg, in western Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1835. He afterward pursued a course of study of the law in the law school attached to Dickinson College, in Carlisle, where he came in contact with such men as Justice Gibson, Thaddeus Stevens and other leading lawyers of the state.

Upon the completion of his course he was admitted to the Carlisle bar, about the year 1839, soon after which he came to Peoria. As a lawyer Mr. Cooper was conscientious, painstaking and extremely careful of his clients' interests. He was modest and retiring to a fault, generally underrating his own abilities, while probably overrating the ability of others. By cultivation he had become accustomed to the use of the choicest language, which he never lost sight of even in the heat of debate. He was a forcible, although not brilliant speaker, but he fully made up for this apparent defect by the earnestness of his manner, the force of his language and by the most admirable choice of words in which he was accustomed to express his thoughts.

Mr. Cooper was not ambitious for fame, nor was he ever an aspirant for any office, but quietly and industriously pursued the practice of his profession as long as the state of his health would permit. He had a supreme contempt for everything low or vile, and never would on any occasion countenance a suggestion of vulgarity, either at the bar or in his intercourse with his fellow men. He, as well as others, sometimes became the object of Mr. Grove's ridicule, but Mr. Cooper was able to cut back with a keen blade. On such occasions it was a contest between the tomahawk of the son of the forest and the polished steel of the knight errant. Yet, opposite as they were in character, they were warm friends and each enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the other.

At the time of his death it was truthfully said of him by Hon. H. B. Hopkins, one of his associates at the bar: "For many years he enjoyed more of personal regard and friendship, and the kindly expression of them, more of the love and trust of home friends, of professional associates and business patrons than falls to the happy lot of many men of our times and locality. * * * It is with regret, with grief and a tear that we contemplate the broken tie which bound him to us, and place a fresh memory along with that of those who have preceded him. * * * And in amiable qualities, in gentleness and sweetness of life and character he had few equals among the living or departed of our generation."

About the year 1857 two brothers, Ebon Clark Ingersoll and Robert G. Ingersoll, came from Gallatin county to Peoria. They were both immediately recognized as talented young attorneys, and, both being democrats, they soon took prominent positions in that party. The elder brother was then a representative in the legislature from the fourth district, and after the death of Owen Lovejoy, in March, 1864, he was elected as a republican to succeed the latter in congress. After the expiration of that term he was elected three times in succession to represent the fifth district. Having failed in his reelection in 1870, on account of the breaking up of party lines, he retired to private life in Washington city, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He was in congress at the time of the close of the war, and took an active part in the proceedings of that body during the exciting time of the reconstruction of the Union.

Robert G. Ingersoll was regarded as an able lawyer, but was not so successful in politics as his brother. In 1860 he ran for congress as a democratic candidate against Judge William Kellogg, the republican candidate. In 1861 he went into the army as colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Illinois Cavalry. His experience in the army wrought a complete revolution in his political views, and ever afterward he was an ardent republican. From February, 1867, to January, 1869, he held the office of attorney general, by appointment of Governor Oglesby.

In 1868 he was a candidate before the republican state convention for the office of governor, but was defeated by the friends of General John M. Palmer, who was subsequently elected. Some years after his brother had taken up his residence in Washington city, Robert G. Ingersoll went there to reside, and the two continued in business together until the death of the former. The latter subsequently went to New York city, where he achieved such a wide reputation that a full account of his career becomes impossible in these local notices. Henry W. Wells is perhaps the senior member of the Peoria bar in active practice. Having received his early education at Galesburg, Illinois, he entered the National Law School (then at Ballston, but afterward removed to Poughkeepsie, New York), where he graduated in 1853 and was admitted to the New York bar. Returning to Illinois he continued his studies in the law office of Messrs. Johnson and Blakesley, teaching school in the winter seasons, until the year 1855, when he entered upon the practice of the law at Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, and very soon did an extensive business. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, as a private, and was afterward promoted to the rank of major. He continued in the service until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to Peoria and resumed the practice of law. He was well known to the profession as the author of a valuable treatise entitled Wells on Replevin, which is accepted as standard authority. In 1869 he was elected as a member of the constitutional convention and did efficient service in the framing of our present constitution.

John T. Lindsay was at one time a member of considerable prominence of our bar but is now a non-resident of our county. When I first became acquainted with the bar of Peoria he was engaged in the practice of the law in company with Henry Lander, formerly a partner of Julius Manning, in Knox county. Mr. Lindsay continued the practice of the law for many years thereafter and during that time had several partners. He served for one term as a member of the house of representatives and one term in the state senate. While a member of the senate, although he had been elected as a democrat, he voted for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Charles C. Bonney properly belongs to Chicago, where his reputation has been achieved, yet it is true that he was admitted to the bar and for several years practiced his profession in Peoria. While here he took into his office as a student a penniless Irish boy named William O'Brien, who afterward became a man of considerable note at the bar, as well as in political life. He was unfortunate in not having a good academical education, for he was a man of natural abilities and force of character. As a successful criminal lawyer he had few superiors in the state. He was a forcible speaker, impulsive in the argument of his cases and seemed to carry his point by mere force, rather than by logical argument.

He was an ardent democrat and adhered to the anti-war wing of his party to the last. He was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1862 and took a prominent part in the action of that body which finally led to its adjournment by the proclamation of Governor Yates. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention which nominated Horatio Seymour for president in 1868, and in that same year was the candidate of his party for congressman for the state at large against General John A. Logan, the successful candidate.

He subsequently removed to Chicago, where after some years of practice, with varying success, he died.

In addition to those already named the following members of the Peoria bar have been members of the legislature, namely: Senators, Mark M. Bassett, one term; Andrew J. Bell, two terms; Lucien H. Kerr, one term; John S. Lee, two terms; John M. Neihaus, one term; James D. Putnam; representatives, Mark M. Bassett, one term; Robert S. Bibb, one term; Samuel Caldwell, one term; Horace R. Chase, one term; John S. Lee, one term; John M. Neihaus, one term; William E. Phelps, one term; Michael C. Quinn, two terms; James M. Rice, one term; Julius S. Starr, two terms.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Onslow Peters was the first judge of the sixteenth circuit. He was a native of Massachusetts and had come to Peoria as early as the year 1836. Before his accession to the bench he had enjoyed a practice extending over a large portion of the northern end of the state. He was a man of great public spirit; had been a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and is said to have been the author of our system of township organization. He was a strong advocate of popular education and aided much in the establishment of our system of public schools.

He was reelected in 1855, but occupied the bench less than three years in all, having died in Washington city, February 28, 1856. As I remember him, Judge Peters was rather short in stature, had a very bald head, surrounded by a ring of dark hair; had a broad and not very expressive face, and was burdened with a great rotundity of person. He is, by one historian, said to have been somewhat pompous in his manner, but never having heard him speak except at some local meetings of a business character, I am not able to add my testimony to that charge. I knew him as a good natured, genial gentleman, ever ready to do a kindness or to render friendly advice to a young man when needed.

Upon the death of Judge Peters, Jacob Gale became his successor for a few months. Judge Gale had not been engaged in the active practice of the law for some years, but had for a long time held the office of circuit clerk and by that means had kept himself well informed as to the proper administration of the law. But the onerous duties of the bench proving distasteful to him, he resigned his office and was succeeded in November of the same year by Elihu N. Powell.

Judge Powell came from Ohio at a very early day, and although he had not the advantage of a thorough education in early life, yet, through indomitable industry and perseverance in his studies, he became a very able lawyer. He had as a partner for some years William F. Bryan, under the firm name of Powell & Bryan, which firm attained to a very extensive and lucrative practice. At the time of his death, in 1871, Judge Powell was considered the senior member of the Peoria bar. He had the rare faculty of being able to cite from memory, giving book and page, any reported case he had ever read. Neither he nor his partner, Bryan, were great orators, but each of them was able to present his case to court or jury with commendable ability and force.

Judge Powell was succeeded in 1861 by Amos L. Merriman, who held the office until the latter part of the year 1863, when he resigned the same to take up the then growing business of prosecuting war claims against the government, for which purpose he removed to Washington city. As before stated, he had been a partner of his brother until the time of the latter's death, in 1854, after which he was a partner of Julius Manning until his accession to the bench. He was the office lawyer of both firms and became an expert in the preparation of court papers, as well as all other documents necessary to be prepared in the office of an attorney. He was not considered a very able advocate but was an

excellent judge of the law and discharged the duties of his high office with ability and to the satisfaction of all. Upon the retirement of Judge Merriman he was succeeded by Marion Williamson.

Judge Williamson had come to Peoria about the year 1856. He was a native of Ohio and had received only a common-school education, but his native talent and diligent study overcame all obstacles and placed him in the front rank of the younger members of the bar. After coming to Peoria he was first associated for three years with Hon. Hezekiah M. Wead, after which, until his accession to the bench, he practiced alone. It was truthfully said of him, "He filled the office with honor to himself and benefit to the community. His peculiar adaptability to the position made him one of the best officers that ever sat upon the bench." Upon retiring he formed a partnership with Alexander McCoy, Lorin G. Pratt and John S. Stevens, which was terminated by his death the following year. Sabin D. Puterbaugh, the successor of Judge Williamson, was likewise a native of Ohio, but had come with his parents to Illinois when he was five years old. His early education was obtained at the common schools of Tazewell county. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1857, and at once became partner of Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, then state senator from that district. After the removal of Mr. Fuller to Chicago, Mr. Puterbaugh formed a partnership with Hon. John B. Cohrs, which continued until 1861. Mr. Puterbaugh then entered the army as major of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and remained in the service until November, 1862, when he resigned and removed to Peoria. In 1868 he formed a partnership with E. C. & R. G. Ingersoll, the former of whom was then a representative in congress. This firm continued until June, 1867, when he was elected to the office of circuit judge. He held this office until March, 1873, and then resigned to resume the practice of his profession. As a judge he was upright, painstaking, diligent and correct in decisions, and discharged the duties of his office with ability and fidelity. He is perhaps best known to the profession as the author of Puterbaugh's Common Law Pleadings and Practice and Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleading and Practice, both of which works are accepted as standard authority.

Judge Puterbaugh also, in 1877, took a conspicuous part in the measures before the legislature for the reorganization of the judiciary, and the creation of the appellate courts. To his efforts probably more than to those of any other one man the state is indebted for the adoption of those measures.

In politics he was a democrat until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he identified himself with the republican party, and he was one of the presidential electors in 1880, at which time he cast his vote in the electoral college for James A. Garfield for president, and Chester A. Arthur for vice president. He continued in the practice of the law until his death, which occurred September 25, 1892.

Upon the resignation of Judge Puterbaugh, Henry B. Hopkins was appointed by the governor to fill out the unexpired term. Although an excellent lawyer, Mr. Hopkins did not give promise of very great success as a judge. The trouble seemed to be that he was too cautious and too considerate, and consequently too slow in his movements for the speedy dispatch of business. He was a native of Vermont and had for many years been a partner of E. G. Johnson. He was exceedingly laborious and painstaking and had the reputation with the judges of the supreme court of having prepared some of the best arguments ever presented to that tribunal. He died in 1892.

Joseph W. Cochran, a native of Ohio, succeeded Judge Hopkins. He had come to Peoria about the year 1858, and had been successful as a lawyer and master in chancery. He removed from here to Chicago. At the same election John Burns, of Lacon, Marshall county, was elected judge of the adjoining circuit. Judge Burns had been engaged in successful practice for many years in Marshall and adjoining counties, and had represented his district in the constitutional convention of 1862. By the action of the legislature of 1877 these

two circuits were united, and David McCulloch was elected as the third judge of the new circuit.

At the election of 1879 Judges Burns and McCulloch were reelected and Ninian M. Laws, of Marshall county, succeeded Judge Cochran. Judge McCulloch was immediately assigned to the appellate bench of the third district which position he continued to occupy until the end of his term.

At the election of 1885, Thomas M. Shaw, of Marshall county, Nathaniel W. Green, of Tazewell county, and Samuel S. Page, of Peoria county, were elected. Judge Shaw had very ably represented his district in the state senate during the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the legislature, and had at the latter session been honored with the unanimous vote of the senators of his party for the position of president pro tempore of the senate.

Judge Green was immediately assigned to the bench of the appellate court, a position he continued to occupy until his retirement in 1897. Judge Page resigned in 1890, and was succeeded for the remainder of the term by Hon. Lawrence W. James. At the election of 1891, Judges Shaw and Green were reelected and Nicholas E. Worthington succeeded Judge James.

Judge Worthington had ably represented the tenth district for two terms in the congress of the United States and had been appointed by President Cleveland as a member of the labor commission, in which capacity he had made and presented to the president a very able report.

At the election of 1897 Judges Shaw and Worthington were reelected and Leslie D. Puterbaugh succeeded Judge Green. Upon his reelection Judge Worthington was immediately assigned to the bench of the appellate court for the fourth district.

DAVID M'CUCCLOCH

David McCulloch was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1832, and died September 17, 1907. He was a college-bred man and taught school about six months in his native village. He arrived in Peoria on the 23d day of April, 1853, completing his journey from LaSalle by way of the Illinois river. Two years after his arrival here he conducted a private school; in the spring of 1855 began the study of law in the office of Manning & Merriman, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Previous to this, however, he had been elected school commissioner of Peoria county—an office similar to that of the present county superintendency, and served in that capacity six years. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Julius Manning, one of the ablest lawyers of the state. This business association continued until Mr. Manning's death, July 4, 1862. That same year Mr. McCulloch formed a partnership with Charles P. Taggart. From 1870 to 1875 the law firm of McCulloch & Stevens existed, and 1877 he was elected to the office of supreme judge, in which he served for eight years. He was assigned by the supreme court as one of the judges of the appellate court for the third district in 1879, and served as such five years, being associated with Judges Chauncey L. Higbee and Oliver L. Davis. Judge McCulloch retired from the bench in 1885 and formed a partnership with his son, E. D. McCulloch, which continued until the Judge's death.

Judge McCulloch was reared a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, who had been president of the board of trustees of Marshall College, which was Judge McCulloch's alma mater. In 1860 he voted for Steven A. Douglas.

Judge McCulloch ranked high with his brethren of the bar, both as a lawyer and a jurist. This was indicated by the fact that at the first meeting of the Bar Association he was one of a committee composed of Judges Sabin D. Puterbaugh, Anthony Thornton and himself, which devised the plan and drafted the bills which, with some modifications, became laws. whereby the judicial system was

reconstructed and the appellate courts brought into existence. He was the second president of the association, and often addressed it upon important topics and acted upon its most important committees.

He was a Presbyterian in his religious faith and for many years acted as one of the ruling elders of the Second Presbyterian church of Peoria. He served for several years as one of the directors of the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago. On the 2d of September, 1858, Judge McCulloch was married to Miss Mary Fulton Hemphill, of Shippenburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born three children, now living: Edward Dickinson McCulloch, William Herron and Mary Hemphill McCulloch, now the wife of Edward D. McDougal.

PEORIA BAR ASSOCIATIONS

The secretary of the Peoria Bar Association has a minute book, which contains the complete records of two preceding associations. From such records the writer is able to give a short history of the three bar associations which have been organized in Peoria county.

The first association organized was called the "Peoria Bar Association." On November 10, 1879, a large number of lawyers met in the Law Library rooms. The late Col. James M. Rice presided at the meeting and he, together with four other lawyers, were selected to report a plan of organization. On November 18 following, at a meeting called for that purpose, the report of the committee was read and adopted. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted. Officers were elected and committee appointments made as follows:

David McCulloch, president; J. K. Cooper, first vice-president; S. D. Puterbaugh, second vice-president; H. C. Fuller, secretary; Thomas Cratty, treasurer. Committee on grievances: Rice, Nye, Alva Loucks; committee on law reform: Wells, Jack and Stevens; committee on legal biography; Sloan, Wilson and Wead.

The members of the executive committee were the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The members of the committee were the trustees of the association and had power to appoint all standing committees. Meetings were provided for each month of the year. The meetings in the months of March, June, September and December were to be held to transact the business of the association. The other monthly meetings were held for the purpose of moot courts, moot legislative assemblies, discussions and addresses on legal, political, philosophical and historical subjects and an occasional supper.

The only meetings of this association as shown by the records were held December 10, 1879, January 13, 1880, February 10, 1880, March 9, 1880, April 13, 1880, May 11, 1880 and June 8, 1880.

At the meetings addresses were made on a number of subjects. Judge David McCulloch delivered his inaugural address at the meeting of January 13, 1880, the subject being "The Objects and Benefits of a Bar Association." At this meeting remarks were made by Messrs. Starr, Hopkins, Cratty, Karr, Puterbaugh and Worthington. On the night of February 10, 1880, a paper was read by N. G. Moors on "The Anglo-Saxons and their Speech." Jonathan K. Cooper spoke on March 9, his subject being "Life and Services of Daniel Webster." The meeting of April 13 was of special interest to lawyers of today, as the principal discussion was over the question of amending the Practice Act, a subject just now of much interest to attorneys and to laymen as well. At this meeting E. G. Johnson delivered an address on "The Personal Recollections of Daniel Webster" and Colonel James M. Rice read a paper on "The Pedigree of Our Laws." Judge N. E. Worthington spoke at the May 11th meeting, his subject being "The Historical Significance of the Fourth Year of James 1st." The June meeting was addressed by Josiah Fulton, who spoke upon "The Early Times in Peoria." At this meeting the by-laws were disregarded. An adjournment was taken over the summer months and into history went the Peoria Bar Association of 1879, never to meet again.

The signers of the constitution of this association were: S. D. Puterbaugh, D. McCulloch, Thomas Cratty, Alva Loucks, Henry C. Fuller, J. K. Cooper, M. N. Gish, H. B. Hopkins, John W. Karr, F. W. Voight, J. M. Tennery, N. E. Worthington, Chas. A. Cornwell, Samuel E. Clark, Wellington Loucks, G. M. Johnston, Nicholas Ulrich, John B. Cones, B. Todd, James M. Rice, David E. Powell.

Of the above list only four now live in Peoria, Judge N. E. Worthington still on the circuit bench, Nicholas Ulrich and D. E. Powell, not active in practice, and H. C. Fuller, still practicing law.

July 20, 1888, finds the lawyers of this county again in a meeting for the purpose of organizing a bar association. At this meeting James H. Sedgwick presided. Judge David McCulloch, Judge H. B. Hopkins and James H. Sedgwick were named as a committee to report a constitution and by-laws. On July 25, 1888, another meeting was held and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. J. H. Sedgwick, David McCulloch and J. S. Lee were appointed delegates to the National Bar Association Convention.

But two more meetings of this association were held, one on July 28, 1888, and one on August 14, 1888. At the last meeting the members were called to order and an immediate adjournment taken till September. The adjournment proved to be final as no further meetings were ever convened.

Officers were elected at the July meeting as follows: President, James H. Sedgwick; first vice-president, George T. Page; second vice-president, J. M. Niehaus; secretary, Arthur Keithley; treasurer, David McCulloch. Judge David McCulloch was selected chairman of the executive committee and Arthur Keithley, W. I. Slemmons and J. M. Niehaus were named as the committee on admissions. The following signed the constitution: James H. Sedgwick, Arthur Keithley, W. V. Tefft, David McCulloch, J. M. Niehaus, S. D. Wead, George T. Page, W. I. Slemmons, L. W. James.

The following paragraphs taken from the records of the present bar association briefly show the steps taken for organization:

"The Peoria Bar Association, as a temporary organization, held its first meeting with seven members of the bar at the Creve Coeur Club on November 20, 1905. On November 27, 1905, a second meeting was held at the same place, at which meeting the law firms of Peoria were generally represented. Committees were appointed looking to the formation of a permanent organization; and a third meeting was called and held at the same place on January 8, 1906, at which time the several committees made their reports and the permanent organization was perfected. The officers for the first year were selected as follows: President, Wm. L. Ellwood; first vice-president, S. D. Wead; second vice-president, George B. Sucher; secretary, Frank T. Miller; treasurer, E. D. McCulloch.

The association was organized by the younger members of the bar but in this they received the encouragement and active support of the older lawyers of Peoria, without whom no successful organization is possible. Among these older lawyers most active were John S. Stevens and George T. Page, who, in their practice and as members of the State Bar Association, have been for years active in maintaining the dignity and ethics of the bar, and who have been honored with the highest office in the latter organization.

The seven lawyers mentioned in the above paragraphs, who met for the purpose of organization were W. L. Ellwood, George Sucher, Walter S. Horton, Hiram E. Todd, Clyde E. Stone, George Jochem and Frank T. Miller.

The Bar Association, as it now exists, was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on April 20, 1906, the incorporators being John M. Niehaus, James M. Rice, Hiram E. Todd, Edward D. McCabe, Israel C. Pinkney, John S. Stevens, Walter H. Kirk, Wm. L. Ellwood, Frank T. Miller and Edward D. McCulloch.

In looking over the minutes of this association, we find that there have been many interesting meetings held during the past seven years. The association has

taken an active part in all of the measures carried out or proposed by the State Bar Association and the various committees appointed by the governor of this state for the purpose of revising the "Practice Act" and reforming procedure and practice in the courts of this state.

A number of times the association has been called together in special meetings for the purpose of opposing certain acts introduced in the legislature, which were thought to be prejudicial to the best interests of litigants, as well as to attorneys. Some of the most important actions taken by this association were resolutions favoring the passage of an act requiring the publication and selling of the Illinois Supreme & Appellate Court Reports at a figure much lower than the publishers were selling the same; a resolution favoring a smaller judicial circuit and seeking to have Peoria county placed in a circuit with only one additional county attached; resolutions opposing the passage of the so-called "Gilbert bill."

In February, 1911, Judge Samuel D. Wead was appointed by the Peoria Bar Association as a member of the committee to draft a bill for the reform of procedure and practice. He took an active part in the work of this committee and at the last meeting of the State Bar Association the committee's report was acted upon favorably. The various bar associations of the state, as well as the State Bar Association, are now trying to get the judges of the circuit, as well as the supreme court, to adopt rules suggested by this committee's report. It was hoped by this means to simplify modes of procedure and to do away with any cause there might be now for complaint because of uncertain delay and expense in litigation.

The association has entertained many prominent jurists and laymen, among whom have been Judge J. Otis Humphrey, of the United States district court, who addressed the association on the "United States Supreme Court;" Judge Frank K. Dunn, of the supreme court of this state, who spoke on "Due Process of Law," and Judge John P. Hand, also of the Illinois supreme court, who addressed the association on "Procedure in the Illinois Supreme Court;" Judge William R. Curran spoke on the "Illinois Bar Association;" Judge N. E. Worthington on "Practice in the Circuit Courts;" Judge L. D. Puterbaugh on "Practice and Procedure in Higher Courts;" William G. McRoberts on "State By-Laws;" J. R. Boulware on the "New Practice Act;" John Dailey spoke on "Legislation and how it is Procured or not Procured at Springfield, Illinois." Judge David McCulloch addressed the association on "Members of the Early Bar of Peoria county."

It might be mentioned to the credit of the members of the Peoria Bar Association that with the exception of two of its members no action has been taken for the purpose of condemning their methods of practice in our courts.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the association was the annual meeting held at the Jefferson hotel April 9, 1912. At that time the Peoria Bar Association had the pleasure of entertaining all of the members of the supreme court of the state of Illinois as well as Samuel P. Irwin, the official reporter of the supreme court. The reception was held for the court on the mezzanine floor of the hotel prior to the banquet which was given in the main dining room. Over one hundred members and their guests were present. Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter and Justice James H. Cartwright addressed the banqueters.

Under the rules of the association the retiring president is obliged to deliver an annual address, discussing the laws passed and decisions rendered during the year of his incumbency, and the members have had the privilege of listening to splendid addresses from the retiring presidents, all worthy of being spread at length on the records of the association.

During the seven years the association has been in existence special meetings have been held and resolutions passed upon the death of the following members: Judge David McCulloch, Henry W. Wells, Joseph Wilhelm, John Culbertson, John S. Stevens, Col. James M. Rice and J. M. David. The association has also

passed resolutions upon the death of Henry M. Sedgwick, a member of the Peoria Bar Association, as well as Thaddeus S. Simpson, who for many years was affiliated with the bar in his official capacity of clerk of the circuit court.

The presidents of the association: William L. Ellwood, 1906; Samuel D. Wead, 1907; John M. Niehaus, 1908; Winslow Evans, 1909; John S. Stevens, 1910; William Jack, 1911; Hiram E. Todd, 1912.

The following members of the Peoria bar are at present members of the association: E. J. Abersol, S. F. Atwood, Oliver J. Bailey, Hundley B. Baker, C. N. Barnes, Chester F. Barnett, Joseph Bartley, George K. Beasley, Clyde Birkett, George W. Black, Leaton C. Boggess, J. R. Boulware, A. H. Burke, George W. Burton, G. W. Campbell, Clyde Capron, Delbert A. Covey, Ira J. Covey, David E. Conigisky, David J. Cowan, J. J. Crowder, John Dailey, Charles C. Dutch, L. O. Eagleton, John M. Elliott, William L. Ellwood, Winslow Evans, George B. Foster, C. W. Frazier, H. C. Fuller, Joseph V. Graff, A. J. Grimes, W. W. Hammond, Edward U. Henry, Clarence W. Heyl, Isaac M. Hornbacker, W. S. Horton, Jay T. Hunter, Clifford Ireland, W. T. Irwin, Robert P. Jack, William Jack, A. Jacobson, George Jochem, William S. Kellogg, Charles A. Kimmel, John B. King, Walter H. Kirk, Herbert T. Landauer, Isaac J. Levinson, Thomas B. Lewis, Robert H. Lovett, Henry Mansfield, Joseph W. Maple, Emmet C. May, E. D. McCabe, Robert N. McCormick, Edward D. McCulloch, Shelton F. McGrath, C. E. McNemar, W. G. McRoberts, L. F. Meek, C. N. Mihigan, Frank T. Miller, Harry S. Miller, Charles V. Miles, H. D. Morgan, W. H. Moore, John Mosley, Clarence D. Murphy, John M. Niehaus, F. J. O'Brien, Arthur M. Otman, George Page, H. C. Pettit, Chilli, Ill., I. C. Pinkney, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Frank J. Quinn, A. V. D. Rousseau, Scholes Robert, John C. Scully, Dan R. Sheen, W. I. Slemmons, Judge Starr, Clyde C. Stone, Joseph Storey, Charles S. Stubbles, George B. Sucher, George A. Shurtleff, W. V. Tefft, Hiram E. Todd, Charles E. Ulrich, Nicholas Ulrich, S. D. Wead, Joseph A. Weil, Nathan Weiss, W. T. Whiting, Hugh E. Wilson, J. B. Wolfenbarger, N. E. Worthington.

Robert G. Ingersoll was the most noted man, both for his ability and personality, claimed by Peoria as one of her citizens, and his fame as an orator became world-wide. He gained distinction as a lawyer, soldier, poet, lecturer and humanitarian, and as a citizen, husband and father, he was characterized by both friends and enemies as a model. When at the prime of life, Ingersoll embodied all that goes to make the perfect man physically.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born at Dresden, Oneida county, New York, August 11, 1833. His father, who was a Presbyterian minister, removed to the west when Robert was ten years of age and the lad "grew up" in the states of Wisconsin and Illinois. At Shawneetown he and his brother Ebon C. read law and were admitted to the bar. In 1857 they took up their residence in Peoria and soon made their presence felt.

In 1860 he was the democratic candidate for congress, but was defeated by his republican antagonist, Judge William P. Kellogg.

On the 22d day of April, 1861, Ingersoll sent the following despatch to Governor Richard Yates:

"With your permission I will raise a regiment of one thousand men to be ready on call. Will you accept?"

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL

At this time Ingersoll was twenty-eight years of age and a member of the democratic party. His patriotic offer could not then be accepted, but it led to the formation of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, which was mustered into the United States service on the 20th of December of the same year, and shortly thereafter Robert G. Ingersoll received his commission as its colonel and served his country with distinction. In 1864, during the second Lincoln campaign, he



INGERSOLL MONUMENT

became identified with the republican party, to which his allegiance never swerved throughout the remainder of his life. In 1867 he was appointed the first attorney general of the state by Governor Richard Oglesby. In the '70s he joined his brother, Ebon C. Ingersoll, in the practice of the law, at Washington city.

Ingersoll's greatest distinction and fame arose from his great oratorical attainments. It is probably not going too far to say that he was the greatest orator of his day in this country. His services in political campaigns were eagerly sought by the leaders of his party and his great reputation as an orator was at once made by his nominating speech at the Cincinnati convention of 1876, in which he placed before the convention the name of James G. Blaine for the presidency. He was supremely eloquent and his fund of beautiful thoughts, characteristically expressed, attracted all lovers of word pictures. Among the many of his great orations, which add to his fame, may be mentioned "The Dream of the Union Soldier," delivered at a soldiers' reunion at Indianapolis, his eulogy at the grave of his brother Ebon, and his memorial address on the occasion of the death of Roscoe Conkling. He was designated as the great agnostic, and among his publications best known are the "Mistakes of Moses," "The Brain and the Bible," "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Prose Poems and Selections."

During the last twenty years of his life Colonel Ingersoll made his home at New York city. His death occurred from heart disease at his summer home, Dobb's Ferry, Long Island, July 21, 1899.

THE INGERSOLL MONUMENT

On Saturday, October 28, 1911, a beautiful bronze statue was unveiled to the admiring eyes of a vast concourse of people, at Glen Oak Park, many of whom were from various parts of the country, and among them being the widow of Colonel Ingersoll, and her daughters. On that occasion addresses were delivered by men of national prominence and letters were read from some of the most eminent personages in the country, all admirers of Colonel Ingersoll. The proceedings of the unveiling are best told in the words of the Peoria Evening Star, whose editor, E. F. Baldwin, was one of Colonel Ingersoll's warmest personal friends and admirers. The Star's account follows:

In the presence of a splendid gathering of many thousands of people, with a series of addresses whose brilliancy, eloquence and feeling have never been equalled in Peoria, and amid evidences of such sympathy, enthusiasm and deep feeling as gave rich token of the love in which his memory is held in this city, the statue of Robert G. Ingersoll was unveiled at Glen Oak Park.

The day was one of unexampled splendor. Skies as clear and blue and radiantly tender as the eyes with which the great philosopher had looked out upon the world he did so much to free from fear and sadness—sunshine as gloriously rich and golden as the smile with which he was wont to greet the friends he loved, lent their enchantment to the brilliant scene. And as if even Nature herself had wished to do honor to one who had worshipped so ardently at her shrine, autumn had touched every bush and shrub and tree with magic fire.

The whole hillside which rose like the setting of a stage back of the great bronze figure on its granite pedestal, was aflame with gold and crimson, and the trees which bordered the driveways on either side of the statue lifted their shimmering heads, torchlike, to the sky.

The great moment when the cord pulled by Robert G. Ingersoll Brown, Ingersoll's grandson, the flag which had concealed it slowly fluttered earthward and the splendid, virile figure stood revealed, sharply outlined against the glory of the hills, proved poignantly dramatic.

As if impelled by a single impulse, the great concourse arose to its feet. Every head was bared and for a brief instant every one stood silent and spell-bound, touched to the heart by the sudden apparition. It was as if Ingersoll him-

self all at once stood forth before them, fearless and splendid as he had always stood in life. Then, suddenly as it had come, the spell passed, and with its passing came the realization of the art which had caused the illusion, and the assemblage broke into applause and cheers.

The figure of Ingersoll is of heroic size, seven and a half feet in height, and stands in an easeful and characteristic pose—the broad shoulders swung back and one hand thrust into the pocket, holding back the familiar frock coat which for many years was as much a part of Ingersoll's personality as his hearty hand grip and his frank, unaffected, boyish charm of manner. If the artist has perhaps failed in a measure to perfectly reproduce the fine head with its splendid forehead on which heaven had set the unmistakable seal of great genius he has succeeded admirably in depicting the full sensitive mouth with its half womanish charm, the delicate nose, tilting slightly upwards at the tip, and the eyes which look out over the beautiful prospect stretching before, with all the splendid, fearless frankness those who knew him best remember so well.

The figure on the whole is a striking one, full of vitality and force—a work of which any artist might well feel proud.

Best of it all, it represents the deep and abiding affection of those with whom Ingersoll spent the richest and fullest years of his life, and crowns the efforts of a little band of his closest friends who have labored long that Peoria might do honor to herself in honoring the name of the greatest of her children.

The crowds which attended the dedication began to gather early, and when the hour set for beginning had arrived every chair of those set in front of the statue and platform was filled, and hundreds stood throughout the ceremonies forgetful of fatigue, unheeding the chill which began to delicately ice the air as the sun sank westward, hanging eagerly on every word of the speakers and never too distant or distracted to give spontaneous response in applause or laughter to each golden thought or flashing play of wit. For the wit was as plenty as the eloquence and jests crowded the flights of poesy for first honors in the discourses. Not once was the funeral note struck during the afternoon. That joy whose gospel Ingersoll had so eloquently preached and gloriously lived reigned throughout the exercises, and the tears that stung the eyes at some loving word or tender allusion were soon dried in heart-whole laughter.

Eugene F. Baldwin, as president of the Ingersoll monument Association, opened the exercises with an address. He told of the Robert Ingersoll of long ago, the dear, ardent, impassioned youth, his heart warm with love for humanity, his brain aflame with genius, his spirits always poised for flights.

With swift, sure strikes he pictured the gradual development of this great personality—the sure triumph of the ever ripening genius, and his story of a great success which only enriched instead of weakening the nature of him of whom it had been granted, was sweet indeed to hear. After the dramatic interval which marked the unveiling of the statue and the incidents following it, Mr. Baldwin then introduced Charles Frederick Adams, of New York, the great grandson of John Quincy Adams, and one of the advanced thinkers of our times.

As soon as the formal part of the program was over, a large part of the audience crowded up on the platform to shake hands with Mrs. Ingersoll and her daughters, who had been deeply moved spectators of the proceedings. Many were the warm words of affection for the dead man spoken by those who grasped the hands of his dearly loved wife and daughters, and the impromptu reception added the finishing touch to the tender sentiment pervading the occasion.

It was not until nearly an hour later that the crowds at last dispersed, the ranks of carriages and motor cars thinned, broke and disappeared. Then the statue was left alone, standing where it will stand forever, with flowers heaped about its feet and the setting sun resting like a benison upon its head, and Peoria's great day was over—a day planned and striven for and achieved in love—that love which is the greatest thing on earth and which Robert Ingersoll knew and understood as it is given to few to know and understand.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF PEORIA—BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY—PARK SYSTEM—HOTELS—PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

BY ROSE PFEIFFER

The people of Peoria point with pride to its excellent school system. Through the earnest efforts of its educational representatives, the members of the school board, and the hearty support of its citizens, the system has continued to grow in strength and power to meet the problem of providing school buildings and teachers to care for the hundreds of children, who during the school year of ten months, daily seek admittance to the educational homes of our city.

Early records inform us of a law passed in 1825, through the efforts of Governor Duncan, for the support of schools by public tax. The common people, viewing this tax in the light of an unjust hardship, were unwilling to bear their part of the burden. The wealthier citizens for a short time met the responsibility of educating the children of their less financially favored neighbors.

This state of affairs continued for a time but, believing the continuation of this arrangement an injustice to themselves, those who had responded at first brought about a repeal of the law in 1827.

Another bill, lacking the taxing power, was introduced in 1840. The legislature refused to support it.

Strong in their conviction that education alone was the hope of producing a coming generation of men and women capable of preserving the high standard set for this, the grand state of Illinois, men were willing to give their time and effort to continue in the fight for free education for every man, woman and child in the state. Consequently, there was a call for a convention at Peoria in the summer of 1844.

This meeting was for the purpose of preparing a memorial, setting forth a claim for a common school law of such strength in its character that it would gain the thoughtful attention of that body. The names of those who were prominent in this call and its success are John S. Wright of Chicago, H. M. Wead of Lewistown, and Thomas M. Kilpatrick of Winchester.

That this was the first educational convention held in the state is here worthy of note. The result of this meeting was a new school law authorizing the levying of a school tax in each district. Chicago and a few other places availed themselves of the privilege of the new law but the result, generally, was a failure. Between 1844 and 1855, the latter date witnessing the adoption of the Free School Law, there was an ever increasing interest in the educational movement in Peoria.

Not willing to wait for the necessarily slow movement of the legislature in passing a law acceptable to the common people, many of whom needed to be educated into the knowledge of the real value of a free school law, two schools were provided under an act of the legislature authorizing the formation known as The Female School Association and the Boys' Stock School.

During the years 1850 to 1854 both of these schools were popular and aided much to arouse the interest of many parents who had heretofore been indifferent to the rights of their children to an educational inheritance.

The uncertainty of an unfavorable adoption by the legislature of the new law for a general school system in 1855, led representative citizens of Peoria to take steps for the inauguration of a system specially adapted to our own city. This movement met the approval of the legislature and was sanctioned by the governor.

In February, 1855, the first board of school inspectors was created. The members were elected in the following month of April. By virtue of this charter, the board of school inspectors was empowered to take such steps as would further all school interests in the city.

The power vested in them by this special charter has been the means to forward the work of progressiveness which today marks the school condition of Peoria. From an early date in 1856, four good schoolhouses, two of them, the previously mentioned Female Academy and Boys' Stock School, purchased by the board, were provided.

The board had at this time an available sum of money, the first in the school treasury, to be used for building and purchasing purposes. This period marked the beginning of the graded school system in Peoria. The increase in membership at the close of the year was very encouraging.

The next ten years witnessed a steady growth in the public schools. At this point the writer would personally pay tribute to Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, through whose efforts the first advantages of teacher training were afforded to the teachers of the county.

In September, 1868, after a strenuous campaign for the establishment of a Peoria county normal school, Judge Worthington was rewarded by witnessing the opening of this school under the leadership of Samuel H. White, of Chicago, as principal. The city provided and cared for the building and the county paid the teachers' salaries.

To Professor White today, those who came under his direction bear testimony to the debt they owe him, not only in their success in teaching and the high ideals held up for his pupils, but for the example of the beautiful life he lived before them.

Peoria schools and teachers still feel the uplift from this school, which continued from September, 1868, to June, 1879. There would indeed be a serious omission in this article if reference were not made to one of the strongest powers in helpfulness, in the guiding of the Peoria public school pupils in their spiritual, moral and intellectual education, if the influence of the Peoria public library, under the supervision of E. S. Willcox, librarian, received no mention.

From his rich store of knowledge and his ever cheerful readiness to aid teachers and pupils to share in that which books alone can supply, we turn to the public library for the richest and best to assist us in our work of guiding the children into the building of beautiful characters and useful lives.

To further this plan of helpfulness, branch libraries, under the supervision of the public library, have been placed in the school buildings farthest removed from the center of the city.

It is a fact worthy of note that while we may have been slower than some of our sister cities in adopting many of the new features which mark our school course at this time, there was never a backward step taken.

When Gerard T. Smith, the present superintendent, entered upon his duties in September, 1906, he found school buildings with seating capacity for every child of school age, and a faithful corps of principals and teachers ready to cooperate with him in the work. A wide-awake, progressive educator, realizing that the time had come for a forward movement in all lines of work, he made an immediate effort to bring the schools together as a real system. Telephones were introduced connecting the schools with the office, meetings were held, and every effort possible was made to create a healthful school spirit.

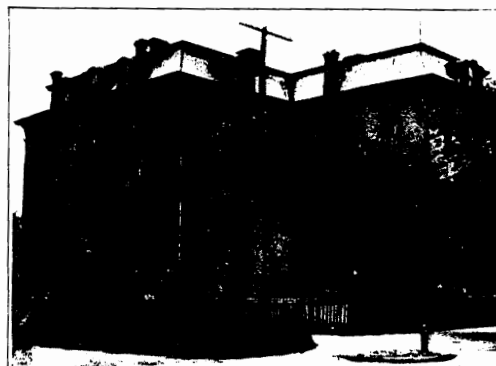
The following year, 1907, the kindergartens were introduced into the system and have been made a real part of the course of study. They have increased from six to fourteen and the kindergarten teachers have been placed on the same



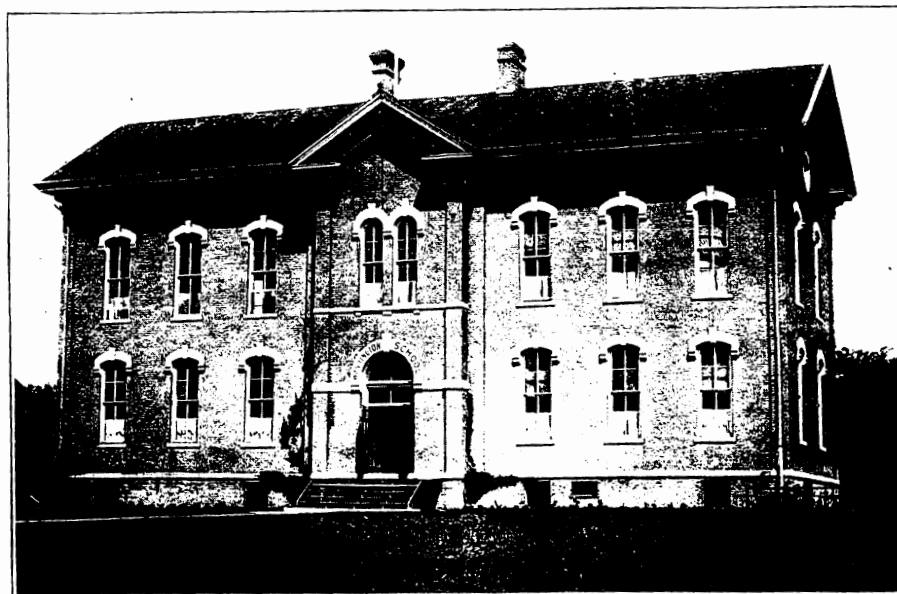
GLEN OAK SCHOOL



OLD WEBSTER SCHOOL



OLD LINCOLN SCHOOL



OLD FIFTH WARD SCHOOL,
MOSS AND GARFIELD AVENUE. NOW SITE 9

footing as regular grade teachers. The moral and intellectual effect of these kindergartens upon the grade school work is just beginning to be fully realized.

Believing that the efficiency of the school work of any system will ultimately depend upon the ability and training of incoming teachers, a normal department of two years of work subsequent to high-school graduation was established and young people encouraged to enter. This normal has developed into a most effective instrument for training young women in scholarship, pedagogical principles and professional attitude. It has lacked in but one thing, and that is practice teaching plans, which are now well under way.

The salaries of grade teachers have been increased over thirty per cent and coincident with the salary increase and in harmony with the development of the normal school, the qualifications of incoming teachers have been materially strengthened.

Also, in direct line with the effort to increase school-room efficiency, the number of pupils per teacher has been gradually decreased until, at the present time the average number of pupils per teacher throughout the system is less than thirty-five. The high-school work has been greatly broadened and a new high school has been constructed and equipped in the western part of the city.

The opportunity offered by these increased facilities have been appreciated by the citizens of Peoria and a general recognition of the necessity for secondary education in meeting the demands of modern civic life has pervaded the whole city. As a result, our high-school attendance has doubled, and a need of increased facilities in the eastern part of the city is soon to materialize in a new high-school building.

It would require pages to elaborate upon these high-school courses of study in showing how their development is coming to meet all modern, industrial and social needs.

Another important factor in the school work is the present effort to make it more fully meet the industrial needs of all the children of the city. To this end, medical inspection has been established, which will greatly improve the physical condition of all pupils.

A special school is under process of formation at this time for sub-normal children that they may get in fuller degree the work adapted to their needs and that they may not be a hindrance to the regular school work.

Peoria has at present twenty-one school buildings, with a total enrollment of 10,418 pupils distributed as follows: Peoria high school, 609; Normal training high school, 368; Peoria public grade schools, 8,333; Peoria public kindergarten schools, 1,108.

The following is the personnel of officers, superintendent, supervisors and principals for the year ending June 21, 1912:

Officers of the board of school inspectors—E. D. McCullough, president; Anna Rynearson, secretary; William V. Williamson, treasurer; Jennie E. Stouffer, truant officer; C. H. Brown, superintendent of repairs; Ida M. Myers, stenographer; Mary Bourke, telephone operator and supply clerk; superintendent of schools, Gerard T. Smith.

Supervisors—Carl Graner, physical culture; Clara Daily, music; Nama A. Lathe, art; A. P. Laughlin, manual training; Bertha Case, cooking; Minnie M. Peterson, sewing.

Schools and principals—Peoria high school, A. W. Beasley; Manual training high school, W. N. Brown; Blaine, E. B. Couch; Columbia, Edna A. Nowland; Douglas, H. B. Beecher; Franklin, C. B. Baymiller; Garfield, Anna E. Martin; Glen Oak, C. A. Dille; Greeley, W. T. Van Buskirk; Harrison, A. H. Hiatt; Irving, Abbie A. Hunter; Lee, Ella Beseman; Lincoln, C. H. Kamman; Longfellow, Kate Rutherford; Loucks, R. E. Stowell; McKinley, T. H. Meek; Sumner, Ivan Deach; Washington, Minnie B. Love; Webster, J. C. Scullin; White, Hester Crawley; Whittier, Rose Pfeiffer; kindergartens, Lucy B. Way.

The following is a list of those who have served as presidents of the board of school inspectors from the time of its organization in February, 1855, to June, 1912:

A. P. Bartlett, Thomas L. Davis, H. G. Anderson, Washington Cockle, Jacob Gale, Charles Flinse, Chauncy Nye, Enoch P. Sloan, George H. McIlvaine, Henry Binnian, E. S. Willcox, C. C. Boring, Edward Hine, E. J. Case, William Jack, B. Meals, P. B. Miles, J. W. Maple, D. S. Long, E. D. McCullough.

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC

Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., was founded in 1897. It occupies a campus of about twenty acres upon Institute Place between Main Street and Bradley avenue. The Institute is named after Mr. and Mrs. Tobias S. Bradley who after discussing many forms of philanthropy to which they might devote their large estate and which might serve as a memorial to their deceased children, reached the decision that a school would be the most useful and fitting form. The sudden death of Mr. Bradley in 1867 delayed action. Mrs. Bradley was for many years fully occupied by the care of the estate and also felt that it should increase substantially before it could prove adequate for the plans which had been formed. Thus nearly thirty years passed while the estate more than doubled in value. It was Mrs. Bradley's original intention to provide for a school to be inaugurated after her death but in 1896 she decided to endow it at once. She sent her representative to various schools corresponding in type somewhat to that which she proposed to found and after thorough consideration formulated her wishes substantially as they are now expressed in the Institute.

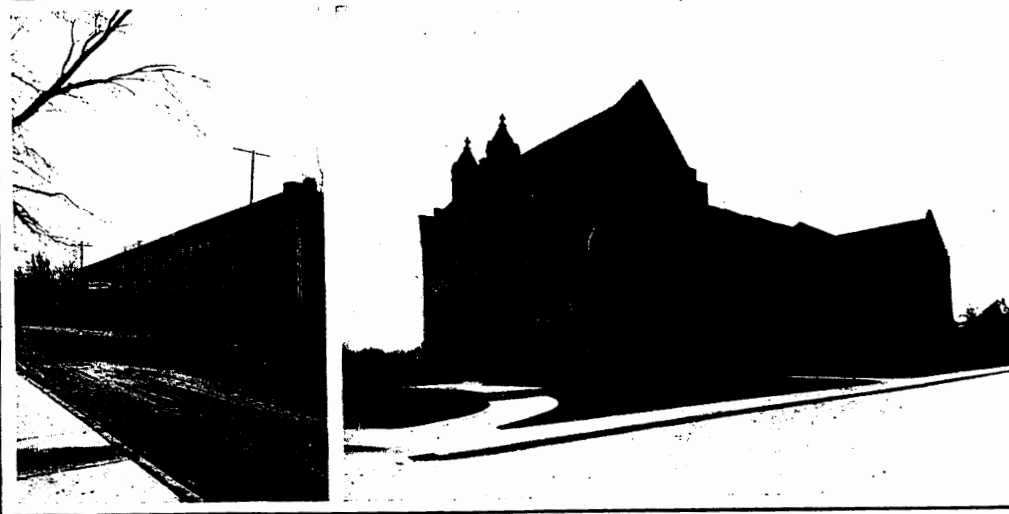
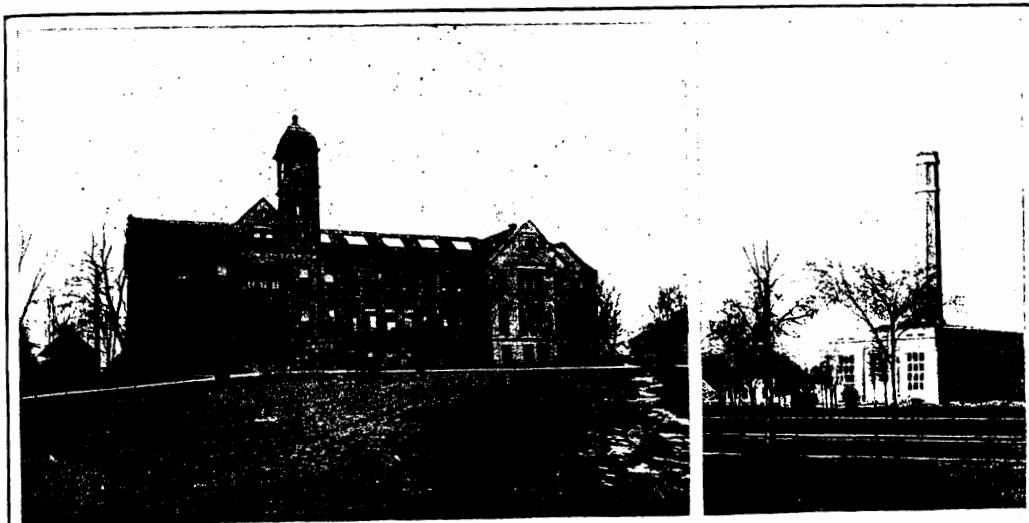
The general purpose of the founder may be seen in the following extract from the charter of the Institute:

"The objects for which this corporation is formed are to organize and maintain, forever, a school for the education of young people of both sexes in all practical and useful arts, sciences and learning usually taught in polytechnic schools, including a department in ethics, in which instruction shall be given in the principles of morality and right living as exemplified in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ; and, so far as the resources of the Institute shall warrant, there shall be added such courses of study and means of instruction in science, literature and art as may be deemed advisable by the trustees, but the chief aim of the institute shall be to furnish its students with the means of living independent, industrious, and useful lives by the aid of practical knowledge of the useful arts and sciences.—Neither in the terms of admission nor in the treatment of students, the selection of officers, agents or instructors nor in the appointment of trustees, nor in any matter whatever connected with this institute, shall there be any distinction made or preference given on account of sect, creed, nationality, politics or party; but with a review to its greater usefulness, this institute shall be, and ever remain, non-sectarian, non-political and non-partisan."

In November, 1896, a board of trustees was selected by Mrs. Bradley and the Institute organized under the University Act of the State of Illinois. Work was begun in April, 1897, on two buildings—Bradley Hall and Horology Hall. The formal dedicatory exercises were held on October 8th and that day is observed annually as Founder's Day. Mrs. Bradley's death occurred in 1908.

Bradley Institute offers two quite distinct lines of work occupying separate buildings:

I. The Horological Department gives instruction in watchmaking, jewelry, engravings and optics. It is a continuation of a school started at LaPorte, Ind., in 1886 and brought to Peoria by Mrs. Bradley in 1893. At the founding of the institute it was made one of its departments. It is one of the oldest and most successful trade schools in the United States. Its session is continuous throughout the year and students may enter at any time since the instruction is given individually rather than in classes. It is the only school of its kind in the



Horology Hall

North Manual Arts Building

Bradley Hall

Power Plant

Gymnasium

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

country occupying a building especially erected for its purposes and its superior equipment has made it pre-eminent in its line. Students come to it from every state in the Union, from Canada, South America and even more distant foreign lands. Horology Hall was planned to accommodate one hundred and twenty-five but the rooms gradually became so crowded that in 1910 a large addition was made nearly doubling the capacity of the building. For the past few years the average attendance has been about three hundred. A faculty of seven members devote their entire time to instruction.

II. The School of Arts and Sciences occupies Bradley Hall and buildings which have been added later. The curriculum provides for six years' work, four years academy and two years of strictly college grade. Various groups are outlined so that one may secure at Bradley preparatory training and two years of college work in science, engineering, classics, literature, mechanic arts, domestic science and manual training. This work in general education is divided into eleven departments—biology, chemistry, domestic science, English, German, and French, history, Latin and Greek, manual training, mathematics, physical training, and physics. The equipment and teaching force are such as to admit of most thorough and efficient work. Graduates who wish to continue their studies go with two years of college credit to the leading colleges and universities. Many young people of Peoria and the surrounding community who would otherwise have found a college education impossible, have taken advantage of the opportunities which Bradley Institute presents. The college enrollment for the past year places Bradley among the larger of the fifty or more institutions of Illinois bearing the title of "college." Unusual effort is made at Bradley to develop self-reliant, upright character in every student.

From the founding of the institute special emphasis has been placed upon domestic science and manual training. Indeed the school may be regarded as one of the pioneers in these subjects and has wielded an important influence toward their rapid introduction throughout the middle west. Thorough technical courses are offered for those desiring to become teachers of manual training and also for those preparing to teach domestic economy. These courses have grown in popularity and at present a large number of students attend Bradley for the purpose of fitting themselves to teach. These come largely from the middle west but many are from more distant states.

Although from the first the Mechanic Arts Group has been somewhat industrial in its character, the institute has not heretofore offered distinctively vocational work, but yielding to an increasing demand it has just organized four such courses so that at present one may secure at Bradley a four-year course preparatory to drafting, a two-year course fitting one for trade work in wood, a similar course or two years in metal, and a two-year course adapted to the needs of farmers and confined to the three winter months of each school year. The institute also offers evening courses in mathematics, machine shop, wood-work, mechanical drawing, electricity and magnetism, art metal and other practical lines.

Since 1904 a summer school has been held lasting five weeks and devoted exclusively to manual training and domestic economy. It has been patronized chiefly by teachers and these have come from every part of the United States.

The record of the first fifteen years has been one of constant growth. The faculty has increased from thirteen members for Bradley Hall and five in Horology Hall for the year 1897-98 to forty at Bradley Hall and seven at Horology Hall for the year 1911-12. This large increase in the size of the student body has involved changes in the material equipment. For the first seven years Bradley Hall and the Horological building were the only ones upon the campus. In 1904 a station of the United States Weather Bureau was established at the north end of the campus. In 1909 a gymnasium was erected at the cost of nearly \$80,000 containing a gymnasium for men, another for women, bowling alleys, swimming pool and a series of rooms for social purposes.

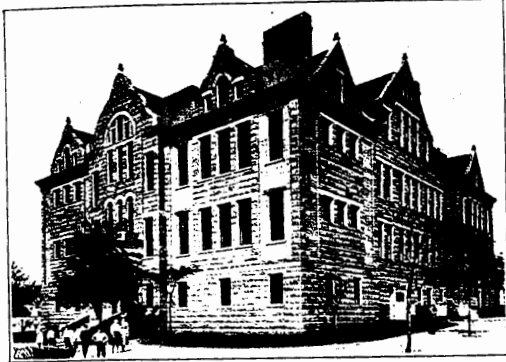
During the summer of 1911 owing to the crowded condition at Bradley Hall the shops which had occupied the wings of the main building were transferred to two large buildings on Bradley avenue owned by the estate but occupied for many years by an automobile industry. The removal of the shops made it possible to utilize the space left vacant to relieve the extremely crowded condition in other classes at Bradley Hall. During the summer and fall of 1911 a power plant was erected at a cost of \$65,000 located at the corner of Clara and Laura streets, furnishing light, heat and power for all the buildings connected with the institute and with a capacity to meet all future demands. Plans are nearly completed for a girls' dormitory to be erected on Clara street during the next school year.

Bradley Institute has had but two directors. Mr. Edward O. Sisson was in charge from 1897 to 1904 when he resigned to continue his studies, later accepting a position in the department of education at the University of Washington. Theodore C. Burgess became director in 1904 and still continues in charge of the institute. Mr. Burgess has been a member of the faculty since the founding of the institute and for several years had served as dean of the higher academy and college. He is a graduate of the State Normal School of Fredonia (N. Y.) and of Hamilton College (N. Y.) and for a number of years was the head of the department of ancient languages at the state normal school from which he graduated. He severed his connection with the normal school to continue his studies at the university of Chicago, gaining the doctor's degree from this institution in 1898. For some eight years he acted as professor of Greek at the university of Chicago during the summer quarter. His doctor's thesis "Epic Literature" was published by the university as one of its studies. He is also the author of an elementary book in Greek, and various contributions to educational journals.

Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley, founder of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, was born at Vevay, Indiana, on the 31st of July, 1816. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Moss, served as chaplain in the war of the Revolution. Her father, Zealy Moss, served in the same war in the commissary department and at its close entered the Baptist ministry. He lived for many years in Virginia where he married Jeanette Glasscock. Their daughter Lydia was married to Tobias S. Bradley in 1837. Their children, two boys and four girls, died in early youth and Mr. Bradley in 1867. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bradley moved from Indiana to Peoria where Mr. Bradley opened a wool yard and sawmill. He soon formed a partnership with Mrs. Bradley's brother William S. Moss and in addition to the business carried on by this firm he managed a steamboat line from Peoria to St. Louis and secured a large interest in the First National Bank. At the time of his death he had amassed a fortune of about a half a million. Mr. Bradley died suddenly without an opportunity to leave instructions in regard to his business affairs. Mrs. Bradley had devoted her entire time to the affairs of the household but assumed the burdens and responsibilities of managing this large estate without experience to guide her and through her native good judgment and careful management she not only preserved the original estate but in the next thirty years increased it more than fourfold. She died after a brief illness on the 16th of January, 1908.

Mrs. Bradley always took a deep interest in everything which pertained to the permanent betterment of the city in which she had resided during the greater part of her life. She relieved the Bradley Memorial church on Main street from a \$30,000 mortgage. She donated the site of the St. Francis hospital and it was called the Bradley hospital until about ten years ago when the donation was refunded. She built and helped to maintain the Home for Aged Women on Main street and assisted in many other charitable enterprises.

The two greatest gifts remain to be mentioned. At her suggestion in 1891, a Park Board was organized as one of the conditions upon which she would donate to the city the land, including about one hundred acres, which now forms



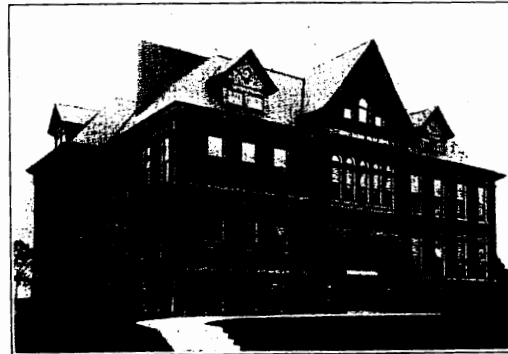
Webster School



Blaine School



Longfellow School



Whittier School

PEORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

NUMBER SECURING INSTITUTE DIPLOMAS

GROUPS	1897-8			1898-9			1899-0			1900-1			1901-2			1902-3			1903-4		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Engineering	2	..	2	4	..	4
Science	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	4	..	4	4	3	7	3	3	6
Classics	1	..	1	3	2	5	1	1	2	3	..	3	1	4	5	2	3	5
Literature	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	4	1	1	2	2	9	11	2	4	6
Mechanic Arts	1	..	1	..	..	..
Totals	1	1	2	..	2	6	5	11	4	6	10	8	1	9	10	16	26	13	10	23

GROUPS	1904-5			1905-6			1906-7			1907-8			1908-9			1909-10			1910-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Engineering	4	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	6	8	..	8	7	..	7	9	..	9
Science	1	3	4	9	2	11	3	1	4	3	3	6	7	2	9	6	3	9	5	1	6
Classics .....	..	2	2	..	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	5	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
Literature	3	6	9	..	12	12	..	8	8	3	7	10	2	8	10	1	11	12	..	11	11
Mechanic Arts .....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	8	11	19	12	15	27	5	10	15	15	13	28	19	11	30	14	15	29	14	12	26

NUMBER SECURING TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES

	1905-6			1906-7			1907-8			1908-9			1909-10			1910-11		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Manual Training	2	2	4	..	1	1	5	2	7	15	4	19	7	5	12	10	2	12
Domestic Science .....	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	14	14	..	15	15
Totals	2	6	8	..	6	6	5	3	8	15	12	27	7	19	26	10	17	27

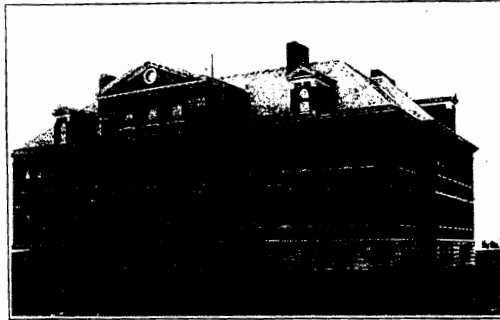
TOTALS

	Men	Women	Total
Engineering	42	..	42
Science	52	23	75
Classics	17	19	36
Literature	16	84	100
Mechanic Arts	3	..	3
Totals	130	126	256
Manual Training	39	16	55
Domestic Science .....	..	47	47
Totals	39	63	102

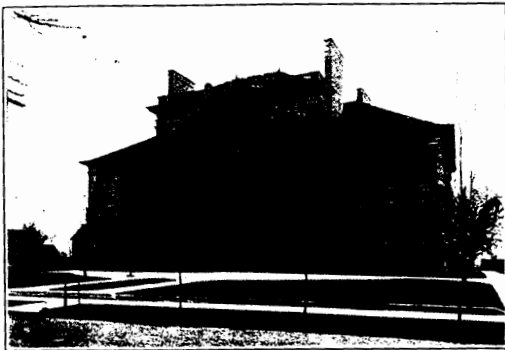
	1897-8	1898-9	1899-0	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905-6	1906-7	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10	1910-11
Lower Academy														
Men	82	140	129	110	98	88	71	102	96	76	78	88	92	91
Women	20	70	78	106	88	90	90	89	68	92	114	105	92	82
Total	102	210	207	216	186	178	161	191	164	168	192	193	184	173
Higher Academy														
Men	19	31	42	57	56	41	55	62	75	69	58	62	60	64
Women	11	11	42	54	51	59	64	61	63	48	43	55	54	73
Total	30	42	84	111	107	100	119	123	138	117	101	117	114	137
College														
Men		16	19	16	23	31	25	27	39	39	49	66	60	66
Women		11	19	21	31	42	28	42	42	55	51	65	93	114
Total		27	38	37	54	73	53	69	81	94	100	131	153	180
Unclassified Special														
Men	1	1	1	3	...	4	1	...	3	4	3	3	18	...
Women	11	12	17	8	3	5	7	4	13	42	33	36	27	...
Total	12	13	18	11	3	9	8	4	16	46	36	39	45	...
Graduate														
Men				1	...	2	1	1	...	3	1	1	3	3
Women				1	3	2	1	2	3	7	2	6	1	11
Total				2	3	4	2	3	3	10	3	7	4	14
Total School of Arts and Science														
Men	102	188	191	187	177	166	153	192	213	191	189	220	233	224
Women	42	104	156	190	176	198	190	198	189	244	243	267	267	280
Total	144	292	347	377	353	364	343	390	402	435	432	487	500	504
Evening School														
Men	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Women	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Summer School														
Men .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	38	50	50	55	79	91	108
Women .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	32	30	48	43	47	45	66
Total .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	70	80	98	98	126	136	174
Horological School														
Men .....	...	...	...	92	98	113	116	93	134	194	...	...	...	...
Women .....	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...
Total .....	...	...	...	93	98	115	118	97	136	198	281	310	320	296
Deduct counted twice	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	5	9	10	17	20	32
Grand Totals	260	292	347	470	451	479	512	550	613	722	801	906	936	1006



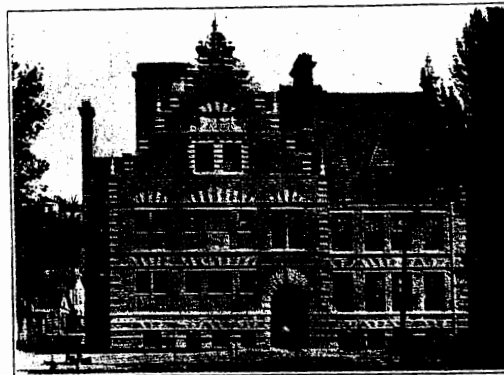
Lincoln School



Harrison School



White School



Irving School

GROUP OF PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Bradley Park. Its location and its natural beauty render this one of the finest parks in the country, a gift which will prove of increasing value to the city of Peoria.

The last and most important of her benefactions was the founding of Bradley Polytechnic Institute in 1897. This she endowed with her entire estate. This is one of the most notable gifts to education in the history of education in America, and one which will bring inestimable benefits to the city which has been fortunate enough to receive it.

Mrs. Bradley was an ideal benefactor. When once she had made her gift, communicating with it her intent and wishes, she left the execution of her plans to others whom she had chosen to carry them out and whose training and experience had especially fitted them for it. For eleven years after the founding of the institute she lived to enjoy the results of her beneficence. She was a frequent visitor in its halls and took an active interest in all of its work. It was a common remark among her friends that the institute had made her young again; life had taken on a new meaning as the plan so long cherished and labored for took visible form before her eyes.

No one who knew Mrs. Bradley could fail to be impressed with her intellectual qualities. Like most girls at that early period, she had only an elementary school training, but she possessed a mind of extraordinary clearness and strength. Her judgment in regard to politics, religion and social questions was remarkably sane and her conversation full of shrewd, epigrammatic, well-balanced comments gave constant proof of her strong, wholesome common sense. Her remarkable business ability and practical wisdom were proved in her successful management of her large estate. Her great wealth, however, had no power to disturb her principles or conduct; applause and flattery never for a moment turned her head. She manifested that confidence in her chosen agents and representatives which only a strong mind can maintain. The city of Peoria and surrounding community will realize more and more as years advance, the debt which they owe to Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley.

PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

BY

ERASTUS S. WILCOX, LIBRARIAN

The Peoria Public Library traces its genealogy back fifty-six years, to the autumn of 1855, when two rival libraries were started here at the same time—the Mercantile Library and the Peoria Library. The Rev. J. R. McFarland was the moving spirit of the first, and the Rev. J. W. Cracraft of the second.

Prominent in the organization of this first Mercantile Library were B. L. T. Bourland, Onslow Peters, A. P. Bartlett, A. J. Hodges, D. M. Cummings, G. F. Harding, C. C. Bonney, Dr. J. D. Arnold, Isaac Underhill, Timothy Lynch, Philo Holland, G. W. Fridley and E. B. Elwood; and in the Peoria Library, A. G. Tyng, George T. Metcalfe, A. G. Curtenius, E. N. Powell, H. B. Hopkins, George C. Bestor, N. B. Curtiss, Jacob Gale, Dr. R. Rouse, Dr. J. C. Frye, Wellington Loucks and J. P. Hotchkiss; the two libraries embracing thus in their organization nearly all of the leading men of the city at that time.

One naturally inquires why two separate libraries were started here at the same time. It was a question, I am told, between the so-called "liberals" and the "orthodox," incited by the Evil One himself, we might suppose, but mark how—

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

I doubt if the most cunning ingenuity could have contrived a more effective plan for starting a library in a small town, as Peoria then was, than by fanning just such a hot rivalry between opposing theological forces. The whole town

was stirred from end to end; everybody took sides and joined in; everybody brought books or money to his favorite library; and, as a consequence, when, a year later, the two libraries were very sensibly consolidated under the name of the Peoria City Library, they had as choice a collection of some 1,500 volumes as probably any young library ever had in a city of our then size.

When I first became a director in the City Library, in January, 1865, the initiation fee was \$2, the annual dues were \$2, and the membership considerably less than 200. It was a good, well-selected library for the time and the place. I think I enjoyed access to those few choice books—some 2,000 of them—as much as I do to our 75,000 now, for you cannot very well master more than 2,000 standard books in ten years.

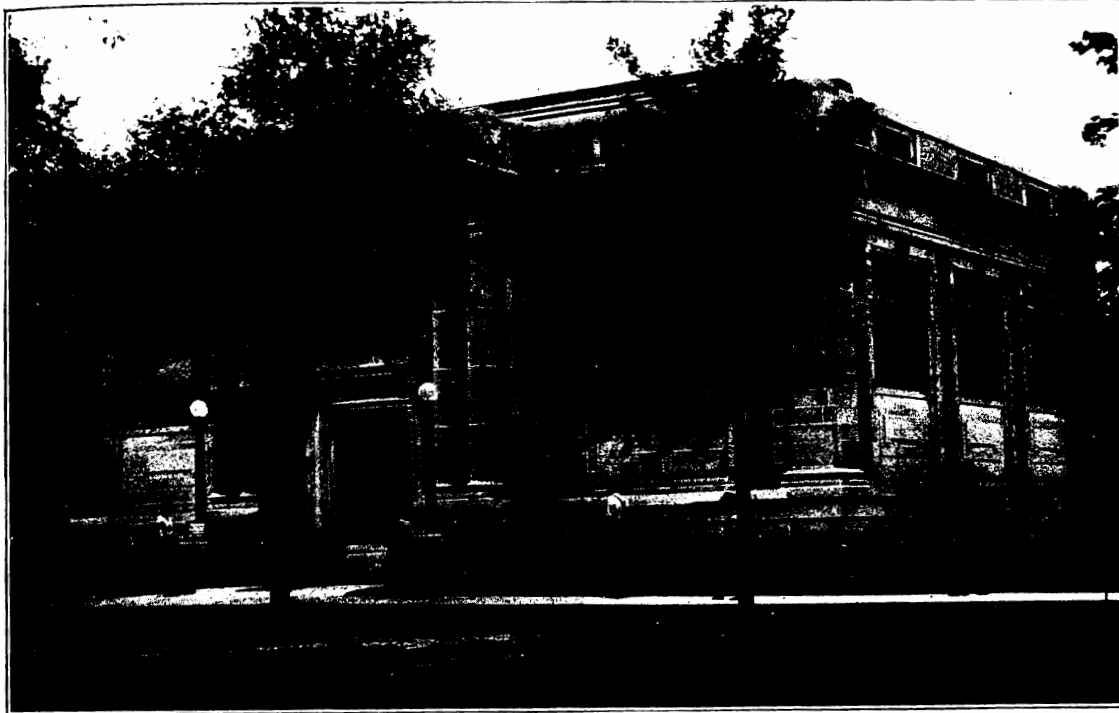
In the spring of 1865 a new board of younger men seized the reins, and a fresh impetus was given to the library by incorporating it as the Peoria Mercantile Library Association. The charter was obtained by our then member of the legislature, Alexander McCoy, and the charter members were Tobias S. Bradley, John L. Griswold, Lewis Howell, D. C. Farrell, Matthew Griswold, Lorin Grant Pratt, H. G. Anderson, Asahel A. Stevens, John Boyd Smith and E. S. Willcox, only two of whom are still living here.

While the charter was on its passage through the legislature, meetings were held and a subscription started to raise funds, and, largely through the personal solicitation of L. G. Pratt, ably seconded by the entire board, the very handsome sum of \$13,262.50 was secured, with \$10,000 of which the John L. Griswold property, corner of Main street and Jefferson avenue was bought.

It was a splendid showing for those days. It laid the foundation for all the success which may attend our public library in the future. Peoria owes her new Library building originally to one hundred and forty-five different individuals and firms from among her own hard-working and public-spirited professional and business men, contributing in comparatively small sums, according to their several means. She does not owe it to any one millionaire, eager to seize so rare an opportunity for perpetuating his family name. There is no name carved over our door but the one name which belongs to us all—PEORIA.

After the purchase of the Griswold property, our library had its rooms free of rent, but received very little help from rents of offices in the building, which went toward paying for the new building erected on the same spot in 1868. For an income it was still dependent on the meagre sums derived from membership dues and miscellaneous entertainments. Our friends, David McKinney, Eliot Callender, J. C. Hansel, John S. Stevens, John Birks, Dr. I. W. Johnson and E. W. Coy (now of Cincinnati), will not soon forget the hard work we did, running lecture courses, concerts, spelling bees, "Drummer Boy of Shiloh," etc., in order to eke out our small income of four dollars apiece from about two hundred and fifty subscribers, in the days when that estimable lady, Mrs. Sarah B. Armstrong, constituted our entire library staff. It is enough to say, that it was our experience here in this Peoria library, of the utter inadequacy of a subscription library, to provide for the literary wants of the people, that first suggested the idea of supporting public libraries, like public schools, by public taxation, and which resulted in placing on the statute book of our state in 1872, our present Free Library law—the first comprehensive and vitalizing law of the kind in any state of our Union. Under this law, in 1880, Colonel John Warner, then mayor of our city, started our present public library by nominating the first board of directors.

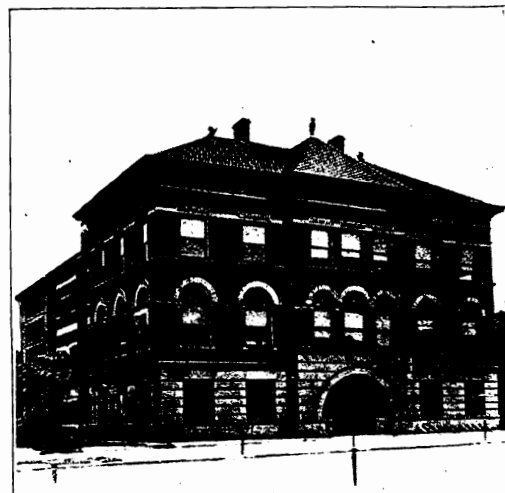
The first librarian in our public library was Fred J. Soldan. He began without a book on his shelves, in a bare room over a store on Adams street. He planned and brought into good running order all the multifarious details so necessary to the smooth working of the modern public library, and, at his untimely death in 1891, left a well selected and well organized library of 40,000 volumes and a well trained corps of assistants. He was succeeded by the present librarian.



THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY IN LINCOLN SQUARE



JOHN S. LEE
First President of the Peoria Public Library



PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

April 19, 1881, the German library gave its fine collection of 1,900 volumes to the Public Library, and, in the spring of 1882, the Mercantile Library Association turned over, as a gift to the Public Library, its entire collection of some 12,000 volumes, and leased its rooms to the same for a term of years.

Early in 1894 the over-crowded condition of the library had become so pressingly noticeable that an agitation was begun to purchase another site and erect a new building exclusively for library purposes. The conditions were favorable. The Mercantile Library Association owned valuable property, which, with the growth of the city and by careful management, had risen in value from \$10,000 to \$75,000, less a debt of \$11,000 to \$12,000, which yet remained to be extinguished, and the Public Library owned 50,000 books. There was no good reason why the two should not now unite in the common object of giving Peoria a great library to be proud of, provided some method could be devised for effecting the union satisfactorily to all parties.

A proposition to this effect was made by the directors of the Mercantile Library to the city council, and was met with immediate and hearty approval by Mayor Miles and the entire council. This proposition was, that if the city would buy the lots, the Mercantile Library Association would sell its property, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and devote the proceeds to the erecting of a building.

In June, 1894, the directors of the Public Library, supported by the action of the city council, purchased for \$16,000, three lots on Monroe street, nearly opposite the government building, 108 feet front by 171 feet deep, and on December 24, 1894, the directors of the Mercantile Library sold their property at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, for \$75,000. On July 10, 1895, the contract for the erection of the new library building was let.

The building is 78 feet front, 135 feet deep, three stories high, the stack room five stories, and will accommodate some 200,000 volumes. The total cost of the building, not including land, for which the city paid \$16,000, nor counting such improvements as paving, etc.—that is, the cost of the building proper—was \$67,856.34, and this amount was paid entirely by the Peoria Mercantile Library Association from the proceeds of the sale of their property.

The library was finally closed for removal, January 25, 1897, and the entire collection of 60,000 volumes was transferred a distance of three blocks and put in order in the new building in six days by two men, seven high-school boys and one team, at a total cost of \$221.91, or less than three-eighths of a cent per volume.

The building is on Monroe street, nearly opposite the postoffice, half way between Main and Hamilton streets. It was not placed on a corner lot for the reason that corner lots cost much more than inside lots, and a public edifice on a corner would require at least two architecturally finished fronts instead of one. This would have involved an additional cost in land and building of not less than \$20,000, which, in their circumstances, the committee felt bound to take into consideration.

But there was another weighty reason, besides that of economy, for choosing the site they did. Business men do not plan and locate their workshops and warehouses with a view to an imposing architectural effect on strangers visiting the city, but rather with the more practical object of best serving their purpose as workshops and warehouses. Now, a library is preeminently, and more so than most public buildings, a warehouse and a workshop.

As a warehouse, its function is to store books conveniently and safely; as a workshop, it is a place for quiet reading and study; and for both purposes it requires, above all things, protection from noise and dust of street traffic. These objects are better secured on an inside lot than on a corner lot; and if, as in our case, ample space for light and air is provided on both sides of the building, it would seem that, for Peoria at least, no better choice of location could have been made.

The annual report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1912, shows a membership of 9,470—all memberships expiring at the end of two years.

The number of volumes in the library in active circulation is 110,779, besides duplicates and pamphlets, 21,331—a grand total of 132,110.

Number of volumes issued during the year, 213,351. Of this amount 127,150 volumes were issued from the main library, 42,761 from the children's room, 37,902 from the Lincoln branch on Lincoln avenue, and 5,538 from school libraries.

This new Lincoln branch in the lower part of the city was opened July 1, 1911, in an attractive building, costing \$10,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie.

The bindery, located in the main library building, employs five persons the year round. The library service consists of a librarian and twelve assistants.

E. S. Willcox, the venerable custodian and librarian of the Peoria library, adds color and vigor to a word picture of Peoria, which is deemed a fit setting to the array of plain facts heretofore displayed in these pages. His description of the city and its surroundings is not overdrawn but on the contrary true to the life, and for that reason it is made a part of this chapter and follows below:

"Peoria, the second city of the state in population, is in two, not unimportant particulars, easily the first—in the beauty of its name and the beauty of its location. It would be difficult to find among all the names of cities, American or European, a happier union of vowels and liquids than go to form the names, which we, who make this city our home, have the privilege of writing on our cards and letter heads—Peoria, Illinois. Both names are of pure Indian origin molded by the facile lips of the early French explorers into their present harmonious form.

"But if the name is one agreeable to the ear, no less is the location of the city a delight to the eye. The great river which lends its name to the state, here broadened into a lake, sweeps by in a gentle, outward curve seven miles long, from the narrows above to the converging and wood-crowned heights below. Between these two points of entrance and exit, the lake in front and a wall of commanding bluffs behind, lies the broad plateau, a smiling meadow of wild flowers and native grasses when the white man saw it first more than two hundred years ago, and evidently designed by nature as the seat of a great and prosperous city. There are few more charming landscapes on the earth than that which greets the eye from the brow of these high bluffs.

"Below is the busy city extending far up and down between bluffs and river, its shaded homes, its stores and shops and public buildings, its broad streets full of stirring life, its street cars gliding like a weaver's shuttle in and out, its great mills and factories along the river bank, its moving railroad trains, its steamboats at the landing, the silent expanse of lake and the still more silent wooded bluffs on the farther shore—all these offer to him who takes delight in the works of nature and of man and especially to one who first emerges upon the scene from the level prairie land behind, a landscape of quiet beauty that can never be forgotten.

"And there is yet another view hardly less fascinating which is needed to complete the picture—to look back at the bluffs from the city below, to let the eye wander for miles along their magnificent fronts now crowned with noble residences with all their appointments of shade trees and garden plats.

"A famous traveler, familiar with many cities and many lands, when he first beheld this scene some years ago, exclaimed: 'It is the finest site for a city I ever saw!'"

PEORIA PARK SYSTEM

The citizens of Peoria take a great pride and extract untold pleasures from their parks, and the system adopted by those in authority is becoming more developed as the years go by. The following facts relating to these beauty and pleasure spots have been gathered through the courtesy of W. J. Murray, secretary of the park board:

The Peoria park system dates from the year 1893. At that time a number of prominent citizens began the agitation of a park system and the result was that petitions were circulated asking S. D. Wead, then county judge, to call a special election for the purpose of allowing the people to vote on the question of establishing a park district. The project proved popular and a number of meetings were held. The petitions were filed with the county court on February 6, 1894. On the 14th of the same month Judge Wead called a special election and set the date for March 13.

The vote cast was not as large as might have been expected considering the extraordinary interest in the proposition. When the ballots had been counted it was found that 2,672 persons had voted for the establishment of the park system and 1,110 had voted against it.

Events then moved forward with considerable rapidity. Mayor Miles was then in office and a meeting was arranged for between the mayor of South Peoria, Averyville, North Peoria and the committee on public grounds and city property of the city council of the city of Peoria. The park caucuses were set for Wednesday, April 11, and the convention for the following night at Rouse's Hall, at that time the only available place for holding such a convention in the city.

The question of nominations was left to the committee named above, the mayors of Peoria and suburbs and the committee of aldermen as follows: For the city, E. S. Easton, acting mayor; for the village of Averyville, R. P. Stitt; for the village of South Peoria, William Inman; for the village of North Peoria, Oliver J. Bailey; for the city council, Charles J. Off, J. E. F. Fischer and Franklin Dudley.

The convention made O. J. Bailey chairman and John Warner nominated the late John H. Francis for president. The following nominations were made unanimously for trustees: H. H. Fahnestock, Henry Triebel, John D. McClure, B. F. Cartwright and William Seibold. It will thus be seen that Cartwright, whose subsequent fate is known to our readers, became identified with the park system at its very inception and it may be added that he never let go until he was pried loose and sent to the penitentiary.

The election was set for the 15th of May and was, of course, a merely perfunctory proceeding, the candidates being unopposed. The first meeting of the trustees was held in the office of I. C. Pinkney. The board organized for business. Mr. Francis was chosen president, Ben Cartwright was made secretary, H. H. Fahnestock, treasurer, and I. C. Pinkney, temporary attorney. The board then engaged quarters in rooms 218-21 Woolner building and on May 29th announced itself as ready for business.

The first official step was to engage Herman & Evans to make a map of the district and the next was to fix the beginning of the fiscal year as June 1. The board then advertised for park sites and was immediately overwhelmed with them. The first offer came from W. E. Stone and W. H. Binnian, who offered one hundred and eight acres of the tract now known as Madison park for \$50,000. Later, as it proved, this was the first park purchased, for on September 6, 1894, the board took over a fraction more than eighty-six acres and the park system of Peoria may be said to have been under way.

Then in rapid succession the board received offers from Dr. G. A. Zeller, who offered a tract above Al Fresco park; the Prospect Heights Land Association offered the tract along the brow of the bluff and still later offered the site of the present village of Peoria Heights. William Giles and G. W. H. Gilbert had sites and so did Mrs. Caroline Gibson, who offered one hundred and fifty acres for \$60,000. Jacob Woolner offered his Keller station farm for \$45,000; W. Darst offered thirty-four acres; Thomas Purtscher offered a tract in Richwoods township and so did Bourland & Bailey.

The Birketts then came forward with an offer of what is now Glen Oak park, which had for fifty years been known as Birkett's Hollow. They offered seventy

acres more or less for \$100,000 and offered to give the park district twenty years' time in which to pay for it at a suitable rate of interest. This tract excited the acute interest of the trustees and the public from the first, but everyone agreed that the price was too high. Then followed a long period of "dickering" and on October 1st it was announced that the board had purchased a trifle more than seventy-two acres for \$60,000 cash. On December 5th of the same year the board purchased from D. S. Brown and J. S. Starr fourteen and five-tenths acres for \$20,000. Sixteen years later the board purchased ten acres adjoining from the German estate for \$13,150, a remarkably cheap price, or else the price paid in 1894 was too high.

On the 5th of May in the year following the board purchased from the Fleming estate five acres for \$8,000. South Park was purchased from the late Mathew Griswold, September 29, 1894, for \$7,500. This was therefore the second park bought.

Laura Bradley Park, the largest in the Peoria system, was the gift of the late Lydia Bradley and is named after her daughter, who died many years ago. When Mrs. Bradley came to cast about as to the best manner in which to dispose of her immense fortune two plans presented themselves—the establishment of a school and presenting the city with a park. The park idea is said to have been the result of a sudden inspiration one day when the general subject of parks was under discussion. She owned most of the land now known as West Bluff, and realized, with the thrift that enabled her to accumulate millions, that the establishment of a city park, in the hills and hollows through which the stream known as Dry Run winds its way, would be of benefit to the property adjoining it owned by the estate. It would, moreover perpetuate the name of Bradley and give joy to untold thousands in the future.

Mrs. Bradley summoned some of the park trustees and through her agent, W. W. Hammond, informed them of her desire. The only condition imposed upon the park district was that at least \$5,000 a year should be spent in improving the park. The trustees readily assented to this and the transfer was made soon after. In two different tracts Mrs. Bradley presented the city with some one hundred and forty acres of land and it was named after her deceased daughter. This was about the year 1901 and completed the present magnificent chain of parks and gave to the city of Peoria a system of driveways and pleasure grounds unequalled in the west. There now remained but one thing to make it compare favorably with the finest in the United States and that was the acquisition of what is now known as Grand View drive. For a distance of more than two miles along the hills overlooking the upper lake the vista is said to be, with the single exception of the Hudson river valley viewed from the Catskills, the finest rural scene in the United States. And many enthusiastic easterners have declared that the view from the point overlooking Al Fresco Park is not excelled anywhere on the Hudson.

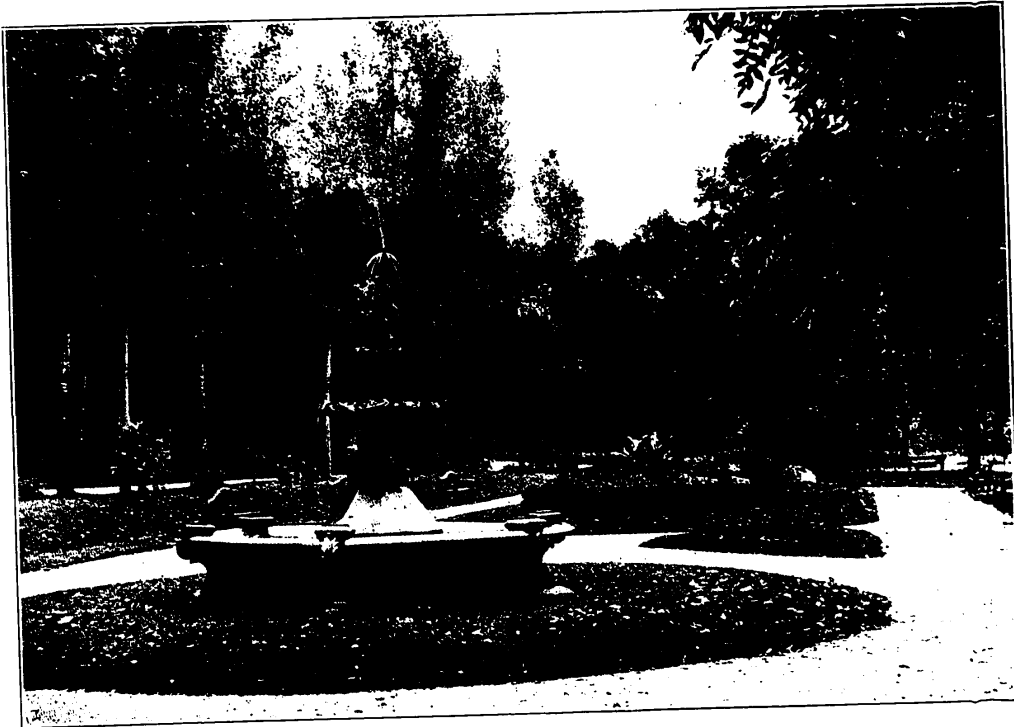
The agitation looking to the purchase and acquisition of a driveway along the brow of this wondrous bluff began about the year 1902 and within a year or so later was completed and the work of improvement begun. It was finished and first used by the public in the fall of 1904.

But while nature has done much for Peoria parks, much of their beauty is due to the untiring skill and genius of one man—the late Oscar F. Dubuis. For twenty years before coming to Peoria in 1895, or about that time, Mr. Dubuis had been in the employ of the West Park Board in Chicago, and when political changes in the state government deprived him of his position there, he was eagerly sought and engaged by the Lincoln park board. It was while he was there that the Peoria park board engaged his services and he planned and personally saw to it that most of the projects for beautifying and improving the local parks were carried to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Dubuis brought to his duties in this city a mind trained to his life work and an artistic conception valuable indeed. Here he found to his hand a nat-



PAVILION AT LAURA BRADLEY PARK



NATURE AT HER BEST IN BRADLEY PARK

ural park system, unfashioned, but only waiting the hand of the master to transform it into a wonderland of beauty, and out of the rude hills and hollows of the Peoria park tracts he evolved parks that today stand unrivaled in the United States.

But while the credit for the beautification of the park system must be given to Mr. Dubuis, he was not the first engineer engaged. His predecessor was R. R. Zingsem, of Chicago, who came to this city and gave the park board his ideas on laying out the system and how best to beautify it. However, he was not permanently engaged and Mr. Dubuis was hired soon after.

The finances that made possible the transformation of the land into beautiful parks have been freely furnished by the citizens of the park district, who have never complained of the park tax. The first money secured was a bond issue authorized November 1, 1895, for \$200,000. This money was used to pay for the various tracts of land which had hitherto been purchased by the trustees. The tax levy for the first year yielded \$58,695.57. The annual sum realized is now in the neighborhood of \$85,000.

The whole amount realized from all sources including bond issues has been to date, \$1,562,577.72. It must be said, however, that this includes one refunding bond issue. The total expense of the park system for eighteen years has been \$1,543,747.65.

It affords an interesting comparison to note the cost to date of the different parks. Glen Oak is thus far the only one that has exceeded half a million. The figures taken from the books of the secretary of the park board show the cost to be as follows.

Glen Oak park	\$578,856.76
Bradley park	237,827.96
Madison park	74,701.73
South park	55,843.07
Grand View drive	145,980.54

SOME PEORIA HOTELS

Among Peoria's numerous hotels are at least a half dozen that are especially worthy of mention. The Jefferson opened in February, 1912, and was erected at a cost of \$400,000. It is ten stories in height and contains two hundred and twenty-five rooms. This magnificent structure is owned by a stock company, composed of Robert Clarke, president; G. J. Jobst, vice president; J. W. McDowell, secretary and treasurer. The hotel is operated by a company consisting of W. E. Hull as president, and Arthur E. Lehman, secretary and treasurer.

The pioneer hotel of Peoria was known as the "Travelers' Rest," a tavern opened in 1825 by John L. Bogardus, who was not only known as the first boniface of the town but was also a lawyer and land speculator. The "Travelers' Rest" was a double log house, located on the bank of the river, between Main and Hamilton streets. As a matter of course one end of the building was devoted to conviviality, which was made possible by the inevitable bar of those days.

In 1827 Seth Fulton opened a tavern on Water street above Eaton. "Fulton Tavern" had a larger and more popular bar than the "Travelers' Rest." The house was much better furnished with furniture that had been bought in stores and not hand made. It was *the* hotel of Peoria and lasted until about 1834.

"Eads Tavern" was opened in 1829. The building, a two-story frame, stood on Water street, and in its size and appointments surpassed any of its competitors. William Eads was the landlord of this hostelry until 1834, when he sold out to Jacob Slough. The house eventually came under the management of Captain Patterson, an old-steamboat man, who ran the place until 1849. The building subsequently was remodeled into store rooms and was finally burned down.

There were numerous others who contributed to the hotel history of Peoria. In 1834 John Hamlin moved a large frame stable to the corner of Main and Washington streets, to which he built an extensive addition and after other changes the place was opened as the "Peoria Hotel," under the management of Colonel O. A. Garrett. The Colonel became prosperous and in 1838 built the "Planters House," subsequently known as the "Peoria House," which was opened in February, 1840. At that time it was considered the largest and best hotel in the state of Illinois and noted as the leading hotel. This hostelry was located at the northeast corner of Hamilton and Adams streets and within its walls many noted people were entertained, among them being President Martin Van Buren.

The "Clinton House" was built in 1837 by John R. Caldwell—a three-story brick structure, which stood on the corner of Adams and Fulton streets. John King was the first landlord, who made an excellent reputation as such and accumulated considerable money from the venture. By the year 1849 the Warners were in possession, the first one of the name being John B. Warner. This house was destroyed by fire in 1853. Another hotel of note of the early days was the "Franklin House," which stood on Main street, between Adams and Washington, and was first under the management of Mrs. Lindsay, mother of J. T. Lindsay. This building was remodeled and drifted into other uses. The "Farmers Hotel" built in 1849 by A. P. Loucks, stood on the lower corner of Main and Water streets. This burned down in 1852 and made way for a brick building, part of which was set aside for the use of the Central Bank.

The "Mitchell House" was opened in 1846 by William Mitchell. This building stood on the corner of Jefferson and Fulton streets. Not proving a success as a hotel, it finally came into possession of the Methodist Episcopal church and was converted into a female seminary. This was also a failure and the building was again opened as a hotel and after having several landlords it became known as "The Arctic," then as "The Massasoit" and the "Remington House." In 1858 George Wilson became proprietor and named the hostelry the "Fulton House." The building was finally burned in 1866.

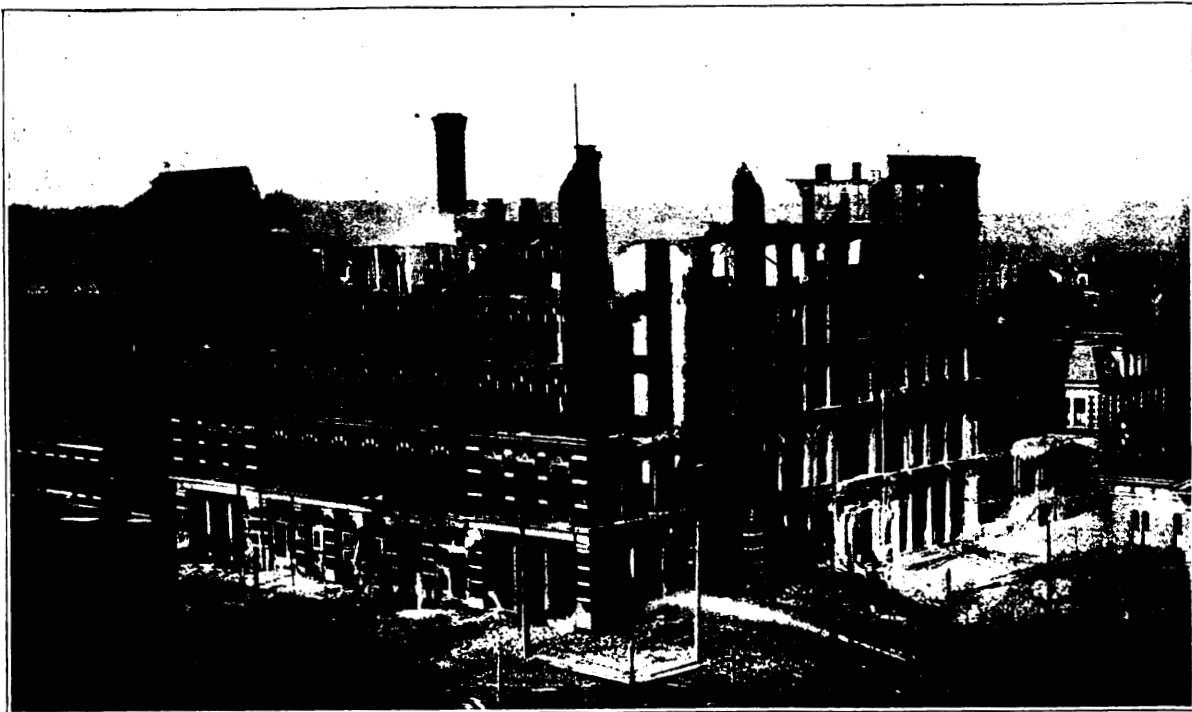
The "Farmers House" was built in 1853 by James McFadden. It stood on Harrison street. In 1860 John E. Phillips became manager and changed the name to the "Central House."

The "Buckeye House," an old-timer, was running in 1860 as was also the "City Hotel," which subsequently became known as the "New Buckeye House," under the management of William Brady, and stood on the corner of Adams and Bridge streets. After the war the house was opened by General Otto Funk as "Funk's Hotel." The building many years ago was converted into business rooms. The "Metropolitan" stood on the corner of Fulton and Water streets and was a well known hotel in post-bellum days. Part of the building was destroyed by fire in 1868 but was rebuilt, and in 1872 became known as the "Pacific Hotel." Later its name was changed to "Conaghan's Hotel." It is now used for business purposes. There were also the "Merchants Hotel," Washington street, just below Main, 1874, later known as the "Leland," "The Ingersoll," north corner of court house square, built in 1877. This property was built by Washington Cockle and later sold to Robert G. Ingersoll. Ingersoll sold to Charles H. Deane, who opened the house as "The Ingersoll." Later the building was removed north on the adjoining lot and has been for some years past used by the Lewis Company, cigar manufacturers. Upon the site vacated by The Ingersoll was erected a splendid building, which was opened as the "National Hotel," in the fall of 1887. It was five stories in height and became the leading hostelry of the city. For many years the sixth story was set apart and used by the Elks. In the fall of 1911 the National Hotel was totally destroyed by fire and in the summer of 1912 the ground was purchased by the McKinley Traction System for depot purposes.

There are other hotels, whose doors are constantly open to the incoming guests, worthy of mention in this article. The "Lud" is a modern building,



LOBBY OF NATIONAL HOTEL BEFORE THE FIRE



RUINS OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL AFTER THE FIRE

located in the 100 block of Main street; the "Mayer," Hamilton and Adams; "Niagara," 100 block South Jefferson; "Fey," Liberty and Adams; "Majestic," on the opposite corner of Liberty and Adams; Knox Inn, 728 Main street; "Pfeiffer Hotel," north end of the city; "Regis," Chestnut and South Adams streets.

HALLS AND THEATRES

Before the year 1850 no public hall was known to have existed in Peoria, and when a strolling minstrel "aggregation" or other "play actors" came to town, they entertained their audiences in the spacious ball rooms or dining rooms of the Planters, the Clinton and other hotels.

As early as the winter of 1837-8 a theatre was advertised in the local paper. About that time the "Lyceum" was in full sway and its members entertained on occasion, principally by way of holding a debate in one of the churches. There was also the Peoria Temperance Society, before whom Elihu N. Powell delivered a lecture, at the court house, on state license.

About the year 1850 a hall was built by W. H. Haskell, on the corner of Madison avenue and Jefferson street, where Kuhl's grocery store now stands, which was long known as Haskell's hall. The next hall was in a building erected by Justus B. Fleck, on Water street, between Bridge and Walnut streets. This hall, on the second floor of the building, was used a long time by the German singing and dramatic societies and, as is probable, this was the first theatre in Peoria, for traveling theatrical companies appeared here and the Germans gave both operatic and dramatic performances upon its stage. In 1854 Henry S. Austin put up a business block on the corner of Adams and Fulton streets, where the Woolner block now stands, and the upper story was converted into a hall, first known as Austin's hall and later as Boetger's hall. Theatrical performances were given here and on one occasion Maggie Mitchell, well known to fame, appeared and delighted an admiring audience with an exhibition of great dramatic talent. Then there was the Turn-Verein building, on Washington street, below Chestnut.

In 1858 Dr. Rudolphus Rouse erected a hall on Main street, which became very popular. Many noted people, actors, lecturers, opera singers entertained in this place and for years the hall was used for conventions by both democrats and republicans and many men of note in public life spoke to large audiences from the stage.

Parmely's hall was built at about the same time of Rouse's. The building stood on North Adams street, adjoining the Peoria House, and the hall was much used for political gatherings. In 1873 the "Academy of Music" was built on Adams street, between Fayette and Jackson, but has long since disappeared.

The Grand Opera house was erected in 1881-2, on Hamilton street, opposite the court house, and was the first pretentious structure built for amusement purposes. A corporation had been formed, with a capitalization of \$40,000, and on September 4, 1882, the handsome (then) theatre was thrown open to the public and for many years was the principal show house of the city. But it has been cast aside and now stands a seedy wreck of former greatness, and in the words of a former president, it has gone into "innocuous desuetude."

Since the advent of the moving picture, many places of entertainment have sprung up in the city in the past decade, devoted to that form of diversion. And the city has also been embellished with two modern theatre buildings, one the Majestic, devoted mainly to what is termed the legitimate class of dramatic and serio-comic performance, and the Orpheum, which is given over entirely to vaudeville. The Majestic adjoins the Jefferson building on the south and the Orpheum stands in the middle of the block on Madison street, north of Main.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE PEORIA PRESS—THE FIRST EDITOR A SCHOLARLY MAN—TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THE PIONEER PRINTER—SKETCHES OF THE VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS OF THE CITY—THE PAPERS OF THE DAY VIE WITH ANY IN THE STATE.

CHAS. T. LAMBERT

Rich in the names that adorn its records is the history of the Peoria press.

In the beginning, when the town was in its swaddling clothes, in fact one year before the town of Peoria was organized, "there were giants in those days." Abram S. Buxton, Peoria's first editor, was a scholarly man and a vigorous writer, and his trenchant pen ran forcibly and fluently until his fingers dropped nerveless when touched by death.

Then on the roster come the names of James C. Armstrong, Jacob Shewalter, Samuel H. Davis, John S. Zieber, William Rounseville, T. J. Pickett, James Kirkpatrick and Enoch Emery, among the dead and gone who were connected with the English press, and those of Alois Zotz and Hon. Edward Rummel, editors of publications in the German language. All were men of strong individuality and marked personality who from the beginning saw with prophetic vision the grandeur of Peoria's future, inspired its people with alluring hopes and in the path of progress led the way.

The pioneer editor, and the pioneer printer whom he brought with him, were men of superior character and skill and of infinite resourcefulness. It was in the days of hand composition, more than half a century before the linotype was dreamed of, and the printer took as much joy in his work in putting the expressed thoughts of the editor into type as the editor did in transcribing them to paper. They worked side by side in their little offices and it was no uncommon thing for the editor to pull the tail of the old fashioned hand press and run its crude mechanism, while the printer fed the dampened sheets into it and withdrew them after each impression. It was slow and laborious work all the way through, but the men who engaged in it labored nobly and well and all that we have today in the way of typesetting machines and mighty presses is but the development of their humbler means, methods and efforts. The cheerful, enterprising and encouraging spirit which they exhibited still lives and it is one of our priceless heritages. The old editor and the old printer have gone, but though dead they yet speaketh.

PEORIA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

It was in the year of grace 1834 that the first editor and the first printer came to Peoria. The editor was Abram S. Buxton who came hither from Louisville, Ky., where he had been a partner of George D. Prentice who later became celebrated as the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. He brought with him Henry Wolford, a skilled printer, and on the tenth day of March, 1834, they launched the first issue of "The Illinois Champion and Peoria Herald." It was a small weekly paper of four pages, with five columns to the page, but it was so ably edited and so well printed that it immediately jumped into popular

favor and had a large circulation, for those days, throughout this section of the state. Buxton was a staunch whig, but for a time he published the *Champion* as a neutral paper. His whig principles, however, dominated and encouraged with its success he eventually devoted it exclusively to the whig interest. This did not affect its popularity and while he was climbing to fame, if not to fortune, he was seized with consumption and went down to the grave, writing to almost his expiring breath. He died on September 1, 1835, having ably conducted his paper only one and one-half years.

PEORIA REGISTER AND NORTHWESTERN GAZETTEER

Henry Wolford, the printer then sold Peoria's original press enterprise to James C. Armstrong and Jacob Shewalter and returned to Louisville, Ky. The new proprietors engaged Jerome L. Marsh as printer and conducted the paper until the early part of 1837, when they sold it to Samuel H. Davis who came here from Virginia. Davis changed its name to "The Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer" and enlarged it from five to six columns to the page and also lengthened the columns. He conducted it as a neutral paper until the campaign of 1840 when it came out openly in the whig interest and supported General Harrison for the presidency. In this campaign it achieved a fair measure of success and in 1842 he sold it to Samuel and William Butler, who had formerly worked in the printing establishment of Harper Brothers in New York city. On assuming control of the paper the Butler Bros. dropped the latter part of the title and named it the *Peoria Register* and retained Samuel H. Davis as editor. It was still published in the whig interest supporting Henry Clay in 1844, but when an anti-abolition riot occurred at the Presbyterian church on Main street and the proprietors refused to permit him to rebuke the outrage Davis resigned and the Butler Bros. sold it to Thomas J. Pickett, who changed its name to the *Weekly Register*.

PEORIA'S FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER

Thomas J. Pickett was a man filled with the spirit of enterprise in advance of his times and it was his ambition to establish a daily newspaper. He formed a partnership with H. K. W. Davis, a son of the former publisher and editor and started in connection with the *Peoria Register* a daily paper which they called the *Daily Register* and the first number was issued on June 28, 1848, but its life was short. Still infected with the daily issue idea Pickett started another daily in the following year and called it *The Champion* in memory of the first Peoria newspaper established by the ill-fated Abram Buxton. The first number of this second daily was issued on December 13, 1849, and it appears that there must have been something fateful in its name, for in the following month, on January 26, 1850, the building in which it was published was wrecked by an explosion of combustible liquids and William Pickett, brother of the proprietor and James Kirkpatrick, publisher of the *Peoria American*, a publication which will be referred to further on, were killed by falling walls. Their office was in the second story of a brick building on the corner of Main street and what was known at that time as *Printers' Alley*, between Washington and Water streets. William Pickett, the brother of the proprietor, lost his life in an effort to save the books, while Kirkpatrick was caught under the falling walls as he was passing through the alley.

THE PEORIA REPUBLICAN

Although he had lost his brother and almost all his worldly possessions in this disaster Thomas J. Pickett was undismayed. He bought a new outfit and established the *Weekly Republican* and its first issue appeared on June 1, 1850.

It was well edited and printed and was devoted to the whig interest until the old party lines began to break up between 1854 and 1856 and then it espoused the principles of the rising republican party. Issued first as a weekly it eventually became a daily, tri-weekly and weekly and ran successfully until 1856 when Pickett became a candidate for the office of circuit clerk and the paper passed into the possession of Samuel L. Coulter, who endeavored to run it in the whig interest, but the whig party was rapidly going to pieces and two years later the Peoria Republican went out of existence. Pickett, having been defeated for office went to Rock Island where he conducted the Rock Island Register and during the Civil war was instrumental in raising regiments. After the war he went to Paducah, Ky., where he established a paper called the Federal Union, was appointed postmaster and later clerk of the United States district court. In 1879 he went to Nebraska where in the course of fifteen years he founded three papers in as many different cities and died at Ashland, Wis., at the home of his son on December 24, 1891, at the age of seventy years. In his day he was one of the most active of newspaper men, full of ambition and blessed with a remarkable energy, but appeared throughout his life to have been the football of fate. In the course of his career he founded a dozen newspapers and died in the harness assisting in the publication of a newspaper conducted by his son.

PEORIA DEMOCRATIC PRESS

Thus far has been given the history of Peoria's first newspaper, which although published under different titles and conducted under various managers, was practically a continuation of the parent paper founded in 1834 by Abram Buxton and expired under the name of the Peoria Republican in 1858.

To give the history of the Peoria newspapers in chronological order it will be necessary to go back to 1840 when John S. Zieber established the "Peoria Democratic Press" and issued the first number on February 20 of that year. Zieber came to Peoria from Somerset county, Md., where he had published the "People's Press" and he brought with him his brother-in-law, Enoch P. Sloan, who had learned the printer's trade under him in their eastern home. Two years later Mr. Sloan became a partner in the enterprise and while working as a printer also rendered valuable assistance as assistant editor. As its name indicated it was a distinctively political paper and as such was the first party organ established in Peoria. Messrs. Zieber and Sloan conducted it until June 1, 1846 when it was sold to Thomas Phillips, who came here from Pittsburg, Pa., where he had published the "American Manufacturer." Phillips published the paper for three years and then sold it to Washington Cockle, leaving Peoria for St. Louis where he became a partner with his brother in publishing the "St. Louis Union." Cockle conducted it for a little more than one year and then sold it to Enoch P. Sloan, one of its original owners and who during its several changes had remained with it. This transfer was made in the fall of 1851 and on January 5, 1854, Mr. Sloan issued the first number of a daily, the third attempt to establish a daily newspaper in Peoria. In this he was fairly successful and published the sheet as a daily and tri-weekly until the fall of 1856, when he was elected circuit clerk of Peoria county, defeating Thomas J. Pickett, a rival editor and candidate. With the retirement of Mr. Sloan to enter upon the duties of his office the paper was sold to Leonard B. Cornwell who had been sheriff of Peoria county and who retained John McDonald as its editor. It was a strong supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, but when Buchanan was elected the party patronage went to its rival, the "Peoria Daily News," published by George W. Raney and later the two papers were merged.

PEORIA DAILY NEWS

When George W. Raney appeared on the local scene of action he proved to be a new and altogether different factor in Peoria journalism. The men who had conducted Peoria newspapers up to the time of his advent were men of some learning and high character and lent a dignity to the profession, but Raney was of another stamp. Had he been working in these later days his style of journalism would have been designated "yellow." He was essentially a commercial journalist and conducted the business solely from the box office point of view and with a glittering eye on political patronage.

George W. Raney established the Peoria Daily News and issued the first number on May 26, 1852 and followed soon after with the Weekly and Tri-Weekly News. He adopted a slashing, buccaneering style, which while it may have tickled the ears of the groundlings and made the judicious grieve gave his sheet the popularity which attends originality and he got everything in sight. President Buchanan appointed his postmaster and his sheet became the recognized organ of the democratic party and obtained all the party patronage and absorbed the rival paper. In the winter of 1857-8 Raney's whole establishment was destroyed by fire but he took what remained of the "Peoria Democratic Press" and began the publication of the "Democratic Union" which became the leading democratic paper in this section during the campaign of 1860. In that campaign, however, Raney retired from the editorial chair and its management was turned over to William Trench, who as an ardent supporter of Douglas conducted the sheet in his interests during the campaign and at its close, which ended in the defeat of Douglas and the election of Abraham Lincoln, Raney went back to his editorial duties and conducted the sheet until September 1862 when he obtained a position in the army and with his departure the "Democratic Union" went out of existence. This was the end of the "Peoria Democratic Press" founded in 1840 by John S. Zieber, which, like the first of Peoria's newspapers, changed managers and names, but led a continuous existence for many years.

THE GERRYMANDER

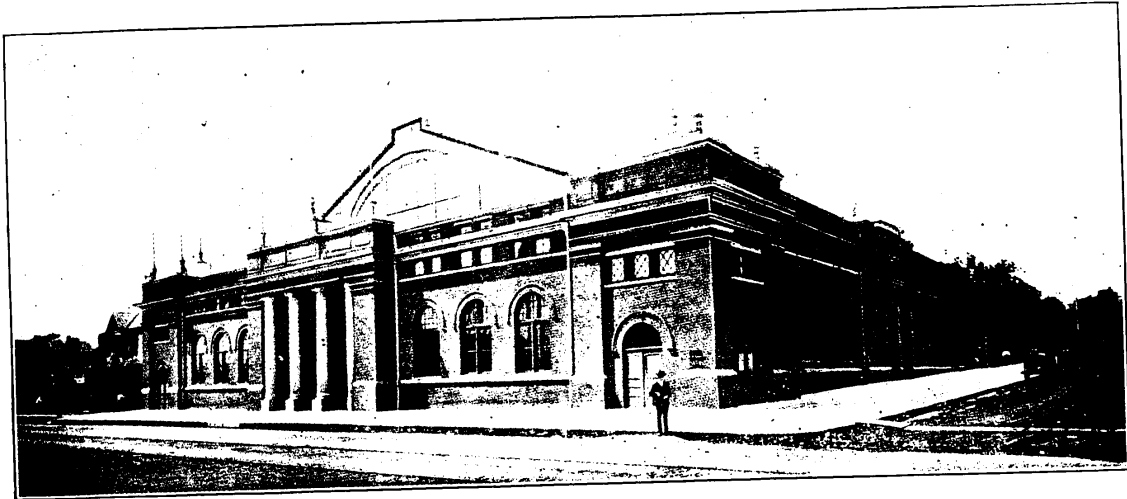
Again in chronological order we are compelled to turn back to the year of grace 1843 when Simeon DeWitt Drown started the German "Gerrymander." This sheet was merely a burlesque but still it exerted a specific influence. The legislature had divided the estate into seven congressional districts in such a manner as to form but one whig district, the seventh. This appealed to the risibilities of Drown and in the interest of the whigs he published the Gerrymander, the first number of which appeared on March 22, 1843 and was issued weekly during the campaign of that year. Each issue was illustrated with caricatures representing the shapes of the several congressional districts, but at the end of the campaign its usefulness, or otherwise ended.

THE PEORIA AMERICAN

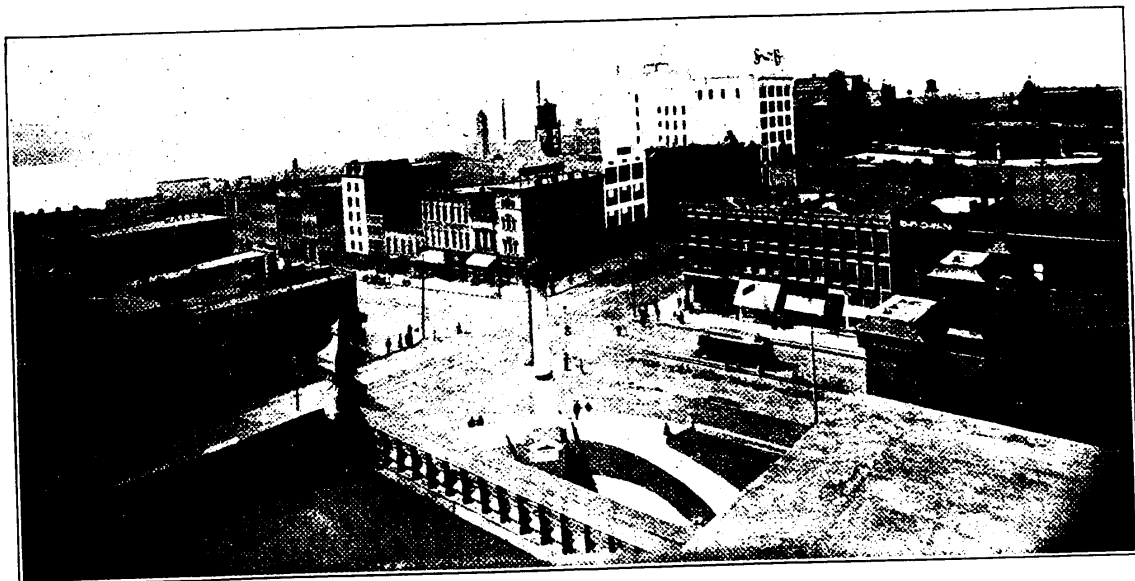
This newspaper was founded in the whig interest by James Kirkpatrick in July 1845, who claimed the distinction that it was the first newspaper in the state to place the name of General Zachary Taylor under the title of "Rough and Ready" at the head of its columns as a candidate for the presidency of the United States. He conducted the sheet for four and one-half years until January 26, 1850, when he was killed under the falling walls by the explosion which wrecked his office and that of the Champion as previously recorded. With his death the "Peoria American" died with him. Previous to his death the "Nineteenth Century," a national reform paper, had been started in September, 1848 by J. R. Watson and D. D. Irons and after it had run for a few months it was sold to Kirkpatrick and merged with the "American."



SOUTH ADAMS STREET AT NIGHT



PEORIA COLISEUM



VIEW OF PEORIA FROM THE COURTHOUSE

PEORIA DAILY TRANSCRIPT

We have now reached the period which presents the line of demarcation between the old order of Peoria journalism and that which obtains at the present time. And it is a melancholy fact that the Peoria newspaper which grew from the primordial germ, as it were, that first received press dispatches and was the first in Peoria to adopt the linotype and rise above the deficiencies and restrictions of hand composition, should have so far lost its identity as to be remembered only at the further end of a hyphen in the appellation: Herald-Transcript. In its day and for more than a quarter of a century it was the leading newspaper in Peoria and the stalwart organ of the republican party in the interests of which it was founded. Like all the other Peoria newspapers which preceded it, and many with which it was contemporary it had its periods of youth, manhood and decay and was finally merged with a paper started at a later date and which first eclipsed and then absorbed it.

The Peoria Transcript was founded at the instance of William Rounseville, who at that time was pastor of the Universalist church, Grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of this state and a man of marked literary ability who had previously published a magazine in Chicago. N. C. Nason, who had been previously connected with the "Peoria Republican" and was a practical printer, was also prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows and in 1854 was engaged in merchandising at Wesley City, then a river town of some importance. Rounseville visited him with the view of establishing an Odd Fellows' magazine in Peoria, and the enterprise seeming feasible Nason went to Philadelphia and purchased printing supplies amounting to a value of \$2,000. When the supplies arrived the office was established on the third floor of a new brick building now known as 202 Main street where it remained until the fall of 1855 when Rounseville, who had an itch for the newspaper business urged the starting of a daily newspaper in the republican interest to which Nason, after much deliberation assented. The type used in the publication of the Odd Fellows' magazine was set up into newspaper columns and the first number of the Peoria Transcript from its quarters on the corner of Main and Water streets to which the office was transferred was issued on December 17, 1855. It was well edited and well printed but its finances were badly managed and the enterprise soon got into deep water. Aid which had been promised did not appear and at the end of two months when all the resources of the projectors had been exhausted the late Caleb Whittemore stepped in and assumed obligations on behalf of the concern to the amount of \$4,000 and was compelled to take the property to save himself. During his ownership he never took active charge of the establishment but continued in his regular business of locksmith and gunsmith. In the latter part of 1857 Whittemore sold the concern to J. G. Merrill, a farmer living in this county who conducted it unsuccessfully for one year and then sold it to Nathan C. Geer, who had previously edited the Waukegan Gazette.

In 1859 Enoch Emery, who had gained his newspaper experience on Boston publications, came to Peoria and was employed by Geer as city editor and Peoria gained a thorough newspaper man. In 1860 the paper passed into the possession of Enoch Emery and Edward A. Andrews and it at once entered upon a successful career. Emery's short, terse, epigrammatic sentences and vigorous style of writing was at once recognized and it became the most influential republican organ throughout central Illinois. In the campaign of 1860 and during the Civil war and the administration of Abraham Lincoln the paper was a staunch supporter of all the measures of the republican party and just before he was assassinated President Lincoln appointed Emery postmaster, but did not live to sign his commission. That came later from President Johnson. In a little over a year and in consequence of the opposition of the "Transcript" to his policy President Johnson removed Emery from the position of postmaster and appointed Gen. D. W. Magee. In 1869 Mr. Emery purchased the interest

of his partner and conducted the business alone until a stock company was formed entitled "The Peoria Transcript Company" with Mr. Emery remaining at the head of the concern as president and general manager. In that year Mr. Emery was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Grant and held the office for two years, when in consequence of his opposition to Gen. Logan the latter caused him to be removed. Enoch Emery was a positive man and did not hesitate to express his opinions, and it was the assertion of the courage of his convictions which caused him to lose the postoffice and the internal revenue collectorship in turn.

In the seventies Enoch Emery left the editorial chair to devote his attention to the business office and his brother was installed as editor. The change was disastrous to the sheet in both departments. The editorial page missed Emery's forceful writings and in the business department he was out of his element. In January 1880 a new organization was formed with R. H. Whiting president, R. A. Culter, treasurer, and James M. Rice, secretary, and Emery went back to the editorial chair. In the following year he was removed and he started an afternoon publication known as "The Peorian," but it had an ephemeral existence and Emery, broken-hearted, died on May 30, 1882. His was a vigorous, forceful character and during his editorial career he did much for Peoria and his memory implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

After the removal of Enoch Emery from the Transcript Alexander S. Stone came here from Keokuk, Iowa, and purchased a controlling interest in the concern and soon after assuming control changed the form of the paper from a folio, or four pages, to the modern quarto, a style that later was adopted by all the Peoria papers. Stone attended the financial management of the paper and in the editorial chair Enoch Emery was succeeded by Welker Given, who in turn was followed by William Hoyne, who later was placed at the head of the law department of Notre Dame University; Col. E. P. Brooks of Washington, who had been consul at Cork, Ireland; Major William S. Brackett and R. M. Hanna, who died in 1911.

THE HERALD-TRANSCRIPT

On March 1, 1893 a new company was organized, chiefly by parties from Ohio with J. N. Garver as president and treasurer; Thomas R. Weddell of Chicago, vice-president and editor; James L. Garver, secretary. Weddell, the editor came from the Chicago Inter Ocean and attempted innovation of a metropolitan character but which did not take with the Peoria public and after running it for five years it was sold to H. M. Pindell of the Herald who merged it with his paper and gave it the hyphenated name which it now bears—the "Herald-Transcript." In 1892 the Herald-Transcript was sold to a syndicate of republicans headed by P. G. Rennick, collector of internal revenue and ex-postmaster W. E. Hull who operated the paper until 1904 when Rennick bought the controlling interest. On November of that year he sold the paper to Charles H. May and W. Sisson and in the following year its publication office was removed from Main street to its present quarters in the 200 block South Jefferson avenue. Charles H. May, as the head of the present management has made a number of improvements in the mechanical plant, including the installation of a sextuple press and as the only morning newspaper now published in Peoria has brought it strictly up to date. It is ably edited, is bright, clean and progressive and after all the vicissitudes through which both papers, that are embodied in its hyphenated name, have passed, it is evident that in the old expression attached to newspapers, it has come to stay.

THE PEORIA HERALD

In giving the history of the "Peoria Transcript" and the circumstances which led to its absorption by the "Peoria Herald" and the adoption of the name

"Herald-Transcript," it is eminently proper to revert to the circumstances connected with the founding of the "Herald."

In 1888 the democratic party in Peoria was without an organ. The "National Democrat" which followed the series of newspapers beginning with the Peoria Democratic Press was established in the summer of 1865 by Colonel W. T. Dowdall who came here from Alton, Illinois. He found the democratic newspaper business in a bad condition. After the Democratic Press had come the "Union," the "Star" and the "Post," but all had been short-lived and only their names remain to attest that they ever existed. Colonel Dowdall took over the small plant of the "Post" and provided an entirely new outfit. He conducted the "National Democrat" from 1865 until 1887 when he was appointed postmaster under the Cleveland administration and sold out to a stock company in which the late Joseph Irwin of Pekin and John Schofield of this city were the principal stockholders. Under their management the paper proved unsuccessful and in a year died from inanition.

Early in the year 1889 H. M. Pindell, who had been city treasurer of Springfield and had a large state political acquaintance came to this city at the invitation of Andrew Jackson Bell, who had been state senator and a candidate for lieutenant governor. Bell expressed the opinion that conditions were ripe in Peoria for the establishment of a newspaper which should be recognized as the organ of the democratic party. Mr. Pindell after looking over the field became convinced of that fact and on March 7, 1889, the first number of the Peoria Herald was issued. It proved successful from the start and gradually invaded the morning field which up to that time had been controlled by the "Transcript." It was well edited and it adopted a high moral tone which made it distinctive. Pindell proved to be an astute business manager and it was not long before the "Herald" was in possession of a flourishing advertising patronage and a rapidly extending circulation and in the meantime the "Transcript" was perceptibly declining. Primarily a democratic organ, it was Mr. Pindell's idea to make it a newspaper in all that the term implies, a medium for the dissemination of news, and the results of his enterprising spirit soon became manifest. The period of rivalry with the "Transcript" was drawing to a close and the end came on December 28, 1898, when Mr. Pindell purchased the entire right, title and interest in the "Transcript" and on the following day the "Herald" appeared as the "Herald-Transcript." The remainder of its history has already been recorded.

THE PEORIA JOURNAL

In the list of Peoria newspapers it is an indisputable fact that the evening publications have achieved the greater measure of success. This was early recognized by the managers of newspapers published in the German language and from the start all of their publications have been of the evening, or more properly, the afternoon, issue. Feeble attempts had been made in by-gone years to establish an afternoon daily, but they all failed. In 1870 P. W. Sheldon and E. F. Baldwin, the latter the present proprietor of the "Peoria Star" launched the first evening newspaper worthy of the name and called it the "Review." It ran until January 1873 and then to get rid of the competition it was bought by Enoch Emery of the "Transcript" and Colonel Dowdall of the "National Democrat." Colonel Dowdall ran it for some years as an afternoon reprint of the "National Democrat" and when he stepped out of the editorial chair in 1887 to take the office of postmaster the "Review" was dropped.

The next evening newspaper to come into the field was the Peoria Journal established by J. B. Barnes and E. F. Baldwin who issued its first number on December 3, 1877. The office of the paper was in the Zeigler building on Hamilton street just below Adams. The first week its circulation was 1,700 copies but it steadily grew and ran up in two years to 4,000 and two years later to

7,000. It established an unusual record from the fact that it met all expenses and yielded a profit from the start. After the expenditure of the original capital it did not sink a cent. It was independent in politics and E. F. Baldwin, now the editor and proprietor of the Peoria Star, had the happy faculty of presenting the local news of the day in a bizarre and original style that caught the public fancy, while his editorials, written on the same day, carried with them the scholarly weight and the masterful style which is still characteristic of all his writings. In 1894 the Journal was organized as a stock company at a capitalization of \$100,000 of which Barnes and Baldwin held \$40,000 each and M. N. Snider and Charles H. Powell \$10,000 each. In 1891 Messrs. Baldwin and Powell engaged in other business and dropped out of the Journal leaving Barnes the sole owner of all the stock, and who during the first Bryan campaign ran the sheet as a free silver paper. Barnes conducted the paper until February 1, 1900, when he sold it to H. M. Pindell, who in the organization of a stock company assigned 40 shares to Charles Carroll, 20 shares to J. E. Elder and retained 40 shares for himself. Two years later Mr. Pindell bought the shares of his partners and assumed full control and made considerable additions to the plant equipment. From 1882 the paper had been published in the Grand opera house building, but when that structure was destroyed by fire in the early morning of December 14, 1909, it was removed to temporary quarters and subsequently found a permanent home in the Jefferson building on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Fulton streets. The Journal is bright and progressive and is the recognized democratic organ in Peoria, but asserts its independence when the occasion demands.

THE PEORIA STAR

No other newspaper published in Peoria at any time has equalled the success which has attached to the Peoria Evening Star. It leaped into public favor with its first issue on September 27, 1897, and it has continued to maintain the advantages gained in its early career.

It was established by E. F. Baldwin and Charles H. Powell, who had a limited capital but a world of enterprise and energy. Its circulation of 3,400 on the day of its first issue reached 5,000 by the end of the week and it grew so fast that the chief concern of the publishers was to get the paper into the hands of the subscribers promptly. For weeks the routes of the carriers were changed daily to meet the increasing demand and in the meantime its country circulation extended in a like ratio and at the end of six months the total circulation had reached 20,000. It has now an average daily circulation of 22,000.

Its phenomenal success is due mainly to the personality of its editor, E. F. Baldwin, which is reflected in all his writings. An omniverous reader and as close a student as he ever was in his youth and early manhood, with a memory as accurate and as tenacious as a phonographic record, a master of satire and gifted with a strong sense of humor, his work as a writer has a distinctive originality which at once attracts and commands attention. When the reader once gets the flavor of it he wants more and that is the secret of the remarkable success of the Peoria Evening Star.

Editor Baldwin is now on Easy street, but in his moments of relaxation he enjoys reverting to the past when he had an up-hill struggle. Before he started the "Star" he had made and lost two fortunes but he still retained his indomitable will. When the "Star" project came up he declares that neither he nor his partner had any money. They found an "angel" in Chicago who sold them a press on credit and when it came to Peoria they did not have the necessary \$21 to pay the freight. They raised it, however, and as soon as that press began to revolve the foundations of their fortunes were laid. Mr. Powell died in 1902 and E. F. Baldwin is now the sole owner.

The "Star" is now worked off on a four-deck Goss perfecting press with a capacity of 24,000 sixteen-page papers per hour, folded and counted. Its circulation is the largest in the state outside of Chicago; its advertising business ranks with its circulation and it is the most popular newspaper in central Illinois. Editor Baldwin has gathered about him a force which shares his enthusiasm, and his benign influence permeates all departments. In no other newspaper office in this state, or probably anywhere else, is there a more pronounced expression of "esprit de corps," the working of all to a common end, than is exhibited in the office of the "Peoria Star." It is a perfect piece of altruistic mechanism in which everyone employed takes a joy in his or her work and contributes to the success of the enterprise. As the latest of the daily newspapers to be established in Peoria the Star stands for the last word in Peoria journalism.

THE GERMAN PRESS

People from Germany began to settle in Peoria as early as 1835 and spread out into the adjacent counties where they took up farms and eventually became an important factor in the population of this growing section of the state. It was not long before they represented one-third of the population of this immediate territory and it is shown by census statistics that this ratio holds good today, one-third of the population of Peoria county being German by birth or descent.

The German revolution of 1848 increased emigration from the fatherland rapidly and brought over a very intelligent class among whom were a number of learned and professional men, ripe from the German universities. Strangers in a strange land, those who had not studied other professions looked about them for opportunities in the newspaper business and a boom was created for German publications. In 1852 Alois Zotz, an able and learned man, whose memory is still held in reverence came to Peoria and established the "Illinois Banner," as a weekly publication. The first number appeared on February 18, 1852, and it was hailed with delight by the German-speaking element in the community. Zotz was a profound philosopher and a student of the conditions as they existed in the old world and the new and he kept his compatriots in touch with them. He was an intense democrat and his style of writing was lofty and above the heads of the majority of his readers, although it was much admired by his cultured clientele.

In 1858 Mr. Zotz sold the publication to Edward Rummel who was an ardent republican. He changed its name to "Deutsche Zeitung" and swung it into the republican column and supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. Rummel conducted the paper until 1868 when he was elected state secretary of Illinois and before leaving for Springfield sold the paper to Captain Edward Fresenius who conducted it for three years and in 1871 sold it to Rudolph Eichenberger who ran it for seven years and in 1878 sold it to Bernard Cremer & Bros., who had previously acquired a rival paper known as the "Demokrat" and it was merged with the latter paper.

THE PEORIA DEMOKRAT

The "Peoria Demokrat" was established during the campaign of 1860. After Alois Zotz had sold the "Illinois Banner" to Rummel, who changed its name and its politics, the German democrats found themselves without an organ and induced Mr. Zotz to establish the daily and weekly "Demokrat." He conducted the paper until 1864, when Bernard Cremer, the present proprietor purchased it and assumed the control which he has maintained ever since. Mr. Cremer is an astute business man who has not only made his newspaper remarkably successful, but has engaged in various enterprises with signal results and is regarded as the wealthiest newspaper publisher in central Illinois. His paper re-

flects the sterling character of its editor, enjoys a wide circulation composed of subscribers who stick to it, has a lucrative advertising patronage and stands in the front rank of German daily newspapers in this state.

PEORIA DIE SONNE

During the early career of the "Illinois Banner," the "Deutsche Zeitung" and the "Demokrat," other German papers were started including the "Volksblatt" and the "Courier" but they were short-lived and later came "Der Volksfreund" and the "Sonntags Post" to join the innumerable caravan which marches to the pale realms of shade. In 1877 a new man appeared in Peoria to create a name and a place in its journalism in the person of Louis Philip Wolf. Having received an excellent education in Germany he came to the United States in 1868 and after occupying several positions as teacher of modern languages, his last engagements being in the German-American institute in Chicago and the Academie Francaise he drifted into journalism and established at Lincoln, Illinois, the "Volksfreund," and at the time of its first issue in 1875 it was the only German republican paper in this state. In 1877 he came to Peoria to become editor of the "Deutsche Zeitung," but when it was sold to the "Demokrat" he found himself again a free agent. In the spring of 1879 he established Die Sonne with Joseph Wolfram and William Brus as partners. Wolf is a vigorous writer, his diction scholarly and eminently correct, and under his masterful editorship Die Sonne has become a powerful ally of the republican party. In April, 1910, the Peoria Sonne Publishing company was organized with L. Ph. Wolf, president; Louis Herrmann, vice-president; Hermann Goldberger, secretary and William C. Grebe, treasurer, Mr. Wolf retaining the editorial chair with Hermann Goldberger as city editor and they constitute a strong team. "Die Sonne" is fearless in its expressions of opinion, has always worked for the best interests of Peoria and has always been found on the side of right and justice. It is these qualities that have given it its commanding prestige and its deserved popularity.

WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

While Peoria journalism had its beginning in weekly publications, which eventually gave way to the dailies, it was a long continued practice for the daily newspapers to issue weekly editions and for many years the tri-weekly idea prevailed. In the course of time these weekly editions were dropped and are now confined to the German publications. With the newspapers published in the English language the Sunday edition has taken the place of the old weekly. There was a time, however, when there was an open and profitable field for weekly papers, not connected with the dailies, and which were not newspapers in the strict meaning of the term. They were known as "society and literary" publications and for twenty years between 1870 and 1890 they had a great vogue. They devoted their columns to topics not touched upon by the daily press, chiefly social and personal, and they occupied a field exclusively their own. Gradually the Sunday editions of the daily newspapers encroached upon their field and in the end supplanted them. The weekly society sheet could not cope with publications which gave substantially the same information, and in addition published the news of the day, and it became a victim to the remorseless law of the survival of the fittest.

SATURDAY EVENING CALL

The most pretentious and successful of these weekly society publications was the Saturday Evening Call which was founded by three men who came to this city from Terre Haute, Indiana and issued the first number on April 7,

1877. The original proprietors were Simeon R. Henderson, who was the editor, J. D. Weaver, business manager, and J. W. Clifton was superintendent of the mechanical department. They published a remarkably attractive paper which for some years enjoyed a wide circulation. Henderson, the editor, had a rare judgment in selecting the literary material and was, himself, an able writer. Charles W. Taylor, who for the past twenty-five years, has written the humorous sketches which appear on the editorial page of the Chicago Tribune under the caption "In A Minor Key" was for several years connected with the Call and contributed much of the qualities that made it popular. Later, William Hawley Smith, who subsequently became a partner of the late Bill Nye on the lyceum platform, bought an interest in the sheet and was its managing editor for two years. In 1885 the Call was sold to W. Livingston and George Sylvester, who one year later sold it to Fred Patee and Charles Vail. Livingston went to Laramie, Wyoming and edited the Boomerang on which Bill Nye first rose to fame. In 1866 the paper was sold to Samuel McGowan, who has since become noted as a manager of Indian schools in the west and finally it passed into the possession of A. M. May who conducted it for three years only to see it gradually expire.

THE SUNDAY MIRROR

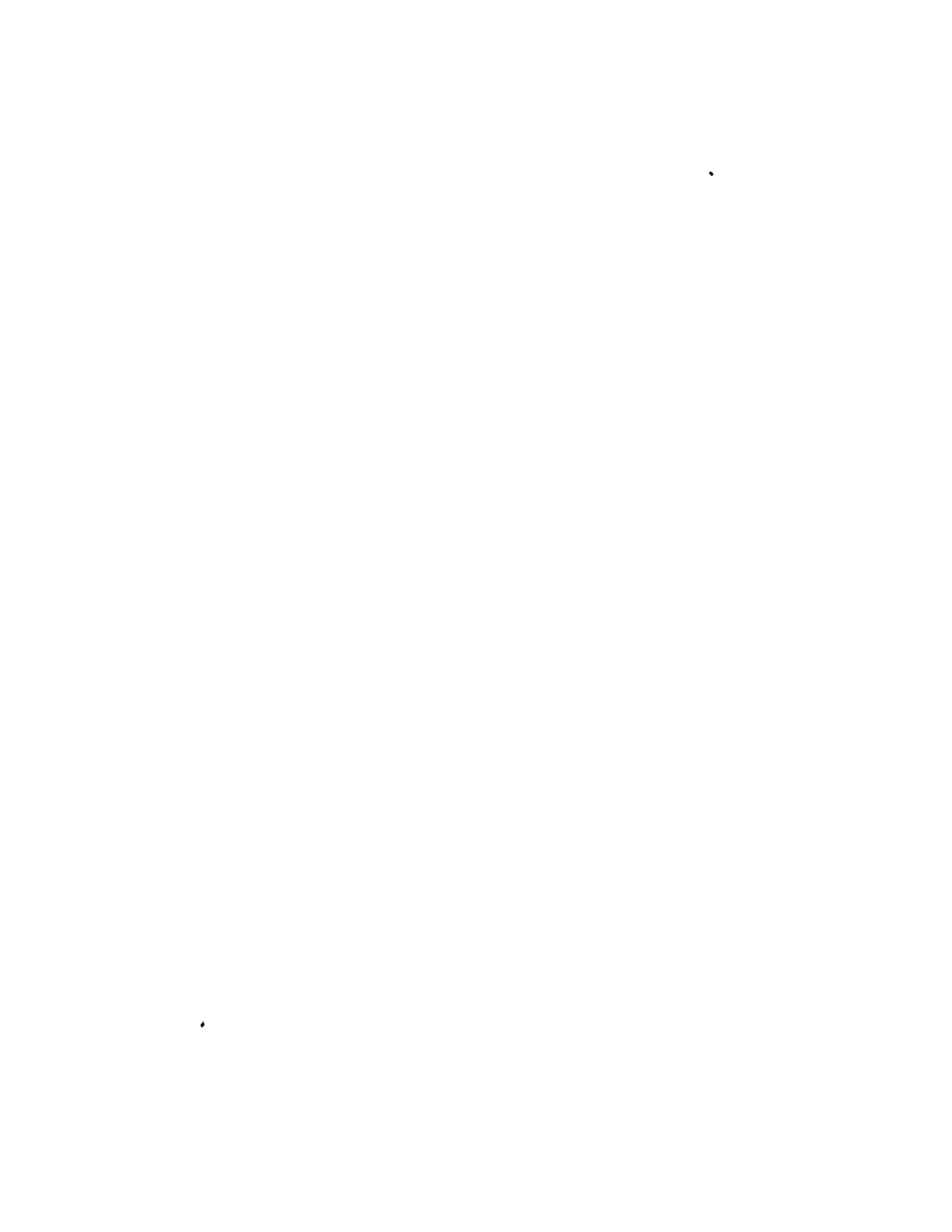
In 1902 R. M. Hanna, who at that time was holding an editorial position on the Transcript, with A. S. Stone, who had retired from the management of the same paper, and W. W. Welch, a reporter, established the Sunday Mirror. They made a distinctive local sheet and traversed the entire field of local gossip, constituting an entertaining and attractive publication. Charles B. Smith bought the interest of Stone and Welch and after conducting it for eighteen months it was sold to J. W. Hill, J. W. Burton and Dr. Eggleston who left the Herald to become the editor of the Mirror. All three of these men were advocates of the single tax idea and it was run in that interest for a few months, but unsuccessfully and in 1905 passed out of existence.

PEORIA LABOR GAZETTE

The only weekly publication in Peoria at the present time, not connected with a daily, is the "Peoria Labor Gazette," which, as its name implies, is devoted to the interests of the union labor organizations. It was established in 1895 by George Wilson Bills and after changing ownership two or three times it passed into the possession of its present publisher, Walter H. Bush, who has been prominently identified with union labor organizations in this city for the past twenty years. Being a practical printer, a man of superior intelligence and having a thorough knowledge of labor conditions he has established the Peoria Labor Gazette on a sound financial basis which assures its permanency. It is the organ of the Peoria Trades and Labor Assembly, has an extensive circulation and lucrative advertising patronage and has assumed the position of the leading labor paper in central Illinois.

THE PRESS OF TODAY

There have been a number of weekly and monthly publications started in Peoria, other than those alluded to, in the course of the past half century, but they had merely an ephemeral existence and have long been forgotten. The press of Peoria as it exists today is confined to three English newspapers, one morning and two evening, and two German newspapers having weekly editions. The Herald-Transcript is issued in the morning and the Star, Journal, Demokrat and Die Sonne in the afternoon. They are all well and ably edited, occupy the front rank in provincial journalism and hold their own against metropolitan competition. They represent the vital interests of this city and have done, and are still doing, all that within them lies to advance its interests, keeping ever an eye upon the goal—"Greater Peoria."



CHAPTER XXVIII

ORGANIZATIONS—OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION—THE PEORIA WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—JOHN C. PROCTOR ENDOWMENT—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—WOMAN'S CLUB AND OTHERS—DEACONESS HOSPITAL—FRATERNAL ORDERS.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION

The Old Settlers' Association was organized at a meeting held in the court house, July 4, 1866. John Hamlin, one of the pioneers of the county, acted as chairman, and Charles Ballance, pioneer lawyer and local historian, secretary. There was a large attendance, principally of the old people, and the enthusiasm of the initial assembly presaged many more. George C. Bestor, Edward F. Nowland and Charles Ballance were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which was submitted at the meeting held on the 27th of July, 1867, and adopted. John Hamlin was chairman of this meeting and Charles Ballance was secretary.

It was decided to style the association the "Old Settlers' Union of Peoria and Vicinity," and under the constitution a residence of thirty years in the state of Illinois prior to the adoption of the constitution was required of each person applying as members of the society. This provision was amended at the annual meeting, July 4, 1869, so as to read as follows: "That every person who has resided in the state of Illinois prior to A. D. 1840, who is now a resident of Peoria or this vicinity, shall be entitled to become a member of this society by signing the constitution and paying the initial fee; and the children of any person who is a member of the society shall be entitled to membership at any age."

A number of the very early settlers signed their names to the constitution, namely: John Hamlin, 1823; Samuel B. King, 1831; John Todhunter, 1834; Matthew Taggart, 1835; Jacob Hepperly, 1831; Edward F. Nowland, 1835; John C. Flanagan, 1834; John T. Lindsay, 1836; Alvah Dunlap, 1834; Alvin W. Bushnell, 1837; George W. Fash, 1835; Charles Ballance, 1831; John Waugh, 1836; Samuel Tart, 1834; Joseph J. Thomas, 1837; Thomas Mooney, Jr., 1835; Daniel Trail, 1834; C. M. Frazier, 1834; Elihu N. Powell, 1836; Lyman J. Loomis, 1834; George W. H. Gilbert, 1837; Allen L. Fahnestock, 1837.

In addition to the above over three hundred persons joined the society who dated their residence in the county back to 1840, most of whom are now deceased.

The constitution was again changed in 1886, so as to admit persons to membership who had been residents of Peoria or this vicinity for a period of thirty years prior to that date. Provision was also made for the election annually of a president, two vice presidents, recording and corresponding secretaries and a treasurer, and since the beginning of the society annual reunions have been held at various places, principally in the public parks and groves, which have been attended at various times by persons of prominence throughout the state.

One of the most noteworthy events in the history of the association was the dedication of a log cabin in Glen Oak Park at the annual reunion of 1897. A

cabin had been erected in one of the picturesque spots of beautiful Glen Oak Park, and instead of a corner stone laying, the event was celebrated by the laying of the first course of logs on the 21st day of April, 1897. The meeting was a highly successful one. Isaac W. Crandall, builder of the cabin, was the master of ceremonies. Logs were used for seats and a barrel of cider was on tap during the exercises, the old folks and young using a primitive gourd. In the cabin at that time were placed an old fashioned organ, a spinning wheel, an old style bed, made up, chairs to harmonize with their surroundings and a clock, sixty-five years old, made by Ely Terry, the first clock maker in the country. Dried apples, dried pumpkin, catnip, peppers and "yarbs" were suspended from the rafters, as was the wont of early days. Since the year 1895 Glen Oak Park has been the regular place for holding these reunions which occur every year and at many of them the assemblages have numbered several thousand souls.

THE PEORIA WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION

MRS. E. S. WILLCOX

It was in the year of 1875, at the close of a series of Bible readings by Rev. Henry Morehouse of England, that a number of Christian women, wishing to enter on some definite service for the Master, organized the "Women's Christian Association," for ministry among the poor. They took for their motto—"The Love of Christ Constraineth Us," and they went forth to do with their might whatever their hands found to do for both souls and bodies of the poor and needy. It was during the same year, that this association united with another of like purpose which had been organized longer in the Universalist church, and to this united society was given the name of the "Women's Christian Home Mission." Its first work was the systematic visitation of the afflicted poor. The city was divided into twelve districts—two visitors serving in each. In a few of the larger ones there were three. Each case was carefully investigated and immediate want relieved. Food, clothing, friendly sympathy and advice given—the prime object being to encourage and assist those in poverty or misfortune to become self supporting. This work was carried on by representatives from all the churches, and the entire work of the mission from the beginning has been strictly non-sectarian. It is to the faithful work of these early founders of the Mission, and the wise leadership of its presidents, Mrs. Erastus O. Hardin and Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, that this Association owes its broad foundation and its constantly enlarged powers for good in our city.

Its second, and no less important branch of work, was the establishing of an industrial school, where sewing was taught to girls of six to fourteen years of age. Between three and four hundred children were annually enrolled in this school, and it did a grand work through a competent and faithful corps of volunteer teachers. This school was carried on for many years, until the formation of similar ones in the various churches rendered it no longer necessary.

Meantime the need of a temporary home for friendless women and children became urgent. The first experiment in this line was the opening of small quarters (two or three rooms) on Merriman street, which served our needs for one year. Then, Peoria's benefactress, the late Mrs. Lydia Bradley, came to our assistance and gave us the rent of a small house on Seventh street, which answered the purpose for several years. It only accommodated a family of six or eight, but it proved a great aid in the work, serving not only as a home for the friendless, but as a depot for receiving and distributing clothing and an employment bureau, and fully demonstrated the need for larger quarters to meet the demands for the growing work. In 1880 the valuable property, corner of Main street and Flora avenue, was offered for sale at a very low figure. It was pleasantly situated with ample grounds (150 by 249 feet) and the house offered accommodations for a family of twenty-five and great advantages for our endeavors.

A GROUP OF PEORIA COUNTY PIONEERS AT OLD SETTLERS' PICNIC



FIRST GROUP PICTURE EVER TAKEN OF THE OLD SETTLERS OF PEORIA COUNTY AT THEIR ANNUAL REUNION AT GLENDALE PARK IN 1878



It seemed a great undertaking to raise the amount necessary (\$5737), but friends responded so generously to a committee appointed to canvass the city, that their subscriptions, with a gift of \$1000 from the Orphan Asylum Association, enabled us to purchase the property. By October, 1881, it was entirely paid for and ready for occupancy, having been furnished by the various churches. For ten succeeding years it gave a temporary home and shelter to hundreds of women and children—then it, too, was outgrown. It was in 1890 that the opportunity came to sell this property at a large advance over the price paid for it, and availing ourselves of this, to build the present beautiful and commodious home on Knoxville avenue.

Our family here averages about sixty-five children, occasionally adults, altogether with matron and helpers about seventy. It is under the supervision of a board of fifteen managers, chosen by the mission, all faithful, conscientious women, whose aim it is to give these unfortunate and helpless little ones their personal care and the comforts, training and advantages of a well ordered Christian home. Of these sixty-five children, some are fatherless, some are motherless, others have been deserted by one or both of their unworthy, irresponsible parents. Some are dependent wards of the county, and of all these, many are returned to their parents when the need of temporary help is past, or parents have proved themselves able and worthy to care for them; and some are placed in homes. About fifty attend the public school and Arcadia Sunday school. For the fifteen or more younger ones we have a kindergarten in the home.

Our departments of work at the present time are the Home for the Friendless and district visiting among the poor. Other branches we have had are the Bradley Home for Aged Women and The Young Women's Boarding Home (both children of the Mission), established and carried on under its auspices for many years until funds were raised for each to make them independent institutions. Our friends have been many and generous. There is no appeal which touches every heart like that for helpless and neglected children and we have never called in vain for help.

It was in 1881 that the mission received a bequest of \$1,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storrs, of Brooklyn, in memory of their son-in-law, David Choate Proctor, of Peoria. This was the foundation of our Endowment Trust Fund, for which some twenty or more bequests have since been received, ranging from \$100 to \$10,000 and which, carefully invested, yields an income of \$2,400 a year. Parents who are able, pay small sums weekly, according to their means. The county pays \$7 a month for the dependent children under its care. And then there are our annual subscriptions, membership fees and donations. Our work and our expenses increase with the years of which we have closed our record of thirty-six, but our cruise of oil has not failed, and we go on our way rejoicing in the good we have been permitted to accomplish, looking forward to still greater things in the Master's name. The officers are: Mrs. E. S. Willcox, president; Mrs. Flora D. Kellogg, first vice president; Mrs. Louise D. Elder, second vice president; Mrs. Isabella C. Ayres, secretary; Mrs. T. A. Grier, assistant secretary; Miss Julia F. Cockle, treasurer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

On the 10th day of October, 1879, a permanent organization was effected by a number of Christian women of Peoria who had conceived a plan to establish a home, wherein should be placed fallen women, in the endeavor to sequester them from former companions and work a reformation in their lives. The Woman's Refuge was chosen as the title of the home and the incorporators were Margaret B. Wise, Augusta L. Farr, Harriet Holcomb, Adaline S. Higbie, Catherine L. Truesdale and Margaret B. Reynolds. As set forth in their articles of incorporation the object was to rescue fallen women and provide for

them homes where they might be protected and surrounded by Christian influences. The institution first found a location on Hale street and there remained two years, when it was removed to 613 North Washington street, and later to 914 Fourth street. The home was supported by charitably disposed citizens. The corporate name was changed in 1889 to the Women's Peoria County Home of Blessing for Girls, and the home was removed to property purchased on Richmond avenue, upon which a building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. In 1892 the association was incorporated and its title changed to that of "The Peoria County Industrial School for Girls and Home of Blessing." The primary motives of the association were abandoned and since then the only inmates of the institution have been dependent girls committed to its care by order of the county courts of the state.

GUYER HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE

This most worthy institution came into existence through the beneficence of one of Peoria's Christian and benevolent women, Mrs. Margaret M. Guyer, daughter of Zenas Hotchkiss, and wife of Jacob Guyer, who came to Peoria in an early day, engaged in farming and later became one of the city's wealthy business men. The conception of the home was that of Mrs. Guyer, but before her ambition could be realized she passed away and at her request Mr. Guyer prevailed upon a number of prominent women of the city to form an association for the purposes devised by his wife. Following out Mr. Guyer's desires, the association agreed that the home should be located upon the Guyer homestead, situated at the corner of Armstrong and Knoxville avenues, that the home should be for the benefit of persons of good character, temperate habits, residents of the county of Peoria for three years and not less than sixty years of age who, on account of reduced circumstances, or other vicissitudes of fortune should not be adequately provided with homes of their own. Also that other deserving aged persons might be admitted and that the trustees should be chosen from the same denominations of Protestant churches as far as practicable and that divine services should be held at the home at least once on every Sabbath day.

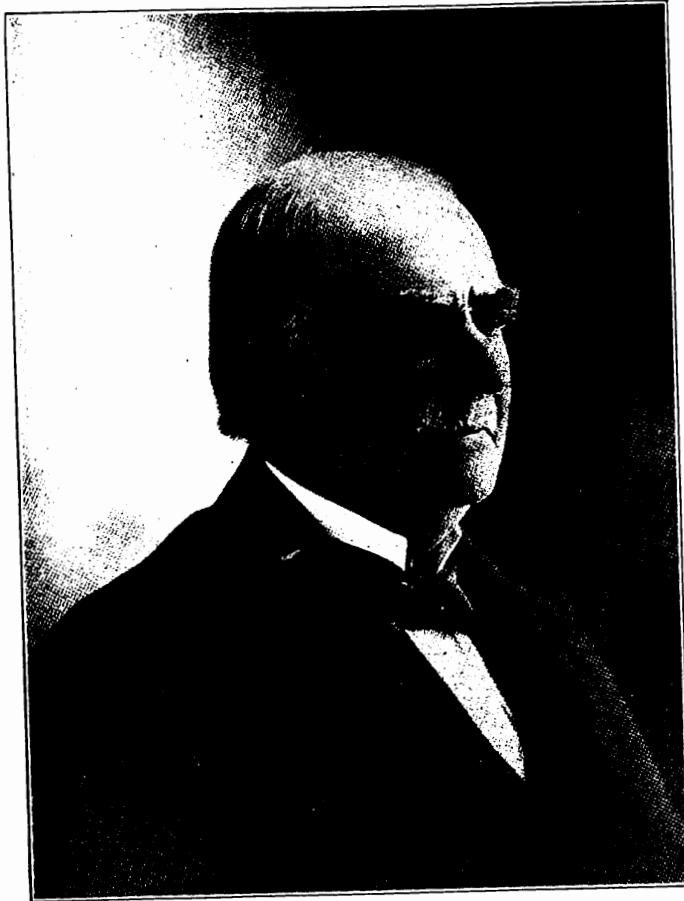
The association was incorporated on July 9, 1889, and the first board of trustees consisted of Sarah Proctor Howe, president; Sarah E. Hodges and Frances E. Fahnestock, vice presidents; Lillie Ballance Rice, secretary; Harriet Hepperly Hotchkiss, treasurer. The first members were Mary E. Bailey, Lucie B. Tyng, Susan S. Clagg, Lucy G. Allaire, Lucy M. Ross, Mary F. McCulloch, Mary Bunn Van Tassell, Flora Day Kellogg, Martha B. Reynolds and Lucy W. Baldwin.

The home was opened for the reception of inmates in the summer of 1889 and its capacity has been taxed ever since that time.

THE JOHN C. PROCTOR ENDOWMENT HOME

The name of Proctor has been made enduring and one to be venerated in this community by the beneficence and magnificent generosity of a life-long bachelor member of the family—a man whose character stood the test of time and, like the great Bayard, was *sans peur et sans reproche*.

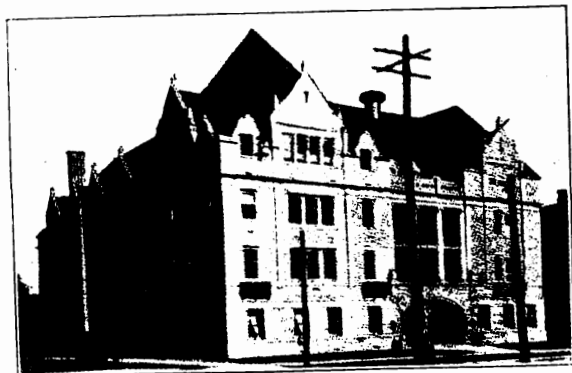
In the year 1845 John C. Proctor arrived in Peoria and with his brother, E. A. Proctor, began the manufacture of agricultural implements and was successful. In 1850, he engaged in an extensive lumber business and achieved more success. He organized the First National Bank in 1863 and was its president from the year 1875 to within a few months of his death, and in all his great business affairs and activities he proved a master hand and accumulated a fortune estimated at over two million dollars.



JOHN C. PROCTOR



THE J. C. PROCTOR ENDOWMENT



THE PROCTOR HOSPITAL

During all the years of Mr. Proctor's life in the busy marts of trade, barter and finance, it is possible that enemies were made, through envy and ignorance of the motives actuating the man in his ambition to accumulate a vast fortune, but if this obtained, all was lost in forgetfulness when the intelligence electrified the people that John C. Proctor had donated a home for the worthy poor of all ages, and ambitious boys and girls in quest of a means of livelihood.

It was on the 26th day of June, 1904, that the people of Peoria were notified through the columns of the Journal, that John C. Proctor would erect a home for dependents, on the beautiful grounds known as Spring Hill park, and it was but a short time thereafter that a contract had been let for the massive building. On the morning of August 27, 1906, the house was opened and twenty applicants were given homes for the rest of their lives.

The building is one of the handsomest structures of the kind in the country. It is practically square, occupying a ground space of 160x160 feet, four stories in height, exclusive of an attic and basement. The material used is a greyish Ohio stone and the architectural design is highly pleasing. The interior is all that could be desired for an institution of its kind and a special feature is the auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 400. The cost was \$282,000.

In April, 1907, John C. Proctor, against the strenuous objection of relatives, became a resident of the home he had founded in the interest of humanity, and early in the morning of June 22, 1907, he passed away in The Proctor Endowment Home, mourned not only by a large group of relatives, but also by a community that had benefited so vastly through his enormous benefactions.

The John C. Proctor Endowment, which took on concrete form during the life of the donor, amounted to about \$300,000; but shortly after the reading of Mr. Proctor's will, it developed that his estate amounted to over two million dollars and that of this great sum of money he had devised but \$115,000 to relatives and the residue to the John C. Proctor Endowment, to be held in trust forever by the trustees and their successors, who were designated in the will as follows: J. S. Stevens, O. J. Bailey, David H. Proctor, Aaron S. Oakford, R. R. Bourland, Frederick F. Blossom, William E. Stone.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The chronicler of events gives us no date relating to a Young Men's Christian Association in Peoria prior to the year 1853. It is known, however, that in the winter of that year a course of lectures was delivered under the auspices of the "Young Men's Christian Association" of Peoria. Among men of prominence of that day who favored the public with their views upon subjects of interest to the association, Judge McCulloch in his history of Peoria county, mentions Professor Jonathan B. Turner, of Jacksonville, Rev. John W. Cracraft, rector of St. Paul's parish, Peoria, President Blanchard, of Knox College, Rev. Robert P. Farris, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Peoria, and Hon. Onslow Peters, judge of the circuit court of Peoria.

It is stated that in the year 1858 a great religious awakening came upon the people of this community and as a result a reorganization of the Young Men's Christian Association was accomplished in the month of May of that year. At a meeting held at that time, Alexander G. Tyng was chosen president; Thomas G. McCulloch and Henry M. Kellogg, vice presidents; Calvin C. Lines, recording secretary; Horace Champlain, corresponding secretary; and Larkin B. Day, treasurer. The meeting place was in the building now occupied by the First National Bank but before the lapse of the year new quarters were secured in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, corner Main and Madison.

In 1859 A. G. Tyng was reelected president and he continued to hold the office until 1862, when William Reynolds succeeded him. In the latter year the association was incorporated, its capitalization being the modest sum of \$750. At that time the membership was but twenty-six and from them was chosen a war committee, who directed the operations of the association in connection

with the Christian Commission which had been organized early in the previous year for the purpose of lending all possible aid to the men battling for the Union and their families at home.

The association kept up its meetings all through the war and it appears that Alexander G. Tyng, the first president, was again holding the chair in the years 1867 and 1868. At this time the association held its meetings in a room opposite the postoffice on Main street. In 1870 and 1871 George H. McIlvaine was president.

There must have been a lapse in the meetings of the association for a few years, for the records show that the present association was organized August 18, 1879. Martin Kingman was president, and Henry S. Sayles, secretary, for that year. The membership was twenty-three. Rooms were secured over Irwin & Company's store, 102-104 South Adams street.

William N. Fisher succeeded Mr. Sayles as president in the fall of 1879 and continued in the office until June, 1881. On September 12, 1881, James M. Rice, lately deceased, was elected president and served until September, 1883. On December 16, 1882, however, the association was incorporated and in the fall of 1881 rooms in the second story of a building on the corner of Adams and Fulton streets, formerly occupied by the Peoria Boat Club, were leased and nicely furnished. These were occupied until the fall of 1884.

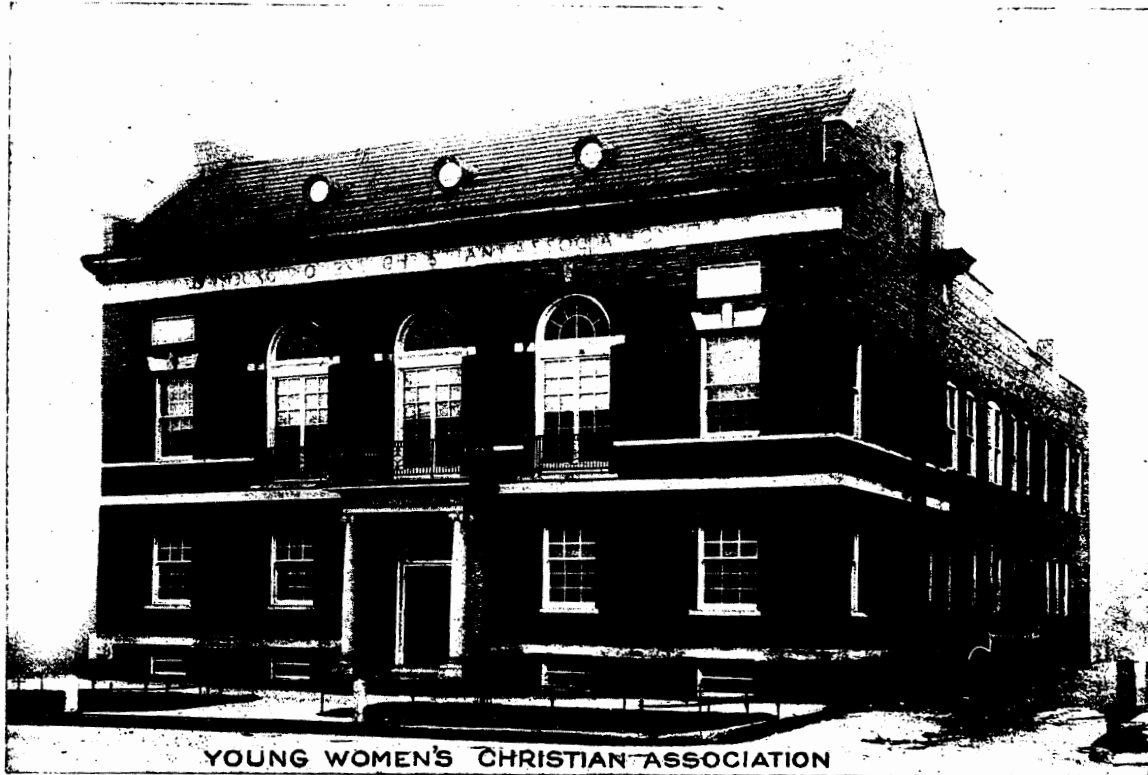
Martin Kingman succeeded Mr. Rice in 1883, and on the expiration of a year was succeeded by Oliver J. Bailey. Headquarters were again changed in 1884, this time to the Cruger property, 213 South Jefferson street, and remained there until 1891, when the association became permanently situated in a building constructed especially for the purpose at 115 North Jefferson street. The cornerstone of this building had been laid with appropriate exercises, March 17, 1890, and was ready for occupancy at the time indicated in this article. At the time of its dedication, however, the building caused the association to assume obligations it could not fulfill, so that the burden becoming so heavy and the association being unable to meet its heavy indebtedness, the building was sold in 1909 to the publishers of the German-Democrat. At the same time a number of warm hearted and generous citizens who held certain notes against the association cancelled them and with the money received for the building all indebtedness was obliterated. The association then established temporary headquarters in room 431 Jefferson building, where it remained until moving into its present magnificent new home.

When the old Y. M. C. A. building on Jefferson street was sold a campaign was at once started for the purpose of raising funds with which to erect a new building. A. M. Ward, of New York, an international secretary, was engaged to take charge of the campaign. The work started in June, 1909, and at the end of ten days of a strenuous and magnificent canvass, the splendid sum of \$103,500 had been pledged for a new building, which was to be supplied with all modern equipments. Later a building committee was selected, composed of E. C. Foster, chairman, J. M. Morse, J. A. Harman, E. T. Miller and W. E. McRoberts. On December 2, 1909, the contract for the construction of the building was awarded to Fred Meintz, and the firms of Shattuck & Hussey, Chicago, and Howard & Emerson, of Peoria, were secured to draw the plans for a \$75,000 structure. Work was commenced on the building later on and by the middle of July, 1912, it was turned over to the officers of the association, completed. It stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Franklin street, on a lot previously purchased by the association and is one of the finest structures of its kind in the state. It was anticipated that the dedicatory services would be held on August 1st. The cost of the building and lot was \$105,000, and furnishings, \$15,000, which was all paid up at its completion.

The present officers are as follows: President, Horace Clark; vice president, E. C. Foster; recording secretary, F. H. Avery; treasurer building fund, S. D. Wead; general secretary, Herbert H. Holmes; directors, Horace Clark,



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL. PEORIA



YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, PEORIA

E. C. Foster, F. H. Avery, B. Cowell, D. S. Long, J. M. Morse, William Hazard, W. G. Causey, George F. Carson, W. C. Collins, H. W. Lynch, J. A. Harman, F. S. Wallace, Leonard Hillis, M. W. Rotchford, J. T. Neilson; physical director, H. D. Sanborn; boys' secretary, A. S. Kresky; association secretaries, T. J. Killin and J. H. Kopp.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association commenced work in Peoria, December 1, 1900, and it is located at 2336 South Washington street in a building 40x75 feet, two stories in height, with basement. This structure contains twenty-nine sleeping rooms, a reading room, amusement room, temporary hospital, lunch counter, dining room, bath room, barber shop, store rooms, etc., and its total cost was \$17,500, mainly the investment of the Peoria & Pekin Union railways. Its object is to furnish the best facilities to railroad men for body, character and soul-building by giving its members, at a nominal cost, clean, wholesome food and other necessaries and pleasures. Its membership, composed exclusively of railroad men, numbers 250.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

At the laying of the corner stone of the new building occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association, Jennie Adair Johnston read a history of the society, from which the following generous extracts are taken: In November, 1893, Miss Jennie Martin, of the Illinois state board, and Miss Ida Bradshaw, of the Wisconsin state board of the Young Women's Christian Association, arrived in Peoria and started out to interest the people here in the movement for the organization of a Young Women's Christian Association. They found public opinion in sympathy with the cause and after a few days' canvass a meeting was held in the parlor of the Second Presbyterian church and the longed-for society was organized under the constitution recommended by the international committee, with officers and board of managers as follows: Mrs. Anna W. Rogers, Mrs. Mary M. McCulloch, Mrs. Ida Bourland, Mrs. Annie E. Dougherty, Mrs. A. E. Petherbridge, Mrs. Addie Hazzard, Mrs. Katie M. Day, Mrs. Catherine M. Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Henry, Mrs. Jessie S. Page, Mrs. Mary W. Parker, Mrs. Linda B. Tobias, Mrs. Henry Rouse, Mrs. Hannah M. Houghton and Miss Florence Bannister.

The newly formed society held its first meeting December 9, 1893, in the parlor of the woman's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association building, with Mrs. Jennie S. Page in the chair. Committees were appointed on membership, finance, education, social, devotional and furnishing, and at the second meeting held January 26, 1894, in the same place, a report read indicated that \$600 in money had been pledged. At the meeting the principal discussion was over the matter of a home for the association and a dwelling, standing between the Dime Savings Bank and Bartlett's store, was selected for the society's home.

A membership of 300 was reported at a meeting held in February, 1894, and measures were at once taken to secure a secretary. At a meeting held February 27th following, articles of incorporation were filed and an advisory board appointed, consisting of George Page, J. W. Rogers, David McCulloch, N. C. Dougherty and O. J. Bailey. Miss Ida May Hickok was secured as secretary but after a short time she resigned and in August Miss Caroline Palmer was appointed. Educational classes were instituted and efforts were made to secure the attendance of girls working in the various hotels, factories and stores.

Soon after the association had been installed in its new home the building was sold and another one was rented of Mr. Norton. To this building the association moved and remained for a period of fourteen years.

In 1905 Miss Harriet Vance, of Portland, Oregon, was called to the secretaryship, and the membership of the association having grown to pleasing proportions, this zealous young woman put forth every effort toward creating a sentiment in favor of securing a lot and building a modern home for the association. The work initiated by her was kept up and in March, 1907, several competing organizations were formed among the young lady members and an active campaign was inaugurated in which the sum of \$34,000 was pledged for the home. In the fall of 1907 Miss Ida Starkweather was called as general secretary, Miss Vance having accepted a call to Pittsburg, and under the skillful engineering of Miss Starkweather, aided by enthusiastic lieutenants, and strong public sentiment, ground was broken on March 4, 1907, on a lot previously purchased, and on April 30th following, the corner stone of the building was laid, Dr. Arthur Little, of the Second Presbyterian church, being master of ceremonies. The beautiful building, which cost \$30,000 and standing on a lot for which \$8,000 was paid, was dedicated and thrown open to the public, Friday, January 1, 1909. The structure stands on Liberty street, between Jefferson and Madison, and the design is along old English lines, being constructed of brick, with long windows, pillared porch and solid front. It covers the entire lot, 63 feet front and 93½ feet in length. The front is of brown vitrified brick. Standing three stories in height and having a complete basement, there seems to be nothing that has been forgotten in the beautiful home. The interior is very home-like and very tastefully and conveniently arranged. There is a library, living room, class room, dining room, tea room, assembly hall and a well appointed gymnasium.

The association building is open daily from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. and the reading and rest rooms are governed by the same rules. Cafeteria lunch is served to gentlemen as well as ladies from 11:30 in the morning to 1:30, daily, except Sundays, with supper on Saturday evenings from 5:30 to 7:30. There is an employment and boarding directory and membership is open to all women of good moral character. The annual fees are: A regular, \$1; junior, 50 cents; sustaining, \$5. Membership in the association entitles one to the use of the building at all times—the parlor, library, rest rooms, employment bureau, boarding house directory, cafeteria, social occasions, entertainments and lectures. Some of the classes admit members free of charge. These are the literature, travel and Bible classes, also the glee club. Other classes require a small additional fee, such as art needle work, sewing, millinery and others.

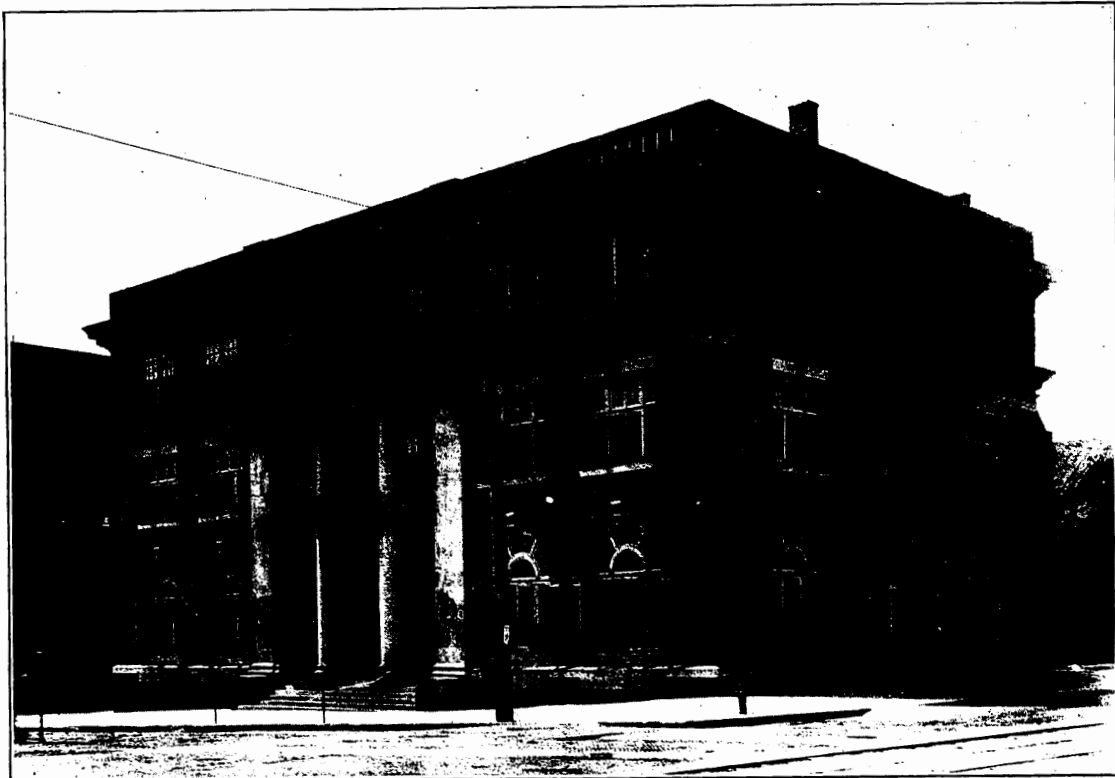
The membership of the Young Women's Christian Association now numbers 1,306. The officers for 1912 are: Mrs. W. C. Collins, president; Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, general secretary; Miss Alice R. Reynolds, extension secretary; Miss Laura Bryan, office secretary; Miss Florence M. Parmelee, physical director; Miss Inez C. Dusten, cafeteria director; Mrs. Helen McDowell, matron; Mrs. Flora B. Reagan, travelers' aid.

THE CREVE COEUR CLUB

The Creve Coeur Club was organized April 5, 1894, by the incorporators, Theodore Kuhl, Elwood A. Cole, Joseph E. Callender, Frank B. Newell, Horace Clark, Jr., Frank H. Gift, H. G. Rouse, Charles R. Warner and Charles E. Wheelock. The association takes its name from the celebrated fort built by La Salle, and its object is to promote the business interests of the city of Peoria and the social enjoyment of its members. The management is vested in a board of nine directors. The officers for the first year were: Theodore Kuhl, president; Charles R. Warner, vice president; Joseph E. Callender, secretary; Frederick F. Blossom, treasurer. The home of the club is a magnificent modern building erected for the purpose on the corner of Jefferson and Liberty streets. The membership is large and is composed of business and professional men. It is democratic in character and non-political.



PEORIA COUNTRY CLUB



CREVE COEUR CLUB, PEORIA

THE COUNTRY CLUB

The Country Club of Peoria was incorporated June 26, 1897, and has for its object the encouragement of athletic exercises, recreation and social enjoyment. Its management is vested in a board of eleven directors and its membership is about 135. The first board of directors consisted of Walter P. Colburn, Franklin T. Corning, Sumner R. Clarke, Frederick H. Smith, R. W. Kempshall, J. B. Greenhut, Nathaniel Griswold, R. D. Clarke, Clifford M. Anthony, H. Frederick Steele, Jacob Wachenheimer. The first officers were: Frederick T. Corning, president; Walter P. Colburn, vice president; R. D. Clarke, secretary; and Frederick H. Smith, treasurer.

The club grounds are situated in Peoria Heights and contain twenty-seven acres overlooking the Illinois river. The original club house was formerly the residence of Mrs. Caroline S. Gibson, but recently a new building has been erected and a lookout from which the surrounding country can be seen for many miles. The spot chosen is an ideal one and is pointed out to strangers visiting the city as a place to be seen before leaving. Adjoining the grounds is a tract of land consisting of forty acres, devoted to golfing.

Other clubs that should be especially mentioned are the Women Teachers' Club, which was organized in the fall of 1897, with Miss Kate Rutherford, president; the New Era Women's Club, organized November 12, 1892, with twelve charter members; the Peoria Art League, previously known as the Sketch Club, organized in the winter of 1890-1. Its charter members were Grant Wright, Carl Pehl, A. B. Marston, L. A. Loomis, a pioneer artist of Peoria, Walter Laird, Hedley W. Waycott, Jesse Watson, Albert Chilcott, Frank Goss, Orie Snyder, Fred Klein, Robert Slack, William Kerr and Robert Weller.

THE DEACONESS HOME AND HOSPITAL

Some twenty-six years ago, a zealous and energetic woman of the church, Mrs. Lucy Ryder Meyer, founded the order of the Deaconesses of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Chicago, and opened a Deaconess' home and training school at or near the corner of Rush and Ohio streets, for the purpose of organizing and training volunteer young women for Christian and charitable work among the poor and needy, and under the auspices of the church.

The work has prospered so that beside the large home and Wesley Hospital in Chicago, deaconess' homes, training schools and hospitals have been established and maintained from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, and quite a number of deaconesses have gone to foreign countries as missionaries. About the year 1898, one of the deaconesses, Miss Ida Phillips, came to this city and through her efforts, the Deaconess' Home and Hospital of the Central Illinois Conference was established here.

Following the arrival of Miss Phillips, meetings of the members of the Methodist churches were held and the work discussed, and resolutions were passed asking the Central Illinois conference to establish a home and hospital in the city of Peoria. The conference which met that fall, took such action, and November 1, 1898, a meeting of those interested was held, which meeting was continued to November 7th. At this time a board of trustees and necessary officers were elected, an association having been incorporated October 28, 1898, under the corporate name of The Deaconess' Home and Hospital of the Central Illinois Conference, with the following named as first trustees: F. W. Merrell, G. R. Shafer, Jacob Straesser, Dr. W. W. Wyatt, Mrs. L. E. Bovee, C. T. McFall, Miss Ida Phillips, Mrs. M. Rogers, Mrs. Florence Gardner, C. V. Engstrom, William Schleicher and William Hazzard. This board of trustees was reelected, with the exception of William Schleicher, who declined to serve. November 14th following, the terms of the trustees were fixed as follows: F. W. Merrell, P.E., three years; G. R. Shafer, two years; Mrs. L. E. Bovee, two years; C. V.

Engstrom, two years; Jacob Straesser, three years; Miss Ida Phillips, three years; Mrs. M. Rogers, one year; Dr. W. W. Wyatt, one year; Mrs. Florence Gardner, one year; C. E. McFall, two years; and William Hazzard, one year. Mrs. Gardner resigned, and William Taylor, of Edwards, was elected in her stead. The officers elected were as follows: F. W. Merrell, president of the board; Jacob Straesser, vice president; C. V. Engstrom, treasurer, which office he still holds; and Miss Ida Phillips, financial superintendent.

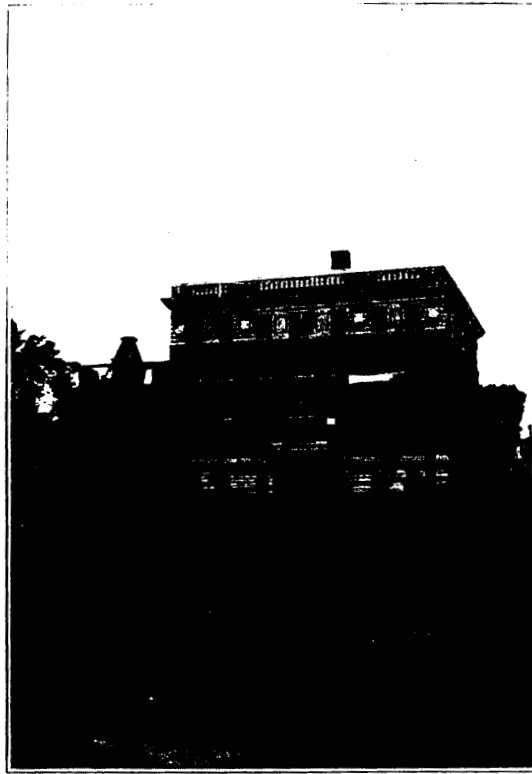
November 23, 1898, the trustees purchased from Mrs. Lydia Bradley the large brick residence now known as No. 221 Glen Oak avenue, for \$12,000. The association commenced at once to make the necessary alterations and repairs and a few months later opened the home and hospital, with Miss Lucy Hall, a deaconess, as superintendent and matron, with a corps of nurses.

From the beginning the new hospital was a success and gained the praise of physicians and patients. However, after it had been in operation a couple of years, a neighbor complained against it as a nuisance and the hospital was closed. On the 1st of December, 1905, the board of trustees obtained an option on the property and an agreement was entered into with Mrs. Amelia Bontjes, by which they afterwards purchased from the latter the property adjoining the home and hospital on the west side, for \$13,000, the former hospital was again opened. In the meantime the board of trustees had purchased the vacant lot on the east side of the hospital and later sold the Bontjes property to Dr. E. W. Oliver at a considerable financial loss, but with stringent provisions in the deed which are intended to forever preclude the possibility of further injunction proceedings.

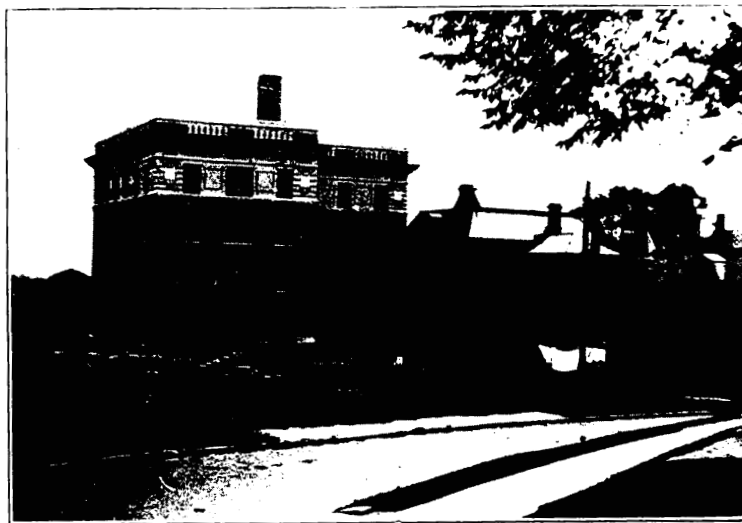
In the fall of 1910 Rev. J. E. Mercer, having been financial agent for several years, and having been quite successful in securing funds and pledges, the board of trustees decided to begin the erection of a new hospital building, consisting of a central building and two wings, and contracted with William Z. Martin, a local contractor, for the erection of one of the wings. The dimensions of this wing are 62 x 75 feet and five stories high. It is designed in the renaissance style of architecture, with the face wall of the basement story of buff Bedford stone. The next three stories are faced with dark brick, and the upper story with buff brick with appropriate stone and dark brick trimmings. The basement or first story has two large wards, one for men and one for women and children, with necessary bath rooms, toilet rooms, linen room, and diet kitchen. Here also are the autopsy room, morgue and room for heating plant, and all are to be connected for present use, with the old building, by an appropriate passage way. The main floor accommodates the administration rooms, doctor's room, drug room and a number of private wards with bath and toilet rooms. The second and third floors will be devoted to private rooms, a number of which will have baths attached. The fourth story is to contain the operating room, surgeons' room, instrument and sterilizing rooms, nurses' dining room and main kitchen, with dumb waiters connecting with the various floors. On the roof, open air rooms for convalescents are to be arranged. The entire building is to be fire proof, and will contain every known convenience of the modern hospital. The ventilation will be so arranged that the fresh air supply for each room may be controlled independent of every other room, and suitable to the needs of each patient. Every known appliance in the way of elevators, electric lights, electric calls, sanitary floors, etc. will be supplied. This part of the entire building will cost from \$50,000 to \$70,000, and the entire contemplated hospital building will present a frontage of about 160 feet in Glen Oak avenue, and is expected to cost \$200,000.

The grounds have an extensive frontage on Glen Oak avenue and Knoxville avenue and extend back to Crescent avenue. The architect of the new building is B. L. Hulsebus, of Peoria.

The report to the session of the Central Illinois conference which met in this city September 6-11, 1911, shows that under the efficient management of Miss



NEW BUILDING OF THE
DEACONESS' HOSPITAL
View from the east



DEACONESS' HOSPITAL, PEORIA
View taken from the north, showing all of the buildings

Nellie Irene Young, superintendent of nurses, 231 patients received care in the hospital during the preceding year. Of these 103 were surgical cases. Charity work amounting to \$2,364.88 was done. Under the management of Rev. W. R. Wiley, the present efficient general superintendent and financial agent, there has been gratifying success in raising the necessary funds to carry on the work. It is expected that the wing now under construction will be completed in a few months and will accommodate from forty to fifty patients.

The management of the home and hospital is under a board of trustees consisting of twenty-five members, of whom thirteen are ministers, and twelve, laymen. The present officers of the board are: Rev. O. T. Dwinell, president; Dr. W. W. Wyatt, vice president; L. C. Hinckle, secretary; and C. V. Engstrom, treasurer. Rev. J. W. Pruen is auditor and Rev. W. R. Wiley, superintendent. The executive committee consists of Revs. O. T. Dwinell, S. P. Archer, W. D. Evans, C. V. Engstrom, Jacob Straesser, William Taylor and L. C. Hinckle.

The entire funds for construction and support, aside from what may be received from paying patients, arise from donations. The board now owns a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Emden, Illinois, donated for the purpose.

THE FRIDAY CLUB

The Friday Club is the oldest women's club in Peoria, having been in existence since 1875. At that time Mrs. E. D. Hardin invited to her house a group of women who called themselves jokingly at first "The Tired Mother's Club." While they read and discussed books and magazines, their children played on the spacious grounds of Mrs. Hardin's home. The club is unique, for in all these years it has never had any officers, or any constitution or rules, yet it has never failed to offer a delightful literary program at its bi-monthly meetings, and its members, who volunteer one after another to take charge of the arrangements, are devotedly attached to its interests and to one another. Any daughter of a member or granddaughter (and there are granddaughters now) is entitled to membership as a birthright. Twenty-five has been the average membership and the meetings of late years have been held not at one place, but in the homes of the different women. The club has joined the Civic Federation and has often helped some specially needed cause.

THE PEORIA WOMEN'S CLUB

The Peoria Women's Club has been in existence since January 20, 1886, at which time the first little group of women assembled in response to a call issued by Mrs. Clara P. Bourland.

Beginning with twenty-seven members, the club grew steadily, increasing always in strength and usefulness, until now the membership is close to three hundred and fifty. Its objects, "mutual sympathy and counsel and united effort toward the higher civilization of humanity," were felt to be best served by distributing the work under various departments. These are now the home and education, art and literature, social science and music departments. Each department offers a number of classes for the pleasure and instruction of members. The home and education department has nearly always maintained a class in current events and for many years a large and enthusiastic travel class. Lately classes in domestic science and parliamentary law have been organized. The art and literature department has practically from the beginning of the club life given classes in the study of history, literature and arts of various countries, with particular attention to the study of Shakespeare's work and that of Browning. The Shakespeare class closes its year's work with a presentation of one of the master's plays, given in costume and always with much spirit and intelli-

gence. Recently a class in the study of modern drama has been formed. This department has also given a number of excellent exhibits of engravings, oil and water color paintings, etchings and photographs, all of a high standard.

The department of social science has taken an active part in many good works for the community. It set on foot the movement which eventually resulted in the establishment of the present hospital for the insane at Bartonville, secured the passage of an ordinance prohibiting expectoration in the street cars and on sidewalks and the appointment of a police matron. It has supported at different times cooking classes for girls, a boys' club, and for a year or more, until the state provided a worker, paid the salary of a teacher who instructed the adult blind of Peoria, in reading, typewriting, etc.

This season, 1911-12, it has given one hundred dollars toward the Detention Home and is interested in the establishment of a separate school room for defective children.

The music department is the only one which holds regular bi-monthly meetings. It has a large membership and provides most interesting programs, which, although prepared as studies, give great pleasure to the audiences and help to spread the knowledge and understanding of music. At one time the department had a mandolin and guitar orchestra, and for the last few years has done splendid work with its Woman's Club Chorus. The class has given several concerts and is always ready to contribute its share to the club entertainments. In the fall of 1911 a new department, called the evening department, was formed for the benefit of professional and business women, whose duties prevented their attending the day sessions of the club. It meets twice a month to discuss current events and to enjoy a literary program at eight o'clock, after which a supper is served by the domestic science class.

The general meetings of the club are held on the second and fourth Mondays of the months from October to June, the topics presented being divided among the interests of all departments. While the papers and addresses have been contributed largely by club members, there has been a steadily growing tendency to secure speakers from out of town, which has added variety and breadth to the program. The club has had lectures from Julia Marlowe, Frederick Ward, Walker Whiteside, Julia Ward Howe, Abbey Sage Richardson, Judge Lindsey, Jane Addams and many others equally noted, and the concert committee in addition to the work of the music department, provided for many years a course of from three to five concerts, at which there appeared such world renowned artists as the members of the Kneisel and Sperring Quartettes, Fritz Kreisler, Josef Hofman, Bloomfield Zeisler, George Hamlin, Herbert Witherspoon and Cecil Fanning. The joy and inspiration which such artists as these have brought to Peoria's people, cannot be too highly estimated and the musical life of the city owes a tremendous debt to the Women's Club, which has preserved the highest standards, no matter what the discouragements or difficulties.

The dramatic committee has presented many plays of interest and usually provides the entertainment for Founders' Day, which is always celebrated January 20th. Other special events, in charge of the social committee, are the president's reception to new members, given in the autumn, the informal tea and social half hour, which follows the monthly meetings, and the annual breakfast, which closes the club year in May. The first meetings of the club were held in the Pettengill Seminary and thereafter at the National Hotel parlors until January, 1894, when the club moved to its own building, at the corner of Madison and Fayette streets. The first thought had been to erect a modest building, adapted to club purposes only, but the need of a hall for chamber, music and lectures had been so strongly urged by musicians and friends outside the club that the present plan, though it involved heavier responsibility, was adopted.

Previous to this a stock company had been formed, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The shares were placed at \$10 and were chiefly taken by club members. The change of plan alluded to could only be effected by increasing the

capital stock, or by placing a mortgage upon the building. The latter course was preferred and the club was left, upon the completion of the building, with a debt of \$16,000.

Plain and substantial in design and construction, the house has demonstrated over and over again the wisdom of its building. It is free of debt and kept in perfect repair to date. Twice has the Peoria Women's Club been hostess, in her own home, to the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs; twice has the State Conference of Charities found ample and convenient hospitality under this roof.

If, as we are told, the laws which govern the acoustics of a building are imperfectly understood, a happy accident, it may be said, has made the music hall almost perfect in this respect. Numbers of great singers and players upon instruments have been enthusiastic in their expression of the ease with which they could play or sing in our hall. This hall, which covers the entire second floor will seat five hundred and twenty-five people, and is frequently rented for theatricals, musicals, and conventions. The lower floor has a large dining room and parlor, ample dressing rooms and a room for the board of directors. This lower floor has proved a delightful social meeting place and is in great demand for dances and receptions. The club possesses a number of really fine paintings—gifts from various members—which add much to its beauty and attractiveness.

Mrs. Clara P. Bourland was the first president of the club and was reelected to this office for twenty-five years, when she resigned and the title of president emeritus was conferred upon her. To her untiring interest and zeal the club owes its home and the larger part of its prosperity.

The club was incorporated in July, 1890, and is a member of the City, District and State Federations of Women's Clubs. It has a record of fine things accomplished and plans for the future which will make it a still greater factor in the betterment of civic life.

NEW ERA WOMAN'S CLUB

This club was organized in the city of Peoria in 1892, having ten charter members, with Mrs. M. L. White president.

The meetings are held semi-monthly at the home of a member. The object of the club, as stated in the constitution, is the improvement intellectually and socially of its members, but the work has been broadened, and assistance has been given to many worthy objects.

The club holds membership in the Illinois Federation as also in the District Federation of Women's Clubs and the Civic Federation of the City of Peoria.

There is always a banquet in mid-winter and an outing at the close of the year, to both of which the husbands are invited. Next October (1912) the club will celebrate its twentieth anniversary. The present presiding officer is Mrs. Isabelle Collins.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The Catholic Women's League was organized in February, 1894. Strictly speaking, it is not a woman's club; it is an organization for the general good and advancement of humanity in a charitable way. During the Spanish-American war, great quantities of bandages, fruits and jellies were sent to the front by the league.

For many years a sewing school, then a cooking school, were maintained by the league at the Neighborhood House, but after a few years the need of a day nursery was evident and the cooking school was abandoned. The nursery, in charge of a competent matron, has been flourishing for the past four years. As many as twenty-four children have been cared for there in a day, although the average is about eleven. The cost of maintaining the day nursery is about sixty-five dollars a month.

The league's income is derived principally from the annual league supper, which takes place at the Coliseum each November. Over a thousand are served with supper, followed by dancing, and the affair is always a success financially and socially. Another service of income is the annual Tag Day.

The meetings are held at the Knights of Columbus hall on the first and third Monday of each month. The league is connected with the Civic Federation.

The officers for 1911-12 are: President, Mrs. John D. Carey; financial secretary, Mrs. Walter Clogston; recording secretary, Mrs. James E. Tinan; treasurer, Mrs. Oliver J. Dolan.

CURRENT EVENTS CLUB

The Current Events Club was organized in January, 1896, for intellectual improvement and for the study of important events of the day. It meets every two weeks. Mrs. Eva Van Tassell was the first president, and the present officers are: Mrs. H. C. Linis, president; Mrs. M. L. Ducker, vice president; Mrs. A. E. Giles, secretary; Mrs. J. H. Riggs, treasurer.

The membership is limited to twenty. The club is a member of the Civic Federation and does its full share in assisting all the work thereof, both financially and in other service.

THE AULD LANG SYNE CLUB

was organized October, 1897, at the home of Mrs. N. J. Jacquin. Mrs. Lucia M. Swayze was elected president, which office she has held ever since, having been elected later for life. The present officers are: Mrs. Lucia M. Swayze, president; Mrs. William W. Meeker, vice president; Mrs. U. N. Clark, secretary; Mrs. M. M. Bassett, treasurer.

The membership is limited to twenty-five, and is composed entirely of ladies who once resided in Pekin, Illinois. The main object of the organization was to perpetuate this friendship of former years. Meetings are held regularly on the second Wednesday of each month. Short miscellaneous programs are given, current events and civic problems discussed. During the past five years the greater part of dues collected have been donated to philanthropic institutions.

PEORIA WOMEN TEACHERS' CLUB

The Peoria Women Teachers' Club was organized in 1897 and Miss Kate Rutherford was the first president. The others who have served in that capacity have come from all the ranks in the teaching profession: principals of schools, high school and grade teachers and supervisors. All have worked faithfully and well. The present officers are: Miss Edna Earnest, president; Miss Esther Szold and Miss Emma Boynton, vice presidents; Miss Margaret Mausbach, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth Persinger, corresponding secretary; Miss Iva Distler, treasurer.

The club helps support the depot matron and helps financially an industrial school for girls. It is a member of the Civic, District and State Federations and does its share in their good works. It has for a number of years provided a fine course of lectures and entertainments for its members and friends and brought many prominent people to Peoria.

COLLEGE WOMAN'S CLUB

The College Woman's Club of Peoria was organized October 21, 1897, with Miss Helen Bartlett as president. Its present membership is seventy-five, and its officers for 1911-12 are: Miss Mary B. Blossom, president; Miss Elizabeth Jack, vice president; Miss Vera Hays, secretary; and Mrs. Anne Kleene, treas-

urer. The aim of the club is to promote college interest and to maintain a spirit of fellowship among its members. It has contributed money to and also sewed for several charitable organizations. This year the proceeds from a number of lectures, which have been given from time to time, accumulated sufficiently to enable the club to offer a \$150 scholarship to a young woman desiring a college education, and also to start a loan fund which may be used to tide college students over temporary financial difficulties.

NORTH PEORIA WOMEN'S CLUB

The North Peoria Women's Club was organized in September, 1898, its object being the intellectual improvement of its members, all of whom were busy housewives. Its first president was Mrs. Francis M. O. Schnebly, who held the position for five years. The membership of the club is limited to fifty. At the present time this list is full. The club meets at the homes of its members fortnightly on Wednesdays, from October through May, inclusive. The study this year comprises three of Shakespeare's plays.

The present officers are: Mrs. William Wex, president; Mrs. L. A. Howes, vice president; Mrs. William Faber, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. L. B. Follansbee, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The club is a member of the Civic Federation and has always been among the first to respond when help was needed.

WEST BLUFF NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB

The West Bluff Nineteenth Century Club was organized in the summer of 1898 for the accomplishment of a systematic course of reading and for the advantage offered by organization, intellectually and socially. There were originally thirteen members.

The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Bourscheidt, Friday, July 29, 1898. At this meeting Mrs. Bourscheidt was elected president and Mrs. J. D. Wick, secretary. Ill health soon compelled Mrs. Bourscheidt to resign and Mrs. Heffner was elected. The membership has increased to twenty. This year Mrs. Clara L. Johnston is president; Mrs. W. W. Dewey, vice president; Mrs. Charles Klepinger, secretary; Mrs. E. T. Grady, referee; and Mrs. L. B. Martin, treasurer. The club is a member of the Civic Federation and supports the federation actively in all work proposed.

OUTLOOK CLUB

The Outlook Club was organized in 1898, with twelve charter members. The objects of this club are, by union, "to promote the happiness and usefulness of its members and to create a center of enjoyment, friendship and culture."

The Outlook Club affiliated with the District Federation in 1901. It also is represented in the Civic Federation of Peoria, and through this organization does more or less charitable and philanthropic work. The club numbers twenty-four members at the present time and the topic for study this year (1912) is "America Today."

The present officers are: President, Mrs. S. R. Quigley; vice president, Mrs. A. N. Dunseth; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. T. May; critic, Mrs. G. A. Parkhurst; journalist, Miss M. E. Whitaker.

THE RESEARCH CLUB

Fourteen years ago some ladies decided to form a club whose object should be the careful study of current events and the discussion of literary and scientific questions which entailed considerable research. The Research Club was the

result of that decision. The members have lived up to the club's motto: "From each according to her ability; to each according to her needs."

The club colors are pink and white. The carnation is the club flower and the active membership is limited to thirty. Meetings are held every alternate Friday at the residences of members.

The officers for the season of 1911-12 are: President, Georgie Niebuhr; vice president, Cleo Barbour; recording secretary, Edith Frye; corresponding secretary, Florence Merrill; treasurer, Katherine Wheeler; critic, Drusilla Daily; treasurer of flower fund, Carrie Allison.

The club is a member of the Civic Federation, contributes annually to the support of the truant officers' work and has also given to many other philanthropic enterprises.

WOMEN'S AID CLUB

The colored Women's Aid Club was organized in May, 1899, by Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, of Chicago, and Mrs. B. Y. George, of Elmwood; also Mrs. Franklin Hall, formerly of Peoria. The object was charity alone when first organized, but since then it has branched out and is helping along all lines of philanthropy and civic improvement.

The club has made arrangements for the purchase of a lot on Globe street, and as soon as a sufficient amount of the purchase price has been paid, it is earnestly desired, by the members, that improvement of the property, in the erection of a suitable building, will soon be started, so as to meet the needs and demands of the colored people.

This club is incorporated under the state laws and has a membership of about forty-five. The officers: President, Ida Savage; vice president, Melvina Cotton; secretary, Sarah Sheppard; assistant secretary, Effie Harper; treasurer, Sarah Floyd.

AS YOU LIKE IT CLUB

The idea of a club for a limited area of the West Bluff originated with Miss Julia Arnold Kempshall. Mrs. E. O. Sisson, wife of the first dean of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, was persuaded to give it her support, and on January 2, 1901, the club was organized at her home. The first regular meeting was held on January 15th and Miss Julia Kempshall became the first president.

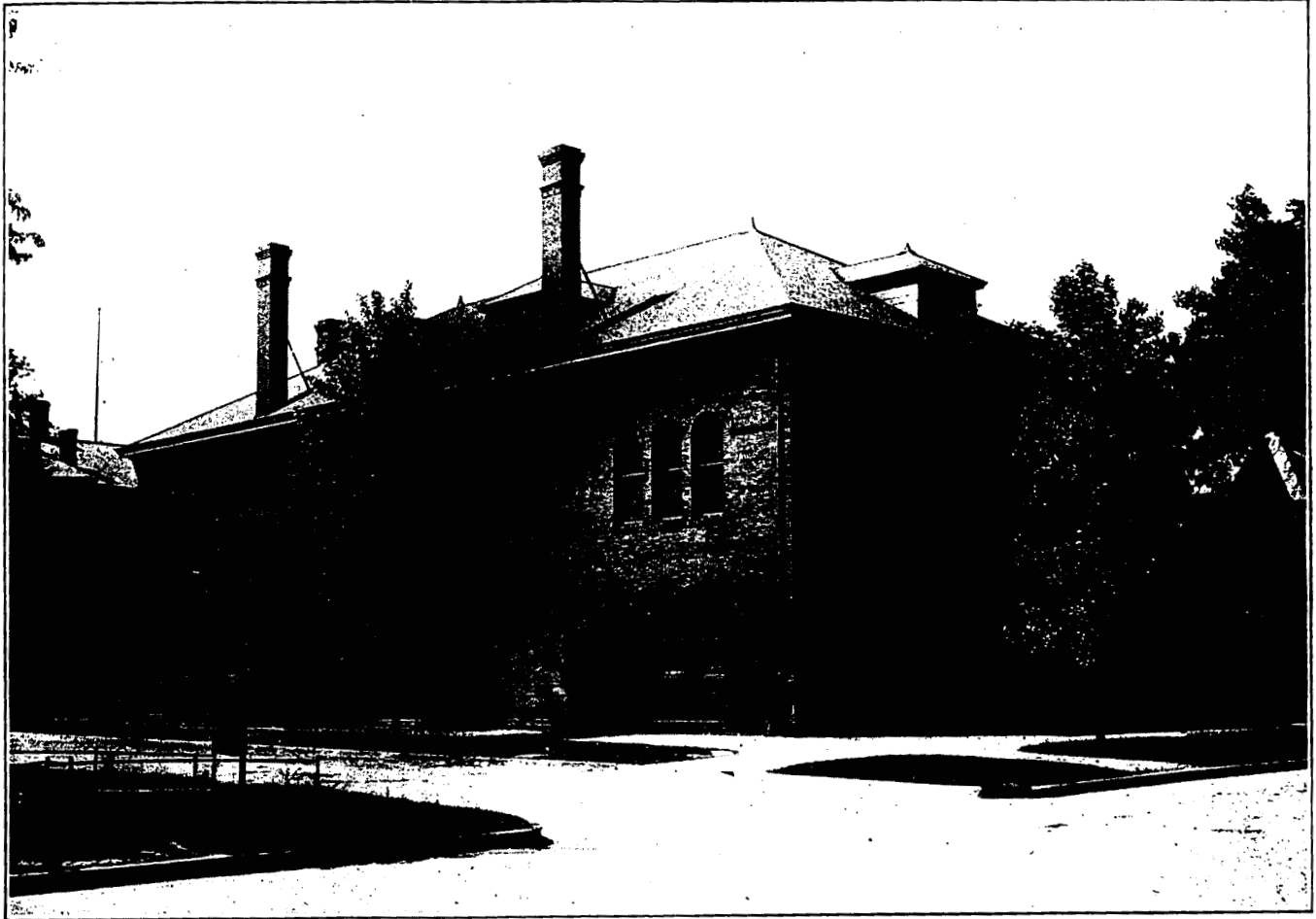
The club was not named until February 20, 1901, when, at the home of Mrs. Sisson, the name As You Like It, was chosen as most appropriate, because of the peculiar character of the organization. Its members are required to have residence within a certain restricted area, and must be voted in by secret ballot. The basis of membership is ability and willingness to share in the work of the club. The membership is limited to thirty.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. William J. Balzer; vice president, Mrs. Hugh Weston; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Luther C. Hinckle.

For the year 1912 the study is on the Growth and Development of the Middle West. The club's meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays from October to June. In addition to study topics the club is interested in civic problems and is ready and willing to aid in any undertaking that has for its object a better and more beautiful Peoria. It is a member of the Civic Federation.

MOTHERS' CLUB

The Peoria Mothers' Club was organized January 15, 1904, its object being to promote a higher and more perfect standard of motherhood among its members. The seven charter members were Mrs. Charles A. Bennett, Mrs. W. H.



PEORIA WOMAN'S CLUB

Packard, Mrs. M. C. Fritts, Mrs. W. F. Raymond, Mrs. S. G. Lutz and Mrs. C. S. Van Deusen. The club has since grown to a membership of thirty-five and has joined the Illinois Congress of Mothers. In addition to their object of increasing their own efficiency in the home and studying the methods which will best develop the physical, intellectual and spiritual nature of their children, they have given special attention to child welfare in a broader sense, also to women in industry. Through their efforts the children's rooms, in connection with the public library, were opened, and the Child Welfare League organized. This league which has only just commenced its activities (summer of 1912), is preparing to establish branches in every school and will meet a great need in Peoria by extending the spirit of true motherhood and fatherhood into the community life. It is a member of the Civic Federation.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Rudolph Pfeiffer; vice president, Mrs. F. P. Lewis; secretary, Mrs. C. E. Goss; assistant secretary, Mrs. Hugh Weston; treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Cooper.

THE PEORIA WOMEN'S CIVIC FEDERATION

The Peoria Women's Civic Federation was organized in April, 1905, and was the outgrowth of a concerted effort on the part of Peoria club women to secure a truant officer for the city. The nineteen clubs who requested the school board to appoint such an officer accomplished by the combining of forces what individual clubs had tried in vain to do. Thereafter each agreed to send its president and two other delegates to a monthly meeting and to unite in all work for civic betterment.

The first officers were: Mrs. Julia P. White, president; Mrs. J. A. Black, vice president; Mrs. Minnie A. Fritts, secretary; and Mrs. A. B. Fink, treasurer.

From the first the federation took a very active interest in the juvenile court work, then just beginning in Peoria, and the members assigned to a Juvenile Court Committee acted as voluntary probation officers until the county was able to appoint a paid official. The need of a county detention home, as a supplement to the juvenile court work, very soon became apparent, but after long and arduous work on the part of the Detention Home Committee, it was found impossible to combine the city and county forces and neither alone was willing to erect the home. The committee then succeeded in having the legislature pass a law which permits each county in the state to submit to its voters the matter of levying a special tax for such a home. Other financial burdens, however, lay heavily upon Peoria county and have made it seem unwise to submit the proposition so far. In the autumn of 1911 the need became so great, steps were taken to arrange for a temporary detention home, the rent of a building having been donated for a three year period by the Peoria Betterment Association. The federation agreed to remodel the building if the county would maintain the home, and under its president, Mrs. Julia Starr, raised \$1,119.79 for this purpose. The home was opened in April, 1912, but the federation will not rest satisfied until a permanent detention home built for the specific purpose is established.

Very valuable work is being done by the Dorcas Committee, organized in December, 1907, which maintains a weekly sewing class at the Neighborhood House throughout the school year. Here women are taught to mend and darn, to make new garments and remodel old ones. Their time is counted worth fifteen cents an hour and is paid for in the finished garments, or shoes, hats, etc., if desired. This work was started to assist the truant officer who says it has, in that district, practically done away with the excuse that children cannot go to school because they have not proper clothing.

The Garden Committee, in the spring of 1907, gave seeds to a number of school children in the crowded districts and later prizes for the garden showing the best care and results. In 1908-9 two large, vacant lots in opposite ends of

the city were divided into small squares and apportioned to children interested. Many valuable lessons in manners and morals, as well as gardening, were given, and many a home was supplied bountifully with vegetables, but the work was greatly hampered by the lack of a worker who could give his or her whole time to it and must wait for the best results until such a one can be hired.

The various committees, such as the Saloon and Cigarette, Garbage, Clean City and Public Health, have each worked hard along the lines indicated by their names, but each has in the end bumped hard into city ordinances, boards of health or state laws and has found in the bumps unanswerable arguments in favor of woman's suffrage.

The federation assists materially in putting the kindergartens into the public school system and in securing later in placing the salaries of kindergartners on an equality with other teachers. Through its efforts a curfew law was adopted, which has proved an effective weapon in many cases, and would be a greater one if all policemen had the training of probation officers and realized the benefits of keeping children under sixteen off the streets in the evening. Members of the educational committee have given talks on social hygiene to the mothers in public school meetings and elsewhere and have awakened a greater interest in this vital question among the teachers of the city. The federation cooperates with the Y. W. C. A. in supporting a "traveler's aid" and has from time to time raised substantial sums of money for various charities.

The federation now includes twenty-nine societies—literary and philanthropic organizations and those connected with churches. In November, 1911, it became a member of the National Municipal League. Its meetings are held in the Peoria Women's Club building (through the courtesy of that club), and at each one reports are given by the truant officer, the probation officer and the police matron, and as often as possible by the woman in charge of the traveler's aid work and the representatives of various philanthropic organizations. The meetings are thus a means of keeping the clubs in touch with each other's work and acquainting all with the preventative and corrective work of city and county officials. Throughout its existence the federation has been a constantly increasing force for good and has demonstrated again and again the power which comes from united effort.

PEORIA CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

June 14, 1896 (Flag Day) fourteen ladies, descendants of Revolutionary sires met at the home of Miss Caroline Montgomery Rice, and organized the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Peoria. Miss Rice being Regent by appointment of the National Society D. A. R., the other necessary officers were elected, and Peoria Chapter took her place ready for earnest effort along the lines designated by the general purposes of the order. America was sung, and all present united in the Lord's prayer, thus at the first meeting adopting an order of exercises which has never since been omitted. A paper was read on "The origin and evolution of our Flag," which naturally led to the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, before adjournment.

Of the next meeting we will use the words of the historian, Mrs. Esther T. Ellis: "June 30, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng for the express purpose of giving each member opportunity to relate the heroic deeds of her Revolutionary Ancestors.

Some very interesting stories were told. We have a different interest in the occupation of New York when we know that our own grandfathers, and great grandfathers were in it, and we apprehend with a keener sympathy the sufferings of the soldiers at Valley Forge, when they are related by some one whose grandfather told her the harrowing tale, out of his own experience; and it gives one a curious sense of kinship to find that we and our neighbors had each an ancestor who lived in the same town and served under the same captain. The

study of history was continued and each new member admitted to the society brought a fresh chapter. Lineage was traced to heroic men and brave women and we have in our archives unpublished records which will some day have a place in the pages of history which the children of the future will delight to review.

June 10, 1902, Peoria Chapter unveiled, near Wesley City, a monument marking the site of Fort Creve Coeur. The tablet deeply cut in the fine red boulder contained the inscription

Fort Creve Coeur
1680
Peoria Chapter D. A. R.
June 14
1902.

Mr. Charles J. Off deeded the land, upon which the monument is placed, to the Peoria Chapter.

May 25, 1908, the site of Fort Clark was rescued from oblivion by placing a bronze tablet suitably inscribed, upon the walls of the Gas and Electric building in Peoria, said building having been placed upon the spot where the old fort had stood.

The Daughters of American Revolution are first of all a memorial and historical society, but are much more than that. We seek not only to keep alive the patriotism of our Revolutionary fathers, but we take an interest in the laudable work of the present. We have helped to build every memorial structure in our city; time and labor and money were freely given for the comfort of our brave boys during the Spanish war.

We have given prizes to stimulate the study of American history in our schools, and could point to many institutions in our midst to which we have gladly contributed. The Stars and Stripes have waved from more than one flagstaff because we have had our eyes turned to the future. It is a part of our work to fit for good citizenship those to whom will be committed the future destinies of our country and we must inculcate lessons of patriotism, and foster the love of our country and her flag.

Peoria chapter is but a small part of a very large national society with headquarters in Washington, D. C. With a membership of eighty thousand, it is the largest society known which is comprised of women only.

As a memorial monument, Continental Hall has been built at Washington and the chapter at Peoria has contributed freely toward the five hundred thousand dollars which it has cost to build and furnish this beautiful building.

We now number one hundred and fifteen members. Our membership has been depleted by death, removal and withdrawal, yet there is a steady increase in our number.

We have had one real daughter—Mrs. Lydia Moss Bradley—so well known for her munificent gifts to Peoria and Bradley Polytechnic school—a worthy daughter of a worthy sire.

A children's chapter D. A. R. was organized with sixteen members, some of those who were children when they first had membership are almost old enough to be transferred to the daughters.

Some day all the historic sites will have been marked, and all the monuments builded, but loyal American women will continue to find work to do for God and home and native land.

The ladies who have given efficient service to Peoria chapter as regents, are: Miss Caroline M. Rice, Mrs. Lucie B. Tyng, Mrs. Joseph Elder, Mrs. B. F. Ellis, Mrs. Henry Mansfield, Mrs. John W. Rowcliff, Mrs. John I. Black, Mrs. Robt. S. Waddell, Mrs. Julius S. Starr, Mrs. George T. Page."

The above article was kindly contributed by Clara Knowles Woolf, historian of Peoria chapter.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

Free Masonry has a strong following in Peoria and throughout the county. The membership is steadily increasing as the years go by and, as the personnel is par excellence, as morality and good citizenship go, the order's prosperity keeps pace with its influence and it is today the most affluent fraternal society in existence.

In Peoria the members of the various lateral lodges of the main order are composed of men and women of the highest standing both in the broadest meaning of the word society and in financial circles. This condition has made it possible for the Masons of Peoria to erect, in the past few years, two of the handsomest and most expensive temples in the state of Illinois.

In the year 1900, the main lodge purchased the old Universalist church property, on Main street, between Perry and Glendale, paying for the same the sum of \$20,000. The interior of the building was remodeled and it was used for lodge purposes. Later the front of the church building was cut off, a new face of ornamental Bedford stone was attached and with other improvements the remodeled structure, showing Grecian lines of architecture, brought the cost of the new temple up to \$40,000. Including the cost of the lot and furniture, the lodge spent about \$60,000.

In recent years the "Shriners" ranks have greatly enlarged by pilgrims desirous of trailing with them over the hot, arid sands of the mighty desert and to give them sanctuary and tentage a unique, but beautiful, temple was erected on Monroe street, between Fayette and Hamilton, in the year 1910, at a cost of \$133,000. The front of this structure is designed after the ancient Egyptian temples and the vast auditorium is arranged to resemble a hippodrome and seats 1,600 people. The building is one of the show places of the city.

PEORIA LODGE, NO. 15, A. F. & A. M.

In September, 1840, ten masons, residing in the city of Peoria, met for consultation and made application to the grand lodge for dispensation to organize a lodge in this city. This was granted January 3, 1842, and Samuel H. Davis was named as worshipful master, A. O. Garrett, senior warden and John King, junior warden. A charter was granted December 24, 1842, and the lodge was named Peoria Lodge, No. 15. From the start the organization has prospered.

TEMPLE LODGE, NO. 46, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized October 26, 1846. The first officers were: George T. Metcalfe, W. M.; John C. Heyle, S. W.; W. F. Bryan, J. W.; John King, Treas.; Elwood Andrew, Sec.

PEORIA CHAPTER, NO. 7, R. A. M.

Peoria Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, was chartered at Columbus, Ohio, by the grand chapter of the United States, September 17, 1847, with Samuel H. Davis, Peter Sweat, William Hale, Augustus O. Garrett, John Slye, Eldrick Smith, John E. Dixon, Nathaniel Chapin, Jonathan Reed, John McDougal, John Comstock and Alexander Rogers as charter members. The first high priest was Samuel H. Davis.

PEORIA COMMANDERY, NO. 3, K. T.

Peoria Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, was chartered September 15, 1856, with eight charter members, namely, Clark B. Stebbins, Charles G. Eggleston, W. L. Crane, William Fenn, William E. Cook, Andrew Bowman, N. B.

Curtis and John C. Heyle. The first officers were: Henry L. Gaines, E. C.; Clark B. Stebbins, G.; Isaac Underhill, C. G.; A. O. Garrett, P.; William A. Thrush, S. W.; D. S. Thompson, J. W.; William E. Mason, Treas.; Lewis Keyon, Rec.

ILLINOIS LODGE, NO. 263, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was chartered October 6, 1858, and the first officers were: Stephen H. Burnett, W. M.; Alfred Freeman, S. W.; David M. Cummings, J. W. The charter members were: Joseph W. Brooks, Thomas Bryant, S. H. Burnett, Octave Chanute, David M. Cummings, Alfred Freeman, Henry L. Gaines, Jonathan Hancock, Uriel H. Kellogg, Henry Nolte, Joseph W. Parish, W. Howell Robinson, David T. N. Sanderson, A. T. Stewart, Thomas A. Smythe, D. S. Thompson, William Augustus Thrush, Henry M. Van Buskirk and Benjamin P. Van Court.

SCHILLER LODGE, NO. 335, A. F. & A. M.

September 15, 1859, a meeting of the German Masons of Peoria was held to consider the plan of organizing a lodge, whose meetings should be conducted in their native language. A charter was granted October 3, 1860. The organizers were: Abraham Frank, H. N. Frederick, Louis Furst, Charles E. Gillig, Alexander Jakelfalusy, C. Koenig, Simon Lyon, Julius G. Lueder, Frederick Mounighoff, Friedrich Muller, John N. Niglas, John G. Peck, Albert Potthoff, Emil Quinke, Karl F. Rotterman, Moritz Rosenblatt, August Schulz, L. Seligman, Godfrey Stiehl, Henry Ullman, Leopold Wolf, Casper Odewald, Justus B. Fleck. The first officers were Albert Potthoff, W. M.; Henry Ullman, S. W.; August Schulz, J. W.; Abraham Frank, Treas.; J. N. Niglas, Sec.

PEORIA COUNCIL, NO. II, R. & S. M.

Peoria Council of Royal and Select Masons was organized March 21, 1862, and the first officers were: Augustus O. Garrett, thrice illustrious master; Wilber McKaig, deputy illustrious master; W. M. Dodge, principal conductor of work; Jacob Darst, treasurer; Lewis Keyon, recorder; Thomas H. Smythe, captain of the guard. A charter was granted October 10, 1862, and the first officers installed under the charter were: Augustus O. Garrett, thrice illustrious master; James E. Prescott, deputy illustrious master; W. M. Dodge, principal conductor of work; Thomas A. H. Smythe, captain of the guard; Jacob Darst, treasurer; Lewis Keyon, recorder.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE

Four separate bodies constitute this branch of the order, having jurisdiction of the advanced degrees of Masonry, namely: (1) Grand Lodge of Perfection, which confers degrees from the 4th to the 14th; (2) Council of Princes of Jerusalem, embracing two degrees, the historical and traditional grades; (3) Chapter of Rose Croix, having jurisdiction of two degrees, the doctrinal and Christian grades; and (4) Consistory of Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, which confers the chivalric and philosophic grades from the 19th to the 32d. The order was organized under charter granted to Yates City, Illinois, February 25, 1867; in February, 1869, the first meeting was held in Peoria, and in 1874 the name was changed to Peoria Consistory, Valley of Peoria.

CENTRAL CITY CHAPTER, NO. 42, O. E. S.

Central City Chapter, No. 42, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized August 19, 1872, with the following charter members: Willis Y. Francis, Sarah J. Francis, Josephine Francis, S. P. Cumming, Martha A. Cumming, Joseph

Hazzard, Addie Hazzard, Charles Robinson, Sena Robinson, D. B. Allen, Sarah Allen, Crosby White, Mary J. White, William Entwistle, Ann Entwistle, Mary A. Entwistle, James Bennett, Mary J. Bennett, George L. Bean, Lute E. Bean, John A. Bush and wife, Ralph Wolfe, Henry S. Ottenheimer, Frank Baily, E. R. Mann, Marion A. Mann, C. H. Rice, Elvira Rice, Charles Brockett and Clara Brockett. The first officers were: Martha A. Cumming, W. M.; Willis Y. Francis, W. P.; Josephine Francis, A. M.; Marion A. Mann, Sec.; Eliza Mann, Treas.

ELECTA CHAPTER, NO. 175, O. E. S.

Electa Chapter, No. 175, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized April 16, 1891, with fourteen charter members as follows: Mrs. Helen Eastman, Mrs. Arvilla Cole, Joseph M. Cole, Albert Snyder, James A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Allie Hutchinson, D. John Forbes, Mrs. Nettie Hoover, Dr. I. L. Hoover, B. H. Potter, Mrs. Gressa Potter, Henry Grey, Joseph Elder and Mrs. Amelia Elder.

MOHAMMED TEMPLE OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

The Mohammed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, was organized August 11, 1893, with the following officers: Sylvester O. Spring, illustrious potentate; Seth F. Haskins, chief rabban; George F. Henthorne, assistant rabban; J. W. Sessions, high priest and prophet; H. J. Graham, oriental guide; D. H. Tripp, treasurer; W. W. Wallace, recorder.

HENRY BROWN LODGE, NO. 22, A. F. & A. M.

Henry Brown Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. (colored), was organized in 1877, with thirty charter members.

LANCASTER LODGE, NO. 106, A. F. & A. M.

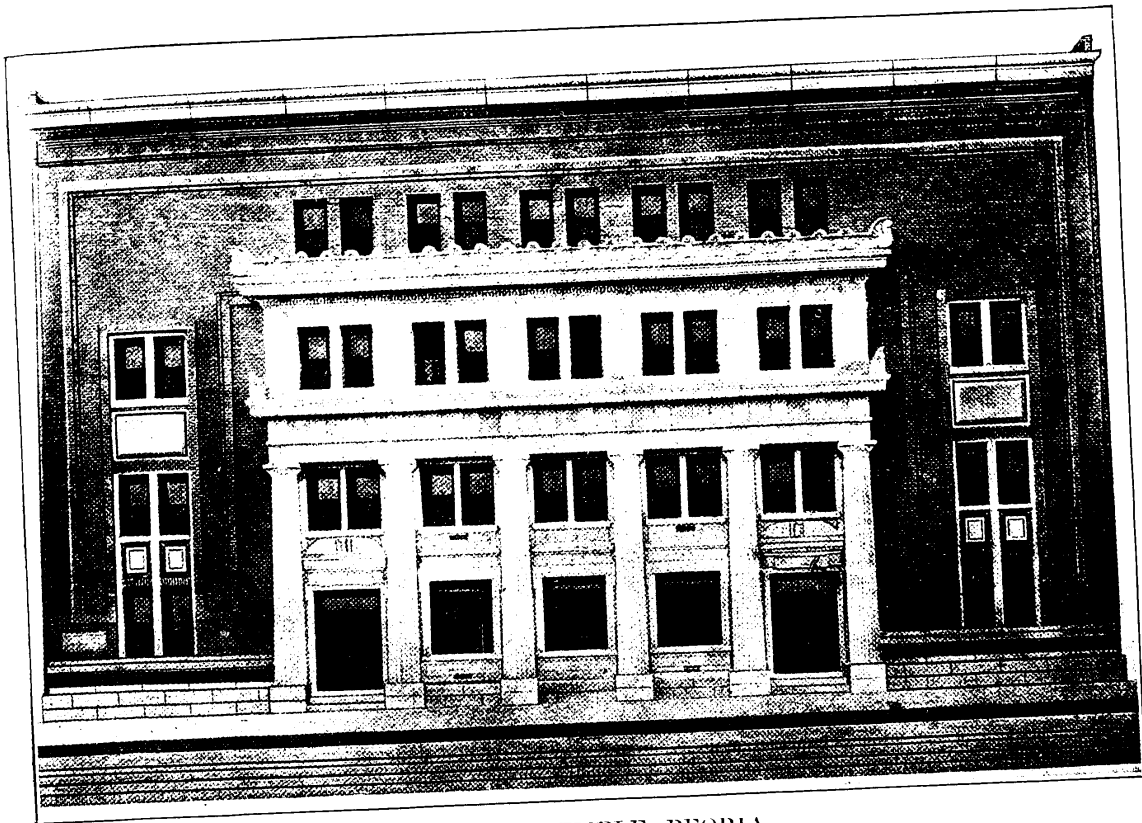
This is one of the oldest Masonic lodges in Peoria county, having been organized August 29, 1851. The first officers were: Daniel McCook, W. M.; E. J. Jones, S. W.; A. L. Fahnestock, J. W.; John W. Robbins, Sec.; Samuel Reyno, S. D.; James Styles, J. D. A charter was obtained October 6, 1851, and under this the first officers elected were: E. J. Jones, W. M.; J. W. Robbins, S. W.; Guy Campbell, J. W.; Daniel McCook, Sec.; Isaiah Dubois, Treas.; Eli Taylor, tyler.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE, NO. 222, A. F. & A. M.

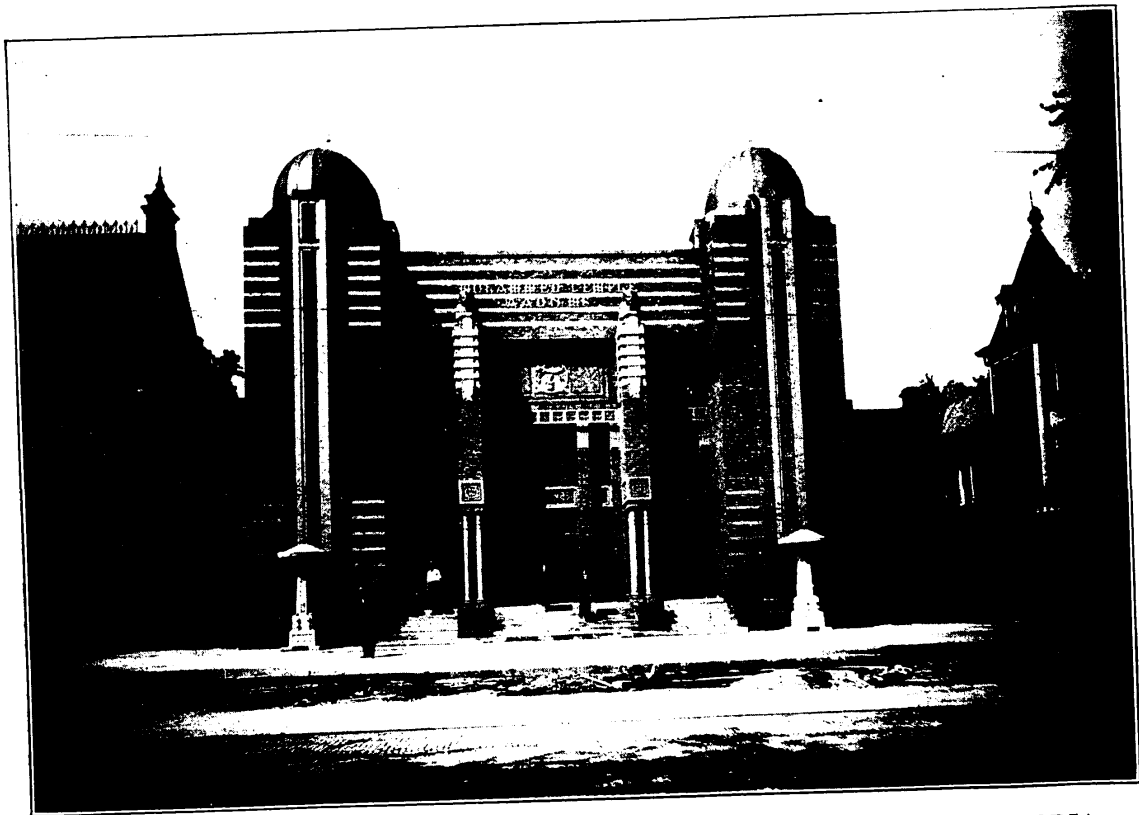
The first meeting of George Washington Lodge, at Chillicothe, Illinois, was held January 12, 1856, and on the 7th of October of that year a charter was granted, the first members being: William McLean, H. A. Raney, Latham A. Wood, D. B. McMaster, Samuel C. Jack, Nathaniel Chapman and Hiram Goodsell. The first officials were: William McLean, W. M.; H. A. Raney, S. W.; Cyrus Reed, J. W.; Henry Truitt, Treas.; J. F. Thomas, Sec.; E. C. Sprague, tyler.

HOREB LODGE, NO. 363, A. F. & A. M.

This society was organized at Elmwood, under a charter issued October 1, 1861, Ira A. W. Buck officiating as grand master. There were twenty-six charter members, including the following: Hugh Armson, C. G. Eggleston, M. R. H. Mase, A. Hull, P. H. Hopkins, N. D. Jay, L. H. Kerr, J. E. Knable, W. H. Kellogg, Benjamin Hillis, J. J. Lowe, John Mortz, Ephraim Marshall,



MASONIC TEMPLE, PEORIA



MOHAMMED TEMPLE OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE, PEORIA

J. E. Riner, Harrison Steele, N. M. Swisher, George W. Smith, Philip Snyder, J. H. Truax, A. N. Wilcox, A. J. Wiley, H. H. Wood. The first officers were: L. H. Kerr, W. M.; J. E. Knable, S. W.; Lewis Corbin, J. W.

ALTA LODGE, NO. 748, A. F. & A. M.

The first meeting of this lodge was held February 3, 1876, the following persons being present: Dr. John Gillette, Amos Edwards, N. H. Silliman, John C. Wood, B. C. Vaughn, W. H. Cassity, C. J. Haller, and William Stickler. The charter was received October 28th of that year. The charter members in addition to those above named were: John Carr, A. Heaverin and J. V. H. Robinson. The first officers elected were: Dr. John Gillette, W. M.; Amos Edwards, S. W.; A. H. Silliman, J. W.; B. C. Vaughn, Sec.; J. C. Wood, Treas.; W. H. Cassity, S. D.; C. J. Haller, J. D.; William Stickler, tyler.

PRINCEVILLE LODGE, NO. 360, A. F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized August 25, 1860, but did not receive a charter until October 1st of the following year. The charter members were: Levi Lapham, W. S. Bates, David Fast, Sr., David Fast, Jr., George W. Scott, Sheldon Rilea, A. A. Fast, Rev. J. S. Millsapps, Charles G. Taylor, M. M. Blanchard, Henry De Bord, John L. Blanchard. The first officers were: Levi Lapham, W. M.; W. S. Bates, S. W.; David Fast, Jr., J. W.; David Fast, Treas.; George W. Scott, Sec.; Sheldon Rilea, S. D.; A. A. Fast, J. D.

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 21, I. O. O. F.

The pioneer lodge of Odd Fellows was organized in Peoria in 1846, and named Columbia Lodge, No. 21, being instituted on the 8th of December of that year. The originators of the movement were John Payne, Samuel S. Easton, Francis A. McNeil, John Wham, John M. Law, and E. S. Anderson, all of whom are now deceased. The first members received into the new lodge were H. A. Foster, Herman E. Blakely, Robert P. Taylor and James L. Fash. The first officers elected were: John M. Law, N. G.; John Payne, V. G.; H. A. Foster, Sec.; Samuel S. Easton, Treas.

PEORIA ENCAMPMENT, NO. 15, I. O. O. F.

This order was instituted February 7, 1850, P. C. P. Burns officiating. The charter members were: A. R. Gardner, W. H. Davis, John Anderson, H. A. Foster, N. Boilvin, A. B. Fash, H. S. Austin, J. M. Law, James Stewart, Onslow Peters, E. N. Powell, Charles Fisher, H. G. Weston, Horace G. Anderson, George C. Bestor. The first officers elected were: J. M. Law, C. P.; Horace G. Anderson, H. P.; E. N. Powell, S. W.; H. A. Foster, Sec.; John Anderson, Treas; Chas. Fisher, J. W.; George C. Bestor, guard; A. N. Boilvin, sentinel.

FORT CLARK LODGE, NO. 109, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted in Peoria July 7, 1852, and is the outgrowth of Columbia Lodge. It had fourteen charter members, as follows: Henry S. Austin, Alexander Bishop, Matthew W. McReynolds, Nathaniel C. Nason, Samuel P. Hazzard, John H. Hall, Edward L. Norton, Lorin G. Pratt, John Warner, Tilman Wagener, Abram Beard, S. L. Moses, Robert P. Hamilton and B. C. Sweeney.

WESTERN LODGE, NO. 295, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted in Peoria on the 27th of March, 1861, with sixteen charter members: Jacob Lorentz, William Miller, M. A. Ruppelius, M. Pfeiffer, Jacob Riehm, Charles S. Soupe, Henry Englebad, John Tajden, Henry A. Bush, F. C. Heinzen, A. Schrader, Charles Breier, Henry Bruse, John Wagoner, Louis Buchholz, Philip Bender. The first officers were: Jacob Lorentz, N. G.; H. A. Bush, V. G.; F. C. Heinzen, Rec. Sec.; William Miller, Per. Sec.; Philip Bender, Treas.

HOPPNUNG ENCAMPMENT, NO. 155, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted May 22, 1874, with six charter members: Henry A. Bush, Philip Auer, Philip Stiller, Philip Griebel, George Philip Reichardt, and William Miller. The first officers were: Philip Auer, C. P.; Henry A. Bush, H. P.; Philip Stiller, S. W.; William Miller, S.; G. P. Reichardt, Treas.; and Rageth Joos, J. W. At the first meeting the following members were initiated: Henry Kriger, Philip Kamerer, A. Siedle, Henry A. Hurst and Charles Rojahn.

CANTON WILDEY, NO. 4, PATRIARCHS MILITANT

This society was organized December 30, 1885, with the following charter members: John Jones, E. M. Clark, John Wagner, Charles D. Brainard, A. F. Gable, A. C. Davis, Henry Detweiller, R. Joos, Jacob Hoffman, O. F. Fogelmark, Nathan Gumbiner, F. H. Borris, Philip Auer, L. H. Sullivan, John A. Bush, L. M. Brockett, Henry Oldridge, George H. Fash, F. N. Hester, W. C. Zigler, Peter Bickett, Louis Hoffman, J. T. Mains, C. W. Cram. The first officers were: George H. Fash, commandant; C. D. Brainard, lieutenant; F. N. Hester, ensign; John Jones, clerk; Philip Auer, accountant; E. M. Clark, standard bearer; Jacob Hoffman, guard; R. Joos, sentinel; John Wagner, picket.

FRIENDSHIP ENCAMPMENT, NO. 146, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted in Peoria, June 10, 1891, with a charter membership of 62.

PEORIA REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 113

In the late '70s a few faithful and energetic Odd Fellows who had received the Rebekah degree in the subordinate lodge, banded together and organized themselves into a society called The Benevolent Society of the Daughters of Rebekah. They worked under this name until a charter was obtained when the name was changed to Peoria Rebekah Lodge, No. 113. The following persons were charter members: L. M. Brockett, E. B. Bond, J. B. Doolittle, Philip Smith, Nathan Crutchfield, Jacob D. Long, L. R. Bergstrand, J. H. Wagner, J. W. Herkardt, D. C. Frazer, N. C. Nason, Philip Griebel, John G. Lawrence, Mrs. E. B. Bond, Mrs. Hannah Bond, Mrs. J. R. Crutchfield, Mary Doolittle, Mrs. M. J. Cragen, Mrs. E. M. Bergstrand, Mrs. M. E. Carmichael, Mrs. J. W. Herkardt, Anna D. Nason and Mrs. M. Griebel. February 9, 1881, the first election of officers was held as follows: Philip Smith, N. G.; Mrs. M. J. Cragen, V. G.; Hannah Bond, Sec.; Mary Doolittle, Treas.; Mrs. E. M. Bergstrand, warden; Mrs. J. B. Crutchfield, conductor; Mrs. E. B. Bond, chaplain. During the first year the membership was increased from 23 to 67 members, and in a short time ranked among the first lodges of its kind in the state.

ELEANOR REBEKAH LODGE, NO. 335

This lodge was organized April 10, 1894, and was named in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Jones, a former member of the Rebekah Auxiliary. She received the

Rebekah degree in 1856, five years after its presentation and adoption by the sovereign grand lodge but some time before the chartered Rebekah lodges were organized. She passed away April 30, 1889. The lodge began its career with 117 members, the first officers elected being: N. G., Mrs. Anna Asp; V. G., Miss Gertrude Dill; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Jennie Morris; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Anna E. Hammatt; Treas., Mrs. Helen Davis; warden, Mrs. Sarah Shurts; conductor, Mrs. Ada Lyman; chaplain, Mrs. Roxy A. Bradley.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Calanthe Lodge, No. 47 Knights of Pythias, was organized March 24, 1874, with the following charter members: Jefferson Dunn, Adam H. Wiltz, Nathaniel C. Nason, Isaac C. Edwards, Creighton C. Coffinberry, James A. Jeffries, George N. Walker, Jr., William A. Hunter, John A. Hudson, John C. Weidenham, William B. Vance, William F. Smith, J. H. Smith and Samuel R. Baker. From the beginning Calanthe Lodge has had a steady growth until the present membership is about 300. The present officers are: C. C., Frank Harbers; V. C., O. W. Olson; Prelate, Charles Eberle; M. of W., W. G. Barthell; Asst. M. of W., L. L. Weiss; K. of R. & S., Charles Geiger; M. of F., G. C. Randall; M. of E., F. M. Holloway; M. of A., A. P. Livengood; I. G., Le Grand King; O. G., F. R. Shoff; Musician, D. E. Conigisky; Trustees, J. G. Kasjens, F. C. Bidlecomb and M. G. Newman; Grand Representative, W. H. Moore.

PEORIA LODGE, NO. 250, K. P.

This lodge was organized October 23, 1891, with the following charter members: S. K. Hatfield, O. D. Evans, W. H. P. Dickson, Charles R. Warner, W. V. Tefft, Charles D. Brainard; C. T. Page, A. V. Thomas, Leslie Kramm, F. R. Eckard, L. A. Turner, R. M. Scanland, B. M. Ross, Frank Johnson, W. P. Walker, W. M. Lyons, R. L. Sammis, C. J. Sammis, G. W. Scott, E. C. Coffey, J. M. Allen, C. C. Clarke, J. G. Meister, W. L. Pierce, F. C. White, F. C. Cook, W. A. Singer, Warren Sutliff, F. K. Lyons, W. P. Day, L. V. Tucker, J. M. Powell, Charles S. Duke, M. Whiting, W. I. Slemmons, Robert McCormick, E. J. Case, R. A. Du Mars, R. D. McDougal, I. C. Pinkney, W. C. Foster, Wesley Permar, F. J. Soldan, T. A. Marteaney, F. H. Helm, George A. Ditewig, E. J. Graves, W. W. Wallace, A. J. Tapping, W. H. Day, W. G. Putnam, Charles P. Watson, H. R. Smith, J. M. Cole and C. L. Crawford.

The present membership is 162. The present officials are: C. C., Henry Eken; V. C., F. C. Reid; P., G. Ogden; M. of W., L. Voelkers; K. of R. & S., William P. Lady; M. of F., J. H. Albers; M. of E., L. W. Moorehouse; M. of A., George Vicary; I. G., William Williams; O. G., James Fryman; Representative to Grand Lodge, George B. Sucher.

WEST BLUFF LODGE, NO. 177, K. P.

This lodge was organized February 3, 1888, with the following charter members: C. W. Robinson, C. S. Easton, E. H. D. Couch, L. Sandyluski, J. C. Lewis, F. A. R. Marsden, J. A. White, F. E. Howland, E. M. Schnebley, H. S. Rice, S. V. Sholl, H. J. Rogers, H. A. Scott, J. J. D. Furry, W. F. Van Doon, S. E. Wilkinson, C. E. Pemble, A. A. Goedecke, G. W. Schnebley, Jr., G. C. Pettit. The present membership is 256.

The present officers are: C. C., L. S. Wilson; V. C., G. T. Klein; P., E. L. Kiddoo; M. of W., W. P. Conrad; K. of R. & S., J. L. Kent; M. of F., E. H. Keas; M. of E., C. F. Hixson; M. at A., J. W. Read; I. G., C. F. Vail; O. G., S. R. Brown; Trustees, J. H. Marshall, Otto Grahs and E. S. Eaves; Rep. to Grand Lodge, J. L. Kent.

VICTOR LODGE, NO. 370, K. P.

This lodge meets each Wednesday at 317-23 South Adams street.

THE KNIGHTS OF KHORASSAN

The Knights of Khorassan are appended to the Knights of Pythias as the "Shriners" are to the Masonic order; that is, by requiring that applicants shall be Knights of Pythias, should they desire to join in the jollifications.

The present officers are: Walter Williams, R. V.; James Daugherty, G. E.; Secretary, E. C. Groninger. The order meets at 317-23 South Adams street.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA

The Modern Woodmen camps are organizations strictly beneficial, the head office or supreme camp being located at Rock Island, Illinois. There are in the city of Peoria six camps and one in the adjoining village of Averyville. Of the camps in Peoria, Charter Oak Camp, No. 87 is the pioneer. It was organized April 1, 1885, and now has a membership of nearly 1,400, the second largest in the state. This camp meets each Friday evening at No. 317 South Adams street.

The present officers are: A. C. Warner, V. C.; T. E. Barton, W. A.; R. V. Ulrich, B.; J. B. Wiley, Clerk; W. H. Shamo, E.; H. B. Grimm, W.; J. N. Place, Senator.

DIAMOND CAMP, NO. 3449

was organized October 26, 1895, with seventeen charter members, who withdrew their membership from Garden Camp and instituted a new camp designated as above. This camp was organized in its present location in Schmidt's Hall, No. 2901-05 South Adams street. It now has a membership of about 500.

The present officers are: E. B. King, P. C.; Fred Steckel, V. C.; Albert Gury, W. A.; William Zerwekh, B.; William E. Moran, C.; Jacob A. Edwards, Asst. Clerk; James McBride, E.; O. J. Stromberg, S.

BAKER CAMP, NO. 843

was organized in Burgi's Hall, No. 2000 South Adams street in February, 1889, with the following officers: D. G. Clemow, V. C.; Oscar Heinrichs, W. A.; John Cather, C.; James Green, B.; L. Scheirer, E.; W. B. Oberlander, W.; Daniel Giese, S.

Other camps are Peoria camp, No. 812, which meets the first and third Friday at No. 622 Main street; Central City Camp, No. 1505, which meets the first and third Tuesday at 317 South Adams street; Gold Leaf Camp, No. 2361, which meets the first and third Thursday at 317 South Adams street; and Averyville Camp, No. 5114, which meets the second and fourth Thursday in Averyville Hall.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA

The Royal Neighbors of America is the ladies auxiliary to the Modern Woodmen of America. There are eight camps in Peoria as follows: Maple Leaf Camp, No. 13, chartered September 9, 1892. The present membership is 190. The Oracle is Mrs. Kate Lindig; Recorder, Miss Hattie Randall.

FERN LEAF CAMP, NO. 18

was chartered December 22, 1892. The present membership is 560. Oracle, Mrs. Anna Lester; Recorder, Mrs. Ethel Warner.

ORANGE LEAF CAMP, NO. 116

was chartered February 22, 1895. The present membership is 175. Oracle, Mrs. Mary Miller; Recorder, Mrs. Minnie Story.

ROSE LEAF CAMP, NO. 1985

was chartered December 15, 1899. The present membership is 140. Oracle, Mrs. Anna Caldwell; Recorder, Mrs. Mary Wright.

BAKER CAMP, NO. 2089

was chartered April 2, 1900. The present membership is 150. Oracle, Mrs. Ophelia White; Recorder, Mrs. Prudence Larrance.

LAUREL CAMP, NO. 3333

was chartered February 6, 1903. The present membership is 176. Oracle, Mrs. Minnie Simms; Recorder, Mrs. Mary Smith.

FAY HAWES CAMP, NO. 5115

was chartered December 17, 1907. Its present membership is 163. Oracle, Mrs. Etta Erskine; Recorder, Mrs. Ella Mackley.

WHITE ROSE CAMP, NO. 6420

was chartered July 8, 1910. The present membership is 258. Oracle, Mrs. Sadie McBride; Recorder, Mrs. Ada Wertz.

Mrs. Mary E. Arnholt of Peoria is the state supervising deputy for Illinois, having been district deputy for fifteen years, and organized all of the above camps, except Nos. 13 and 18, she having been a charter member of camp No. 13. Mrs. Lottie Moreland is the present district deputy for Peoria county.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Spalding Council, No. 427, Knights of Columbus, was instituted Sunday, May 21, with a charter membership of 104, composed of members of Peoria Colony, No. 2 of American Sons of Columbus, which with one or two locals, were the only ones in existence at that time. The last named order had not been a success as a national organization and was abandoned.

The first officers were: G. K., J. F. Kiernan; Dep. G. K., O. J. Dolan; Rec. Sec., James B. Kenny, Fin. Sec., William Bourke; Treas., W. L. Hofer; Lec., M. C. Quinn; A., G. T. Kennedy; W., D. J. Fox; I. G., Frank O'Rourke; O. G., A. Pastorini.

This council was named in honor of Archbishop John L. Spalding and on May 1, 1902, in token of the celebration of his silver anniversary as a bishop, the council endowed a scholarship in Spalding Institute. All members of the order are adherents of the Roman Catholic church. In 1899 their beautiful club house at No. 227-29 North Jefferson avenue was erected, the entire property costing about \$37,000.

BENEVOLENT PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

Peoria Lodge, No. 20, was instituted at Peoria, December 16, 1891, under dispensation granted and empowering the requisite number of subscribers to a petition to Grand Exalted Ruler Edwin B. Hay, to form and open a lodge of Elks.

As it appears by records, District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Alfred G. Orendorf, of Springfield, Illinois, was the instituting officer, at which time thirty-

six were initiated and enrolled as members, all of whom appear upon the records as charter members, although from lack of space in the charter itself, but eight names are there engrossed.

The charter was granted June 14, 1892, under the name of William J. Florence Lodge, No. 20, there having been initiated to this date one hundred and seventy-one members. Subsequently, in consequence of a regulation of the grand lodge, the name of "Peoria" was substituted for that originally chosen, all lodges being required to take the name of the city in which they are located.

Leslie D. Puterbaugh served as the first exalted ruler by appointment while working under dispensation, and by election under charter, a term of two years and four months. Since that time the presiding officer has served for a lodge year. The following have been chosen successively: A. G. Tyng, Harry J. Graham, Frank Baker, Fitch C. Cook, George H. Sampson, Charles S. Proctor, Alfred W. Beasley, Al. J. Kanne, William A. Murden, Harry M. Hayes, Tobey Van Buskirk, Theodore L. Burkland, John N. Powell, L. W. Wells, S. O. Tripp, P. M. Hensler, S. F. McGrath, F. D. Fox and L. W. Quinn, the present exalted ruler. The secretary is Clarence W. Heyl.

The original meetings were held in Schnellbacher's Hall, and in 1892 the lodge removed to the third floor of the Niagara building. When that building was remodeled, the whole of the seventh floor being fitted up for it, the lodge took possession and remained there until October 15, 1898, the lodge once more moving, this time to the top floor of the National Hotel, where it kept open house to all brothers and their friends, until the building was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1911. However, the Orpheum Theatre building was in course of construction and the two upper stories were secured by the Elks and arranged to suit the wishes of the lodge. There it has been installed for several months past and its spacious and beautiful rooms are always open to the members and visiting friends.

A BRIEF HISTORY

During the winter of 1867-8 a small coterie of members of the theatrical and musical professions who at that time happened to be in the city of New York, banded together for the purpose of friendly social intercourse and recreation. The prime mover in the formation of this little society, which was known among its members as the "Jolly Corks," was Charles Algernon Sidney Vivian, the son of an English clergyman, who had but a short time before landed in the city and was then singing at the old American Theatre on Broadway.

Increasing numbers and appeals for help by needy members of the profession pointed to the formation of a society which would carry into effect such purposes by systematic methods, and thus by a slow but gradual process the Order of Elks was evolved.

It was at first urged by Vivian that the organization should be called "The Buffaloes," which was the title of a social organization of which he had been a member in England, but the majority of the new society were desirous of a name that was purely American in its suggestions, and at a meeting held February 16, 1868, the name of "Elks" was chosen, and that date has since been regarded as the natal day of the order, although the constitution and by-laws were not adopted until the following month.

At this time there were two degrees of the order, the chief officer in the first degree being known as the right honorable primo, and in the second degree as exalted ruler. These titles were used until the adoption of the ritual of 1883, when all the titles of the first degree were abolished and those of the second degree retained throughout the work, which was condensed to a single degree.

It was not long before the fame of the young organization began to spread and to create a desire for the propagation of its principles, which had also

broadened upon other soil. In order to accomplish this it became necessary for the New York lodge, which had become incorporated, to surrender its control of affairs to a grand lodge, which was done in February, 1871, this grand lodge being composed of the fifteen original founders of the order, and all the past and then present officers of New York lodge. March 10, 1871, the grand lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks was given a charter by the state of New York, with power to issue charters to subordinate lodges throughout the country.

During the next six years the order spread gradually to Philadelphia, San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, Sacramento, Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, Boston and Pittsburg. Eleven lodges with a membership of over eight hundred, grew from the single lodge of the fifteen "Jolly Corks."

From 1878 to 1881 no new lodges were organized, and for a few years the order grew but slowly until in 1885 occurred an event which was so far-reaching in its effect, and to which, probably more than to any other cause, is due the phenomenal growth of the Order of Elks. Up to that year the New York lodge had been able to maintain her contention that the grand lodge should meet annually in that city, but at that time it was forced to submit, and the annual meeting of 1886 was held at Cincinnati. Within one year the thirty-five lodges had increased to fifty-five, a gain of twenty, and the membership had grown from thirty-nine hundred to five thousand, five hundred. That settled the question and since that time the meetings of the grand lodge have been migratory, and the growth of the order steady until today there are some ten hundred and fifty lodges, while there are over two hundred and twenty-five thousand wearers of the antlers.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN

Arapahoe Tribe, No. 150; Huron Tribe, No. 93; Tippecanoe Tribe, No. 70.

DAUGHTERS OF POCAHONTAS

Alfarata Council, No. 31.

DRAMATIC ORDER KNIGHTS OF KHORASSAN

El Medi Temple, No. 1.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Court Glen Oak, No. 3027; Court Gibbons, No. 3852; Court Ford, No. 3499; Companion Court, Fort Clark, No. 316; German Order of Foresters.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES OF THE WORLD

Peoria Tent, No. 8; Invincible Tent, No. 14; Fair Play Tent, No. 40; Adams Tent, No. 45.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES

Crystal Hive, No. 5; Glen Oak Hive, No. 122; Invincible Hive, No. 152; National Hive.

ROYAL ARCANUM

Ajax Council, No. 216; Peoria Council, No. 55.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN

Central City Lodge, No. 202; Goethe Lodge, No. 8 (German); Hargrove Lodge, No. 310; Peoria Lodge, No. 15; W. F. Stevens Lodge, No. 342.

COURT OF HONOR

Columbia Court, No. 12; Royal Court, No. 67; Glen Oak Court, No. 281;
Peoria Court, No. 1037.

DEGREE OF HONOR

Olive Lodge.

HARUGARI

Peoria Lodge, No. 353.

IMPROVED ORDER OF HEPTASOPHS

Fort Clark Conclave, No. 729; Peoria Conclave, No. 266.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

Peoria Aerie, No. 265.

FRATERNAL RESERVE LIFE ASSOCIATION

Golden City Lodge, No. 108; Peoria Lodge, No. 66; East Peoria Lodge, No. 56; East Peoria Legion, No. 172.

HEBREW SOCIETIES

The Circle of Jewish Women; Peoria Hebrew Relief Association; Jewish Ladies' Sewing Society; Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society; Sisters of Peace Charitable Association; Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society; Home of Shelter.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI BRITH

Progress Lodge, No. 118.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF WESTERN STAR

Joseph B. Greenhut Lodge, No. 80.

ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Peoria City Lodge, No. 138.

ROYAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Victor Circle, No. 27.

CHAPTER XXIX

HISTORY OF BANKING IN PEORIA—MEN WHO TOOK THE INITIATIVE IN THE BUSINESS
—FIRST BANK BUILDINGS—PEORIA STRONG IN ITS FINANCIAL CONCERNS—
MODERN BANKS AND BANKING—THE PEORIA CLEARING HOUSE.

The welfare of the banks is closely identified with the prosperity of the community and their progress measures the development of its material resources.

The business of banking is of great antiquity and in its simpler forms no doubt was understood and practised by the Assyrians, Babylonians and Athenians. As the taking of interest for money lies at the root of all banking and furnishes the chief motive for it, wherever a people were sufficiently advanced to loan money for hire there would naturally spring up many of the practices and methods of modern banking. The transfer of credits was undoubtedly known among the ancients. They used checks and bills of exchange, but for all that they were very far from having the confidence in credit business that has since been fostered by modern banking methods. They used gold and silver coin and other commodities then in use as standards of value and media of exchange and had not invented representative money. It is more fanciful than correct to ascribe to the Romans the invention of modern banking. The business carried on by their money lenders and dealers was similar to that of the Jews of the middle ages and the Lombards.

When gold and silver were deposited, it was more in the nature of a special deposit to be kept until called for. There have always been money lenders, but banks for lending money are of comparatively modern origin. The bank of Venice, which originated in 1171, may be pronounced the forerunner of modern banking. It was followed by the Bank of Genoa, 1320; Bank of Amsterdam, 1609; Bank of England, 1694; Bank of France, 1716; and others at later dates. In the United States there have been private banks and chartered banks, and of the latter some have derived their powers from state legislatures and some from the Federal Congress.

The National Bank Act, which became a law early in 1863, was modelled largely after the free banking laws of New York, Ohio and other states; and the distinctive principles which underlie it are government supervision of the operations of the banks and a circulation based directly upon the securities and guarantee of the government. The original act has undergone many modifications, some of them of considerable importance; and while in its operations it has proved of great value to the commerce of the country, it is undoubtedly capable of improvement and further changes may be expected in it in the not distant future.

In the early days few of the states were more cursed by fatuous banking enterprises than was Illinois, whose legislature repeatedly gave state aid to fantastic schemes which ended disastrously in almost every case.

These early banks, which violated almost every known canon of finance, seemed to spring up more readily in the southern part of the state and Edwardsville, Shawneetown, Kaskaskia, Cairo and Alton are familiar names to students of this period of banking history.

In contrast with these was "Smith's Bank," so called, in Chicago, which issued certificates of deposit in denominations from one dollar upward, which were always payable on presentation, although in 1851, there was an aggregate of \$1,476,235.00 outstanding.

As a result of the unfortunate alliance of the state with successive banks, provisions were incorporated in the constitution of 1847, prohibiting the state from engaging in the banking business and requiring that all banking laws be submitted to a vote of the people. The provisions have been preserved in the present constitution adopted in 1870. The first banking law under the constitution of 1847 was modelled after that of New York and was passed in 1851. While this law was faulty in some particulars, yet the banks organized under it rendered good service to the business interests of the state and provided a safe circulating medium up to the time of the Civil war, when it was displaced by the circulation of the national banks. Peoria seems to have escaped any direct connection with these ill-considered banking enterprises, largely, it is to be thought, because of her lack of prominence in those earlier days.

In his history of banking, John Jay Knox states that S. Pulsipher was the first of the Peoria bankers and mentions the establishment by Governor Matteson of the Central Bank of Peoria, which seems not to be historically correct.

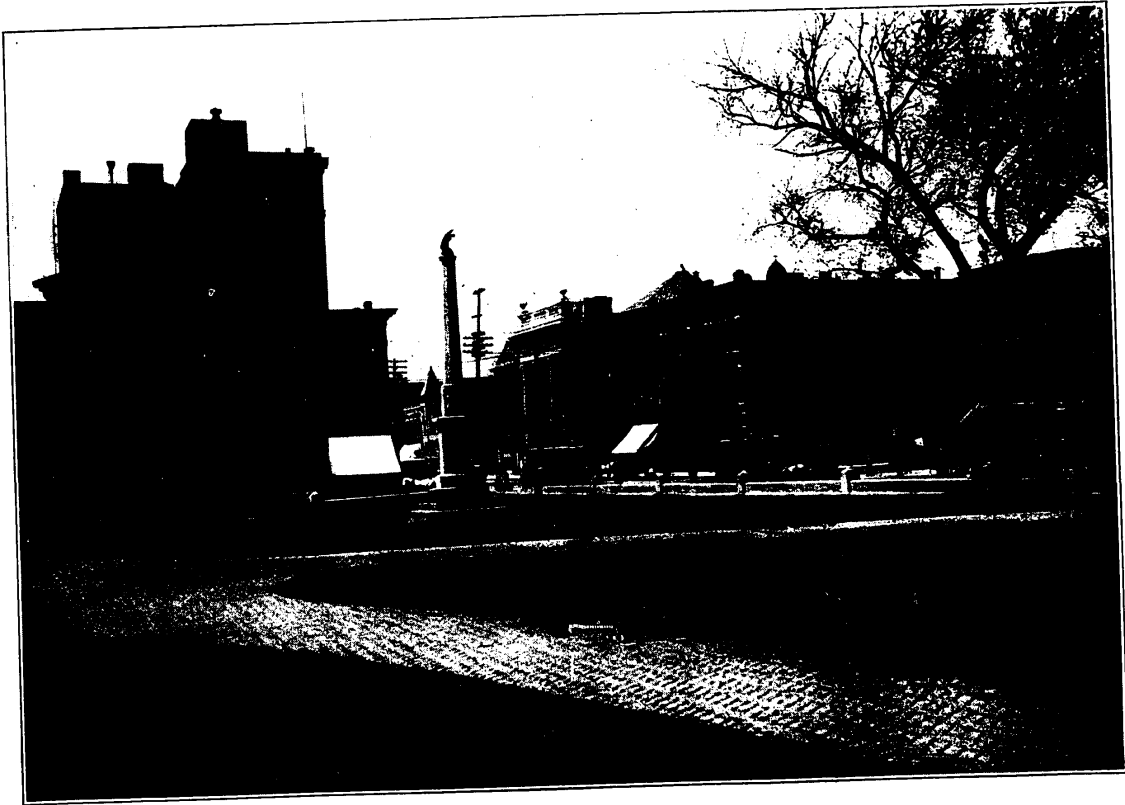
William R. Phelps and B. L. T. Bourland established themselves as land agents and dealers in October, 1847. Later they began receiving deposits and selling exchange in a quiet way and also made commercial loans to a limited extent. Subsequently they formed a partnership with Gideon H. Rupert, James Haines and Thomas N. Gill of Pekin, and greatly extended their business, starting a banking house at Pekin, under the firm name of G. H. Rupert & Co., with a branch at Peoria, under the name of Phelps, Bourland & Co. Later, these two firms organized the Central Bank of Peoria, under the old state bank system, with Mr. Rupert as president, and Robert Arthur Smith as cashier. The banking house used by the firm was built by Messrs. Phelps and Bourland, and was located at the northwest corner of Main and Water streets. Sometime afterward the stock and fixtures of the Central Bank were sold to Governor Joel A. Matteson and his son-in-law, R. E. Goodell, Messrs. Phelps and Bourland and the Pekin parties retiring. A few years later, the Central bank went into liquidation and discontinued its business. The banking firm of G. H. Rupert & Co., however, continued in business for some years at Pekin, and always maintained a high standard of business integrity.

Messrs. N. B. Curtis & Co. established themselves as bankers here in 1851, locating at the northeast corner of Main and Water streets, and for many years conducted a large and prosperous business. For a time this concern seems to have had some connection with George Smith, the noted financier of Chicago, as it is reported to have put in circulation large amounts of the notes of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee, and of Georgia banks (chiefly the issues of the Cherokee Bank of Dalton, Georgia), in which Mr. Smith was interested. This bank suspended during the panic year of 1857, but out of it grew the First National Bank of Peoria, the first national banking institution in the city.

Other early banking enterprises were those of J. P. Hotchkiss, established by Joshua P. Hotchkiss in the fall of 1852, which has since developed into the Second National Bank of Peoria; and of S. Pulsipher & Co., which was started about 1855 by Messrs. Sydney Pulsipher, B. L. T. Bourland and George F. Harding, under the management of Mr. Bourland, their office being on the southeast corner of Main and Adams streets. Mr. Bourland sold out his interest in 1857, to Erastus D. Hardin, who in conjunction with Mr. Pulsipher, carried on a large and profitable business for many years. This enterprise ended in failure, in consequence of immense but unfortunate advances made to distillers. This temporary disaster, however, resulted advantageously to the city, in that it threw upon the market a large amount of undivided real estate now comprised within the most attractive residence portion of the "middle bluff"



GEOD FOUNTAIN—LAURA BRADLEY PARK



MAIN AND JEFFERSON STREETS, PEORIA

district. While some of the depositors lost heavily, others bought up the bank's obligations at a discount and realized the full amount of their claims.

Very largely Peoria's banking institutions have been under the management of her local business men, which gives evidence that they have grown out of the actual demands of business. One effect of this natural development has been the exclusion of enterprises of a merely speculative character, financed by foreign capital and of doubtful legitimacy, which has tended to the more complete security of the business public. As a consequence, banking capital has not at any time exceeded the public demand, and its employment under the direction of men of ability, experience and fidelity, has brought about such community of interest between bankers and depositors that the latter have been accommodated at reasonable interest rates and have kept their accounts with the local banks, almost exclusively, and it is probable that no city of its wealth and population has suffered so little loss, through bank failures, as has the city of Peoria.

Although complete figures are not available, the following will indicate the growth of the banking interests of Peoria during the last thirty years.

The three National Banks in existence in Peoria in 1880, each with a capital stock of \$100,000.00, have grown, in 1912, to five in number, with an aggregate capital of \$1,900,000.00 and a surplus and profits of \$1,600,000.00. Statements to the comptroller of the currency and state auditor, of the five national banks and four state banks for April 18, 1912, show total resources of \$28,746,963.52,—a gain in the last ten years of approximately \$12,250,000.00. Total deposits in the nine banks on the same date are \$22,718,193.60.

COMMERCIAL GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

The Commercial National Bank of Peoria succeeded the private banking firm of Callender, Ayres & Co., which began business March 12, 1881, with a capital of \$75,000, the members of the firm being Columbus R. Cummings, Gardner T. Barker, Henry P. Ayres, Walter Barker and Eliot Callender, of whom the last two only survive at this date (1912). The national bank opened for business at the corner of Washington and Fulton streets, January 13, 1885, with a capital of \$200,000. The board of directors consisted of Gardner T. Barker, Charles B. Allaire, Frank Meyer, George L. Bradbury, Walter Barker, Eliot Callender and Henry P. Ayres and the officers were Eliot Callender, president; Henry P. Ayres, vice-president and cashier. Two weeks later, Gardner T. Barker succeeded Mr. Ayres as vice-president, and on April 1st of the same year he was succeeded as cashier by Henry B. Dox, who continued in the office until his death in September, 1899. Homer W. McCoy was then elected cashier and served until May, 1901, when he resigned to enter the bond business in Chicago, where he now is president of McCoy & Company. The office was filled by the election of Elwood A. Cole, who was succeeded as assistant cashier by William Hazzard.

Gardner T. Barker became president of the bank January 1, 1887, and continued in the office till his death in 1894, when Walter Barker succeeded him and has been re-elected annually ever since.

January 1, 1904, the capital was increased from \$200,000 to \$550,000; the name was changed to Commercial German National Bank and the business of the German American National Bank was absorbed. At that time the board of directors consisted of Walter Barker, Joseph B. Greenhut, John L. Flinn, Bernard Crewer, J. N. Ward, Joseph Miller, Frank P. Lewis, Samuel Woolner, Warren R. Buckley, A. L. Schimpff, Johnson L. Cole, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, John Wilson, John Finley and Weston Arnold; and the officers were Walter Barker, president; J. B. Greenhut and J. L. Flinn, vice-presidents; Weston Arnold, cashier; Elwood A. Cole, assistant cashier.

Report of January 22, 1904, to the comptroller of the currency showed capital of \$550,000; surplus and profits \$144,000; deposits, \$3,922,665 and total resources, \$5,116,682.

E. A. Cole, who succeeded to the cashiership July 1, 1904, resigned the position May 1, 1911, and was succeeded by William Hazzard, who had been assistant cashier since January 1, 1905.

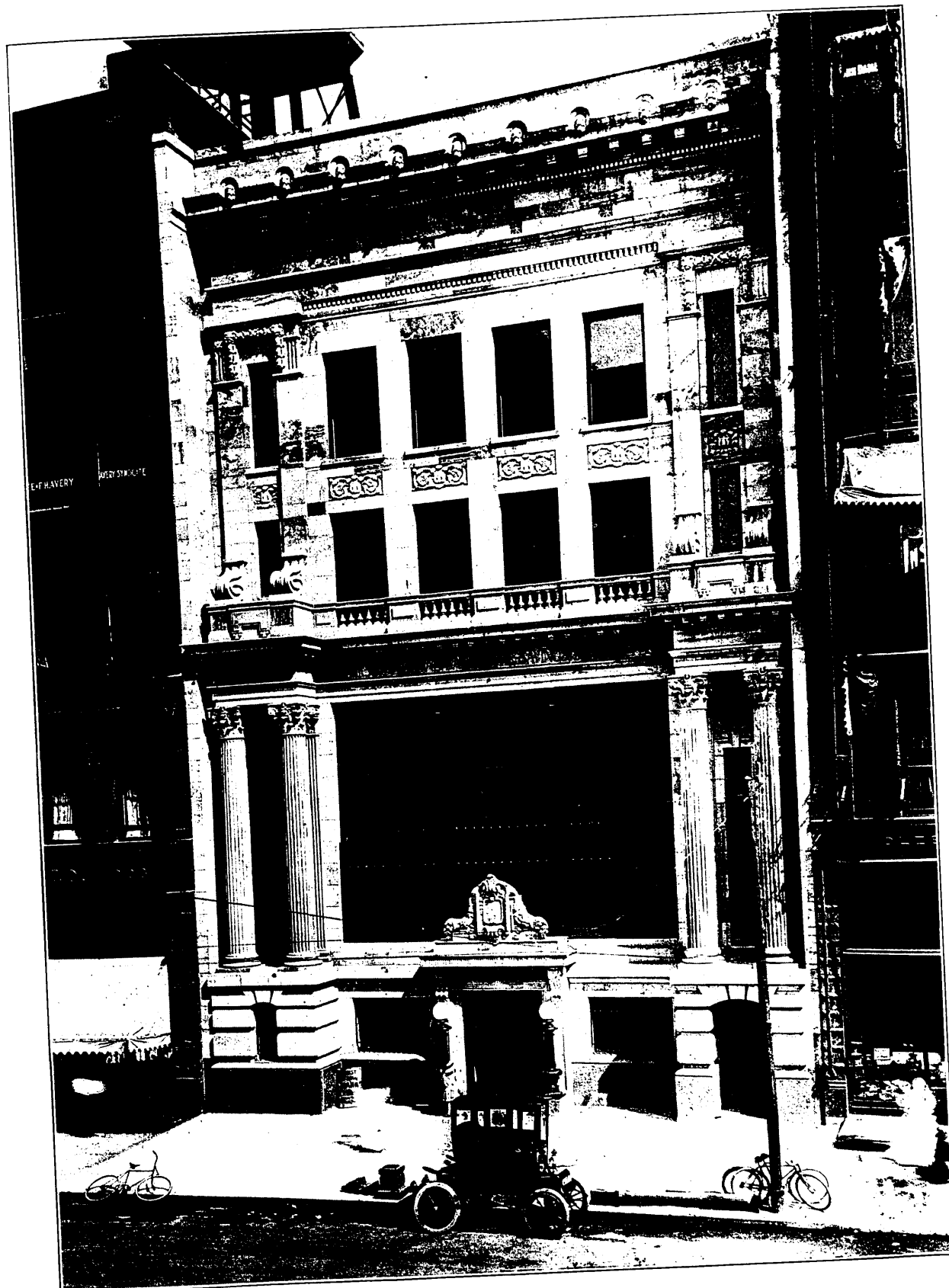
April 24, 1909, the bank removed from Fulton and Washington streets, where it had been located for twenty-four years, to commodious and elegant quarters at 321-323 South Adams street.

Report of June 14, 1912, shows a capital of \$550,000; surplus and profits \$768,299; deposits, \$5,127,294, and total resources, \$6,995,593. On August 12, 1912, the capital stock was increased to \$750,000, by the issuance of \$200,000 new capital. This bank is the largest in the state outside of Chicago.

The present board of directors is made up of Walter Barker, William F. Wolfner, John L. Flinn, Bernard Cremer, Robert D. Clarke, Frank P. Lewis, William B. Woolner, Jacob Wocherheimer, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, Johnson L. Cole, Albert T. Schimpff, John Finley, William G. McRoberts and William Hazzard; and the officers are Walter Barker, president; John L. Flinn and John Finley, vice-presidents; William Hazzard, cashier; William B. Reed and William M. Wood, assistant cashiers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Chronologically considered, the oldest existing banking institution in Peoria, in its present organization, was the outgrowth of conditions existing in the first years of the Civil war, and the enactment of the National Banking Act by Congress in 1863. In 1851, Nathaniel B. Curtiss and his brother, Pliny Curtiss (under the firm name of N. B. Curtiss & Co.), opened up a private banking business at the upper corner of Main and Water streets and for a time did a large business. About 1857, Curtiss & Co. removed to the building long occupied by the First National Bank at No. 200 Main street, which had been erected by Mr. Curtiss. Owing to the panic of the latter year, a run was made upon the Curtiss bank, which resulted in its suspension for a time, though it appears to have reopened at a later date for a short period. About 1858 or 1859, Marshall P. Stone and Thaddeus S. Ely appear to have been doing business as bankers at the location of the Curtiss bank, though it evidently continued for only a short time, as we find in 1860 that Marshall P. Stone, William F. Bryan and George H. Stone commenced a banking business under the firm name of M. P. Stone & Co., in the Curtiss building. Three years later the last named firm sold out to the First National Bank of Peoria, which was organized under the national banking law on November 23, 1863, with a capital of \$150,000.00, owned by forty-two stockholders. The largest individual stockholders in the original organization were Tobias S. Bradley, Nathaniel B. Curtiss and Richard Gregg, of Peoria, and James H. McCall of Canton, Fulton county. Mr. Bradley held 270 shares of stock and the other three 200 shares each. The first board of directors, elected November 25, consisted of Tobias S. Bradley, Richard Gregg, Nathaniel B. Curtiss, Hervey Lightner, John L. Griswold, John C. Proctor, Louis Green, Thomas S. Dobbins and Robert S. Smith, and a few days later Mr. Bradley was chosen president, and Mr. Curtiss cashier. The bank opened for business January 6, 1864, and has been in operation ever since. In June, 1864, the capital stock was increased to \$200,000.00; was reduced in 1875 to \$100,000.00, but again increased, 1884, to \$150,000.00; to \$400,000.00 in 1905 and to \$550,000.00 in 1910, at which sum it still remains. The original charter having expired in 1883, a new charter was secured, running for twenty years, which expired in 1903 and was extended for another period of twenty years. The first board of directors consisted of nine members; in 1870, the number was reduced to seven, and in 1875 to five. Mr. Bradley occupied the office of president continuously until his death, which occurred May 4, 1867. He was succeeded by the late Washington Cockle, who continued in office until 1875, when he was succeeded by Hervey Lightner. The latter held office only a few weeks, when he gave place



FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PEORIA

to John C. Proctor, who was re-elected at each subsequent election until 1906, when he declined a re-election and was succeeded by Charles R. Wheeler, who has continued in the office to this time. A noteworthy feature in the history of the First National Bank, indicating its conservative and substantial character, is the few changes that have occurred in the board of directors and official staff. From 1875 to 1907, Mrs. Lydia Bradley, the widow of the first president, was continuously a member of the board of directors—one of the few instances in which a woman has held this position in a leading banking institution. In 1895, occurred the death of William E. Stone, Sr., who had been identified with the bank from its organization in 1863, first as bookkeeper and later as its cashier, and he was succeeded by his son, William E. Stone, Jr., who became vice-president also in 1906. The present board of directors (1912) consists of Charles R. Wheeler, William E. Stone, Winslow Evans, Edwin N. Armstrong, Henry Hedrich, Wilber M. Benton, Warren Sutliff, George F. Emerson and E. H. Walker, with Mr. Wheeler as president, Mr. Stone as vice president and cashier, and George M. Bush and Arthur W. Bennett as assistant cashiers.

The last official statement of the condition of the First National Bank of Peoria, made to the comptroller of the currency, under date of June 14, 1912, shows that it then had a capital stock of \$550,000.00, with surplus and profits of \$285,000.00; deposits, \$3,785,522 and total resources \$5,185,271.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF PEORIA

The Merchants National Bank of Peoria is the successor of the Mechanics' National Bank, which was organized and opened for business May 20, 1865, with Isaac Underhill as president and Samuel Coskery, cashier. A radical change took place in the directorate in 1866. Horatio N. Wheeler became president, and J. Boyd Smith, cashier. In 1880 the bank had a paid-up capital of \$100,000.00, and a reserve of \$70,000.00, its executive officers remaining unchanged.

In 1884, the Mechanics' National Bank reorganized as the Merchants National Bank, the capital stock being increased to \$200,000.00. The first board of directors of the new organization consisted of Horatio N. Wheeler, Ezekiel A. Proctor, John C. Yates, Charles T. Luthy, John B. Smith, John D. McClure, and Wm. F. Bryan. H. N. Wheeler, who had been president of the Mechanics' National during most of its history, was elected the first president of the new institution, and J. B. Smith, cashier. E. A. Proctor was elected president in 1885, continuing in office, by repeated reelections, until 1888, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Andrew J. Hodges, whose period of service continued until 1893.

A new element came into the Merchants National Bank in 1897, in the absorption of the Bank of Commerce, which had been organized in 1891, under the state banking law, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which was increased two years later to \$200,000. The first board of directors included the names of Henry H. Fahnestock, Charles R. Wheeler, A. G. Danforth, H. B. Stewart, George Emerson, B. F. Rhodehamel, C. A. Davis, James M. Morse and Fred H. Smith, with Mr. Fahnestock as president, C. R. Wheeler, vice president, and Homer W. McCoy, cashier. The bank conducted a successful business, the board of directors and officers in the meantime, remaining unchanged until July, 1897, when it was merged into the Merchants National Bank of Peoria, the stock holders realizing 103 per cent on their capital stock.

After the retirement of Mr. Hodges from the presidency of the Merchants National Bank in 1893, Ferdinand Luthy, who had been a director since 1887, became president, and has so continued up to the present time (1912). The terms of other officers have been as follows: John D. McClure, vice president, 1885-1892; Henry Sandmeyer, vice president, 1893-1912; Homer W. McCoy, second vice president, 1897-99; Frederick H. Smith, second vice president, 1899-

1912; John B. Smith, cashier, 1884-89 (resigned); George H. Littlewood, assistant cashier, 1888-89, and cashier from 1889 to 1903 (deceased); Thaddeus S. Ely, assistant cashier, 1884-88 (resigned) succeeded in turn by Mr. Littlewood, who, in 1889, gave place to Fillmore Millard, the latter resigned in 1894; W. T. Murray, assistant cashier, 1894-96 (resigned); Walter L. Wiley, assistant cashier, up to 1903, then cashier, succeeding Geo. H. Littlewood, deceased, to July, 1907, when he resigned and moved to California; John C. Paddock, present cashier (1912) became connected with the bank as general bookkeeper in 1897, was appointed assistant cashier in 1903, and succeeded Mr. Wiley as cashier in 1907; Thomas D. McDougal, assistant cashier in 1912, who entered the employ of the bank as messenger in 1885, was appointed an assistant cashier in 1903.

The present officers (1912) are Ferdinand Luthy, president; Henry Sandmeyer, vice president; Frederick H. Smith, second vice president; J. C. Paddock, cashier and Thos. D. McDougal, assistant cashier, with Messrs. Luthy, Sandmeyer, Smith and McDougal members of the board of directors, which also includes Messrs. J. B. Bartholomew, Edward C. Leisy, Valentine Jobst, Jr., George T. Page and Samuel L. Nelson.

In addition to those directors already named, the following have served on the board of directors for various periods: B. Cremer, A. J. Hodges, C. S. Clarke, C. C. Clarke, Adolph Woolner, B. J. Greenhut, Samuel Woolner, Jr., and Homer W. McCoy.

On May 30, 1886, a crisis occurred in the affairs of the bank in consequence of the discovery of the embezzlement of its funds by a bookkeeper, to the amount of \$183,000. The bank went into the hands of the National Bank authorities, and for a month remained closed, but, its capital having been restored by an assessment of 50 per cent upon the stockholders, it finally reopened for business and has since enjoyed a steady growth and excellent profits.

Besides an unimpaired capital of \$200,000 it has now (June, 1912), a surplus of \$180,000, undivided profits of \$33,861.80, and for the past twelve years has paid quarterly dividends of 3 per cent, making a total paid to its stockholders since 1887 of \$528,000. The statement of June 14, 1912, shows \$2,001,224.50 in deposits and total resources of \$2,615,158.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PEORIA

The Central National Bank of Peoria dates its organization from the year 1884, when it began business with a paid up capital of \$200,000, as the successor of the Farmers' Bank, which had been conducting a successful business at 211 Main street. The latter institution was a partnership concern, organized in 1879, by Martin Kingman, Benjamin F. Blossom and Frederick E. Leonard, the transition from a private bank to a National organization being in recognition of changed financial conditions, and a desire to accommodate the business public of Peoria to better advantage. The members of the first board of directors of the new institution were Hervey Lightner, Richard H. Whiting, Martin Kingman, Benjamin F. Blossom, Isaac Taylor, Frederick E. Leonard and Oliver J. Bailey. At the first election of officers by the board of directors (1884) Mr. Kingman was chosen president, Mr. Bailey, vice president, Mr. Blossom, cashier and manager, and Mr. Leonard, assistant cashier. In January, 1891, Hervey Lightner was chosen as president of the bank, which position he held with great honor and dignity until the day of his death. Routine changes in the directorate and official staff of the association have occurred from time to time since said date, caused by the decease and resignation of those active and prominent in ownership and management, the board of directors at the time of this writing, namely, 1912, being composed of the following named gentlemen, to-wit: Richard W. Kempshall, of Messrs. Kempshall & Keene, managers of western general agency of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; Henry W. Lynch, wholesale dealer in bituminous and anthracite coal, coke, etc.; Henry J. Woodward, presi-

dent of Allaire, Woodward & Company, pharmaceutical chemists and drug millers; Charles H. Feltman, grain commission, president Peoria Board of Trade; Edgar C. Foster, manager Peoria Division United Boxboard Company; Francis H. Tichenor, general counsel, and Frederick F. Blossom, vice president, with a co-existent staff of officers as follows: Richard W. Kempshall, president; Frederick F. Blossom and Henry W. Lynch, vice presidents; Albert H. Addison, cashier; William R. Cation and George E. McMurray, assistant cashiers. The sworn official statement rendered to the Government on call of the comptroller of the currency, shows condition of the association at close of business June 14, 1912, as follows: Capital paid in \$200,000; surplus fund and net undivided profits, \$200,407; deposits, \$2,684,812; total resources, \$3,174,213.

The bank is centrally and conveniently located at the corner of Main and Adams streets, and is rated as one of the most conservative and substantial of Peoria's financial institutions.

Others in addition to those previously mentioned, who have in the past served upon the board of directors of the bank, with credit to themselves and to the institution, are Samuel W. Sessions, Cleveland, Ohio (deceased), Jacob P. Schnellbacher and Henry B. Rouse, of Peoria.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK

The youngest of the national banks of Peoria is the Illinois National Bank, chartered on May 21, 1900, and which began business under its new charter June 1, 1901. It was based upon the foundation of the old "Bank of Illinois," which had been chartered under state law February 21, 1891, under the name of the "Peoria Savings, Loan and Trust Company," in the year 1899, taking the name of the "Bank of Illinois." The officers of the earlier bank, at its organization, were Martin Kingman, president; A. S. Oakford, vice president; C. T. Heald, cashier; and Rudolph Pasquay, assistant cashier, and this organization has been continued with little change to the present time. In 1897 Mr. Heald and Mr. Pasquay resigned their positions, Frank Trefzger being elected cashier and William C. White his assistant. In 1899, Ira D. Buck was chosen second vice president, and these officers were continued under the organization of the new corporation in 1901. The capital stock of the Illinois National Bank, of Peoria, at its organization, was \$150,000, which was later increased to \$200,000.

The first board of directors was composed of Martin Kingman, A. S. Oakford, Ira D. Buck, Ben Warren, Jr., Chas. A. Jamieson, John Wilson, E. C. Heidrick, Charles C. Miles and Walter B. Kingman, while the present board (1912) consists of A. S. Oakford, Frank Fischer, A. W. Wilson, Chas. C. Miles, E. M. Chandler, Leonard Hillis, Charles Kretzger, John C. Streibich, Henry G. Kuch, Nicholas Ulrich and William C. White, and the officers are, W. C. White, president; A. S. Oakford and Frank Fischer, vice presidents; Charles A. Anicker, cashier; Charles J. Sheehaas and Thaddeus H. Fuchs, assistant cashiers. On June 14, 1912, capital was \$200,000; surplus and profits, \$109,845; deposits, \$2,014,210; total resources, \$2,524,053.

DIME SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

In December, 1886, Eliot Callender, Oliver J. Bailey, Frank Meyer, Henry P. Ayers and Seth W. Freeman, all prominent, well known and wealthy residents of Peoria, formed a copartnership to transact a legitimate savings bank business, under the name of the Dime Savings Bank of Peoria. The bank was opened for business January 17, 1887, on South Jefferson avenue, in what had been the residence of A. P. Bartlett, an old resident of the city, and which was located upon the exact site of the present magnificent building of the Dime Savings and Trust Company.

Eliot Callender became the first president of the institution, Oliver J. Bailey,

vice president, and Henry P. Ayers, treasurer. In 1888 Seth W. Freeman retired from the copartnership, his associates purchasing his interests. In 1887 Rudolf Pfeiffer became the bank's first cashier, and under his management and that of the associate partners the business rapidly grew and prospered. Theodore B. Wissing, present cashier of the bank, entered its service in October, 1890. Herman C. Schwab, present assistant cashier, entered its service in December, 1892. In September, 1894, Henry P. Ayers died and his interests in the bank were purchased by the other partners, thus leaving Eliot Callender, Oliver J. Bailey and Frank Meyer the copartners carrying on the business. Rudolf Pfeiffer, cashier of the bank, severed his connection with the institution in 1903, after sixteen years continuous service.

On November 1, 1903, George W. Curtiss became a vice president and general manager of the institution. March 1, 1904, the bank was incorporated under the state banking law of Illinois as the Dime Savings and Trust Company, and at that date took over the mortgage loan and investment business of the Anthony Loan & Trust Company, and also the business of the Title & Trust Company. Eliot Callender served as president of the bank until January, 1905, when he was succeeded by Oliver J. Bailey, who served as president until 1906, when Sumner R. Clarke was elected president. Upon the death of the latter in January, 1907, the present president, George W. Curtiss, was elected to that position.

The Dime Savings Bank was the first bank in Peoria to build and occupy its own building constructed especially for convenience in banking. In 1904 the business had grown to such proportions that the building then occupied became wholly inadequate, and the Dime Savings & Trust Company began the erection of its present magnificent structure, considered by many the finest bank building in the west. It took eighteen months to construct this building, and it was not occupied until February, 1906.

The present capital of the institution is a quarter of a million dollars, while its surplus is more than one hundred thousand dollars, all earned out of profits in excess of dividends paid. Since its organization March 1, 1904, it has paid to its stockholders in dividends a sum almost equalling its capital stock. Its deposits are now about two million dollars. The loans made by the bank are exclusively upon first liens upon improved real estate.

The present officers of the institution are: George E. Curtiss, president; John E. Keene, vice president; Frederick H. Smith, vice president; Theo. B. Wissing, cashier; Herman C. Schwab, asst. cashier; J. W. McDowell, treasurer; Joseph P. Durkin, secretary; Clifton W. Frazier, trust officer and attorney; William Jack, general counsel.

Statement of June 14, 1912, showed capital of \$250,000; surplus and profits, \$109,805; deposits, \$2,018,814. Total resources, \$2,403,619.

HOME SAVINGS AND STATE BANK

The prime mover in the organization of the Home Savings and State Bank of Peoria was Valentine Ulrich, who had been for many years president of the German American National Bank, and who, in 1892, in connection with twenty-nine other stockholders, obtained a charter from the state of Illinois, under which they began doing business on June 2nd of that year. Mr. Ulrich brought into the concern with him Frank Trefzger, who up to that time had been assistant cashier of the German American National, as well as his son Charles, a member of the law firm of Ulrich & Ulrich, who had been doing a real-estate brokerage business. The original stockholders were all residents of Peoria, except Fred E. Harding, president of the Second National Bank of Monmouth, and the capital stock was \$120,000, at which sum it still remains. At the first meeting of stockholders, held June 13, 1892, the following board of directors were elected: Frederick L. Block, C. Gehrman, Fritz Leuder, Frank Trefzger, Val-

entine Ulrich, Charles E. Ulrich and Charles Zimmermann. Valentine Ulrich was chosen president, Charles E. Ulrich, vice president, and Frank Trefzger, cashier. In 1895 Mr. Gehrmann moved to New York City and Robert Strehlow was chosen to succeed him as director. Frank Trefzger, having resigned his position in April, 1897, to accept the cashiership of another bank, Henry W. Ulrich was chosen to succeed him as both director and cashier. The present board of directors consists of Valentine Ulrich, E. C. Lersy, Chas. E. Ulrich, August Pfeiffer, Henry W. Ulrich, F. Lueder and R. V. Ulrich. The officers are: President, Valentine Ulrich; vice president, Charles E. Ulrich; cashier, Henry W. Ulrich; assistant cashier, Robert V. Ulrich.

The report for June 14, 1912, showed the capital was \$120,000; surplus and profits, \$139,986; deposits, \$1,596,766; total resources, \$1,856,753.

In November, 1910, the bank removed from South Adams street to splendidly equipped quarters in the new Jefferson building. Since that date its growth has been such as to necessitate the addition of another room to properly accommodate its increasing business.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF PEORIA

The Savings Bank of Peoria was organized February 1, 1868, as a copartnership, by the following gentlemen: W. A. Herron, P. Zell, C. P. King, L. Howell, Z. Hotchkiss, J. Hamlin, L. G. Pratt, Thos. Dobbins and T. C. Moore.

The copartners held their first meeting in the directors room of the Second National Bank and organized by electing W. A. Herron, president, and P. Zell, secretary. The room under the First National Bank, corner of Main and Washington streets, was selected as their banking room and the bank conducted its business in that location until July 1, 1906.

Phil Zell, secretary, conducted the business from the start for a period of two years, when he resigned and president Herron took charge of the management and continued as president until his death, which occurred in December, 1906.

On February 1, 1872, H. Hedrich was appointed cashier and continued to serve as such uninterrupted until the death of Mr. Herron, when he succeeded Mr. Herron as president.

A few years after the organization of the bank, T. C. Moore, L. Howell, and J. Hamlin were removed by death and W. A. Herron, C. P. King and Phil Zell acquired the interests of Z. Hotchkiss, T. Dobbins and L. G. Pratt by purchase.

The business of the bank was carried on successfully by the remaining partners Herron, King and Zell until June, 1894, when the partners decided to incorporate under the banking laws of the state of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$150,000, surplus \$150,000, and undivided profits \$10,000.

On June 29, 1894, the stockholders held their first meeting and W. A. Herron was elected chairman and Phil Zell, secretary. The stockholders voted a directorate of five members and elected W. A. Herron, Phil Zell, W. M. Benton, H. Hedrich, and W. Jack. At a special meeting of the directors held June 29, 1894, W. A. Herron was elected president, Phil Zell, vice president, and H. Hedrich, cashier. The above officers and directors continued in office until February 12, 1901, except Mr. Zell, who died in April, 1900. At the annual meeting of the stockholders held February 12, 1901, the following were elected directors: W. A. Herron, W. M. Benton, M. C. Horton, W. Jack and H. Hedrich. The directors in special meeting elected W. A. Herron, president, M. C. Horton, vice president, and H. Hedrich, cashier. The above officers continued in office until the death of Mr. Herron, which occurred in December, 1906.

On July 1, 1906, the Savings Bank removed its banking quarters to 317 Main street, where it remained until June 8, 1911, when it removed to its present quarters in the First National Bank building.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held February 13, 1907, the direc-

torate was increased from five to seven and Mary W. Herron, W. M. Benton, M. Huffman, W. H. Rich, M. C. Horton, E. H. Walker and H. Hedrich were elected directors. The directors at a special meeting elected H. Hedrich, president, E. H. Walker, vice president, and M. C. Horton, cashier. The above officers and directors continued in office until February, 1911, except Mrs. Herron, who resigned as director June 10, 1910, and M. C. Horton, who resigned July 1, 1910. C. R. Wheeler was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Herron and W. E. Stone to that of Mr. Horton. F. B. Weber was appointed to succeed Mr. Horton as cashier.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held February 13, 1912, the following directors were elected: E. H. Walker, C. R. Wheeler, H. Hedrich, W. E. Stone, W. M. Benton, W. Evans and W. Sutliff. The directors elected H. Hedrich, president, E. H. Walker, vice president and F. B. Weber, cashier.

Statement of June 14, 1912, showed capital of \$150,000; surplus and profits, \$224,729; deposits, \$2,133,203; and total resources, \$2,507,933.

PEORIA CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION

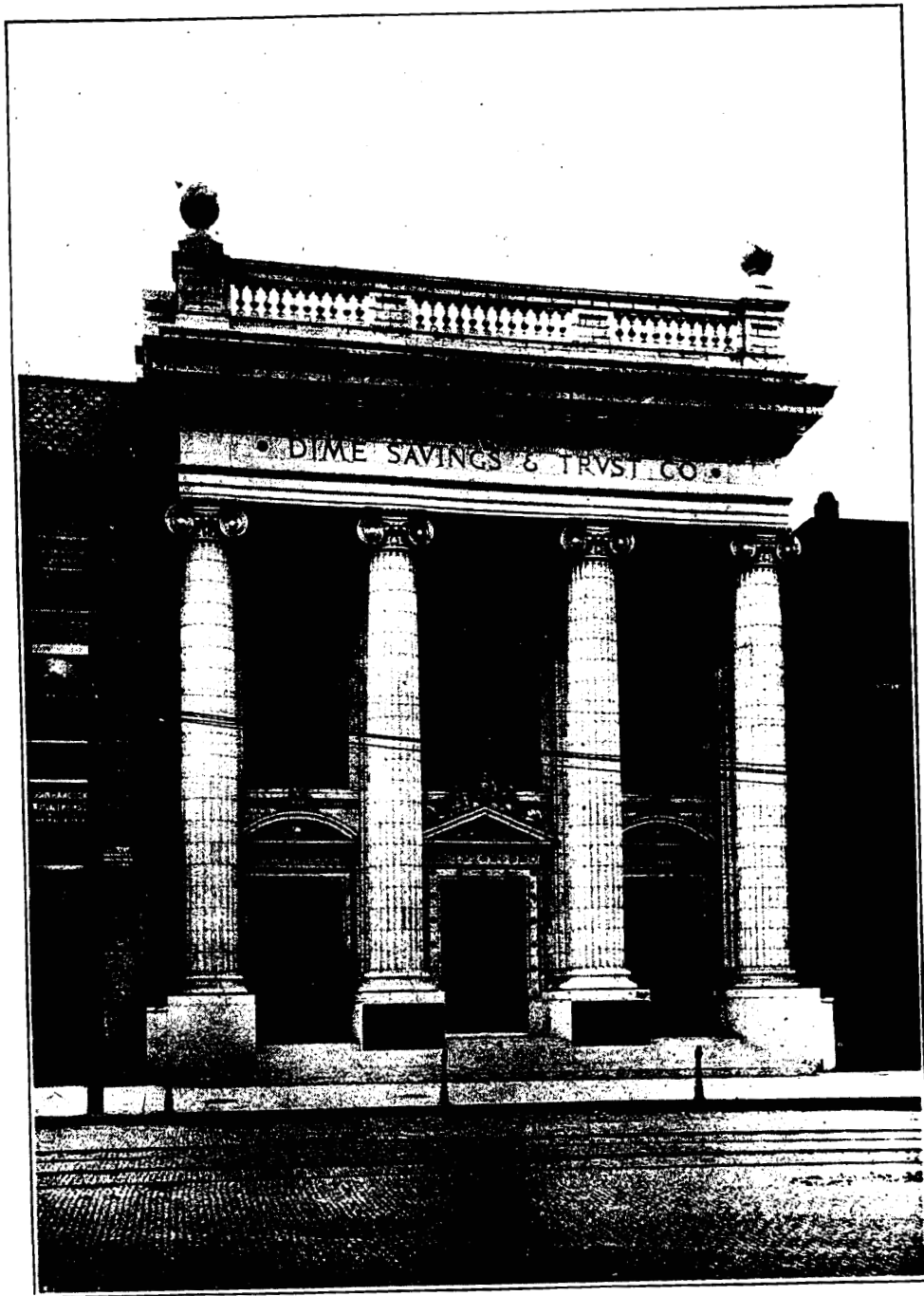
On April 27, 1880, at a meeting of representatives of the leading banks of Peoria, a bankers' association was formed, to facilitate exchange and settlement of daily balances between the several banks represented. The charter members included the First, the Second and the Mechanics National, the German Banking Company, Kingman, Blossom & Co., and Zell, Hotchkiss & Co. The first officers elected were George H. McIlvaine, president, and Benjamin F. Blossom, secretary. In 1884, Henry Hedrich was elected secretary, and President McIlvaine having died in 1897, was succeeded by Philip Zell, who died in 1901, the position then being filled by Leonard Houghton.

In January, 1902, a reorganization was effected under the name of the "Peoria Clearing House Association," a new constitution and by-laws adopted, and an entirely new system of making local exchanges inaugurated. Under this arrangement all balances are settled through one bank, known as the "Clearing House Agent," to whom all debit balances must be paid by 1:30 P. M. daily, and by whom all credit accounts must be paid between 2:30 and 3:00 P. M. of the same day. The officers (1912) are: George W. Curtiss, president; Charles E. Ulrich, vice-president; William C. White, secretary; W. E. Stone and F. F. Blossom, clearing house committee.

The total clearings in 1892 were \$99,940,626; in 1897 \$81,154,457; in 1902 \$142,533,004; in 1907 \$141,233,539; in 1911 \$161,223,684.

The action of the associated banks of Peoria during the money panic of 1907 is thus narrated by George W. Curtiss, present president of the Clearing House Association: In the latter part of October, 1907, a panic beginning in New York, soon became manifest over the entire United States. A severe stringency of currency ensued and the banks having balances in reserve centers were unable to obtain sufficient currency therefrom for business needs. Clearing house associations in these reserve centers declined to allow their members to pay out currency in large sums, and for the settlement of balances between themselves, adopted the certificate plan.

The Clearing House Association of Peoria issued no certificates—settlement of balances between members being made in New York or Chicago exchange; but in common with clearing houses generally, found it necessary to provide for the time being a convenient medium for use in place of currency. Banks, members of the association, to meet the emergency, first issued cashier's checks, which were readily accepted by the public generally and the banks. Later, a clearing house loan committee was provided, with which approved securities were lodged by the banks and checks drawn by the association on such banks to an amount equal to seventy per cent of the face value of such collateral; and these checks passed readily in lieu of currency. The total issue of such checks in Peoria



DIME SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, PEORIA

was \$209,000, probably less than one-fourth of which was at any one time employed.

About January 1, 1908, currency, becoming more available, the use of these checks was discontinued.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

The German-American National Bank, of Peoria, is the outgrowth of the German Banking Company, a copartnership banking concern, organized during the great panic in the fall of 1873. The latter opened its doors for business at the corner of Bridge and Washington streets, on November 1, 1873, with Michael Pfeifer as its president. The following were the original partners: Michael Pfeifer, Louis Green, Bernard Cremer, Ferdinand Welte, Joseph Huber, Andrew Heppler, Erhard Kramm, William Oberhauser, Joseph Miller, Valentine Jobst and Jacob Mueller. At a later date some of the partners disposed of their interests, and Valentine Ulrich having become a member of the company, was elected its president. The original partnership was formed for a period of ten years, and, on the expiration of this period, steps were taken to organize the German-American National Bank of Peoria, which was granted its charter (No. 3070) on October 31, 1883, and the new concern opened up its business at the old stand of the German Banking Company, at the corner of Bridge and Washington streets, January 1, 1884, with a capital stock of \$100,000.00. Valentine Ulrich, Samuel Woolner, Sabin D. Puterbaugh, Michael Pfeifer, Charles Gehrman, A. L. Schimpff and Joseph Miller constituted the first board of directors, with Valentine Ulrich as the first president, Michael Pfeifer, vice-president, and William Oberhauser, cashier. The following changes in the capital stock have been made since the original organization: August, 1885, increased to \$105,000; April, 1886, increased to \$150,000; August, 1891, occurred a still further increase to \$300,000.

On December 8, 1884, Mr. Oberhauser resigned the position of cashier, and was succeeded in January following by Weston Arnold. In April, 1888, the bank qualified as a government depository. In March, 1892, Mr. Ulrich resigned the presidency, and was succeeded in June following, by Bernard Cremer. Since its organization, the bank made two removals; in January, 1884, to No. 203 Main street, and in January, 1891, to 208 South Adams street, where it continued in business until January 1, 1894.

The German-American also did a savings bank business by the payment of interest on time deposits, dealt largely in foreign exchange, and made a specialty of ocean steamship tickets. On November 17, 1903, the date of the last statement to the comptroller of the currency, the German-American, in addition to its capital stock of \$300,000, had a surplus and profits of \$110,000; deposits of \$1,733,565 and total resources of \$2,440,598.

In pursuance of an agreement between the shareholders of this bank and those of the Commercial National Bank, it went into voluntary liquidation January 1, 1904, and its business was absorbed by the latter institution which, at the same time, changed its name to Commercial German National Bank.

PEORIA NATIONAL BANK

The history of the Peoria National Bank dates back to 1852 when the banking firm of J. P. Hotchkiss & Co. was organized, with Lewis Howell as cashier and manager. The bank was first located in a narrow room at the west corner on Main street and Commercial alley, but in November, 1855, was removed to the northwest corner of Main and Washington streets. Joshua P. Hotchkiss, the head of the firm, died in 1856, by his will leaving Mr. Howell in charge of the bank, for the benefit of his heirs. In January, 1860, the name of the firm was changed to L. Howell & Co., the company being composed of Mr. Howell, J. Boyd Smith and J. B. Headley, and, on January 1, 1863, Lorin G. Pratt succeeded

to the interest of Mr. Headley, Mr. Howell continuing as manager. On January 1, 1864, another change occurred in the chartering of the bank under the national bank act, under the name of the Second National Bank of Peoria, with a capital of \$200,000.00 and with L. Howell as president, L. G. Pratt, vice-president, and J. B. Smith, cashier. In January, 1874, George H. McIlvaine succeeded to the vice-presidency, and Thomas G. McCulloch, Jr., became cashier. Four years later (1878), Charles P. King was chosen vice-president, and George H. McIlvaine, cashier. May 24, 1880, Vice-President King was advanced to the presidency as successor to Mr. Howell, deceased.

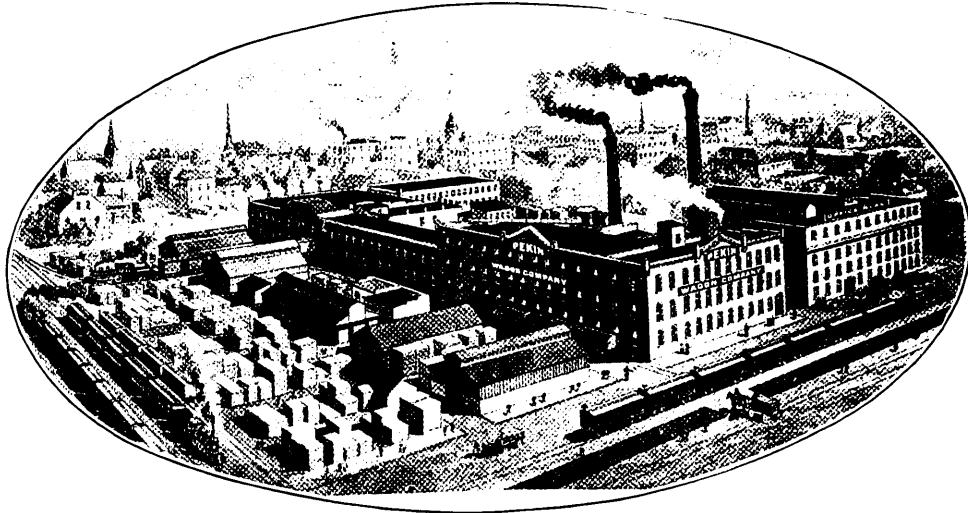
The charter of the Second National having expired in February, 1883, it was liquidated, and the bank was reorganized under the name of the Peoria National Bank, with Mr. King as president, and Mr. McIlvaine as cashier. The board of directors consisted of Charles P. King, George H. McIlvaine, Calvin C. Lines, Charles B. Day, Philip Zell, Charles H. Kellogg and William Jack. The directorship for 1889 remained unchanged, except that Charles B. Day and Charles H. Kellogg were succeeded by Newton C. Dougherty and Leonard F. Houghton. At the same time Mr. McIlvaine became vice-president, Richard A. Culter succeeding him in the office of cashier. Mr. Culter was succeeded in the cashiership in 1893 by Leonard F. Houghton, who was succeeded in 1902 by Harry T. Bartlett, who served about eighteen months. Mr. Houghton then resumed the office for a few months, when in January, 1904, S. O. Spring was elected his successor. In January, 1893, Mr. Culter became a director, as successor to Leonard F. Houghton, and in March following, Mr. King having died after a service of ten years, George H. McIlvaine was chosen president to fill the vacancy. In 1897 Philip Zell succeeded to the presidency, in place of Mr. McIlvaine, deceased, and April 18, 1900, Mr. Zell having died, Newton C. Dougherty was chosen to succeed him. The report of the condition of the Peoria National Bank for August, 1905, shows capital of \$200,000.00; surplus and profits of \$51,454.46; deposits of \$1,286,540.94 and total resources of \$1,806,370.57.

This was the last statement made by the bank, which was placed in the hands of a receiver, October 7, 1905, in consequence of the downfall of its president, Newton C. Dougherty, who was found to have abstracted a large amount of the funds of the public schools, of which he had been superintendent for many years. O. C. Berry, of Carthage, Illinois, was placed in charge as receiver, and after about two years, paid the depositors in full with interest and turned back the remaining assets to the stockholders.

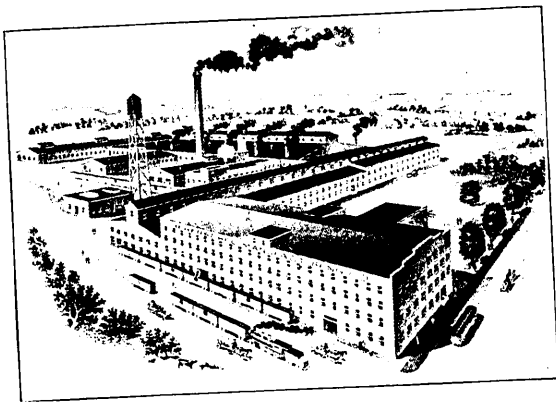
ANTHONY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

This company, whose principal business was loaning money on farm property and dealing in real estate mortgages, was the outgrowth of a business first established in Washington, Tazewell county, by Charles E. Anthony, about the year 1866. The business was for a time carried on in connection with that of the banking firm of Anthony & Denhart of that place, but in 1874 a branch house was established at Chatsworth, Illinois, under the name of Anthony, Denhart & Wilson, and placed in charge of Clifford M. Anthony. The field of operations in farm loans was much enlarged and the business grew rapidly. In 1877, Clifford M. Anthony returned to Washington as a partner in the firm. In 1882 the firm was appointed financial correspondent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company for the state of Illinois.

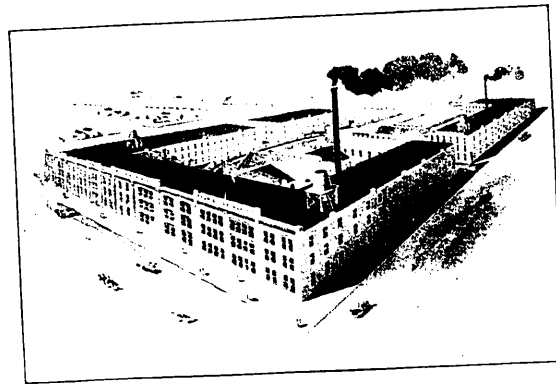
About this time G. W. Curtiss, who had been engaged in the banking business at Urbana, Illinois, entered the employment of the firm in connection with the loan business. Early in 1885, the Anthony brothers severed their connection, with the house of Anthony & Denhart, retaining the farm loan business, and, removing to Peoria, formed the copartnership of C. E. & C. M. Anthony, in which Mr. Curtiss became a partner in 1888. In 1891 the firm was incor-



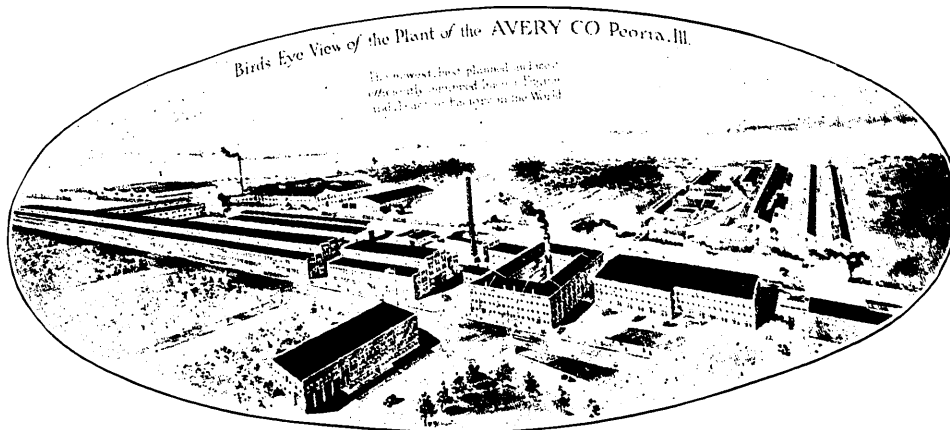
PEKIN WAGON COMPANY



R. HERSCHEL MANUFACTURING
COMPANY PLANT



THE PEORIA CORDAGE COMPANY



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE AVERY COMPANY PLANT

porated under the name of the "Anthony Loan & Trust Company," with C. E. Anthony, president; C. M. Anthony, vice president, and G. W. Curtiss, secretary and treasurer. In 1898, Charles E. Anthony having retired from active participation in the management of the business, C. M. Anthony was chosen president, C. E. Anthony, vice president, Mr. Curtiss retaining the office of secretary and treasurer until 1899, when he became one of the vice presidents. The business of this company was taken over by the Dime Savings and Trust Company.

TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Though not strictly a banking institution the Title & Trust Company of Peoria had an intimate relation with the financial interests of the city, and is deserving mention in this connection. It was incorporated in 1890 by leading capitalists of the city, and, while its chief business was the investigation and furnishing of abstracts of title to real-estate, and the issuing of guaranty certificates for the protection of owners and mortgagees from loss by reason of defective titles to real-estate in Peoria county, it also conducted a loan department for the purpose of making investments in real-estate (both farm and city property), dealing in mortgages, collecting interest on loans, etc. It was empowered by its charter to act as executor or administrator of estates; as guardian, receiver, assignee or in any other capacity assumed by a trustee in taking charge of estates. The company had a capital of \$100,000 with \$50,000 deposited with the state auditor for the security of all trust obligations. The board of directors was composed largely of stockholders of different banks. The business of this institution also was taken over by the Dime Savings and Trust Company.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

The People's Savings Bank of Peoria was organized on a copartnership basis by Messrs. Martin Kingman, Charles A. Jamison, Rudolph Frey and E. C. Heidrich, and began business March 11, 1889, at 1329 South Adams street. The original stock was \$10,000, which was subsequently increased to \$12,500. At the outset Rudolph Frey served as the active manager and cashier, but in April, 1890, sold his one-quarter interest to Martin Kingman, and was succeeded in the position of cashier by George W. Zinser. In July, 1890, all the partners sold out their entire interests to Jacob Woolner.

In 1904 Louis W. Look became cashier but unfortunate conditions existed which made it necessary to close the bank and its affairs were placed in the hands of a receiver. Assets were found insufficient and deposit liabilities were cancelled on the basis of sixty cents on the dollar.

ZELL, HOTCHKISS & COMPANY (PRIVATE BANKERS)

The banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Company was organized as a partnership concern to do a private banking business, in 1870, the partners being Philip Zell, Walter B. Hotchkiss and Henry C. Fursman. On the death of Mr. Hotchkiss, which occurred November 21, 1874, Mr. Zell acquired the interest of both Hotchkiss and Fursman, thereby becoming sole owner, and so continued until his death, April 11, 1900. Mr. Homer C. Lines occupied the position of cashier continuously for a period of twenty-six years (1873-1899). After Mr. Zell's death the business was conducted for his heirs by W. E. M. Cole, who had succeeded Mr. Lines in the cashiership, but was discontinued as soon as matters then pending could be brought to a conclusion.

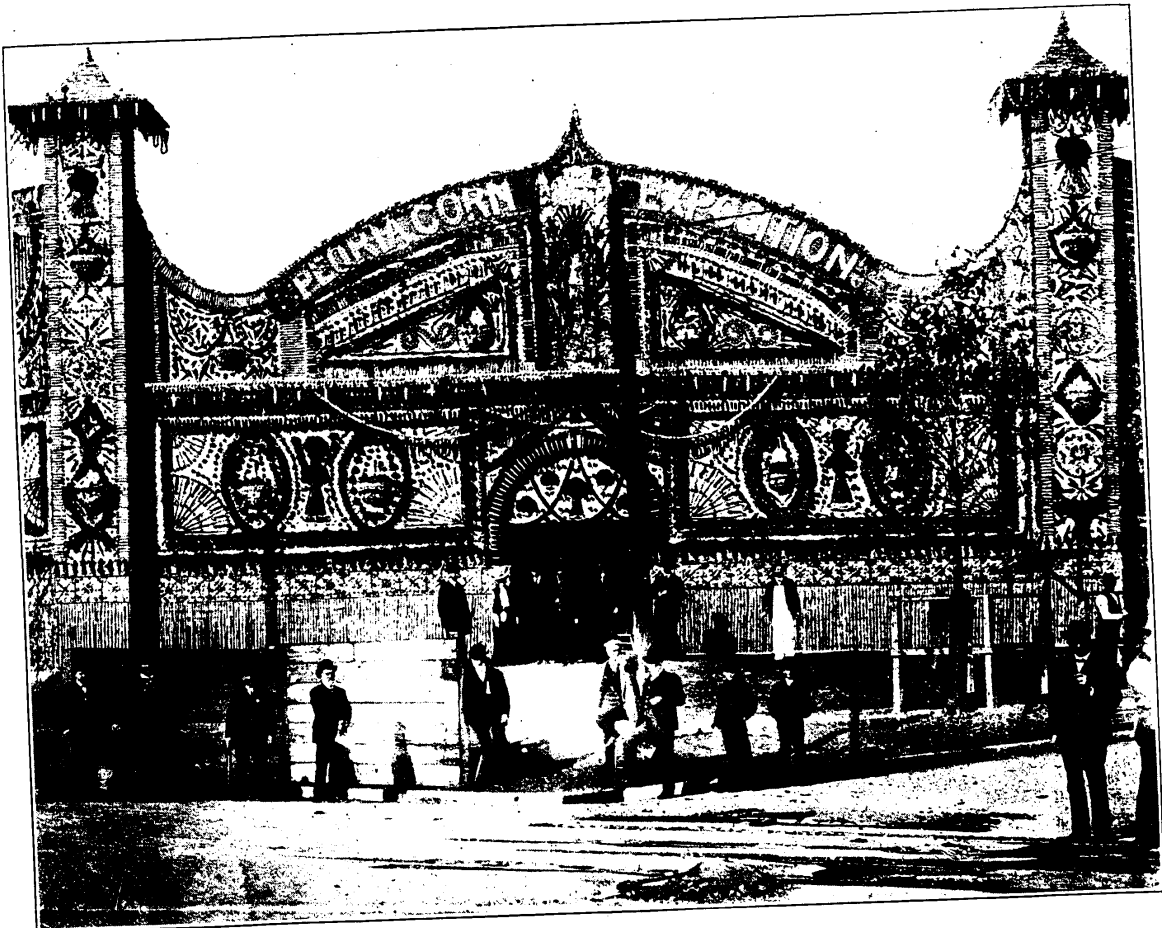
Another private banking concern was that of J. B. Hogue & Company, established May 1, 1867, by James B. Hogue and Thomas L. Davis, with a capital

of \$50,000. On account of ill health Mr. Davis retired in May, 1874, Mr. Hogue becoming sole owner. In March, 1880, the concern was compelled to suspend in consequence of heavy losses resulting from failure of a local business concern, but subsequently paid all liabilities in full.

Mr. William Oberhauser started a private bank here in 1885, which continued in operation about eight years, going into liquidation in 1893. It was at first located at the corner of Washington and Bridge streets, but afterwards removed to Adams street at the head of Bridge street.



PEORIA BOARD OF TRADE IN 1880



REMINDER OF PEORIA COUNTY'S FIRST CORN FAIR

CHAPTER XXX

THE BOARD OF TRADE—INDUSTRIAL PEORIA—USES MORE CORN THAN ANY CITY IN THE UNITED STATES—MILLIONS PAID THE GOVERNMENT YEARLY IN REVENUE—GREAT MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND MANY OF THEM.

Peoria is situated in the center of the most productive agricultural state in the Union. At its very door lie rich deposits of coal and underlying it is an inexhaustible vein of pure water of easy access. It is situated on the Illinois river, which gave it the earliest means of transportation facilities.

These natural advantages drew to it manufacturing enterprises, many of which were large consumers of grain and so in an early day made Peoria a grain market, and as early as 1857 there was duly incorporated a Peoria Board of Trade, with John C. Grier as president and A. G. Tyng, Sr. as vice president, with fifty members, all of whom have passed away with the exception of B. L. T. Bourland.

This association was organized for the furtherance of the grain business, and like all other boards of trade, was instituted to meet a commercial need. It also undertook to further all other commercial interests of the city. This organization was succeeded in 1869 by the present Peoria Board of Trade, with Horace Clark as its first president. While this exchange was instituted as a distinctly grain exchange, it has always taken a lively interest in national, state and city affairs. Its rules, like all other exchanges, insist upon just and equitable business methods on the part of its members and also provide for the arbitration of all business differences and while differences will occur, courts of law have rarely, if ever, been resorted to for adjustment.

The great movements of recent years have been along the lines of organization and cooperation and the Peoria Board of Trade secures its members these advantages to successfully and intelligently meet the exigencies of the ever changing conditions the world over, which invariably affect the grain trade more or less.

Boards of trade and their members have been subject to much adverse criticism from persons who cannot or will not distinguish the difference between a gambler who risks his money on a chance and the speculator who buys or sells on his judgment after scanning the news of the world as to supply and demand, or the man who buys to provide against future needs or sells for future delivery to better advantage than present prices will return.

While the members of the Peoria Board of Trade, like other prudent and conservative men in the grain trade, take advantage of the future markets when they offer assurances of securing profits, yet the Peoria Board of Trade is rather distinctly a cash grain market.

The local consumption of grain at Peoria demands about 60,000 bushels per day, while the demand from shippers and for storage purposes is only limited by the price at which it is offered. The constant demand for these purposes insures a strong and healthy competition at all times.

The inspection of grain is according to the uniform rules adopted by all western markets and is what may be termed commercial inspection. Since the

adoption of the moisture test it has been given to the patrons of this market without extra charge. The inspectors are employed by the board and are under the supervision of a committee representing all interests in the trade: receivers, shippers, consumers and producers. These inspectors are men who have grown up in the trade and have been promoted from helpers as vacancies occur, which is the rule followed.

The weighing department consists of a chief weighmaster with the necessary corps of deputy supervisors at all industries and elevators and a scale expert, who are all employed directly by the Peoria Board of Trade. All defects or leakages are carefully noted on certificates sent to the consignor, which may be used as evidence if a claim is to be made for shortage.

There are fourteen railroads running into the city and it is a division point of all the roads. Three public elevators with 2,500,000 bushels capacity, with every facility for transferring and conditioning grain quickly, are at the service of the trade: Burlington elevator, 1,000,000; Iowa elevator, 1,000,000; Central City elevator, 250,000.

Switching facilities are the most perfect of any market, requiring no multiplicity of switching orders, and Peoria is noted for its prompt returns. Many cars are daily accounted for the next day after arrival.

In the days when country banks were few, the members of this board supplied this deficiency with their means and credit in financing the movement of crops during harvest and to hold grain until demand and markets would receive it. They are still doing this as reasonable requests come to them. It will always be the aim of its members to further the mutual interests of those engaged in the trade and distribute free of charge all news that can be gathered affecting the market.

The benefits to accrue in future years from the Peoria Board of Trade to the city and the grain territory tributary to Peoria can certainly be contemplated with hopeful expectancy, for since its organization millions of bushels of grain and thousands of tons of hay, totaling millions of dollars in value, have been handled and accounted for by its members with the utmost fidelity and care.

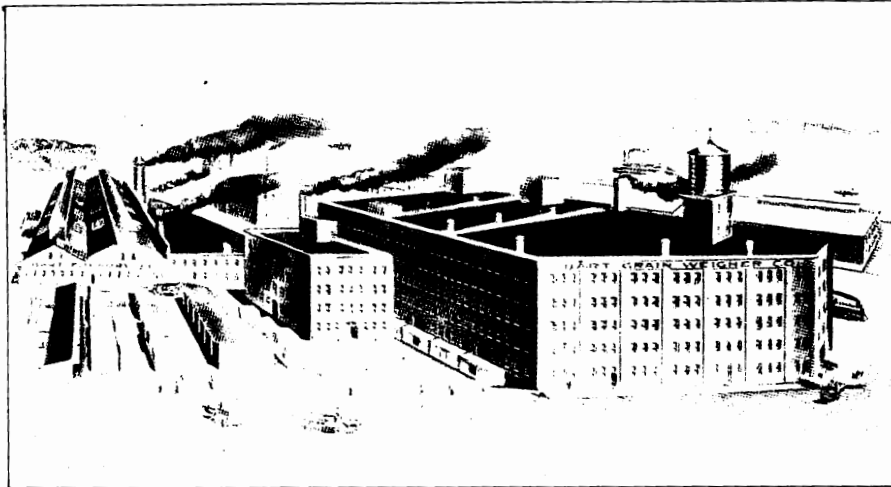
Peoria has come to the front rapidly as a primary market during the past few years. Its importance as a handler of corn and oats has attracted the attention of the whole country. Peoria does not claim prominence as to wheat, rye or barley, though considerable business is done there every year in these cereals, and its industries use large quantities of rye and barley of the best grades.

This city does claim a place in the very front rank as a receiving market of corn and oats every day in the year, and is equally well known as a shipping point to all parts of the south and east. Peoria's system of inspection and weighing, every feature of which is directly under the jurisdiction of the Board of Trade, has proved entirely satisfactory to the country shipper as well as to the consumer, the country over. And it is not on the program that any backward steps will be taken. On the contrary, the Peoria grain market during the past few years has successfully met and won every controversy which threatened its supremacy.

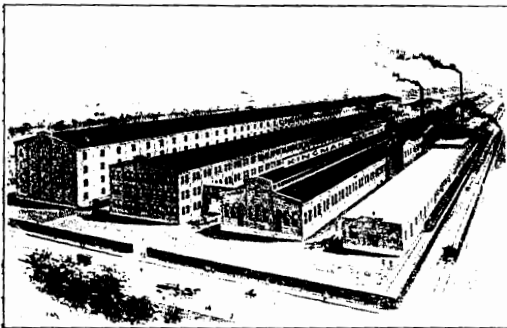
Peoria is the largest daily consumer of corn in the world and, in addition to the corn ground up there every day, supplies a very large portion of that used in the neighboring city of Pekin, which is only ten miles away and contains three large corn industries.

The motto of Peoria grain dealers is: "Treat your customer fairly every time, and you will keep him, if your market values are in line."

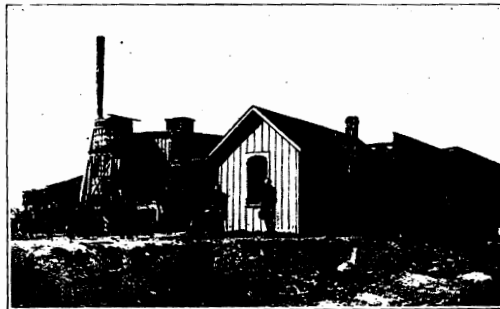
Receipts of grain at Peoria during four months prior to May 1, 1912, amounted to 266,835 bushels of wheat; 7,885,181 bushels of corn; 2,324,110 bushels of oats; 89,175 bushels of rye; and 716,711 bushels of barley, compared with 208,954 bushels of wheat; 6,413,883 bushels of corn; 1,706,125 bushels



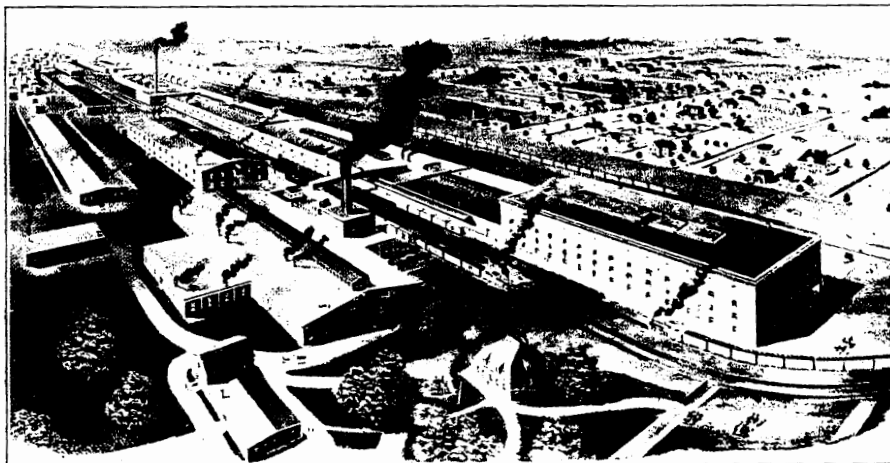
HART GRAIN WEIGHER COMPANY



KINGMAN PLOW COMPANY



AN EARLY PEORIA FACTORY



HOME OF PEORIA DRILLS AND SEEDERS

of oats; 122,600 bushels of rye; and 825,032 bushels of barley received during the corresponding four months of 1911.

Shipments of grain from Peoria during the four months prior to May 1, 1912, amounted to 245,485 bushels of wheat; 5,489,229 bushels of corn; 3,668,407 bushels of oats; 52,756 bushels of rye; and 269,351 bushels of barley, compared with 140,667 bushels of wheat; 5,406,722 bushels of corn; 2,145,302 bushels of oats; 27,774 bushels of rye; and 431,569 bushels of barley.

Total receipts of all grain were 11,282,012 bushels during four months of 1912, compared with 9,276,594 bushels received during the same period in 1911. Total shipments during the four months were 9,725,228 bushels, compared with 8,152,034 bushels of grain shipped during the same period of 1911.

Peoria is the second city of the state of Illinois in population. It is the terminal point of fourteen railroads, including the most important systems of the United States. The Illinois river is navigable ten months in each year and traffic on it is gradually increasing.

The new city directory, issued May 1, 1912, contains 51,124 names, indicating a population of 115,029.

Peoria's parks and parkways contain four hundred and twenty-five acres and are valued at \$3,500,000. This acreage is included in Peoria pleasure and park driveway systems and in this system is Grand View drive, 14,632 feet in length and 100 feet wide, skirting the bluffs and overlooking the Illinois river valley.

Topographically the city of Peoria and the city of Washington are almost identical. A view unrivaled in America, according to Ian Maclaren, is the Prospect Heights view of the Illinois river valley, the winding stream, the blossoming fields and the neighboring cities.

The pages of this volume increased so rapidly that when the writer reached the subject of industries of Peoria, an important and very interesting one, he was compelled to condense his lines very much against his will. Peoria is a great manufacturing center and is teeming with many and varied industrial concerns, all of which should be given a place here, but lack of space will not admit of it. A few of the leading manufactories will simply be touched upon.

It is interesting to know that early in the history of Peoria the manufacture of farm implements began. This was in the decade between 1850 and 1860. The first firms to handle farm machinery were Curtenius & Griswold, J. W. Forsythe, and a man by the name of Gray. Soon after them came into the field the late Isaac Walker and Harvey Lightner. Moses Pettengill also sold hardware and farm machinery.

The Kingman Plow Company is one of the oldest and largest of Peoria's industries. The factory is located in Averyville on North Adams street and is a modern, well equipped plant, giving employment to about 350 people. The business was founded by Martin Kingman in the year 1867. This company has branch houses in St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Dallas, Oklahoma, Denver and Des Moines. Its export trade is handled from an office in New York city. At this plant is manufactured riding plows, steel lever harrows, disc harrows, cotton planters, corn listers, cultivators, etc.

The largest manufacturing concern in Peoria is the Avery Company. The business was originally organized as a partnership by R. H. and C. M. Avery, in Galesburg, Illinois, in the early '70s. It was later incorporated as The Avery Manufacturing Company. In 1883 the Avery Planter Company was organized, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The capitalization was increased in 1893 to \$300,000. In 1900 the capital was raised to \$1,000,000 and the name changed to The Avery Manufacturing Company, whose capital stock is \$2,500,000. The officers are: J. B. Bartholomew, president; H. C. Roberts, vice president; Elwood Cole, treasurer; and F. B. Kinsey, superintendent. Both of the original founders are dead but their representatives still hold stock in the corporation, and G. L. Avery, a son of C. M. Avery, is a member of the board of directors.

The plant covers a total of fifty acres. It maintains branch houses at Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Fargo, Billings, Aberdeen, Kansas City, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Grand Forks and Sioux Falls. The company employs from 800 to 1,200 men. The principal output of the factory are traction engines and threshing machines.

One of the old established manufactories in Peoria is that of the Culter & Proctor foundry, where are made heating and cooking stoves and ranges. About the year 1907 the concern was absorbed by a stock company, at the head of which is Robert D. Clarke. Proctor P. Cooley is the vice president and general manager and Garrett D. Kinsey, secretary and treasurer. The establishment occupies a solid city block between Hamilton, Fayette, Commercial and Water streets, in a five-story building. About 180 men are given employment.

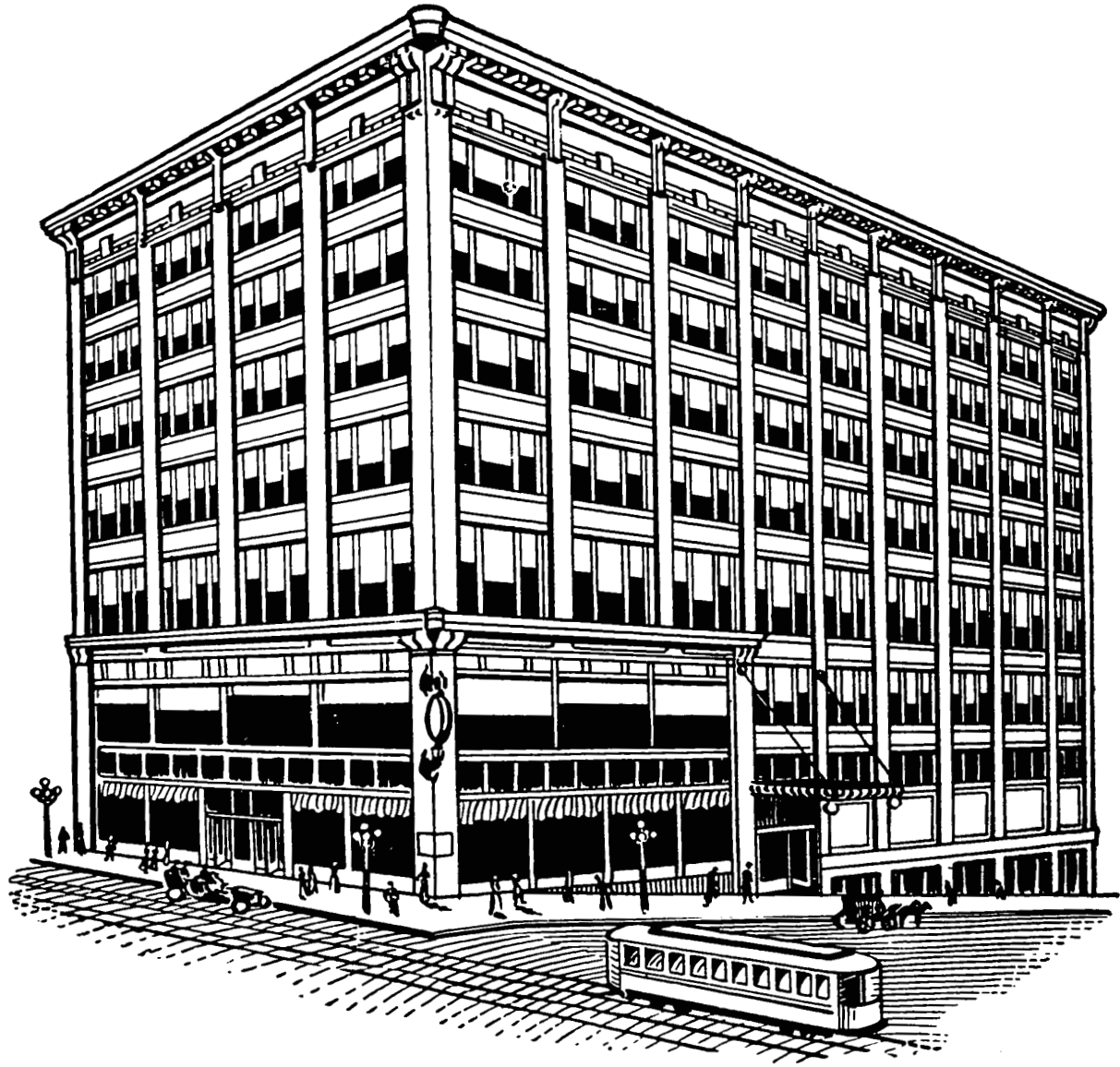
The R. Herschel Manufacturing Company started in 1887 with little capital and employed five men in a shop 40 x 40 feet. In 1893 the company was incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. Later this was increased to \$50,000, and at the present time the capital and surplus amount to \$600,000. The original plant was located at the corner of South Washington and Persimmon streets, where were manufactured mower knives, reaper sickles, sections, heads, guards and other parts of mowers and binders. In 1902 the new plant was located in East Peoria, covering six acres of floor space and giving employment to 300 people. Additional buildings were erected in 1910 which double the capacity of the plant. Shipments of the Herschel products are made to South America, Germany, France, England, Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Siberia, Australia and other grain producing countries.

In 1892 J. B. Bartholomew, a member of the Avery Company, put up a little factory in Des Moines, Iowa, where he manufactured peanut roasters. The business grew to such proportions that in 1893 a larger and better equipped factory became necessary. That same year the concern was incorporated as the Bartholomew Company, and in 1900 the plant was moved to Peoria, taking up its quarters in the old watch factory on West Bluff. In 1902 Mr. Bartholomew began manufacturing Glide automobiles in connection with the roasters, and in 1904 the plant was enlarged by an addition of a brick building two stories in height, 250 feet in length, by 48 feet in depth; but, by 1909, the buildings proved to be inadequate and the plant was moved to its present location at Peoria Heights. Here many hundreds of employes are given steady work. The officers of the concern are: J. B. Bartholomew, president; A. Y. Bartholomew, first vice president; O. Y. Bartholomew, second vice president; and Charles Tjaden, secretary.

About the year 1887 the Hart Grain Weigher Company started in business in a small one-story building, where but a few men were employed, but today it owns and occupies a five-story, modern factory building, where 350 men are given steady work. In 1908 the company's four-story building was destroyed by fire, which had been built in 1901. This building has been replaced by a larger and better one, five stories in height. The Hart Grain Weigher Company makes a complete line of grain weighers, loaders, baggers, wing carriers and thresher racks. The officers are: S. H. Hart, president; W. B. Wilde, vice president and treasurer; J. E. DeVries, secretary.

The Acme Harvesting Machine Company manufactures binders, mowers, sulky rakes, stackers, transport trucks, Craver headers and other farm machinery. It has branches in many of the European and South American countries. The plant is an extensive one, having a floor space covering an area of about sixty acres and gives employment to a large number of men.

The factory of the Peoria Drill & Seeder Company is also on North Perry street. Its line of manufactures includes grain drills, broadcast seeders, end-gate seeders, stalk cutters, harrow carts, phosphate distributors, etc. C. A. Patterson is president of the company; Walter Barker, vice president; and L. E. Roby, treasurer and superintendent.



SCHIPPER & BLOCK DEPARTMENT STORE

The Harrington Manufacturing Company is on North Adams street. It began in a small way and is today one of the important concerns of the city. The output of the Harrington Manufacturing Company consists of rural free delivery wagons, of which it makes a specialty, but as a matter of fact all kinds of light commercial wagons are made at this plant. The company was organized and incorporated in 1903, at Monticello, Illinois, and in 1904 moved to Peoria.

But why go into detail any further? This article has been drawn out too long now to harmonize with the space left for it. It hardly seems fair to mention just a few of the industries of Peoria, while so many of equal importance are not given space. There are at least four hundred manufacturing plants in the city with a capital invested of \$25,000,000. These plants employ an army of 12,000 men and hand out in wages annually about \$8,000,000. Their finished products amount to about \$60,000,000. No town on earth makes more whiskey than Peoria and it paid the government during the fiscal year of 1911 about \$30,000,000 in internal revenue.

Peoria has its cordage factory, an immense concern, which was organized in 1888 with a capital stock of \$200,000, which was increased in 1898 to \$400,000. The plant manufactures binder twine, which finds a sale in all parts of the world, and throughout the year employs from 250 to 300 people. E. C. Heidrich is president and manager. He is ably assisted by his sons, E. C. and Arthur G. Heidrich.

There is also the Thomas & Clarke Cracker factory at the corner of Bridge and Washington streets; the Behrens ice plant, which manufactures artificial ice; the Keystone Steel & Wire Company and hundreds of others.

THE BIG WHITE STORE

The firm of Schipper & Block, composed of Henry C. Block and John C. Schipper, was first formed in Pekin, Illinois, in 1860. Proving successful, it was proposed that another store be opened in Peoria, a much larger city, just ten miles away. For this work Fred L. Block, the younger brother of Henry C. Block, and Theodore Kuhl were commissioned to take charge of the new venture. On October 12, 1879, the modest shop in Peoria was opened at 124 South Adams street, and the record of its growth from that day to this—a third of a century—has been phenomenal.

The business soon outgrew its quarters and in 1890 it became necessary to move to the Woolner building, which had just been erected. In 1895 the Tucker furniture store was purchased and continued at 317-319 South Adams until 1905. In August of that year, Schipper & Block moved both stores to the Big White Store, built and owned by them. They also added new departments and warehouses. This firm employs more people than any other institution in the city of Peoria, having as many as six hundred and fifty helpers at times. Schipper & Block now have about three and one-half acres of selling space. Including all warehouses and the garage, there are about six acres of space. Death having removed John Schipper and Fred Block. The present members are: Henry Block, president; Theodore Kuhl, vice president; Carl Block, secretary; H. H. Block, treasurer.

PEORIA
CITY AND COUNTY
ILLINOIS

A Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and
Achievement

ILLUSTRATED

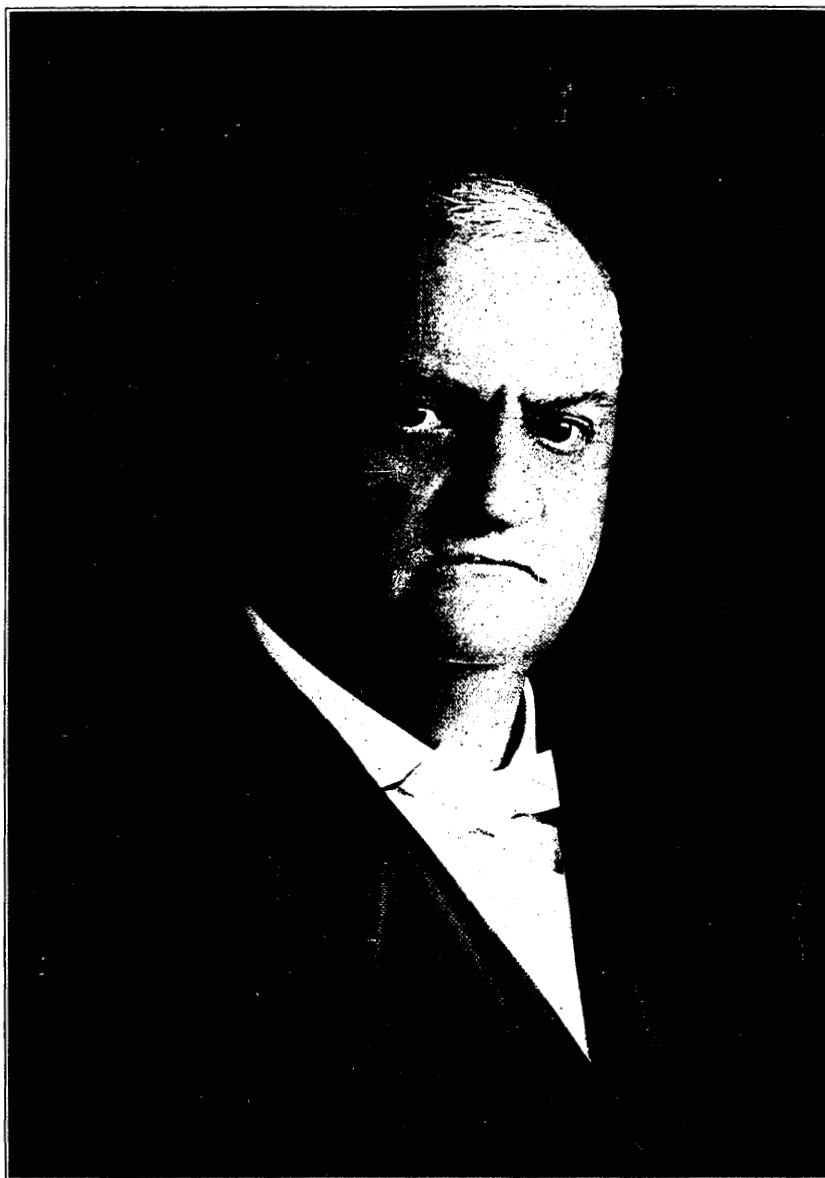
VOLUME II

CHICAGO

THE S. J. CLARKE PUBLISHING COMPANY

1912

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EUGENE F. BALDWIN

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Biographical

EUGENE F. BALDWIN.

There is no struggle more continuous or more severe than that which is constantly transpiring in the wonderful operations which furnish men with news. The demand for live, honest and up-to-date news, is constantly increasing, but the supply is dependent on many contingencies of which he must be a clear observer and accurate reasoner who measures. The revolution, too, in methods of business that has been witnessed even by the young men of this generation, has had the effect of stranding many who could not conform to the new systems. The most successful editor or newspaper man today is he who is most comprehensive in his grasp of thought; who perceives most clearly; discriminates most keenly; seizes on the right means and the right time most decisively; and retains his equanimity in situations most complex and difficult. The successful newspaper man of today must be a man well versed in every line of culture, and must be able to estimate this culture truly and apply it properly.

Such a man is Eugene F. Baldwin, veteran editor of Peoria. Mr. Baldwin has climbed the journalistic ladder from the bottom round, and has attained his present position in the newspaper world through his own individual efforts and by strict application and hard work, and has brought his paper, The Peoria Evening Star, to a position of honor and distinction which it richly deserves. Mr. Baldwin is more than a mere newspaper editor. He is a scholar and a gentleman. In the course of his long editorial career, he has acquired a style that is classic, brilliant, scintillating, with wit, scholarly and fluent with the ease of rare culture and learning. His success in the important department of journalism, against many adverse influences, is truly creditable to his intelligence, enterprise and industry. But his success is not simply individual in its results; through the Peoria Star, he is aiding to advance all the interests of Peoria, advocating its institutions and enterprises, and helping to increase its wealth, and extend its proportions to that of a metropolitan city.

Eugene F. Baldwin was born in Watertown, Connecticut, on December 1, 1840. His parents were Stephen and Julia (Pardee) Baldwin. Stephen Baldwin was a deacon in the Congregational church, as was his father before, and the boy was brought up in strict Calvinistic principles, an early training which gave a distinct trend to his mind, and flavors his writings to the present day. The religious influences of his early life were remarkably intense. The Bible was his daily reading, and his deep and detailed knowledge of the Book of Books is perhaps due to this early education in its beauties. Stephen Baldwin, the father of Eugene, was strongly religious in his tendencies, and being a builder by trade, conceived the idea that God had called him by Divine appointment to devote his energies exclusively to the building of churches. The mental food of the family consisted of Watt's Hymns, the Shorter Catechism, and Baxter's Saints' Rest. Mr. Eugene Baldwin's keen mind absorbed this religious atmosphere, and it colored all his life and writings.

Stephen Baldwin came west in 1855 and settled with his family in Milwaukee. Eugene was at this time of high-school age, and he attended the high school at Milwaukee. In 1860 he secured a position as teacher in Clinton county, Illinois, a situation which he gave up to enter the State Normal School at Bloomington, in

order better to fit himself for what he believed at that time to be his life's profession. However, the next spring found him working at his carpenter's bench in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where his father had moved in the interval. In 1861, when the Civil war had commenced, Eugene Baldwin enlisted in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, and served honorably and bravely until 1863, when after having been captured by the Confederates, and broken down physically, he was discharged as an invalid. In 1864, Mr. Baldwin came to Chillicothe, Illinois, to take the position as principal of the schools there. He made such a success of this work that he was soon called to Peoria to take the head of the First Ward school there. When a year later, he accepted the position as local editor of the Peoria Transcript, his long newspaper career began. After serving four years in this capacity, he resigned, and went to El Paso, Illinois, where he bought the El Paso Journal. The next year, however, he returned to Peoria, and in partnership with Mr. A. R. Sheldon established the Peoria Review, which remained in existence but three years. There followed a short experience as editor of the Rock Island Union, after which Mr. Baldwin again purchased the El Paso Journal. In 1877, with Mr. J. B. Barnes as a partner, he came to Peoria and established the Peoria Journal, which is today one of the leading newspapers of the city.

In 1891, Mr. Baldwin left the newspaper world, and associated himself with Charles H. Powell in the Sylvan Remedy Company, dealing in patent medicines. This venture proved disastrous financially, and when it failed entirely three years afterward, Mr. Baldwin went back to the business for which he was so uniquely fitted, and began the publication of the Peoria Star, the first issue appearing September 27, 1897. Neither Mr. Baldwin nor Mr. Powell, who was still associated with him, had at this time, any money. They bought the printing press on credit, and even found themselves unable to pay the freight when it was shipped down to them. In comparing the humble beginnings of the Peoria Star of fifteen years, with the magnificent organ of weight and influence to which it has grown, we can but be struck with the commanding force of energetic perseverance in a worthy cause. Mr. Baldwin was then, as he is now, a forceful, aggressive, earnest man, and in those fifteen years has demonstrated the advantages of the city he has made his home, and abundantly verified the good opinions of his many friends. He has always kept abreast of the times, and in his enthusiastic pursuit of his business is often in advance and always ready to meet the demands of this rapid age of improvement. He is a man of progressive ideas, has been successful in his business and has proved his ability as a manager of an enterprise which calls for intelligence, tact and skill. He has long been one of Peoria's energetic and enterprising citizens. He has brought the Peoria Star, from its precarious beginning to a position in the journalistic world which makes it one of the most weighty and influential newspapers in the city today.

Mr. Baldwin is now sole owner of the paper, and acts as its editor. His editorial remarks are read eagerly every day, for their clear, concise and pointed expositions of the current affairs of the day. In addition to the editorials, the Sunday issue of the Star contains a page from the pen of Mr. Baldwin, called The Philosopher. In this page, Mr. Baldwin has an organ for the expounding of his views on science, religion, current events, and all the various and manifold influences which make up the world. It is always a page of the most profound, cultured and scholarly philosophy, written in the pointed, witty, telling style, which is Mr. Baldwin's own. This Sunday page has earned for its author, a reputation which extends far beyond local limits.

Mr. Baldwin's style is strong and forcible, clear in expression, and of commanding purity of English. Mr. Baldwin himself is public-spirited, without being partisan; charitable without ostentation; enterprising, but careful; imbued with high religious principles, always accomplishing remarkable results with quiet power.



WILLIAM HAZZARD

On April 23, 1866, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Sarah J. Gove, and they became the parents of three children: Ethel, deceased; Frank E., now a prominent physician and surgeon in Peoria; and Mildred, now living with her parents in their home at 211 North Perry avenue.

For some time, Mr. Baldwin did considerable outside literary work. He is the author of several pamphlets, one novel and a work on hypnotism. Of late years, however, he has given this up, devoting his outside time to lectures and speeches for which he is in great demand on account of his eloquent lucidity of thought. He was also one of the promoters and builders of the Grand Opera House, which building housed for twenty years the most exclusive and high-class amusements in the city until it was burned down a few years ago.

Mr. Baldwin is now in the seventy-second year of his age. He is in the full vigor and strength of manhood with all his faculties unimpaired. Almost his entire life has been directed to the study and betterment of journalism in his city. He is most industrious in his pursuit of his business and his breadth of learning corresponds to the labors he performs. As a thorough, sound and deep-read writer he occupies a position in the first ranks of his brethren. Clear and distinct, always logical, with a full command of language, earnest and of strong convictions, he never fails to impress his audience with the justice of the cause he pleads. He is noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. Fearless, impulsive and frank to a degree, what he thinks, he says, and says it hard. He indulges in no preliminaries, but strikes straight from the shoulder. Perhaps the most obvious, if not the strongest trait of Mr. Baldwin's character is his intense individuality. No one who has ever met him can mistake anyone else for him, or him for anyone else. He is known as a forceful man whose strong and well-balanced views have enabled him to accomplish what he has undertaken and gain considerable prestige as a journalist, and his reputation for ability is of the very best. He is a man of strong presence, with a determined will and a kindly manner which carries everything before it; a sound, enterprising, clear-headed benevolent and versatile man, and Peoria is constantly the gainer by his remarkable abilities.

In social life he is universally respected and esteemed by all classes of our citizens. In the large circle of his acquaintances he forms his opinions of men regardless of worldly wealth and position. He has labored, and not in vain, for the welfare of the city, and enjoys in a marked degree that reward of the progressive, upright citizen, the respect and confidence of his fellowmen. He bears the burden of his years lightly, and shows but few traces of the cares and perplexities inseparable from an active, busy life.

WILLIAM HAZZARD.

William Hazzard is well known in financial circles as the cashier of the Commercial German National Bank, to which position he has attained by advancement through intermediate positions from that of messenger. Ability and faithfulness have led to his continuous progress and he is recognized as a keen, practical business man. His birth occurred in Peoria in 1869, his father being Joseph F. Hazzard, who was also a native of Peoria, born in 1843. After acquiring his education in the public schools of this city, the father engaged in the contracting and building business with his father, James Hazzard, who came to Peoria in 1840 as one of the pioneer residents of the city and spent the remainder of his life here in the contracting business. The name of Hazzard has ever stood as a synonym for business activity, enterprise and reliability in Peoria. During the past thirty years Joseph F. Hazzard has been in the government employ in connection with the internal revenue office. He married Miss Louisa

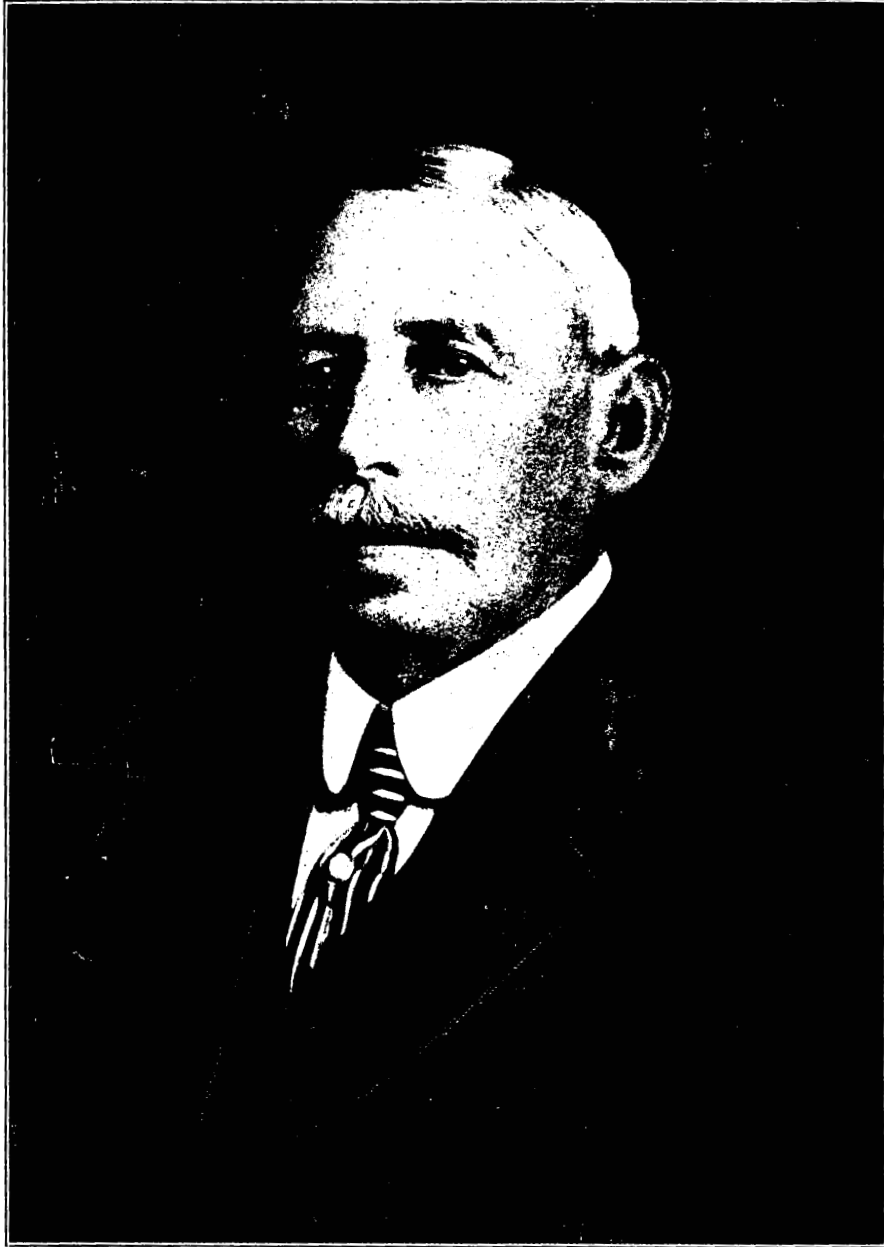
A. Phenix, who came to Peoria from the south with her father, Leander Phenix, who spent the greater part of his life in this city. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Hazzard four children have been born: Florence, who is the wife of John Lloyd, of Los Angeles, California; Charles, a resident of New York city; Mary, of New York; and William.

The latter spent his youth as do most boys, dividing his time between the work of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and such tasks as were assigned him by parental authority. When he had graduated from the high school as a member of the class of 1888 he entered the office of Stevens, Lee & Horton, with whom he studied law until April, 1889. Thinking, however, that activity in the financial world would prove more congenial than law practice, he accepted a position as messenger in the Commercial German National Bank, when about twenty years of age, and since that time has worked his way steadily upward by reason of his close application, ready mastery of tasks assigned him and his indefatigable industry. He served as bookkeeper from 1892 until 1899 and was afterward exchange and collection clerk for two years. In 1901 he was made assistant cashier and in May, 1911, was chosen cashier to succeed E. A. Cole. Thus practically his entire business career has been spent in connection with the Commercial German National Bank and his activity has contributed in no small measure to its success.

In Peoria, in 1894, Mr. Hazzard was united in marriage to Miss Lona R. Evans, a sister of Willis Evans, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. They are the parents of three children: Lowell B., Lucia and Martha E. The parents attend and hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hazzard is preeminently a home man, taking no active part in club life, yet is greatly interested in the welfare of his city and cooperates in measures and movements for its growth and progress. In quiet devotion to his duties he has won the respect and confidence of his fellowmen who name him as one of the representative citizens of Peoria.

CHARLES R. WHEELER.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man who occupies a more enviable position in the business and financial circles of Peoria than Charles R. Wheeler, the president of the First National Bank. It has not been his success alone that has placed him in high regard but rather the straightforward business policy which he has ever followed and the utilization of methods which never seek nor require disguise. He has been a resident of this city since 1851, coming here when a youth of ten years. His birth occurred on a farm near Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio, January 22, 1841, his parents being H. N. and Matilda (McCoy) Wheeler. The father was born in Scioto county, Ohio, in 1811, and his parents were Amos and Elizabeth (Snow) Wheeler, the former of Wheelersburg, Ohio, and the latter a native of Connecticut. When eleven years of age H. N. Wheeler left his native county and removed with his parents to Monroe county, Ohio, where he resided until sixteen years of age, when upon the death of his father he went Burlington, where he completed his education. Five years were thus passed, after which he returned to Marion county and soon afterward embarked in merchandising, in which he continued until 1851. That year witnessed his arrival in Peoria. Some years before—in 1837—H. N. Wheeler was married in Hardin county, Ohio, to Miss Matilda McCoy, a native of Putnam, Muskingum county, that state. Following his arrival in Peoria he opened a wholesale grocery house under the firm style of Wheeler, Sloan & Company, and continued in the business for five or six years, after which he sold out. For many years he was engaged in the real-estate and banking business, in which connection he gained



CHARLES R. WHEELER

prominent recognition as a leading business man of that city. For several years he was a director in the Second National Bank, becoming a member of its first board, but resigned that position upon his election in January, 1866, to the presidency of the Mechanics National Bank. He remained at the head of that institution for many years and succeeded in establishing it upon a safe, substantial basis, making it one of the leading financial institutions of the city. In 1879 he was elected to the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce of Peoria and was also treasurer of the Peoria Mercantile Library Association, being the first incumbent of that office. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church and much of his time and thought was devoted to furthering its interests. In business affairs his plans were well formulated and carefully executed so that he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Death came to him in 1884 and his wife passed away two years later.

Charles R. Wheeler supplemented his public-school education by study in Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, after which he returned to Peoria to enter upon his business career. He joined his brother, P. C. Wheeler, in the conduct of a wholesale grocery business and was also a partner in the Barker & Wheeler Drug Company until he disposed of his interests in that enterprise in 1910. His identification with the First National Bank dates from the 1st of January, 1896, when he was called to the vice presidency of the institution. He served as its second executive officer for ten years and upon the death of John C. Proctor in 1906 was elected to the presidency. Recognizing the fact that the bank is most prosperous which most carefully safeguards the interests of its depositors, he has been most watchful in making investments and loans and has thus protected the interests of the institution and its clients. He has made a thorough study of the banking business in its various phases and his capability enables him to find ready solution for intricate financial problems.

In 1870 Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage to Miss N. J. Williams, of Marion, Ohio, and unto them has been born a son, Charles N., who is now secretary of the Springdale Cemetery Association. The family is very prominent socially and Mr. Wheeler belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and to the Country Club. His friends find him a most congenial and entertaining companion and the social qualities of his nature constitute an even balance with his splendid business ability. Business has been his foremost interest and yet he has not allowed it to preclude his activity along other lines and especially in matters of citizenship he stands ready to aid and further any project for the general good.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF.

Joseph V. Graff, lawyer and lawmaker, in whose congressional record there is no esoteric phase and whose work has constituted a valuable contribution to various lines of progress, was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, July 1, 1854. He comes of German and Scotch-English ancestry. His paternal great-grandparents were natives of Germany and on coming to America settled at Brownsville, Pennsylvania. There the birth of Jacob K. Graff, the father of Joseph V. Graff, occurred. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Jane Miller, was a native of Ohio and was of Scotch-English lineage. The family home was established in Terre Haute, Indiana, and at the usual age Joseph V. Graff entered the public schools, in which he passed through the consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school. His more advanced literary course was pursued in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, but in 1873 he became a resident of Illinois, settling first at Delavan, where he became interested in merchandising in connection with his brother and brother-in-law. His desire, however, was to enter upon a professional career and he devoted his evenings

and other leisure hours to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, his progress being such that in 1879 he was able to pass an examination that won him admission to the bar.

Mr. Graff at once entered upon the active practice of law in Delavan, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to Nebraska. During that period he was for one year a partner of W. R. Curran. He remained in the west for two years and then returned to Illinois, opening an office at Pekin, Tazewell county, where he remained alone in practice until 1894. He then entered into practice with Judge George C. Rider and was thus engaged until his removal to Peoria in 1899. In this city he became a partner of Lyman J. Carlock, their relation, however, being terminated when Mr. Graff was instrumental in securing the appointment of his partner to the position of one of the United States judges in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Graff was then joined by C. V. Miles, under the firm style of Graff & Miles.

Until 1891 Mr. Graff never had held public office but in that year was elected one of the inspectors of schools for the city of Pekin and was made president of the board of education. He continued in that position until his nomination for congress. His political record is characterized by a devotion to duty that none has questioned. He has ever placed patriotism before partisanship and the public welfare before personal aggrandizement, and his election was a tribute to his personal worth and the confidence reposed in him. During the period of democratic rule in the state legislature, under the administration of Governor Altgeld, the state was redistricted that the election of democratic candidates for congress might be more sure. The counties of Putnam, Marshall, Peoria, Fulton and Mason were placed in one district, which was supposed to have a democratic majority of at least twenty-two hundred. So confident were the democratic leaders of victory that one strong democratic county was given to another district to make it more sure. In 1894 was held the first nomination after the redistricting was done and Hon. George O. Barnes, of Lacon, was made the democratic standard bearer, while the republicans chose Joseph V. Graff as their candidate. The election that followed was a surprise to the democratic leaders throughout the state, for Mr. Graff won by a majority of thirty-three hundred. That his first term's service won the commendation and approval of the general public is indicated in the fact that for three successive terms he was re-nominated by acclamation and reelected by a decisive majority. He became an active working member of the house, connected with much constructive legislation. He never gave his support to any measure without carefully informing himself concerning its salient points and its possibilities for effectiveness. He was made chairman of the committee on claims, which has jurisdiction over every claim presented against the government, with the exception of war claims. He was made a member of the committee on agriculture. His most important work was six years' service on the committee on appropriations, where as a member of the sub-committee of five, he had to do with the fortification appropriations of the country, which amounted to from eight to fifteen million per year. Afterward he was added to the sub-committee having charge of all department employes of the government. He was the only member from this part of Illinois who ever served upon the appropriation committee of Congress, which has no rival in importance in that body.

His work in behalf of the Civil war veterans won him the gratitude and thanks of all the "boys in blue." He interested himself in the river and harbor bills, which were before congress during the session of 1900-1 and led to an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the survey of the Illinois and Desplaines rivers from the lower end of the Chicago drainage canal with the view of deepening the same and giving a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf. The bill, however, was defeated. The republican convention for the new sixteenth congressional district met in Peoria, May 5, 1902, and by

unanimous vote, Mr. Graff was tendered the reelection to congress, being thus nominated for the fourth consecutive term by acclamation—a record that is almost without parallel in the political history of the state. He served in congress from the fifty-fourth to the sixty-first general assemblies, his term expiring March 4, 1911. Over the record of his political activity there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He has been loyal to his principles and his promises, sans peur and sans reproche.

Mr. Graff is a valued member of several fraternal organizations. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge, the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Union Veterans' Union and the Sons of Veterans Camp. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. It is well known that his cooperation can be counted upon wherever matters of public welfare are involved. Advancement and improvement constitute the keynote of his character and have been manifest in his professional career, in his political service and in his private life. Since his retirement from congress he has entered upon the general practice of law at Peoria and in addition is the vice president and a director of the First National Bank of East Peoria. His was an extended congressional service and the record of none has been more faultless in manner, fearless in conduct and stainless in reputation.

HENRY WHITCOMB LYNCH.

Henry W. Lynch is prominently before the public in Peoria at the present time as postmaster of the city and yet long before entering upon the duties of this position he has been known as a representative and valued citizen because of the extent and importance of his business connections. He is one of the foremost representatives of the coal trade in the central part of the state, conducting his sales along wholesale lines while at the same time he is interested as an owner in various coal mining properties of this state and of Indiana. His birth occurred in Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois, on the 26th of July, 1857, his parents being Jesse and Harriet (Whitcomb) Lynch, the former a native of New York and the latter of Michigan. The son entered the public schools of his native county and after mastering the branches of learning therein taught, continued his education in the University of Illinois, where he spent two years. Turning his attention to the profession of teaching, he took charge of a school south of Chenoa and later accepted a clerkship in a grain elevator at Ballard. Afterward he became connected with the railroad service as an employe of the Toledo, Peoria, Warsaw & Western Railway Company, acting as agent at Sheldon, Illinois, from 1881 until 1888.

On the 1st of February of the latter year Mr. Lynch came to Peoria where he has since made his home and entered business circles here as manager of a coal company that was operating extensively in central Illinois. He has been engaged in business on his own account since 1894 and in the intervening period his course has been characterized by continuous progress resulting from the wise and judicious use of time, talents and opportunities. He has been a leading factor in the development of the coal trade in this and adjoining states, eventually becoming one of the most extensive operators in Illinois. He handles the product of various mines of the middle west and in a number of these is largely interested financially. He has studied the trade and its possibilities, has bent his energies to the mastery of every problem connected therewith and in this way has advanced to a position of leadership in his chosen field.

As previously stated, however, Mr. Lynch is also well known because of the service which he is now rendering to the public in office. In politics he has ever been a stalwart and earnest but conservative republican and his opinions have carried weight in the local councils of his party. He was first called to office in

1895 when elected alderman from the old first ward and his first term's service received commendation and approval in his reelection in 1897. Further indorsement of his record as councilman came to him in his election to the office of mayor in 1899 and to the city he gave a businesslike, practical and progressive administration. In 1906 he was again called from private life to public office in his appointment as postmaster of Peoria, to which he was reappointed on the expiration of his four years' term. The local press said of him: "As alderman, mayor and postmaster his official course has been marked by the same earnest qualities that have made him a successful business man. He has always endeavored in an official capacity to perform his duties in the interest of the public welfare and in this his sterling integrity and his capabilities have made him a valued public official." Neither is Mr. Lynch unknown in the financial field for he figures in local banking circles as the vice president of the Central National Bank.

On the 24th of July, 1884, Mr. Lynch was united in marriage at Oxford, Indiana, to Miss Frances M. Baldwin, a daughter of Ira and Phoebe Baldwin, and unto them have been born two sons, Ralph A. and Harold W., both yet at home. The family attend the Congregational church in which Mr. Lynch holds membership, and he belongs also to several fraternal organizations including the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen and Maccabee lodges. He is a member of Illinois Lodge No. 263, F. & A. M., the chapter, commandery and the Scottish Rite. He is likewise a member of the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs. In business and social circles he stands equally high. He is a man of firm purpose, dependable under all circumstances and in any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

EDWARD N. WOODRUFF.

Firm of purpose, progressive in spirit and with notable conception of the duties, obligations and opportunities of citizenship, Edward N. Woodruff well merits the honor which has come to him in a third election to the office of mayor of Peoria. Moreover, his life record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, for he is a native son of the city which has three times called him to serve as its chief executive. There are those who address him in terms of familiarity which indicate long acquaintance from boyhood days; there are those who greet him with the dignity that seems to be a part of his office, but both entertain for him the respect which is given in recognition of individual character and of fidelity to principle.

His father, Nelson L. Woodruff, was one of the pioneer residents of Peoria, arriving in this city in 1834. He was born in Chenango, New York, May 24, 1818, his parents being Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Woodruff, who on coming to this state, settled upon a farm and aided in the early agricultural development of their district. Nelson L. Woodruff at the time of the removal was a youth of sixteen years. He continued to reside upon and assist in the cultivation of the old home farm until he had reached his majority, when he began learning the cooper's trade, which he followed for some time. He afterward built the first canal boat used on the Illinois canal and named it Fort Clark. In 1855 he turned his attention to the ice business, in which he continued successfully for almost a quarter of a century, enjoying a large trade in the handling of the output to the time of his death, which occurred October 23, 1879. His wife afterward took up the

management of the business, which later was turned over to their son, Edward. Mrs. Woodruff had become a resident of Peoria in 1835. She bore the maiden name of Mary A. Monroe and was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1826, her parents being Samuel and Lois (Brown) Monroe, who were also natives of the Keystone state. It was on the 15th of October, 1846, that she gave her hand in marriage to Nelson L. Woodruff, and unto them were born six children, of whom two are living, the daughter being Mrs. Harriet Emerson, wife of George Emerson, of Peoria. The parents were consistent members of the First Baptist church and the father was a republican in his political views.

At the usual age Edward N. Woodruff entered the public schools and pursued his studies in consecutive grades until he was graduated from the high school. A year thereafter was devoted to range riding in New Mexico, and different lines of business claimed his attention at various periods but in early manhood he settled down to the management of the ice business which his father had established. Progressive methods constituted his control of this undertaking, as was manifest in the fact that he later erected a modern ice plant, equipped with the latest improved machinery, its location being at No. 1122 South Adams street. Mr. Woodruff is still at the head of this business, which has now grown to extensive proportions and is a source of gratifying revenue. Into other fields of activity he has extended his efforts and is now a director of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and vice president of the Peoria Tent & Awning Company. He is likewise the president of the Ice Dealers Association of the state, formed to further the interests of those connected with the trade.

Mr. Woodruff has followed in the political as well as the business footsteps of his father, for his mature judgment has indorsed the principles of the republican party and its policy.

Of him it has been said: "The same elementary constituents in the composition of E. N. Woodruff that made him a good business man have made him a good politician, and more." He is not a political leader in the ordinary sense of the term, for he employs party organization only as a means to an end and yet manifests those qualities which in a wider sphere constitute the statesman. He is essentially a student of municipal affairs and gives much thought, consideration and study to questions relative to city government. While he holds to high ideals, his methods are practical and even the bitterness of partisan politics cannot o'ercloud the service which he has rendered in behalf of progress, reform and improvement. He was first called to the office of alderman, representing the first ward for two terms. In 1903 he was called to the mayoralty and retired at the close of that term. A careful reflection concerning the work of his administration led to his selection again as a candidate in 1909. The people indorsed the choice of the party delegates and once more he was elected and again in 1911. One of the local papers said concerning his reelection in April, 1910, that it came "after a severe criticism of his previous administration and a campaign for a commission form of city government in which his administration was mercilessly reviewed, and yet when the heat of party passion and civic criticism had spent its force, the fact remained that the administration of Mr. Woodruff had been sound and just and he was reelected by a majority of over fifteen hundred. A greater compliment was never paid a mayor of the city of Peoria. It was a vote of confidence and his present term would show that this confidence was not misplaced. Mayor Woodruff is a man with a brain and a sense of justice; with administrative power to plan much for the city's good and the executive will to carry his plans into effect. Elected twice an alderman and three times as mayor, attests the qualities not of a politician but of a man with high ideals as a public officer and these have been duly recognized and will continue to be recognized as the years roll on." Many tangible evidences of Mr. Woodruff's loyalty to the city's welfare can be given. He has made many public improvements and while never countenancing needless expenditure, he has not believed

in retrenchment at the sacrifice of progressiveness, and has sought the city's advancement along all possible lines. During his administration about eighteen miles of paving has been laid on the east side in two years and twenty miles of cement sidewalk. A bridge proposition has been put through, planning for a bridge across the river, which will be of great benefit to the city. His plans have made it possible and he has promised the settlement of difficulties between the citizens and the water company by a direct vote of the people. He also submitted the bridge referendum to the vote of the people and has introduced many improvements in the police and fire departments, including civil service reform.

In Peoria, in 1888, Mr. Woodruff was united in marriage to Miss Anna Smith, a daughter of Gottlieb Smith, an early settler of Peoria, who resided here for many years, and they have one child, Mary Monroe.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Woodruff is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner, and he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He early learned the lesson that life means more than pleasure and has a deeper, broader purpose than activity for the benefit of self alone. He has therefore made an effort to render his career a serviceable one in the world's work and his fellow townsmen attest and appreciate the fact that he has done so.

B. FRANK BROWN.

B. Frank Brown, founder of the Brown Printing Company and an official of various other local enterprises, is one of the successful business men of Peoria whose life should be an inspiration to every ambitious young man, as it clearly demonstrates what it is possible to achieve through the intelligent application of intense energy. Mr. Brown is not only prominently connected with the manufacturing and industrial interests of the city but he is actively identified with political affairs, having for some years been a member of the board of aldermen. He was born in Washington, Illinois, on the 18th of September, 1866, and is a son of Adam and Salome Brown. The father is one of the foremost citizens of El Paso, this state, where he has been engaged in carriage building for more than thirty years. He is a republican in his political views and has been a member of the town council during a part of his residence there. Originally the Brown family came from Pennsylvania and they are of Dutch extraction, but they have long been residents of Illinois.

The education of B. Frank Brown was obtained in the public schools of El Paso, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. He then laid aside his text-books to become a clerk in the postoffice. He subsequently apprenticed himself for three years to the jewelry business and after the expiration of his period of service worked for several years as journeyman watchmaker in the states of Illinois, Kansas, Nevada and California. While employed in the latter state he learned how to make rubber stamp. From the man with whom he worked at the bench. Upon his return to Illinois he located in Peoria and borrowing seventy-five dollars engaged in the manufacture of rubber stamps. He engaged in this enterprise with intense enthusiasm and an abundance of energy, determining to make it a success. He did his work thoroughly, delivered his orders promptly and took infinite pains to satisfy his patrons, and as a result his trade increased rapidly and he was subsequently able to extend the scope of his activities by adding a job printing department. This likewise proved to be very remunerative and he later engaged in book binding also, and during the intervening years the business has developed until it is now the largest concern of the kind in the state outside of Chicago. As his business has prospered, Mr. Brown has extended his interests in various directions and is financially interested in

several thriving enterprises of the city. He is secretary and treasurer of The Peoria Bulletin Company located at 201 and 203 South Washington street, and is secretary of The Smith-Brown Tent & Awning Company, located at 107 South Washington avenue, and treasurer of The Saratoga Cigar Stores Company.

In this city on the 1st of June, 1887, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Adah Prince, a daughter of Mrs. Cordelia Prince, and to them have been born two children: Chauncey, who is superintendent of the monotype department of the Brown Printing Company; and Vera, who died in 1889 at the age of fourteen months and is buried at Washington, Illinois. The family home is located at 518 Bryan street, where they have a very pleasant and comfortable residence.

Mr. Brown is a Knight Templar and a member of the Shrine. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his connection with organizations of a more purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Creve Coeur Club. Mr. Brown votes the republican ticket and is now serving his second term as alderman from the third ward. He manifests the same qualities in the discharge of his public duties as characterize him in his business transactions, and as a result has proven to be a highly satisfactory and efficient official. He possesses an intense capacity for work, pronounced executive ability and unusual powers of organization, which qualities have been dominant factors in his career.

BENJAMIN LANGFORD TODD BOURLAND.

Among those who are operating in real estate in Peoria Benjamin Langford Todd Bourland is well known and it would be difficult to find one who has a wider acquaintance with realty values or who has conducted more important negotiations over the exchange of property here. He was born in Trigg county, Kentucky, October 10, 1825, a son of Andrew and Damaris (Reese) Bourland, both of whom were natives of South Carolina. His great-grandfather, John Bourland, was born in the north of Ireland and early in life sought the opportunities offered by the new world, establishing his home in South Carolina. In that state occurred the birth of his son, the Rev. John Bourland, who, on attaining his majority, there married Miss Mary Loving, also a native of that state. On the maternal side Benjamin L. T. Bourland comes of ancestry established in South Carolina in colonial days. One of his great-grandfathers was Bayless Earle, whose wife lived to the age of one hundred and four years. Their daughter, Nancy Earle, became the wife of John Reese, also a native of South Carolina, and they were the parents of Damaris Reese, who became the wife of Andrew Bourland. It was in the year 1834 that Andrew Bourland removed with his family to Illinois, settling in Perry county, where they remained until 1836. In that year a removal was made to Vandalia, which was then the capital of the state, and in 1840 when the capital was removed to Springfield, Mr. Bourland became a resident of that city. In May, 1844, he became a resident of Chicago, and the year 1847 witnessed his arrival in Peoria, which became his place of permanent abode.

In the meantime Benjamin L. T. Bourland had been attending the public schools in the different localities where the family resided and for a time was a student in an academy at Springfield. He was also employed for a period in the office of the Hon. Alexander P. Field, secretary of state, and after going to Chicago he had his first experience in the real-estate business with Ogden, Jones & Company. On coming to Peoria he continued in the same line of business in company with William R. Phelps, adding thereto a banking and loan business. During his residence in Peoria, covering a period of sixty-five years, he has been

identified with various banking enterprises and in addition has conducted some of the most important real-estate operations in the history of the city. He has always kept well informed concerning property values and has therefore been enabled to negotiate important realty transfers beneficial alike to his clients and to himself. At the present time he is engaged in the real-estate and loan business as senior member of the firm of Bourland & Bailey. They have large and commodious offices in the new Dime Savings Bank building and have an extensive clientele which indicates that the business is one of the most important and extensive of the kind in the city.

Mr. Bourland has been twice married. On the 20th of November, 1849 he wedded Julia M. Preston, of St. Louis, Missouri, and on the 17th of January, 1869, Clara Parsons, of Chicago, became his wife. By the first marriage there were born two sons, Ogden Phelps and Rudolphus Rouse. The children of the second marriage were six in number, four sons and two daughters, Benjamin Parsons, Caroline Brown, Elsie Parsons, Norman T., Philip D. and Robert C.

In religious belief Mr. Bourland is a Unitarian and in politics he is a democrat. He has always been a broad and liberal-minded man, interested in life, its purposes and its activities and seeking ever to benefit not only himself but others by his labors and his example. He enjoys an unassailable reputation for integrity and honor in business and his success is the merited reward of earnest labor and capable management. Mr. Bourland has now passed the eighty-sixth milestone on life's journey and is one of the venerable and honored residents of the city. He has been a witness of a greater part of the growth and development of the state. The leading events in its history are familiar to him not because he has read of them but because he has lived through the period in which they occurred. There are few men today who can claim residence in Vandalia when it was the capital of the state. He has watched the marvelous growth of Chicago and almost equally wonderful development of the entire commonwealth. While he has not sought to figure prominently in public affairs he has ever been faithful to the duties that have come to him day by day and his worth as a citizen and business man has long been widely acknowledged.

EDWARD C. LEISY.

Edward C. Leisy is perhaps most widely known outside of Peoria as the president of the Leisy Brewing Company, but in the city his work has included not only the upbuilding of this mammoth enterprise but extended also to other fields whereby Peoria has largely profited. He is the builder of some of the finest structures of the city and has again and again shown his faith in Peoria by placing his investments in business projects here. His sound judgment and enterprise are forces which overcome difficulties and obstacles, and he has at all times been able to coordinate seemingly diverse elements into a unified and harmonious whole.

Mr. Leisy was born in Keokuk, Iowa, November 16, 1859, and, as the family name indicates, comes of German ancestry. The family record running back two hundred years in Germany shows that throughout this entire period representatives of the name have been connected with the brewing business, and their adaptability thereto comes largely to them through heredity. John Leisy, the father of Edward C. Leisy, left his native land to establish a home in America and resided for some time in Keokuk, Iowa, where he owned and operated a brewery. He was also at one time connected with the brewing business in Cleveland, Ohio, under the name of the Isaac Leisy Brewing Company. The thorough training which he received in Germany well qualified him for the successful conduct of the business after coming to the new world. When the

family removed to Peoria, Edward C. Leisy purchased the plant which is now conducted, in its enlarged state, under the name of the Leisy Brewing Company. It was in 1884 he purchased the Old City Brewery which had been established in 1849 and was the oldest in the city. In 1890 the Leisy Brewing Company was incorporated, prior to which time the business had been conducted under a partnership relation between Edward C. Leisy, who is now the president, Albert Leisy, secretary and treasurer; John Leisy, vice president and Gustave Leisy, who at present is not connected with the business. These gentlemen are brothers and have continued in the line of trade which was the ancestral business of the family through many generations. When John Leisy, the father, came to the new world he brought with him between thirty-two and thirty-three thousand dollars in gold. He therefore had no difficulty in establishing himself in business on this side of the Atlantic, and under his guidance his sons were trained to the work in which he had been so carefully reared.

Edward C. Leisy spent his youthful days under the parental roof and acquainted himself with the business in his father's establishment. He has been identified with brewing interests in Peoria since the purchase, in 1884, of what is now the Leisy Brewery. From the beginning success has attended the undertaking here and the firm today does the largest brewing business in the state outside of Chicago, their plant having a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand barrels annually. Their barrel and keg trade has been extended throughout the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, while their bottle products are shipped throughout the west to the Pacific coast, one firm in Los Angeles, California, handling nothing but the Leisy goods. To provide for their growing bottle trade the company, in 1910, erected at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, an extensive addition to their bottling plant, and equipped it with the latest improved machinery, including two machines which fill, cork and label ninety bottles a minute each. During the busy season this plant runs night and day and turns out over four hundred thousand bottles in the twenty-four hours. The beer is bottled from enameled storage tanks under government supervision in a two story brick building absolutely fire proof. In shipments by the barrel and keg the business has reached a corresponding ratio, and the Leisy Brewing Company controls the biggest switching interest on the Rock Island track, distributing twenty-eight carloads daily. They employ three hundred and sixty people and pay out annually two hundred thousand dollars in salaries. For the accommodation of the trade in this city and agencies seventy-five wagons and one hundred and sixty horses are used. The plant is a most extensive one, including a number of buildings, and the business transacted each year approximates two million dollars. The upbuilding of this mammoth enterprise is due to Edward C. Leisy and his associates, and yet this does not cover the scope of his business activities. In many other connections Peoria has profited by the labors, enterprise and ability of Mr. Leisy, who is a director of the Merchants National Bank and also of the Home Savings and State Bank of Peoria. He is president of the Jefferson Deposit Company, owner of the Jefferson building, which is the finest and largest office building in the city, and a director of the new Jefferson hotel which has just been completed and is the finest hotel in the state outside of Chicago. The Jefferson building is a strictly modern steel structure twelve stories in height with attractive interior finishings and most modern equipment. Metal and marble have been used in the interior decoration and mosaic tiled floors. The building contains over four hundred stores and office rooms and is occupied by the Home Savings and State Banks, the Peoria Journal and many other of the leading business concerns of the city. It represents an investment of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and stands as a perpetual monument of the enterprise of the man who erected it. After the destruction of the Grand Opera House by fire Edward C. Leisy and

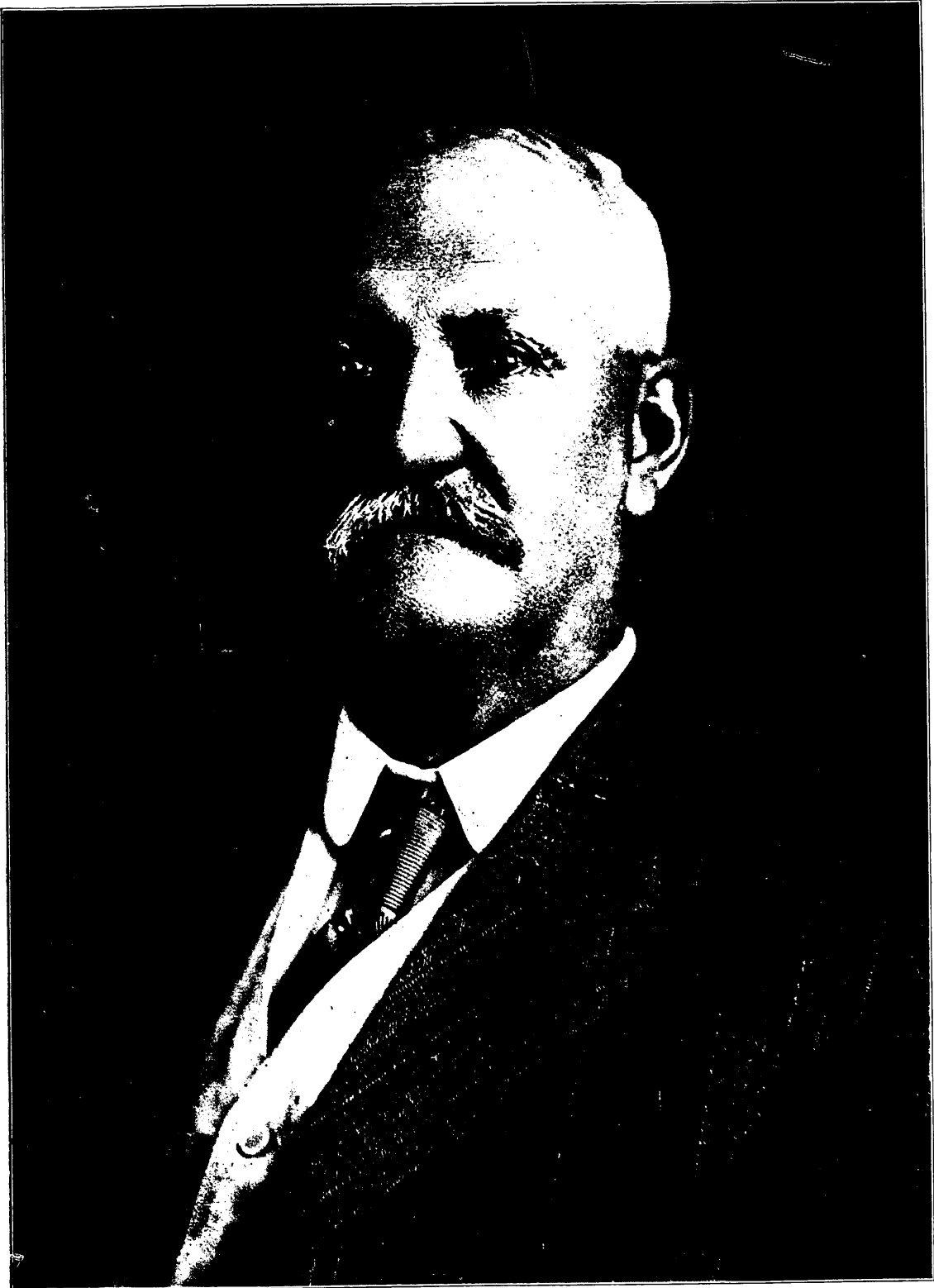
his brothers began the erection of the Orpheum Theater on Madison street, which was completed, equipped and furnished at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars and will compare with the finest theatrical structures in the middle west. All this indicates how largely Edward C. Leisy has been identified with the improvement and upbuilding of the city and how important has been his work in its behalf.

In 1893 Edward C. Leisy was united in marriage to Miss Emma Welte, of Peoria, a daughter of Ferdinand Welte, and they have four children, Florence, Lucile, Lena and Elizabeth. Mr. Leisy stands for all that is of general interest to the Peoria public and is now president and largely the financial backer of the Peoria Baseball Club. He belongs to the Schiller Lodge of Masons and to the Redman Camp and is also a member of the Creve Coeur and the Country Clubs. Speaking of the Leisy brothers one of the local papers said, "They are men with brains, and with the constantly increasing capital at their command have ideas that extend beyond their original business and make for a city beautiful." They are still in the prime of life, and what they have done is an example of what they will continue to do. Their future is rich in hope and the promise of still greater achievements.

THOMAS J. PURSLEY.

No history of the grain trade in Peoria would be complete without extended mention of Thomas J. Pursley, now the honored president of the Board of Trade and for many years a partner in the well known firm of Buckley, Pursley & Company. For a long period his opinions have been accepted in this locality as authority concerning operations in grain and he attributes his success to just those qualities which have accomplished it—determined energy and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Pursley is a native of Hartsville, Tennessee, and represents one of the old families of that state. His father, W. L. Pursley, was a lifelong farmer and always retained his residence in the south. The family removed to western Tennessee when Thomas J. Pursley was twelve years of age, and, true to his loved southland, he responded to the call of the Confederacy following the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisting in the fall of 1861. He served for more than three years as a private and participated in many important engagements although but a boy in his teens at the outbreak of the war. The Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry, of which he was a member, was assigned to Strahl's Brigade, Cheatham's Division and Hardy's Corps, and he participated in all of the engagements with his command in the state of Georgia from Lookout Mountain to Atlanta. He was twice wounded and at the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, was taken prisoner, being sent to the state penitentiary which his father had advised him long before was a good place to keep out of. Later he was transferred as a prisoner of war to Columbus, O., where he was incarcerated for six months. While there he became ill with smallpox and while lying in his ward could look down from the upper window and see the white headboards erected over the newly-made graves of his comrades who had succumbed to that disease. At length he was paroled at Columbus and following the close of the war removed to Illinois. He devoted two years to the improvement of his education as a student in Hedding Seminary at Abingdon, Illinois, and then returned to his native state, spending two years with his father on the farm. On the expiration of that period he located in Bardolph, Illinois, where he engaged in the grain trade, there residing until 1873, when he removed to Peoria and in the intervening period, covering nearly forty years, he has been continuously connected with the grain trade in this city and has since attained to a place of prominence. For



THOMAS J. PURSLEY

two years he was employed as traveling agent by the grain firm of N. B. Haynes & Company and following their failure he embarked in business on his own account, entering into partnership under the firm style of McMillan & Pursley, grain merchants. After a year the partnership was dissolved and for ten years Mr. Pursley was alone in business. He then entered into partnership with Warren R. Buckley under the firm name of Buckley, Pursley & Company and theirs was a most harmonious relation during the twenty-seven years in which they were associated. Their connection was terminated in the death of Mr. Buckley in March, 1910, but the firm name was not changed as his brother, C. W. Buckley, assumed his interests. The latter is a resident of Chicago and they maintain offices in that city as well as in Peoria, Mr. Buckley being in charge in Chicago. This is one of the foremost firms operating in the grain trade in Illinois. They have twenty elevators, all in this state, situated along the lines of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads west of Peoria.

During the early period of his residence here Mr. Pursley became a member of the Board of Trade and throughout the intervening years to the present has served almost continuously on its more important committees and in the fall of 1911 was elected president. One of the local papers in writing of him said: "Oldest among the members of the Peoria Board of Trade, Thomas J. Pursley, its president, has come to be regarded as its Nestor and the dean of the establishment and its younger members look up to him with regard that is almost paternal. Advancing years have not chilled the geniality of his nature and to the older members he is the same 'Tom' that he was more than a third of a century ago. Tom Pursley, as he is familiarly known, presents the qualities that have made the southerner distinctive as a social and business factor. The occasion of his election to the presidency of the Board of Trade was made memorable from the fact that on assuming the duties of the office Tom served a buffet lunch of such dimensions and variety that its like has never been seen before, and it will be many a year before it is repeated."

In Prairie City, Illinois, Mr. Pursley was married to Miss Beagles, and unto them have been born three children: C. B., who died in Peoria about seven years ago; Mrs. C. W. McCollough, of Decatur, Illinois; and W. L., who is now living in Waverly, Kansas. That Mr. Pursley is one of the most prominent and popular members of Illinois Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M., is indicated by the fact that he has been its treasurer for twenty-seven years and for twenty-two years has been treasurer of Peoria Consistory. He likewise belongs to the Mystic Shrine and the beneficent spirit of the craft finds exemplification in his life, while its principles have been a guiding factor in his career. Moreover, the old-time southern hospitality and chivalry are points in a life that have brought to Thomas J. Pursley success, respect and popularity.

WALTER J. MURRAY.

Walter J. Murray was called to the position of secretary of the board of park commissioners on the 20th of June, 1910. This was not his first public office for in other connections he had proven his loyalty to the best interests of the city in the faithful performance of duties which devolved upon him. He is one of Peoria's native sons, his birth having here occurred October 27, 1870. His parents were James J. and Mary (McLean) Murray, the latter a daughter of William McLean who was a native of England. In the paternal line Walter J. Murray comes of Irish and English ancestry. His father was born on the Emerald isle and the mother in Liverpool, England. In 1854 the father was brought by his parents to the United States, the family home being established in Peoria. He became a moulder by trade and afterwards served for a number of

years on the police force of the city. Both he and his wife have now passed away, but their son, Walter J. Murray, still occupies the old home at 1208 North Monroe street in which he was born and to which his parents removed in 1864.

The public schools afforded him his early educational privileges, and after he began earning his own livelihood he continued his studies by attending night school. He was first employed as a page in the circuit court under Sheriff Berry and was afterward connected with the firm of Singer & Wheeler for two years in the wholesale drug business. He then entered the employ of Nickol-Burr & Company, serving an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. He afterward spent eleven years as a machinist in the shops of the Rock Island Railroad and then became superintendent of sewers of Peoria under Mayor Bryan. That his services were appreciated by the railroad company is indicated in the fact that he was solicited to return to his old position where he continued until the shops were moved from the city. He next entered the service of the Keystone Fence Company as a machinist, and while there became his party's nominee for city clerk against Robert Joos, the republican candidate. He lost the election by a majority of one hundred and thirty-four votes, but was appointed assistant city comptroller under Mayor Tolson, and acted in that capacity for two years. When Thomas O'Connor succeeded Mr. Tolson to the position of mayor Mr. Murray was appointed city comptroller and continued in the office for two years more, after which he returned to the Keystone Fence Company. A year later he was elected by the park commissioners to the office of secretary of the park board, and has now filled that office for two years. In this connection he is rendering valuable service and is doing much to further the park interests of the city.

Mr. Murray is connected with various fraternities and societies. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, the Independent Order of Foresters and was the first financial secretary of Court Gibbons Independent Order of Foresters. He is also a member of the Peoria Yacht Club. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Columbus and the International Association of Machinists and for three years was secretary of the Machinists' Union. His religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He has made a creditable record in public office, and in his different private positions has proven himself thoroughly loyal and faithful to the interests which he has represented.

J. B. BARTHOLOMEW.

Out of the struggle with small opportunities J. B. Bartholomew has come finally into a field of broad and active influence and usefulness. Industry has been the root of his notable success and added to this is the quality of quick discernment and the faculty of separating the important features of any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances. In other words, sound judgment passes upon the value of every situation. The broader spirit of the new twentieth century finds expression in his activities as the president of the Avery Company, manufacturers of farm implements and machinery. This is the largest manufacturing plant of the city and in addition to the position of president which he fills in this connection he is also the president of the Bartholomew Company, manufacturers of the Glide automobile. Moreover, the soundness of his judgment and the wisdom of his opinions are uniformly recognized.

Mr. Bartholomew's identification with the Avery Company dates from December 8, 1879, when he began driving a team used in hauling lumber, his salary being a dollar and ten cents per day. He has been a life-long resident of Peoria county, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Elmwood township, February

19, 1863. His parents were Albertus Y. and Mary E. (Ennis) Bartholomew. The father was the second white child born in Elmwood township and was a son of Luzern Bartholomew, who was the first settler in Peoria county north of what is now the town of Elmwood. He took up his abode there at a very early period in the settlement of this part of the state and subsequently went to California in 1849, attracted by the gold discoveries on the Pacific coast. However, he afterward again became a resident of Peoria county and his death occurred in Washington, D. C., whither he had gone to see about a patent in which he was interested. Death came to him very suddenly. His son, Albertus Y. Bartholomew, made farming his life work.

On the old homestead farm J. B. Bartholomew was reared and his first position was with the Avery's, then in Galesburg. In 1882 the company moved its plant to Peoria and Mr. Bartholomew thus became a factor in the industrial circles of this city. The faithfulness and capability which he displayed in his original position with the firm led to his promotion. He ceased team driving to enter the assembly shop where the machines were put together and he became thoroughly acquainted with the trade in all the different mechanical phases of the business. He then went upon the road as an expert demonstrator and afterward joined the sales force. Each different connection brought him larger duties and broader experience, calling forth his latent powers and energies. He afterward established a branch for the company at Des Moines, Iowa, where he resided for ten years or from 1882 until 1892. In the fall of the latter year he returned to Peoria to take charge of the manufacturing and designing department and later he was elected to the vice presidency of the company and also became a member of its board of directors. He succeeded to the presidency on the death of C. M. Avery and has since been at the head of a business which is the foremost industrial enterprise of Peoria, employing thirteen hundred workmen. The company has not only followed a progressive lead but has been foremost in the work of advancement in the line of agricultural implement manufacture. Mr. Bartholomew's long experience has made him thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the business and its success is attributable in large measure to his enterprise and efforts. At the present time he is bending his energies to executive control and administrative direction and the great concern of which he is the head has been so carefully systematized that the business runs on with the smoothness of clock work. Of course there are problems, often most intricate ones, arising again and again, but the keen sagacity and discernment and the long experience of Mr. Bartholomew have enabled him to find ready solution for these.

Although at the head of the foremost manufacturing industry of the city, this does not comprise the scope of Mr. Bartholomew's activity. He is also the president of the Bartholomew Company, a large Peoria concern engaged in the manufacture of the Glide automobile. This was organized in 1892 to take over a small personal business which had been developed by Mr. Bartholomew in Des Moines—the manufacture of peanut roasters, which the company still continues, although in later years their largest output has been the automobile. The business was removed to Peoria in 1900 and Mr. Bartholomew's son, A. Y. Bartholomew, is now vice president of the company. The father is also a director of the Merchants National Bank of Peoria.

One of the recent honors, which has brought Mr. Bartholomew wide acquaintance throughout the nation, was that of president of the National Implement and Vehicle show, which was held in Peoria September 27 to October 5. The event was an extremely successful one, promoting the interests of trade and advancing an understanding among manufacturers and business men that is of untold value.

On the 2d of July, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bartholomew and Miss Luella Moore, who was born in Eureka, Illinois. They became the parents

of four children: A. Y., vice president of the Bartholomew Company; Ethel, the wife of Francis W. Gray; Margaret; and John B. Mr. Bartholomew belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and was president of the first named when they completed their new building. He was also vice president and one of the directors when the enterprise was undertaken. His life history is another proof of the fact that there is no success in life without effort. Not seeking honor but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors have come to him and prosperity has followed his undertakings.

WILLIS H. BALLANCE.

Willis H. Ballance, president of the Gipps Brewing Company, which is located at the foot of Bridge street in Peoria, was born in this city on November 6, 1849. He is a son of Colonel Charles and Julia (Schnebly) Ballance. The family is of French huguenot origin and came to America before the Revolution. Colonel Charles Ballance was a prominent real-estate lawyer and practiced in the supreme court of Illinois and in the supreme court of the United States. He did more than any attorney to settle the titles of Illinois settlers that were claimed by French land sharks. During the Civil war he organized the Seventy-seventh Regiment of the Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and he has also served as mayor of Peoria. He was a great friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Willis H. Ballance laid the foundation for his education in Peoria and later became a student in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. Afterward he studied in the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts. Subsequently he returned to Peoria, where he became bookkeeper for the Central City Elevator Company, remaining with them for one year. He then took a position as bookkeeper for the Gipps & Shurtleff Company and afterward for the Peoria Beer, Ale & Malt Company. He then became interested in the Gipps, Cody & Company and when the firm was reorganized in 1887, as the Gipps Brewing Company, he became secretary and treasurer and remained in that position until October, 1910, when he was elected president. He has been connected with this establishment since 1870. The brewery is located on the ground of the old Miller brewery, which was the first establishment of its kind in Peoria. The business was first established by John M. Gipps, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and a younger son of an English clergyman who was a brother of Lord Methuen and also a brother of the celebrated Englishman, Mr. Gipps, who was governor of Australia and for whom Gippsland was named. After Mr. Gipps' demise his interest was purchased by his partners Leslie Robison and Mr. Ballance, and ever since that time the business has gradually increased until it has reached its present capacity. Its growth for the past ten years has been largely due to the business sagacity and foresight of Leslie Robison, seconded by his son, Charles W. Robison and by the subject of this sketch, Mr. Willis H. Ballance. Owing to the advanced age of Mr. Robison, Sr., and at his urgent request, Mr. Ballance purchased the former's interest on October 1, 1910. Since Mr. Ballance has become president the growth of the business has surpassed that in any of its previous existence.

In Peoria, in 1871, Mr. Ballance was married to Miss Augusta Nevius, who passed away in 1899, leaving seven children. Virginia, who is now the wife of Lewis Starke, makes her home at Atlanta, Georgia. Florence, living at Denver, gave her hand in marriage to Dr. E. W. Stevens, who passed away in October, 1910. Dr. Harriett Ballance is a practicing physician of San Francisco, California. Julia gave her hand in marriage to Ernest E. Watson, general claim agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Myrtle is the wife of Henry

M. Towar, president of the Atlas Belting Company of Harvard, Illinois. Willis H., a graduate of the mechanical engineering department of Cornell University and also of the Wahl Henius Institute in Chicago, is the vice president of the Gipps Brewing Company. Nevius V. is pursuing a course in chemical engineering at the University of Wisconsin. In Peoria, in 1903, Mr. Ballance was again wedded, his second union being with Miss Ida Lundquist, and of this marriage have been born two children: Robert Green, whose birth occurred in San Francisco on the 10th of July, 1905; and Bettina, who was born at Yuma, Arizona, on the 20th of April, 1909. The family reside at No. 256 Randolph avenue in a beautiful home which was erected in 1879. In his political views Mr. Ballance is an independent republican.

JOHN BAGGS, D. V. S.

Dr. John Baggs was one of Peoria's pioneer residents and for many years was an interested witness of the growth and progress of the city. Here he engaged in business and followed his profession of veterinary surgery to the later years of his life, when he retired and spent his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. He was born in Urbana, Ohio, January 13, 1837, and passed away March 23, 1909, having attained the ripe old age of seventy-two years. His parents were Abraham and Mary Baggs, also natives of Ohio, who removed westward to Illinois in 1838. Peoria was then a town of but a few hundred inhabitants and the entire countryside was largely wild and undeveloped. The father secured a tract of land and became a prominent pioneer farmer, converting his place into rich and productive fields and thus aiding greatly in the agricultural development of the community.

Dr. Baggs was only a year old when brought by his parents to this state. The educational advantages which Peoria offered in that early day constituted the extent of his education. In his youth he assisted his father on the home farm and early became familiar with the arduous task of developing and cultivating new land. He carefully saved his earnings and at the age of twenty years was himself the owner of a good farm, which he continued to cultivate successfully until 1861. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, however, all business and personal considerations were put aside that he might respond to the country's call for aid. He enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was organized and commanded by Colonel D. D. Irons, and later by Colonel McGee. He was on active duty until injuries sustained at the front caused him to be honorably discharged and he returned home with a most creditable military record.

About that time Dr. Baggs disposed of his farm and took up his abode in the city. Here he became a veterinary surgeon and practiced his profession successfully for many years, his ability in that direction making his services in constant demand. In 1905 he retired from all active business, having in the years of his previous labor acquired a competence sufficient to supply him with all the necessities and comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

On the 17th of November, 1858, Dr. Baggs was united in marriage to Lydia Meredith Gill, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Moss) Gill, the latter a representative of the Moss family that figured prominently in the early history of Virginia. Her grandfather, a member of that family, served in the Revolutionary war. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Baggs was born one son, William, who is now deceased.

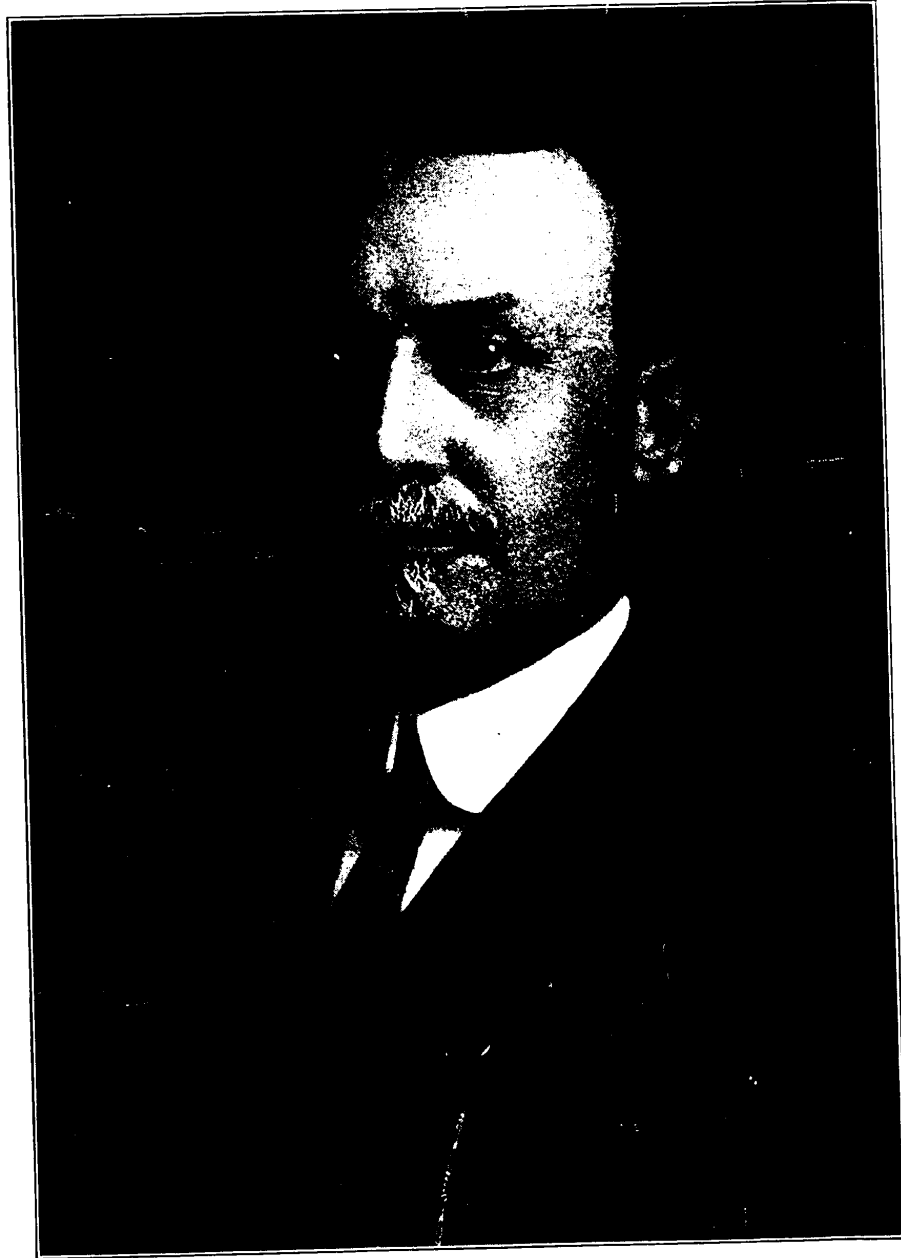
Dr. Baggs was preeminently a home man and found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He was very hospitable and greatly enjoyed entertaining company in his own home. He also manifested a marked fondness for music and

literature and these added greatly to the joys of his life. His political allegiance was always given to the republican party from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He believed it to be the party of reform and progress and recognized the fact that it was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war. In manner he was quiet and unassuming but his genuine personal worth gained him recognition and won him many friends. He was deeply interested and closely associated with the pioneer development of this part of the state and mention should be made of him in a history of Peoria county's upbuilders and promoters.

DOUGLAS H. BETHARD.

No history of Peoria and its commercial activities would be complete without extended reference to Douglas H. Bethard, the president of the Jobst-Bethard Company, and therefore head of one of the most extensive wholesale grocery establishments of the middle west. Under the title of "The Acorn and the Oak," this house has issued an attractive little pamphlet, telling the story of the growth of the business. The same simile may well be applied to Mr. Bethard, whose advancement to his present prominent position is indicative of the wise use he has made of his time, talents and opportunities. Peoria is proud of his record and called him to the first presidency of the Peoria Association of Commerce. Moreover, he is widely known throughout the country in trade circles and has been honored with the presidency for the term of one year of the National Wholesale Grocers Association. He was born in the village of Derbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio, October 10, 1858, a son of George W. and Eliza (Hurst) Bethard, who during the early boyhood of their son Douglas removed from the Buckeye state to Peoria county. The father for many years was a coal operator and general merchant at Kingston Mines in this county. He was an active factor in the life of his community and both directly and indirectly contributed to the development and welfare of the county. For three terms he was mayor of Wenona, Illinois, and resided in this place until his death which occurred in 1910.

At the usual age Douglas H. Bethard began his education in the public schools and during the periods of vacation worked in his father's store. He afterward came to Peoria, where he spent a year's study in the high school and also a year in Brown's Business College of Jacksonville, Illinois. When but a lad he entered the employ of S. H. Thompson & Company as errand boy at a salary of three dollars per week and that he was faithful, diligent and reliable is indicated by the fact that he was continued in Mr. Thompson's employ until the latter went out of business, when he became one of the owners of the store in which purchase he was associated with Charles Jobst and Charles E. Fulks. Taking over the business of S. H. Thompson & Company, they organized what is now the Jobst-Bethard Company. Through intermediate positions Mr. Bethard had been advanced from errand boy to department manager and was occupying the position of sales manager when Mr. Thompson retired. His services in the meantime had covered the positions of shipping clerk, billing clerk, assistant bookkeeper, bookkeeper and traveling salesman. For fifteen years he remained upon the road and then returned to the house to accept the position of department manager, although even then he devoted half his time to traveling. Several years thus passed and gradually he worked into the position of general manager, for he was practically filling that position when the firm of S. H. Thompson & Company sold out. The business at that time was located at Nos. 116 and 118 Main street. Their capital was small but the partners felt this an excellent opportunity to embark in business on their own account. W. P. Gauss and Herbert Simpson also entered the partnership and the new firm was originally



DOUGLAS H. BETHARD

known as Gauss, Jobst, Bethard & Company, but a little later the first named sold his interest to Messrs. Jobst, Bethard and Fulks, who soon also purchased the interest of Herbert Simpson. It was in 1895 that the interest of Mr. Gauss was taken over and in 1902 that of Mr. Simpson, in which year the firm of Jobst-Bethard Company was incorporated under the laws of the state, at which time the three principals arranged to take in some of their old and trusted employes under a mutually satisfactory working arrangement. The experience of the men who constituted the company well qualified them for the successful conduct of the business, and from the outset the new enterprise prospered. Their original building was a double store with fifty feet frontage and three stories in height, at Nos. 114 and 116 Main street. The growth of their trade necessitated the acquirement of another building after a year or two and nearly every year saw an additional building until they occupied practically the entire north half of the block on Main street between Washington and Water streets, and also a three story warehouse at No. 106 South Washington street. Again their facilities were found to be entirely inadequate in 1909 and at a meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to erect a building of their own. The preliminary work of the architects was approved in the spring of 1910 and about the 1st of June of that year ground was broken and work was begun in the construction of their present mammoth, modern, up-to-date, reinforced concrete and strictly fireproof warehouse, which was ready for occupancy on the 1st of May, 1911. The dimensions of the building are one hundred and five by one hundred and sixty feet, six stories in height, with basement. The floor space comprises one hundred and fifteen thousand, one hundred and ten square feet, their private tracks from the Peoria Railway Terminal and Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad furnishing direct switch connections with the sixteen railroads entering Peoria. In the year in which the new building was begun the capital stock of the company was also increased. At its incorporation in 1902 it had been capitalized for two hundred and fifty-five thousand, and in 1910 this was increased to four hundred thousand, and in addition the building was erected at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are: Douglas H. Bethard, president; Carl Jobst, vice president; and Charles E. Fulks, secretary and treasurer, and in addition, Alexander Furst, George W. Fulks and C. G. Cole are on the board of directors. Since the organization of the present firm a high standard has been maintained in the personnel of the house, in the class of goods carried and in the character of service rendered to the public. A large and efficient office force is employed and there are between twenty and thirty traveling salesmen upon the road. Theirs is a splendidly equipped plant with handsomely outfitted offices and large store rooms for the various kinds of goods handled, everything being most modern and attractive in appearance and orderly in arrangement, while the handling of all goods is done in a most systematic manner.

In 1887 Mr. Bethard was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Daugherty, of this city, a daughter of James Daugherty, an early shoe merchant of Peoria who came here in 1840 and died in 1909, at the very venerable age of ninety-three years. Mr. Bethard is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Madison Avenue Golf Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, the Chicago Automobile Club and the Peoria Country Club, associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreation. He is popular wherever known and is best liked where best known. He is always approachable, genial and courteous. He is treasurer of the Peoria Country Club and a member of its board of governors, and also serves as a director of the Creve Coeur Club. He was the first president of the Peoria Association of Commerce which was organized in 1910, Mr. Bethard becoming its first chief executive officer. He is now the chairman of the ways and means committee of this association, on which committee are serving two hundred and fifty of Peoria's prominent men. His fitness for the position none questioned, as his reputation in commercial circles is too well

established. He also served as a member of the executive committee of the Peoria Association of Commerce. He is, further, the first president of the Illinois Federation of Commercial Organizations and from 1903 until 1908 served as chairman of the advisory committee of the Illinois Wholesale Grocers Association, resigning to become president of the national body called the National Wholesale Grocers Association, of which he was president for one year—the longest term for which a president may hold office according to the by-laws of this association. He has also been a member of the executive committee since the organization of the association. In this connection he has become known throughout the entire country. Business is after all necessarily the principal feature in a man's life and in the department in which he chose to concentrate his energies and his attention Mr. Bethard has made continuous progress, nor has he ever sacrificed to success the high ideals which he holds as a man and citizen.

WILLIAM H. SOMMER.

William H. Sommer, vice president and general superintendent of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, was born in Tremont, Illinois, June 25, 1882, a son of Peter and Mary (Breisacher) Sommer. He received his early education in the public schools of Peoria, Illinois, and subsequently entered Brown's Business College. As soon as he had completed the course of study offered at that institution he started upon his independent career as a draftsman and pattern maker. He also did some experimental work from 1901 until 1907 for four months each year. During the summer he went west to Utah and also spent six years in Colorado where he superintended improvements on the various ranches the family owned. In July, 1909, he returned to Peoria and assumed management of the factory of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company and was elected vice president and general superintendent.

At Monte Vista, Colorado, on the 11th of June, 1911, Mr. Sommer was married to Miss Emma Getz, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Getz. The former was at one time an agriculturist of Tremont but is now living retired in Colorado.

Politically Mr. Sommer is a republican. He holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club. The family reside at 122 Columbia terrace.

JOHN WALKER.

Among the enterprises of Peoria which are being successfully conducted and contribute to the city's material growth and prosperity as well as to individual success is the large industrial concern of Walker & Werner, carriage manufacturers. The scope of their business, however, also includes the building of buggies, automobiles and all kinds of repair work appertaining thereto. Their establishment is one of the important industries of the city and places its owners in a prominent position among Peoria's leading business men. Mr. Walker has resided here continuously since 1881. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred at Stockport on the 5th of June, 1875. His parents were George and Sarah Ann Walker, who in 1881, when their son was a little lad of six years, sailed for the new world with Peoria as their destination.

In that city John Walker entered the public schools and when he had mastered the branches of learning that are regarded as essential in laying the foundation for success in later life, he started out in the business world as an employe of E. L. Bigham & Company, under whose direction he learned the carriage trade. He worked for three years in the paint shop, three years in the trimming shop

and then entered the blacksmith's shop, thus acquainting himself with all the different departments of carriage and wagon making. He has a most comprehensive and practical knowledge of the various branches of the trade. His constantly developing and increasing skill made him in time an expert workman and for several years he was in the service of the Enterprise Carriage Company, just prior to the establishment of his present business. He was joined by Joseph P. Werner in organizing the firm of Walker & Werner for the manufacture of carriages, to which they have since added the manufacture of buggies and automobiles. They do all kinds of repair work in their line and they own and occupy a fine brick building which they erected during the summer of 1902 and which was ready for occupancy in September of that year. It is located at Nos. 207-213 Fayette street and on its completion they left their old quarters at Nos. 211-215 Hamilton street, where they had started in business in 1900, and came to their present location, where they now have a splendidly equipped plant. The building is a brick structure two stories in height, with well appointed offices and a factory supplied with all modern equipments and improved machinery necessary for the successful conduct of their work. It covers a floor space one hundred by seventy-two feet and they employ about twenty-five men.

Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Clara Ulrich, the daughter of John Ulrich, of this city, and they now have one child, Neva Luella. Mr. Walker belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and also to the Modern Woodmen Camp and is held in high esteem by his brethren of those organizations as well as by his business colleagues and contemporaries.

JOSEPH P. WERNER.

For a period of twelve years Joseph P. Werner has been junior partner in the well known firm of Walker & Werner, carriage and automobile builders. He was born in Peoria, September 22, 1873, and is the son of Valentine and Catharine Werner. At the usual age he entered the public schools, wherein he passed through the consecutive grades until he felt it incumbent upon him to provide for his own support, at which time he entered business life. He was then, in fact, very young to assume the burdens and responsibilities that are to be met with in the business world but necessity and ambition both urged him to the step and for ten years, from the age of eleven to the age of twenty-one, he was employed in the office of the Manhattan Distilling Company of Peoria. On leaving that position he became shipping clerk with the American Glucose Company, with which he continued for six years, after which he entered into partnership with John Walker, in 1900, under the present firm style of Walker & Werner. They have since conducted a carriage and automobile manufactory and repair shop and their business has steadily developed. They were originally located at Nos. 211-215 Hamilton street, where they remained until September, 1909, when the new building which they had been erecting was ready for occupancy. Its situation is at Nos. 207-213 Fayette street and this removal to a larger building indicates something of the growth of their trade. They have a fine modern two-story brick structure well equipped for office and factory purposes. It has a frontage of one hundred feet and a depth of seventy-two feet and its equipment includes all that will facilitate their trade. Thoroughness is demanded on the part of all their employes and the substantial character of their manufactured goods insures them a liberal sale. They now employ twenty-five workmen and the business returns to them a gratifying annual income. Mr. Werner's long experience as an office man naturally led him to assume the office management of the business, while Mr. Walker, trained in the practical lines of the trade, superintends the manufactur-

ing. Thus the labors of the one ably supplement and round out the efforts of the other and their interests are conducted with the utmost harmony.

On November 6, 1894, Mr. Werner was united in marriage to Miss Ida Lane, of Peoria, and they now have two children, Ralph and Russell. Mr. Werner is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership with Victor Lodge, K. P., with the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Royal Neighbors and the Travelers' Protective Association. He has been a lifelong resident of this city and his record commands the admiration of those who know aught of his career, for he started out empty-handed and has depended entirely upon his resources and ability for the attainment and achievement of success.

OTHO BOYD WILL, M. D.

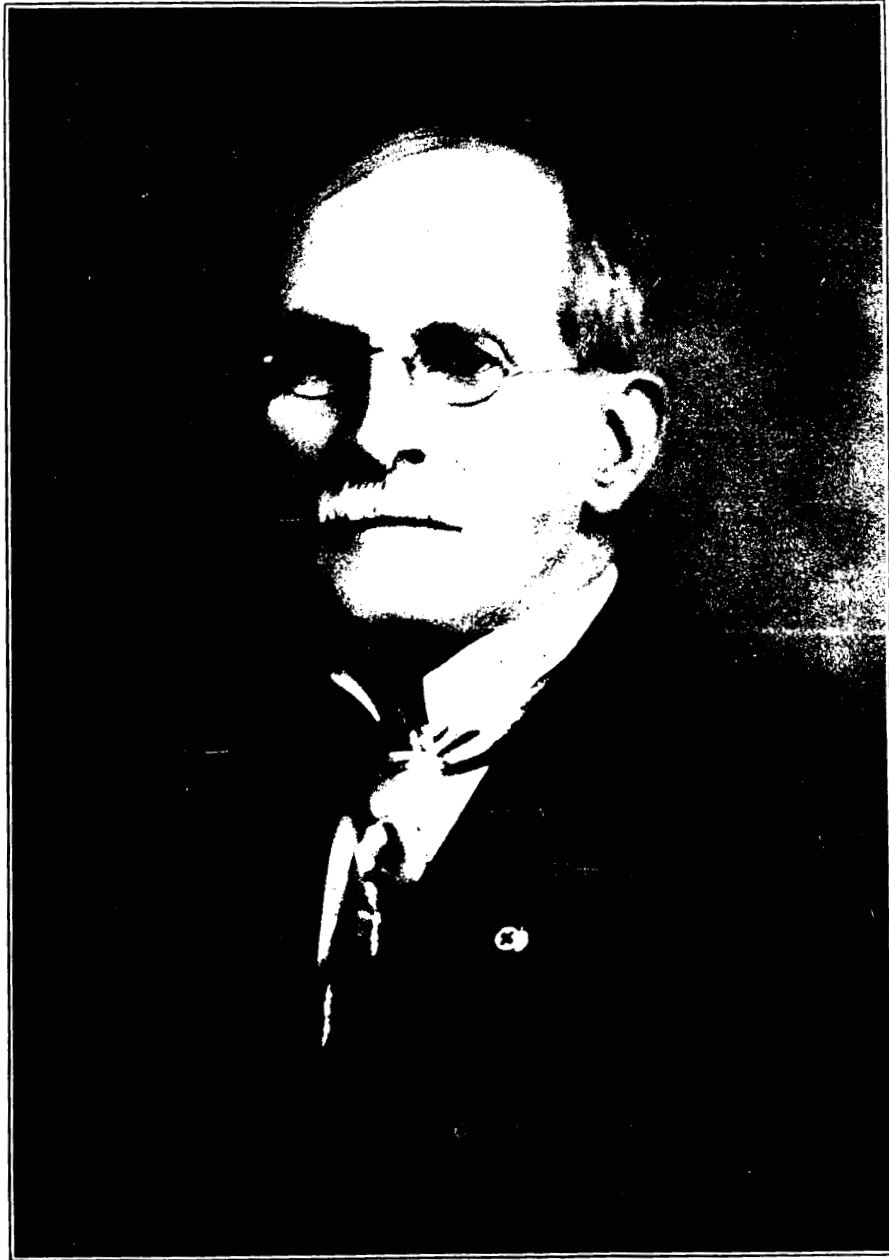
Advancing in his profession to a point where scientific research and investigation have supplemented the ordinary knowledge gained from the text-books, Dr. Otho Boyd Will is recognized as one of the eminent physicians of Peoria, specializing in practice in gynecology. He has known equal renown as a medical writer and in his labors as a member of the State Medical Society has done much to inspire and systematize the labors of the profession.

His birth occurred in Mercersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1846, his parents being William S. and Elizabeth (Baxter) Will, who were also natives of the Keystone state. The former was a son of David and Elizabeth Will, and the mother was a daughter of William Baxter, a native of Ireland, who after coming to the new world served an apprenticeship in the printing office of Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia. In the year 1856 the parents of Dr. Will left their home in the east and removed with their family to Illinois, settling at Canton, Fulton county where the residue of their days was passed.

Dr. Will, then a lad of ten summers, pursued his education in the public schools of Canton and afterward pursued a course of scientific study under the direction of John Wolf and other private tutors. In 1866 he entered upon the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. William M. Swisher, of Canton, and the following year was enrolled among the students of Rush Medical College of Chicago, in which he completed the regular course and won the M. D. degree at his graduation with the class of 1869. He afterward did post-graduate work in gynecology and nervous diseases in New York and all through his professional career he has sought advancement wherever he has believed that knowledge would promote the skill and efficiency of the profession.

In 1869 Dr. Will located for practice at Kickapoo and in addition to his professional duties assisted in building up the town of Dunlap in Peoria county. In 1881, however, after pursuing his special studies in the east, he came to Peoria and with Dr. J. L. Hamilton and Dr. T. M. McIlvaine assisted in organizing the Cottage Hospital. In this connection his work has been of a most important character and an extensive practice has been accorded him. That Dr. Will occupies a prominent position as a physician and surgeon is indicated by the fact that he was elected in 1894 to the presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society, of which he has been an active member for a number of years. He has also been president and secretary of the Military Tract Medical Society and president of the Rush College Alumni Association. He belongs also to the North Central Illinois Medical Society, the Peoria City Medical Association, the American Medical Association and the Chicago Gynecological Society.

In his practice he has made a specialty of gynecology and his study and work along that line have carried him far beyond the ranks of the average practitioner. He has always been deeply interested in biology in its kindred relation to the medical profession. He has spent considerable time studying abroad under emi-



DR. OTHO B. WILL

ment physicians and surgeons of the old world and in investigating the leading hospitals of Europe. For a number of years he was editor of the Peoria Medical Journal and his contributions to the literature of the profession in this and other connections have awakened widespread interest and consideration.

On the 14th of April, 1870, Dr. Will was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Grant, of Brimfield, this county. To them were born four children, Maud, Otho, Charles and Irene, all of whom are now deceased. In politics the Doctor is an independent republican, being allied with that movement which seeks the general welfare rather than the success of party. Socially as well as professionally he is prominent.

GEORGE HOGG McILVAINE.

Among the builders and promoters of Peoria George H. McIlvaine was numbered. His activities touched many of the general interests of society and proved a factor in business development and in educational and moral progress. His name was, indeed, an honored one in banking circles, for the policies which he pursued and the methods which he inaugurated as vice president of the Peoria National Bank and as president of the Clearing House and Bankers Association commended him to the confidence and high regard of all. The extent of his usefulness cannot be measured until the many interests with which he was actively associated have reached their full measure of fruition in the world's work.

Mr. McIlvaine was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born August 10, 1834, his parents being the Rev. W. B. and Elizabeth (Breeding) McIlvaine, who were natives of the Keystone state. The mother died in Pittsburg in 1851 and the father was afterward for many years a resident of Peoria but eventually passed away here.

In his native city George H. McIlvaine spent his youthful days and there acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course of study in Washington College of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1853, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree, while later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. His collegiate training well qualified him to enter upon life's practical and responsible duties and in 1854 he started for Illinois, hoping to find better business opportunities in the middle west. Establishing his home in Peoria, he here became connected with the hardware and iron business, becoming the successor of H. Lightner in the well established firm of Walker & Lightner, at which time the firm style was changed to Walker & McIlvaine. They conducted business along both wholesale and retail lines until 1872, success attending their efforts so that at the end of that period Mr. McIlvaine found himself in a financial position to enter banking circles. Withdrawing from commercial pursuits, he became connected with the Second National Bank, of which he was the manager, vice president and cashier until 1883, when its charter expired and the bank went into liquidation. He was in control of its interests during the widespread financial panic of 1872-3 and such was the conservative business policy upon which he conducted its interests that the bank suffered the loss of not a dollar during that period and, in fact, continued upon its progressive course and paid in liquidation one hundred and seventy-five dollars and a half for each one hundred dollars of stock. In 1883 the Peoria National Bank became the successor of the Second National Bank and with the newly formed institution Mr. McIlvaine remained as cashier until the 1st of November, 1888. At that time he turned over the active management to others, although retaining official connection therewith as vice president. This institution prospered from its organization, being based upon the sound and conservative methods instituted by Mr. McIlvaine, who ever recognized the fact

that the bank which is most worthy of patronage is that which most carefully safeguards its depositors. His standing in banking circles is indicated in the fact that he was elected president of the Clearing House on its organization and so continued until a few years prior to his death, when he retired.

There was no public enterprise of Peoria that sought in vain the aid and cooperation of Mr. McIlvaine, if his judgment deemed it worthy of support, and at all times he was actuated by a public-spirited devotion to the general good that none questioned. He was one of the organizers of the Peoria Library Association and assisted in the erection of the building which stood at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets. He figured for many years as one of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and was in hearty sympathy with its projects for furthering the trade interests and promoting the welfare of the city. He dealt quite extensively in real estate and erected the first modern building on Adams street, a three story brick structure. He sought success along legitimate lines nor failed to accomplish what he undertook, for his carefully formulated plans had their root in good judgment and progressiveness.

On the 18th of August, 1857, Mr. McIlvaine was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla J. McClure, a resident of Peoria and a sister of Colonel John Dixon McClure. She was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1834, her parents being Josiah E. and Jane McClure, who became early residents of Peoria county, the father engaging in pork packing here during the pioneer epoch in the city's development. The names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. McIlvaine are enumerated below: William B. is an attorney of Chicago, a member of the firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, and has four children, Romain, Madaline, Priscilla and William B. Elizabeth is the wife of Albert T. Johnson, formerly of the Peoria National Bank, whose children are: Elizabeth, the wife of Lincoln J. Scales and the mother of one child, Elizabeth McClure Scales; Harry McClure; and Albert T., Jr. Emma is the wife of Lewis E. Rollo, of Chicago. Priscilla became the wife of Mack Merriam, of Albion, Michigan. George H. makes his home in Chicago.

Mr. McIlvaine provided his family with a beautiful home at No. 111 North Madison street, situated in the midst of a fine lawn, rendering this one of the most attractive residences of the city. He found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his family and spared no effort or expense if he could promote their best interests. He was a man of broad mind, who always kept informed concerning the current events and vital political issues of the day. He had no ambition for office, yet kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age in his understanding of political conditions. He was an unwavering advocate of the Union cause during the Civil war and was a member of the Christian and Sanitary commission organized by the Young Men's Christian Association of Peoria. To this he gave freely of his time and means and to other branches of Christian work he was equally loyal. For many years he was a devoted and faithful member of the Presbyterian church, was an earnest worker in the Sunday school and for a number of years served as its superintendent. He was also particularly interested in the fourth ward mission, which developed into Grace church and of which he was also superintendent. He always recognized the truth of the proverb "train a child up in the way he shall go and when he is old he will not depart from it." He, therefore, believed most firmly in educating the young that their moral teaching might bear fruit later in life. He was as persistent, earnest and zealous in his different lines of church work as he was in the conduct of his business interests. His labors were never actuated merely by a sense of duty but rather by a deep interest in his fellowmen and a most earnest desire to aid them to reach a position where individual worth commands respect and honor. He regarded a promise made as too sacred to be broken and his word was as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal. While his ideals of life were high, he never manifested a spirit of superiority and his

own nobility of character was manifest in its very simplicity. He regarded life as his opportunity for doing good, for furthering progress and promoting civilization and he felt that all this was best conserved through a close conformity to the teachings of the church.

WILFORD C. BLACK.

Wilford C. Black has been the secretary of the Peoria Hotel Keepers' Association since its organization in 1906. He was born in Boone, Iowa, February 9, 1872, the son of James W. and Emma Black. The father was a well known capitalist and live-stock man there and also served as mayor of that city. During the Civil war he volunteered and after one year of service was mustered out on account of a wound which he had received. During the Spirit Lake uprising of the Indians he was one of the fifty men who were chosen by the governor of Iowa to control that part of the country for one year. These men were designated as "the fifty brave men of Iowa." He passed away in 1898 at the age of sixty-six. His wife, who preceded him by a number of years, died in 1874 at the age of twenty-six. Both are buried in the Glendale cemetery in the family burial ground.

Wilford C. Black received his early education in the public schools of Boone and afterward studied at the Sacred Heart Academy, from which institution he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He then studied law for one year, after which he left his native town, going to Memphis, Tennessee, then to New Orleans and later to a number of cities in the south. Finally he located in Oklahoma City, where he was employed in a farm implement house as a bookkeeper and general man. He remained in that position until 1896, when he became a traveling salesman for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company at Racine, Wisconsin. During that same year he was transferred to Peoria, where he became local manager of that firm. In 1905 he was appointed general sales manager at Racine but resigned his position after two months to purchase the Hotel Black, of which he is today the proprietor. Since the organization, in 1906, of the Peoria Hotel Keepers' Association, which has its offices located at No. 100 Chestnut street, Mr. Black has served as its secretary. He has been very successful in hotel work and also in other business affairs, and he has extensive holdings in this city.

At Milwaukee, on December 19, 1905, Mr. Black was married to Miss Jean Hollinghausen, a daughter of Julius and Jennie Hollinghausen, who reside at Austin, Illinois. The father was engaged in the shoe business in Chicago. In politics Mr. Black is a republican and fraternally he is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and belonging also to the commandery and the shrine at Peoria. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He resides in his beautiful, modern home, which was erected in 1909, at 146 West Parkside drive. An extremely successful and enterprising business man, Mr. Black has rendered valuable service in advancing the interests of and in improving the hotels of this city.

JOHN E. KEENE.

Starting out in life without any vaulting ambition to accomplish something especially great or famous, John E. Keene has followed the lead of his opportunities, doing as best he could anything that came to hand and seizing legitimate advantages as they have arisen. He has never hesitated to take a forward step when the way was open and, although content with what he has attained as he

has gone along, he has always been ready to make an advance. Fortunate in possessing ability and character that have inspired confidence in others, the simple weight of his character has carried him into important relations with large interests until he is now a member of the firm of Kempshall & Keene, managers of the General Western Agency of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and, moreover, a prominent figure in financial circles as the vice president of the Dime Savings & Trust Company and the vice president of the Title & Trust Company.

Mr. Keene was born March 28, 1853, in Loudoun county, Virginia, and has been a resident of Peoria county, Illinois, since 1858, in which year his parents, Thomas W. and Roberta E. A. Keene, removed to this section of the state. Both the father and mother were natives of Virginia and were of Scotch-Irish descent. They remained continuous residents of Peoria and Tazewell counties from 1858 until death, the father passing away in 1902, while the mother's period of residence covered an entire half century, as she was not called to her final rest until 1908. Thomas W. Keene was a builder. He resided in Elmwood from 1861 until 1878 and afterward in Peoria and in Washington, Illinois.

John E. Keene has been practically a lifelong resident of Peoria county. He supplemented his public-school education by a course in Asbury, now De Pauw, University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated in June, 1877, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. Three years later his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. He represented the university in the state oratorical contest of 1877 and was chosen to deliver the master's oration in 1880. Immediately following his graduation he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and devoted his life thereto until 1884. He was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Peoria from October, 1882, until October, 1884, during which period the present house of worship was erected. On account of failing health he gave up the ministry in the latter year and identified himself with the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of which he is now manager, conducting his business along that line under the firm name of Kempshall & Keene. While he has thoroughly acquainted himself with insurance in every particular, he has not concentrated his energies upon this business to the exclusion of all other interests, having extended his efforts into other fields with equal success. As his financial resources have permitted he has made large investments in land and his holdings are now extensive. Moreover, he occupies a very prominent position as a financier of Peoria, being an extensive stockholder and the vice president of both the Dime Savings & Trust Company and the Title & Trust Company of Peoria. Well balanced mentally and physically, he possesses sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity is presented and his judgment and even paced energy have carried him forward to the goal of success.

Mr. Keene has been three times married, losing his first two wives by death. In Chicago, on the 8th of August, 1893, he wedded Miss Florence M. Overall, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Overall, of Lewistown, Illinois. Her father was an Englishman by birth and was a large stock dealer but died about forty years ago. Mr. Keene's children are: Dr. Floyd E. Keene, a practicing physician of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Florence R., who on the 25th of March, 1909, became the wife of A. Wilson Oakford, a wholesale grocer. Mr. Keene is a member of the First Congregational church, deeply interested in its growth and success, as is evidenced by his hearty support of and cooperation in its various lines of work. Since 1890 he has been a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and is a past chancellor of West Bluff Lodge, No. 177. He also belongs to the Creve Coeur Club. Politically he is a believer in republican principles but does not hesitate to cast an independent ballot, if his judgment so directs. He believes that in politics and in citizenship the interests of the many should be regarded before the welfare of the few. He filled the office of school inspector of Peoria from 1900 until 1905 and in 1900 he was also appointed a mem-

ber of the Library board, which position he still fills, having served for three years as its president. His influence has always been on the side of progress, improvement and advancement. He has never believed in choosing the second best in business, in matters of citizenship or in social and church relations. He is a dependable man under any condition and in any emergency. His quietude of deportment, his easy dignity, his frankness and cordiality of address, with the total absence of anything sinister or anything to conceal, foretold a man who is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

BENJAMIN L. SOMMER.

Benjamin L. Sommer, who has been secretary and treasurer of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company of Bartonville since 1904, was born in Livingston county, Illinois, on the 17th of January, 1880, his parents being Peter and Mary (Breisacher) Sommer. After pursuing his education in the public schools of Tremont, Illinois, until he was fifteen years of age, he entered Brown's Business College where he took the regular course of study to prepare him for a business career. After having graduated from that institution he accepted a clerical position with the concern of which he is now an officer, and by gradual but constant promotion reached the position he now holds. His business ability has been of great value to the company, and much of the development and expansion of the activities of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company since its reorganization in 1904 is due to Mr. Sommer's labors.

In politics he is a republican, but because of his broad views he casts his vote for man and measure rather than strictly according to party dictates. He holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club. Although still a young man he has won a high place in the business circles of Peoria.

WILLIAM DOLPHUS DICKSON.

From a comparatively humble position in the business world William Dolphus Dickson gradually advanced, overcoming difficulties and obstacles and resolutely working his way upward to success and prominence. What he accomplished represented the fit utilization of his time, talents and opportunities and was the fitting reward of laudable ambition and persistent energy. He was born in Millsborough, Ohio, August 16, 1848, and was, therefore, in his sixty-third year when death called him on the 21st of January, 1911. His parents were John and Priscilla (Martin) Dickson, who carefully guided his younger years, endeavoring to plant within his mind the seeds that would in time bring forth rich fruit in all that makes for honorable manhood. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native city and he started in the business world as a tinner, acquainting himself with that trade and also the trade of a furnace worker. Gradual advancement brought him to the ownership of a business of that character and in time he extended the scope of his business to include hardware, furnaces, heating and ventilating and eventually a plumbing department was established. He built up a good business in all those lines, keeping abreast of the progress of the times and doing work as a contractor of a most important character. His sales, too, were extensive and indicated his honorable, straightforward dealing. As the years passed he became identified with building operations in Peoria, of which city he became a resident in 1872. He erected the Observatory building,

the Majestic Theater and also the present business house occupied by the Dickson Company in the conduct of the trade which had its inception in the marked enterprise and laudable ambition of him whose name introduces this review. He was a man of marked constructive and inventive ability and was the inventor and patentee of the Dickson Heating and Ventilating Systems and the Bifurcated Drain Spout, devices which have been accepted and adopted by the trade as valuable improvements in their respective lines. Each forward step in his career brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He never regarded any position as final but considered it rather as the starting point for further conquests in the business world. In addition to his commercial connections he was a director and treasurer of the Farmers Loan Association and aided largely in placing this upon a safe and substantial basis.

On the 6th of October, 1884, at Camp Chase, Ohio, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage to Miss Ella Heyle, a daughter of John C. Heyle, and unto them have been born three children, a son and two daughters, Victor Heyle, Hazel B. and Nina. Mr. Dickson was a member of several clubs and trade associations. He belonged to the Country Club and the Creve Coeur Club and his high standing in business circles is indicated in the fact that he was president of the Master Plumbers' Association and also president of the Master Tinnerns' Association. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and his religious faith was that of the Congregational church. Life to him meant opportunity—the opportunity to accomplish substantial results in business, to aid his fellowmen and to make wise use of his time and talents. He never faltered in the performance of any duty and met every obligation and situation with the courage that comes from personal rectitude and an understanding of one's own powers and capacity.

WINSLOW EVANS.

Since the inception of the city, Peoria has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Each decade has brought new recruits to the profession and many have developed ability which places them in a foremost position among those who are protecting in the courts the lives and liberty, the property and the rights of their fellowmen. To this class belongs Winslow Evans, who has practiced continuously in Peoria since 1891. Fifteen years before he had been admitted to the bar in Marshall, Illinois, practicing there and in the surrounding country until he came to this city twenty-one years ago.

Mr. Evans was a native of Marshall, his birth having there occurred on the 19th of December, 1855. His parents were Albert and Harriet (Springer) Evans, who established their home in Marshall county in 1830 upon their arrival in Illinois from Newark, Ohio. The grandfather, Joshua Evans, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and was of Welsh descent, but in pioneer times had removed to Ohio and later the family became represented in the pioneer development of this state. Albert Evans was a farmer by occupation, devoting his entire life to the tilling of the soil after he took up his abode in Marshall county, where his remaining days were passed.

Winslow Evans was reared upon the home farm until he reached the age of twelve years, after which he spent a number of years in Wenona, Marshall county, and there enjoyed the benefit of public-school instruction. Still his ambition for an education was not satisfied and he entered the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, from which he was graduated. He afterward did post-graduate work and pursued the law course and in the intervals of his study engaged in teaching in Marshall county. He regarded that, however, merely as an initial step to other professional labor, for it was his desire to enter upon the practice of law, which he did in his native town, having been



WINSLOW EVANS

admitted to the bar in September 1876. He practiced alone for a few years and then became a member of the firm of Edwards & Evans, being thus associated until he withdrew in order to remove to Peoria in 1891. Since that time he has continued in private practice on his own account. He remains a general practitioner, well versed in all departments of jurisprudence, yet has been connected with much of the most important litigation tried in the courts of the district during the last two decades. For four years he was judge of the county court of Marshall county. He has always been careful to conform his practice to a high standard of professional ethics and never seeks to lead the court astray in a matter of fact or law. He has ever treated the court with the studied courtesy which is its due, nor has he indulged in malicious criticism because it arrived at a different conclusion, in the decision of a case, from that which he hoped to hear. He is calm, dignified self-controlled and has given to his clients the service of great talent, unwearied industry and broad learning.

In 1883 Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Eva McCullough, a native of Henry county, Illinois, and they now have one son, Donald W., who is a graduate of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, where he pursued the literary and law courses. He was graduated from that institution and in the fall of 1911 joined his father in practice. Aside from his law work Mr. Evans is serving on the board of directors of the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Peoria and for both of these is attorney. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is a charter member of the Creve Coeur Club. He has now been a member of the Illinois bar for more than thirty-five years and his work in the courts has placed him in a prominent position, while his individual worth has gained him the friendship and warm personal regard which in every land and clime are accorded in recognition of those characteristics which work for honorable manhood and citizenship.

CHARLES W. LUCAS.

Among the leading commercial enterprises of Peoria is the excellent confectionery and jobbing house of Charles W. Lucas who is successfully carrying on a large and growing business at No. 415 South Washington street. To this department of trade he has devoted his energies for nineteen years, establishing the enterprise on a small scale but gradually developing it to large and profitable proportions until his business today features as one of the important manufacturing and commercial undertakings of the city.

Peoria county numbers Mr. Lucas among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Mossville, January 31, 1873. His parents were J. P. and Anna M. (Schnebly) Lucas, both of whom have now passed away, the father's death occurring in 1910, while the mother survived until the 15th of October, 1911. They were early settlers of this county, J. P. Lucas arriving about 1850.

Charles W. Lucas was only a year old when the parents removed from Mossville to Peoria, which was then a town of some size and importance, yet gave comparatively little indication of reaching its present size and greatness. His father had been engaged in the grocery business in Mossville but after removing to Peoria he conducted a milk dairy for a time. He gave to his son such advantages as he could afford and the boy, after acquiring his education in the city schools, began to earn his own living by working as a clerk in a book store, in which he was employed for a year. He next secured a position in a wholesale candy factory, with which he was connected until he started in business for himself. While in that employ he acquainted himself with every branch of the trade, learned the methods of manufacture and the best process of shipment and with that knowledge as a foundation he has builded his success.

He now occupies a prominent position in trade circles as a wholesale confectioner and jobber of candies. He is engaged in the manufacture of hard goods of this character, including peanut candy and butterscotch, having a splendidly equipped establishment at No. 415 South Washington street. He started in business on a small scale, handling a stock at his residence and doing his manufacturing there but in 1907 he removed to his present location and he now occupies four floors of the building, having about seven thousand square feet of floor space. In the conduct of the business in Peoria he employs ten men and also has two traveling salesmen upon the road and one city salesman. Shipments are made to the surrounding territory and the trade is constantly growing.

In 1904 Mr. Lucas was married to Miss Cora James, of Lincoln, Illinois, a daughter of D. H. James, and they now have one child, Marjory. Mr. Lucas belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Masonic lodge and is also connected with the Illinois Commercial Men's Association. His business ability is demonstrated in the success which he has won. He had no special advantages to aid him at the outset of his career but he realized that energy, determination and honest dealings are indispensable concomitants of success. Through the employment of these agencies he has constantly advanced and his business is one which adds to the commercial activity and consequent prosperity of the city as well as to his individual success.

FRANK J. MILLER.

Frank J. Miller was a lifelong resident of Peoria and it will be long ere his friends cease to remember him, for he had a firm hold on the affectionate regard and respect of those with whom he came in contact. He represented business interests of the city as a member of Joseph Miller & Sons and also of the Garside Manufacturing Company, in both of which connections he manifested a spirit of progress that found tangible expression in substantial success. He was born March 9, 1850, in this city, and came of German ancestry, manifesting in his life many of the sterling characteristics of the people of the fatherland. He was a son of Joseph Miller, a native of Germany, who on coming to America first settled in Cincinnati but in the latter '40s came to Peoria, where he established a lumberyard, continuing in that business for many years. He was one of the early lumber merchants of the city and is classed with those who laid broad and deep the foundation upon which has been builded the present growth and prosperity of this section.

His son Frank J. Miller was sent to the German schools of Peoria, in which he pursued his studies to the age of eighteen years, when he began working for his father in the lumber business. He studied every phase of the trade, manifested unfaltering industry in performing the tasks that devolved upon him and won his promotion not through parental influence but through genuine personal worth. Eventually he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of Joseph Miller & Sons. Following the death of the father he was associated with his brother Joseph Miller, who is also now deceased. They controlled and enjoyed an extensive trade, their sales reaching a large annual figure. They handled building materials of all kinds, sought to obtain only a fair profit upon their investment and in all of their dealings were strictly reliable. Their progressiveness was tempered by a safe conservatism that never countenanced unwarranted risks and yet they steadily forged forward along the path of success. In addition to his connection with the lumber trade Mr. Miller was interested in the Garside Manufacturing Company and was a stockholder in the Commercial German National Bank.

On the 5th of November, 1873, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Franziska Streibich, a daughter of Frederick Streibich, a prominent pioneer of Peoria. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born seven children: Frank J., who is engaged in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Joseph Miller & Sons; Joseph F.; Fred C., who is also associated with the lumber company; Charles W., who is a practicing physician of Peoria; Edward A., a jewelry manufacturer of this city; Irma, the wife of William J. Fickeson, of Peoria; and Olga, at home.

Mr. Miller held membership in St. Joseph's German Catholic church and his political faith was that of the republican party, his ballot always being given for the support of its men and measures. He was interested in all the uplifting influences of life. He greatly enjoyed German literature and was a home man, devoted to the welfare of his family. He possessed that quality which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism, having the happy faculty of drawing men to him by reason of his sterling character, his geniality, his kindly spirit and his hospitality. He was, indeed, a warm-hearted and great-hearted man and there was in his life record much that is worthy of commendation and emulation.

ROBERT J. EVANS.

Robert J. Evans, president of the Duroc Bulletin Company, founded that paper and has published the same for the past eight years. He was born in El Paso, Illinois, August 22, 1863, and is a son of Robert and Nancy Evans. The father was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Woodford county, and as he was an enterprising and progressive man he became one of the foremost citizens of his community, efficiently discharging the duties of various township offices. Both parents are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1893 and the mother in 1906. They are buried in the cemetery at El Paso. The Evans family was originally of Welsh extraction, but they have been residents of America for practically a century, the fourth generation having been born here.

Reared in the country Robert Evans passed his early years in a manner very similar to other farmer lads of that period. At the usual age he entered the common schools, completing his education upon his graduation from the El Paso high school in 1883. He subsequently engaged in teaching in Woodford county for two years and then went to Emporia, Kansas. There he turned his attention to journalism, beginning his newspaper career on the Emporia News, of which he was city editor for three years. Returning to El Paso, he bought an interest in one of the local papers, which he edited for eighteen years. At the expiration of that time, he came to Peoria and founded the Duroc Bulletin. Three years later the business was incorporated under the name of the Peoria Bulletin Company, and his plant is now located at number 201-203 South Washington street. As the name would imply his paper is entirely devoted to the interests of the Duroc Jersey hog, and it is the only publication issued whose columns are exclusively confined to any single breed of hogs. The paper has become well known during the eight years Mr. Evans has been publishing it and not only has a large circulation but has become recognized as a valuable advertising medium. His early agricultural training and thorough familiarity with live stock well qualified him for this undertaking and through judicious management the paper has been placed on a paying basis.

At Emporia, Kansas, on the 15th of January, 1889, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Rooke, and they have become the parents of six children, as follows: Annie, now the wife of Hugh Miller, principal of the schools of Lockport, Louisiana; Walter R., who is a professional athlete and associated

with his father in business; Bernard; Esther; George; and Lawrence, now residing in Chicago.

Fraternally Mr. Evans is affiliated with the Masonic order and in politics he is a republican. He has become recognized, since publishing The Duroc Bulletin, as one of the best authorities in the country on this particular breed of hogs and from 1893 to 1906 he was secretary of The National Duroc Jersey Recording Association; in December, 1911, he was elected secretary of the American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association and maintains an office in the Live Stock Record building, stock yards of Chicago. He has become widely known through his official duties and also through the columns of his paper and enjoys a favorable acquaintance among agriculturists and stockmen throughout the United States.

GEORGE PARKER, M. D.

Dr. George Parker, with offices at 427 Jefferson building in Peoria, acts as medical director of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and is one of the rising young professional men of this city, having practiced here since 1905. He was born in Huntsville, Illinois, and reared in Mount Sterling, this state. His father, Dr. William Parker, is still practicing at Mount Sterling.

George Parker received his early education in the graded and high schools of Mount Sterling and following his graduation entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He next became a student in the Northwestern University Medical School, being graduated from that institution in 1902 with the degree of M. D. After winning his M. D. degree he served for a year and a half as interne in the Cook County Hospital of Chicago and then spent one year in post-graduate work in Vienna and Berlin, coming direct from these world-renowned seats of medical learning to Peoria. Dr. Parker does a general practice, making a specialty of diagnosis and the treatment of internal diseases. He is on the staff of St. Francis Hospital and in 1910-11 acted as president of that staff. As a member of the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, he keeps in close touch with the progress that is being continuously made by the profession.

Dr. Parker selected as his life helpmate and companion Miss Amy Josey, of Calumet, Michigan. To them were born two sons, William and George, Jr. Aside from his professional activities Dr. Parker finds time to fraternize with some of the leading social institutions. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, belongs to the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria.

ERNEST H. WAHLFELD.

Ernest H. Wahlfeld is secretary and treasurer of The Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company, which fact is ample assurance of his being entitled to mention among the capable representatives of the business and commercial interests of Peoria. His birth occurred in this city on the 4th of October, 1883, and he is a son of August and Anna Wahlfeld, who are mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work.

Peoria has always been the home of Ernest H. Wahlfeld, who attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, in the acquirement of an education. Feeling he was then qualified to begin preparation for his life voca-

tion, he laid aside his text-books and became a worker in the plant with which he is still connected. He began in a very minor capacity and won his promotion from department to department by reason of the energy and intelligence he manifested in the discharge of his duties. He applied himself diligently to the mastery of every detail of the business, becoming thoroughly familiar with its varying needs and requirements, thus qualifying himself for the position he now holds as an official of the company. The Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company engage exclusively in the manufacture of interior woodwork and fixtures, their plant being located at Nos. 1101-1125 South Washington street. Mr. Wahlfeld is progressive and highly intelligent and has given much thought and consideration to all questions relating to the development of the company's enterprise. He is widely informed on all matters pertaining to industrial or commercial conditions and keeps in close touch, not only with those having direct bearing on his own interests, but those affecting business affairs generally.

This city was the scene of Mr. Wahlfeld's marriage in 1905 to Miss Clara Tappe, a daughter of Mrs. Marie Tappe. They reside at No. 211 Moss avenue, where in 1909, they erected a very attractive and comfortable home, thoroughly modern in all of its appointments.

Mr. and Mrs. Wahlfeld are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church and his allegiance in political matters he accords to the republican party. He is widely known in the city and highly regarded among both his social and business acquaintances, the majority of whom have known him from early childhood, and recognize in him a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Joseph Miller, now deceased, figured prominently in industrial and financial circles of Peoria, and owed his success to hard work and honest methods. In all his undertakings he put forth earnest, persistent effort, realizing that the source of power is within the individual, and that not upon environment or circumstances does progress depend. He became well known in connection with the lumber trade of the city, also with its manufacturing, insurance and banking interests, and in every relation commanded the trust and admiration of his associates. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 25, 1848, a son of Joseph Miller, who was a native of Germany and became one of the early residents of Peoria after living for a few years in Cincinnati subsequent to his immigration to the new world. It was in the early '50s that he arrived in Illinois, where he entered the lumber trade, establishing a yard which constituted the nucleus of the present large lumber business now conducted under the name of Joseph Miller & Sons. He built his success upon a broad and stable basis, and the reliability of his methods commended him to the public patronage.

Joseph Miller, whose name introduces this review, was but three years of age when brought by his parents to Peoria, and in the German schools of this city he pursued his studies. His business training came to him under the direction of his father whom he joined after putting aside his text-books, thoroughly acquainting himself with every department of the trade. The business prospered year after year, for, to the broad experience and sound judgment of the father were added the enterprise and progressiveness of the two sons, for both Joseph Miller and his brother Frank were admitted to a partnership in the business under the style of Joseph Miller & Sons. Following the father's death the brothers continued the business with Joseph Miller as the senior partner, and thus the subject of this review was closely associated with the lumber business of this city up to the time of his death. The business of the house constantly

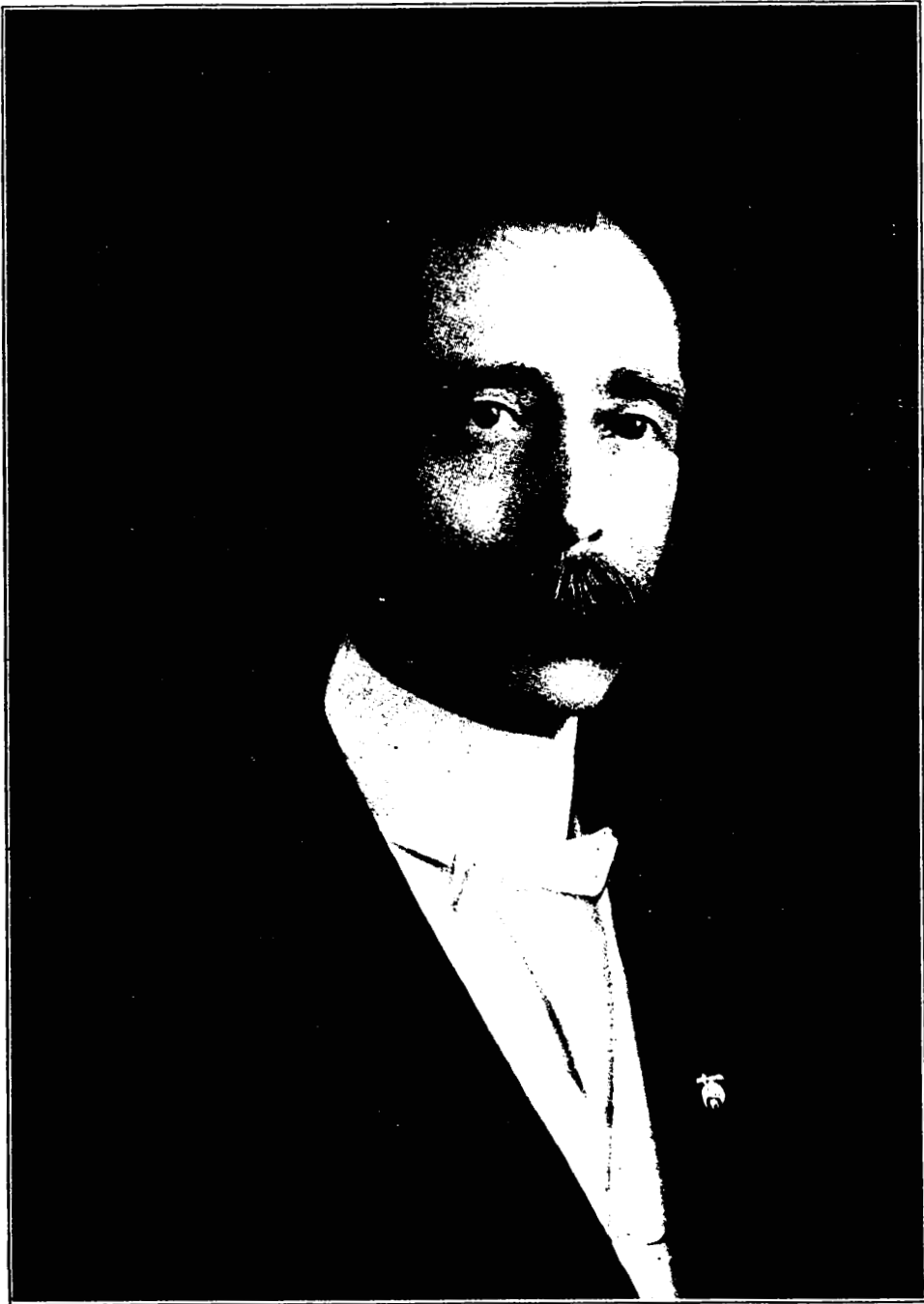
grew in volume and importance for they carried an extensive line of lumber and all kinds of building material, and their business methods measured up to the highest standard of commercial ethics. Joseph Miller was well known also in other connections, becoming treasurer of the Garside Manufacturing Company, vice president of the German Fire Insurance Company and a director of the Commercial German National Bank. He found ready solution for intricate business problems, and seemed to recognize almost intuitively the possibilities and opportunities of a situation. He was also prominently identified with the Board of Trade and enjoyed an enviable reputation for his sound, conservative and reliable business methods and his straightforward dealing.

On the 10th of April, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Mary DeFries, a daughter of Charles DeFries. They became the parents of four children: Joseph, who is identified with the firm of Joseph Miller & Sons; Mary M., Emma J. and Oscar W. The eldest son is now married and has two children, Joseph, Jr., and Helen Elizabeth. Mr. Miller held membership in the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, also with the St. Joseph's Brothers and Knights of St. George. His political support was given to the republican party where national questions and issues were involved, but in local elections he cast an independent ballot. He was a splendid type of a successful German-American citizen. Whatever the quiet forces and influences at work in his life to shape his destiny, it was evident at the outset of his business career that he understood clearly the fact that energy and unfaltering perseverance constitute the surest basis upon which to build success. Those qualities were ever numbered among his salient characteristics and won for him the constant promotion and advancement which attended him in his business career and gained for him his prominent and honorable position in the trade and banking circles of the city.

MARCUS WHITING, M. D.

In the twenty-nine years of his connection with the medical profession in Peoria, Dr. Marcus Whiting has made continuous progress, keeping in touch with the advancement that has characterized the medical fraternity in its search for the deep scientific truths which underlie their work. He came to this city in April, 1883, then a young man of nearly twenty-three years. He was born on a farm in Lafayette county, Missouri, August 22, 1860, a son of the Rev. Charles Whiting, D. D., a Baptist minister, who devoted forty years of his life to the work of the church. At intervals he accepted new pastorates, filling Baptist pulpits in Dover, Boonville and Springfield, Missouri; Fort Scott, Kansas; and Quincy and Canton, Illinois. Earnest and purposeful, his teachings bore fruit in the lives of those who came under his guidance and he continued actively and successfully in the work of the ministry to the time of his demise, which occurred in Canton, Illinois, April 26, 1893. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Webb, still survives him at the age of seventy-nine years. She was ever in hearty sympathy with him in his work in behalf of the church, and in the training of her children in the home she gave to them principles which have been effective forces in molding their lives since leaving the parental roof.

Dr. Whiting, whose name introduces this record, acquired his primary education in the different towns in which the family were located. He was a student in the high school of Quincy, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom with the class of 1875. He continued his studies for four or five years, following the direction of his father, who was a man of liberal education, the son devoting his attention to the classics. The broad knowledge thus acquired served as an excellent foundation upon which to build professional learning. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in Rush Medical College at Chi-



DR. MARCUS WHITING

ago as a member of the class of 1880, and was one of thirteen in a class of one hundred and eighty-five to pursue the full three years' course that brought him to his graduation on the 20th of February, 1883. Throughout his entire professional career he has been a resident of Peoria, opening an office in this city on the 1st of April, at No. 902 North Adams street. After six months, however, he removed to 800 North Adams street, where he maintained his office for twenty-one years. During that period his practice steadily grew as the public came to recognize his skill and ability, which were continually augmented by his further study and research. For five or six years he had his office in the Woolner building, from which he removed to his present location in the Jefferson building, in June, 1910. He has never specialized but has continued in general practice and throughout the entire period of twenty-nine years has been accorded a liberal patronage. His work has been eminently satisfactory and resultant and his close conformity to a high standard of professional ethics has brought him the regard and confidence of his brethren of the medical fraternity. He has done considerable hospital work, serving on the staff of St. Francis Hospital, also of the Deaconess Hospital and the Proctor Hospital. He has also served as commissioner of health of Peoria, filling the office from 1888 until 1890, inclusive. He has kept in touch with the advancement made by the medical profession not only through private reading and research but also through the proceedings of the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, in all of which he holds membership. His practice has made continuous demands upon his time and energies and yet he has found opportunity for cooperation in business affairs of an entirely different character. He was one of the incorporators and original stockholders of the Interstate Bank & Trust Company of Peoria and served on its directorate for several years, retiring in 1910.

On January 24, 1888, Dr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Martha Elizabeth Garthwait, of Indianapolis, and unto them has been born a daughter, Ethel, who is the wife of A. B. Scofield, of Peoria. In Masonry Dr. Whiting has attained high rank. He has not only taken the degrees of the lodge but has also acquainted himself with the work of capitular, cryptic and chivalric Masonry in the chapter, council and commandery. He has likewise crossed the sands of the desert with the nobles of the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, to the Maccabees Tent, to the Royal League and to the Foresters. His political allegiance is given the democratic party and in its local councils he is a man of considerable influence, holding firmly to the principles which he deems of vital moment in good government. He served for six years, or for three terms, as alderman from the first ward of Peoria, being called to the office in 1903. In that connection he exercises his official prerogatives in support of many progressive public movements. At all times he stands for advancement and improvement whether in professional relations or in his connections with the city's best interests. He is a man of broad and liberal culture, whose friendship is prized wherever he is known and most of all where he is best known.

BERNARD MURNIGHAN.

Bernard Murnighan, who has been vice president and manager of the Peoria Bedding Company with factories at 1500 North Adams street since its incorporation in 1910, was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 8th of November, 1876. He is a son of P. J. and Margaret (Mullins) Murnighan. The father was employed as gardener by Judge Davis, a position which he held for forty-two years. His death occurred on the 5th of August, 1894, when he was eighty-two years of

age. His wife passed away in 1884 and they are both buried in the Catholic cemetery.

Bernard Murnighan was a pupil in the public schools of Bloomington until he was thirteen years of age. At that time he laid aside his text-books and began earning his own livelihood by work as a farm hand. He was first employed by a cousin, A. Williams, for eleven months. Afterward he returned to Bloomington and was employed for some time in the labeling department of a packing house, but on the 17th of January, 1890, he entered his present line of business. He started with the firm of Robert Thompson as an apprentice, but in about four years he had worked up to the position of foreman of the mattress department. He served in that capacity until 1899, when he removed to New York city and became foreman of the Acme Bedding Company. After two years he accepted the position of superintendent of the Bohnart Brunsman Company. Three years later he returned to Bloomington and remained there as foreman of the Dodge-Dickinson Company until in March, 1910, he formed the present company. He has since been a resident of Peoria and is at present serving as vice president and manager of the Peoria Bedding Company. He has worked his way upward from a position of minor importance to the head of a concern which has a wide reputation as reliable manufacturers.

On the 15th of July, 1900, Mr. Murnighan was married to Miss Jeannette Kirby, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kirby, the former a prominent agriculturist of his locality. In politics Mr. Murnighan gives his support to the republican party, and although he has never sought nor desired office, he maintains a citizen's interest in the issues of the day. He holds membership in the Association of Commerce. His life has been an extremely busy and useful one, and while his interests have brought him great success, his work has always been of a nature which benefits the community as well. The family residence is located at 1508 North Madison street.

PETER COLCORD BARTLETT.

It is not given to the majority of men to attain prominence in military or political circles, but the possibilities of a successful career in business are before every individual. The attainment of success, however, attests the possession of certain essential qualities. These are industry, concentration, close application and firm purpose and with all these requisites Peter Colcord Bartlett was richly endowed. By their exercise he gained a creditable position in business circles and, moreover, his was a notable career in that he remained actively in business to the time of his death, which occurred when he was about eighty-five years of age. He was born February 13, 1826, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, and departed this life in Peoria, April 5, 1911. As a pioneer merchant and representative business man he certainly deserves mention in this volume. His parents were Peter and Anna (Pettengill) Bartlett. The father was a capable and learned physician, who in 1836 removed to Peoria, becoming one of the earliest practitioners of medicine in this city which at that time contained a very limited population. He was a representative of one of the old New England families, among whose members were many who attained prominence, their names being closely associated with a number of the leading educational institutions of New England, also with the records of the bar and the medical profession.

Peter C. Bartlett was a pupil in the public schools of his native town and also of Peoria, following the removal of the family to this place. He first sought employment as a clerk in a general store and his initial business experience qualified him for larger responsibilities at a later date. He soon entered the employ of Pettengill & Bartlett, proprietors of a general mercantile establishment,

the junior partner being a cousin of Peter C. Bartlett. While thus employed the latter carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economical expenditure had brought him a sufficient sum to enable him to engage in business on his own account. He then opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully for twelve years. His trade grew during that period and brought him substantial success. He afterward turned his attention to the dry-goods business, forming a partnership with A. P. Bartlett, who had previously been his employer when a member of the firm of Pettengill & Bartlett. The connection between the cousins was discontinued in 1877, when A. P. Bartlett retired from business. The following year Peter C. Bartlett entered the revenue service, in which he continued for seven years. On the expiration of that period he once more became connected with the grocery trade, in which he continued successfully up to the time of his death. He was a business man of the highest type and the straightforward, honorable policy which he followed is still being pursued by his son Edward P. Bartlett, who is his successor in commercial circles. Despite his eighty-five years he went each day to his office and continued actively in business to the time of his demise.

On the 12th of November, 1851, Mr. Bartlett was united in marriage to Miss Abigail Thompson, and unto them were born four sons but Henry T. Bartlett is the only one now living. The wife and mother passed away September 2, 1861, and Mr. Bartlett afterward wedded Margaret Culbertson, by whom he had five children: Sue Herron, Nancy Culbertson, Edward P., Lucy Ellen and William C. There are two granddaughters: Alice C., a daughter of Henry T. Bartlett; and Margaret C., a daughter of Edward P. Bartlett.

The parents were members of the Presbyterian church and were people of broad and liberal views and of charitable spirit, ever ready to extend a helping hand to one in need or to speak an encouraging word. In business affairs Mr. Bartlett was conservative yet never allowed this to interfere with progressiveness. He clung tenaciously to a cause which he believed to be right and his opinions were founded upon through understanding of every vital question. He was a well read man and he was fond of music. He had many lovable traits of character, was always considerate of the opinions of others and his friendship was much prized by all to whom it was given. There are no exciting chapters in his life record but it is that of a man who ever recognized his duties and met his obligations.

JAMES B. DOOLEY.

James B. Dooley is the president of the firm of Dooley Brothers, agents for the Dupont powder and dynamite and wholesale and retail coal merchants in Peoria, having their offices at 604 South Adams street. He was born in Nova Scotia, June 21, 1856, the son of Edward and Johanna Dooley. The father followed the occupation of coal mining. He passed away in this city in 1888 and is buried in St. Mary's cemetery.

James B. Dooley attended school in Nova Scotia until he was ten years of age when, to help toward the support of the family, he began working in a coal mine and followed that line of work until 1886. During that time he won promotion and attained a remunerative position in the business. In 1881 he came to Peoria and here, in 1887, he was appointed by Mayor Kinsey as a policeman, in which capacity he served for two years. Subsequently he was appointed bridge tender, holding that office for three years. Then, he and his brother, Richard A. Dooley, started the business with which they are now connected. They have met with excellent success and in 1908 it was incorporated into the present firm. They

are the only Dupont agents in Peoria. Mr. Dooley is also president of the Eastern Coal Company, the mine being owned by himself and his brother.

In Peoria, on the 25th of February, 1884, Mr. Dooley was married to Miss Fredericka Schultz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schultz. The father is a farmer in Peoria county and an old settler here. To Mr. and Mrs. Dooley has been born one son, Edward, who is the cashier of the Dooley Brothers Company. The family lives at 713 Garden street in a residence that was erected in 1897. In politics Mr. Dooley is a democrat and he and his family adhere to the faith of the Catholic church. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and of the Loyal Americans. Mr. Dooley's success in life is due to his energy, persistence and business management.

HENRY MEANS PINDELL.

Henry Means Pindell whose name figures prominently in the history of journalism in Peoria being now and for many years owner and proprietor of the leading paper of the city—the Peoria Journal—was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 23, 1860. He is a son of James Morrison and Elizabeth Pindell and comes of an ancestry honored and distinguished, various representatives of the family having figured prominently in connection with events that have left their impress upon American annals. His great-grandfather, Dr. Richard Pindell, served on the staff of General Washington in the Revolutionary war and dressed the wounds of Lafayette when the French patriot was injured in battle and when twenty years afterward he visited America for the second time, he was entertained in Lexington, Kentucky, at the home of Major Thomas R. Pindell the Doctor's son. James Morrison Pindell was an own cousin of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri. He became a warm and personal associate of Henry Clay who was his guardian and with whom he was closely connected through Clay's political career. In fact, the Clays and Pindells were for years very intimate and their burying lots in the Kentucky cemetery adjoined. The great-grandmother of Henry M. Pindell was a relative of Virginia's first governor. James M. Pindell made the practice of law his life work and his professional career added laurels to an honored family name. In theory, in person and in character, Henry Means Pindell is a worthy scion of his race. His intellectual training, so far as the work of the schoolroom went was completed in the De Pauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. All through his life he has followed journalism, and during President Cleveland's first administration was editor of the Wabash (Indiana) Times. Later he was connected with The Chicago Tribune and from that paper went to The State Register at Springfield, Illinois, as its city editor. While residing at the capitol he was elected city treasurer, serving from 1887 until 1889, under Mayor Charles E. Hay, a brother of the late Honorable John Hay, secretary of state during President McKinley's administration.

Mr. Pindell removed from Springfield to Peoria in 1889 and founded The Peoria Herald. Subsequently he purchased The Peoria Transcript and The Peoria Times, but sold the latter to J. B. Barnes, proprietor of The Peoria Journal and consolidated The Transcript and The Herald under the name of The Herald-Transcript. On the 13th of July, 1902, he purchased The Journal and in October of that year sold The Herald-Transcript to a number of business men, republicans. Mr. Pindell continued the publication of The Journal and has developed it according to the most modern and progressive methods of newspaper publication until it is today the strongest Peoria newspaper, stalwart and vigorous in its policy in keeping in touch with the advance movements resulting from the wise and careful consideration of the vital and significant problems of



H. M. PINDELL

the day. The Journal's plant is the best equipped in the city. The policy of the paper has ever been characterized by fearlessness and this quality has ever featured in the journalistic and private activities of Mr. Pindell. In 1896 and again in 1900, associated with The Herald in the former year and with The Herald-Transcript in the latter, Mr. Pindell repudiated William Jennings Bryan and became an independent with democratic leanings. He fought the free silver craze. He was wholly responsible for the death of the infamous Illinois Allen law which gave corporations the right of the use of the streets for fifty years. He has always vigorously opposed corporate greed. He stands for the interests of the people at large, holding also to the policy that political organizations should be operated for the benefit of the majority rather than for the few. In fact, at all times, Mr. Pindell has been a champion of progress and improvement and this spirit has led to his official interest in the Peoria Public Library and the Peoria Association of Commerce, in both of which he is a director. He was active in the management of the movement for the commission form of government in the state and Governor Deneen gives him credit for putting the law on the statute books of Illinois.

On the 29th of October, 1890, Mr. Pindell married Miss Eliza Adelia Smith, a daughter of Honorable P. W. Smith of Springfield, whose people were early pioneers of Illinois, representing a prominent southern family. Mr. and Mrs. Pindell have two children, Elizabeth and Frances, both attending school in the east. The parents hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church.

Mr. Pindell is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club. He was one of the organizers and for two years was president of the Illinois Daily Newspaper Publishers Association. For years he was a member of the board of the Western Division of the Associated Press. His strongly marked personal characteristics are of the highly sensitive nature of the southern type; a keen and analytical mind that recognizes the advance features and phases of any subject to which his attention is closely directed, and therefore arrives at a largely impartial opinion; a generous appreciation of the rights and privileges of others; and a deep and commendable interest in ancestral and historical records as well as in modern day events. He is a lover of a good horse and all manly out-door sports. He enjoys a game of golf and in fact, likes a game of chance which calls forth his metal and his ability. His is the success which comes to those who, as a Chicago journalist has put it, "are willing to stand by their standards, who are ready to endure the siege of misjudgment, who are prepared to face the fire of criticism and to accept defeat until they become vaccinated against it." Such men not only win but deserve their success.

CALVIN C. SCHNEBLY.

Throughout the years of his residence in Peoria county—years that covered his entire life span—Calvin C. Schnebly was connected with agricultural interests. He was a representative of one of the old and prominent families of this part of the state, his father, Henry Schnebly, having arrived in Peoria county in 1833, in which year he traveled across the country from Pennsylvania to Illinois. He found that all this section of the state was largely wild and unimproved, its prairies covered with its native grasses and starred with a million wild flowers during the summer months while in the winter season the plain presented the appearance of one dazzling and unbroken sheet of snow. Here and there a hardy pioneer had braved the difficulties of frontier life to establish a home in the far west, and Henry Schnebly, wishing to become identified with farming interests in this part of the state, secured one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Peoria, which was then but a tiny hamlet.

It was upon the old homestead farm that Calvin C. Schnebly was born and reared, his natal day being March 10, 1845. His education was largely acquired in the district schools of that early day, although for a short time he attended Dixon (Illinois) College. In the meantime he assisted his father on the farm, and after permanently putting aside his text-books he remained on the old homestead, bearing his part in the work of converting the tract into rich and productive fields. Following his father's death he became owner and manager of the property which he continued to cultivate until his own demise on the 15th of September, 1905, when he was sixty years of age. He was a progressive agriculturist, following modern methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, and in his cultivation of the fields he used the latest improved machines. He was a man of rather quiet and retiring disposition, yet his friends ever found him congenial and hospitable, extending a hearty welcome to all who passed his threshold. He enjoyed nature in all its forms and life in the open fields under the blue sky and in the clear air was ever a source of joy to him.

Mr. Schnebly was twice married. He first married Miss Jennie Chambers and they became the parents of five children, two of whom reached adult years, namely, Lucy C. and Alice W., but the latter is now deceased. The mother passed away September 18, 1890, and Mr. Schnebly afterward married her sister, Miss Lucy Chambers, who still survives him as does his brother, Joseph Schnebly, of Peoria, and two sisters, Mrs. T. C. Rounds, of Chicago, and Mrs. George Treadwell, of Albany, New York.

Politically Mr. Schnebly was a republican, indorsing the principles of the party from the time age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He served as school trustee for many years, and the cause of education ever found in him a stalwart champion. Shortly before his death he was elected supervisor of Peoria county, and in that position was proving capable and faithful. He was also a trustee of the First Presbyterian church and one of its active and devoted members to the time of his death which occurred when he was sixty years of age. He had always been a resident of Peoria county, and was a witness of or participant in many events which, to the majority, are merely matters of history.

JOHN CONRAD WOELFLE.

Among the highly esteemed pioneer business men of Peoria who are now living retired must be numbered John Conrad Woelfle, who has resided here for fifty years, during forty of which he owned and successfully conducted a jewelry store. He was born in Baden, Germany, on the 16th of January, 1843, and is a son of John Jacob and Agnes (Kienzle) Woelfle, likewise natives of Baden, where they passed away during the early childhood of our subject.

Reared in the land of his birth, after the completion of his studies in the common schools, John Conrad Woelfle was apprenticed to the watchmaker's trade, which he followed in Germany until he was eighteen years of age. In the autumn of 1861, together with his sister, Anna Marie, he took passage for the United States to join his brother John J., who had emigrated to this country about three years previously. John J. Woelfle was then located at Peoria, but he subsequently removed to Pekin, where he is now engaged in the jewelry business. Being unfamiliar with the language and customs of the country, John Conrad Woelfle followed various occupations after coming to this country. Finally he took a position with his brother at Pekin as watchmaker, but he later entered the employ of John C. Wieting of Peoria. It was his ambition to have an establishment of his own and with this thought in mind he practiced the most rigid economy until he had accumulated the necessary capital. He achieved his desire on the 1st of December, 1871, when he resigned his position and engaged in

business for himself at 122 Adams street, this city. Owing to his limited means it was necessary for him to begin in a small way, but he used excellent judgment in investing his money, and when he threw open the doors of his little shop to the holiday trade, he had on display an attractive assortment of silverware and jewelry. The Peoria of forty years ago bore little resemblance to the thriving populous city of today, and in the smaller community the excellent skill and workmanship that Mr. Woelfle had manifested during the years of his clerkship, had made him favorably known and enabled him in winning recognition with little difficulty and building up a trade. He remained at his original stand for thirty-two years and then removed to number 112 South Adams street. Here he continued to engage in business until the 8th of May, 1911, when he sold his store to Welte & Wieting and retired from active business, having acquired during the long period of his connection with commercial activities sufficient means to warrant his retirement. When he sold out, his was the second oldest jewelry store in the city, the oldest being that of Jacob Faber. As he had but limited capital when he started out Mr. Woelfle had more or less of a struggle to get his business established, meeting with the obstacles and difficulties that confront practically every young man. However, he possessed the determination of purpose and optimism that enabled him to forge ahead until he was permanently established on a paying basis. The methods he pursued and his business policy together with his high standards of commercial integrity won for him the respect and cooperation of those with whom he had transactions and enabled him not only to win customers but to retain them, so that many of the names appearing on his books when he retired had been there for more than a quarter of a century.

On the 1st of November, 1888, Mr. Woelfle was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Hesler, a native of Peoria and a daughter of August Hesler, who was well known among the early settlers in Peoria and is now deceased. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woelfle, Amelia, who is eighteen years of age and a junior in the Bradley Polytechnic. The family home is located at 413 North Jefferson street, where they own a very comfortable and pleasant residence.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Woelfle hold membership in the Lutheran church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in politics he is a democrat. During the long period of his connection with the business interests of the city, Mr. Woelfle witnessed practically a transformation in commercial methods owing to the advent of modern inventions and appliances that have revolutionized trade conditions and placed the United States in the front rank among the nations of the world. Although he has always been loyal to the land of his birth, which he deeply admires, Mr. Woelfle has never had occasion to regret coming to America, where he has achieved more than a moderate degree of success.

E. E. HARDING.

E. E. Harding, a representative of the legal fraternity in Peoria, with offices at No. 107 South Adams street, has here practiced his profession continuously and successfully for almost three decades. His birth occurred in this city on the 13th of January, 1858, his parents being John J. and Jane (Greenough) Harding. In 1845 the father crossed the Atlantic from England to the United States, making his way direct to Peoria. He came here with less than a dollar in his pocket but by dint of unremitting industry and careful expenditure gradually augmented his financial resources and acquired over four hundred acres of valuable land in Peoria county. In politics he was a staunch republican, loyally

supporting the men and measures of that party. He reared six sons, one of whom, Robert G., passed away and was buried in this county. All of the others, with the exception of our subject are agriculturists by occupation. They are as follows: John J., who acts as supervisor of Logan township; Henry W., who was formerly supervisor and now holds the office of assessor of Rosefield township; William W., residing in Brimfield township, who is engaged in the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs; and Judson, who resides at Trivoli, near where is located the Texas cemetery, in which the family has a burial lot.

E. E. Harding obtained his early education in a district school on one of his father's farms and remained under the parental roof until nineteen years of age. He then came to Peoria and attended the Peoria County Normal School until graduated from that institution in 1879. During the next three years he followed the profession of teaching in this county, imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired. Subsequently he began reading law with Julius Star, former city attorney, and was admitted to the bar at the end of two years—on the 26th day of February, 1883. From that time to the present he has devoted his attention to the practice of law in Peoria and has enjoyed an enviable clientage. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the question at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. Mr. Harding is also a prominent factor in business circles, acting as secretary of the W. U. Hanford Company and the E. L. Stevens Company.

On the 28th of November, 1883, at Trivoli, Mr. Harding was united in marriage to Miss Emma Linck, daughter of Jacob Linck, a pioneer settler of Peoria county. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have two daughters and a son, namely: Agnes, who is a graduate of the Whittier school and also has an excellent musical education, is now soloist at the First Baptist church; Edith, a graduate of the Trivoli high school; and Jacob Weston, a lad of seven. The family residence is at No. 323 Pennsylvania avenue, our subject owning the property.

At the polls Mr. Harding supports the men and measures of the republican party, believing that its principles are most conducive to good government. For a period of four years, from 1893 to 1897, he held the offices of justice of the peace. Fraternally he is identified with the Maccabees and the Moose, while in the line of his profession he is connected with the Peoria Bar Association. In the county where his entire life has been spent, he is well known as an able attorney, enterprising business man and public-spirited citizen.

RUDOLPH A. SCHIMPPFF.

It is appropriate that mention be made of Rudolph A. Schimpff among the German-American residents of Peoria, for through an extended period covering the greater part of his life he resided in this city and for many years was well known here as a leading grocer, in which connection he developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions that enabled him to spend his later years in quiet retirement. He was born March 13, 1836, in Landau, Bavaria, Germany, a son of Carl W. and Elizabeth (Schimpff) Schimpff, who, upon coming to America in 1850, at once made their way into the interior of the country with Peoria as their destination. The father was one of the pioneer grocers of this city and ranked with the leading business men of that early day.

Rudolph A. Schimpff began his education in the schools of his native land where he remained until fourteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the new world. He also pursued a course of study for a short time in the schools of Peoria, and afterward became his father's assis-

tant in the business, working for him until 1859. Desiring to enter upon an independent career he then opened a grocery store on his own account and continued in that line of trade until a few years prior to his death. As time passed on he developed a business of large and growing importance. In all his trade dealings he was strictly reliable, never taking advantage of the necessity of another, and his well selected line of goods and his earnest desire to please his patrons were features in his success. He was justly accounted one of the prominent and well known merchants of Peoria during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

On the 8th of February, 1865, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schimpff and Miss Henrietta Haedicke, who was born in Woodford county, Illinois, on October 1, 1843, a daughter of Adolph and Hanna (Brautigam) Haedicke, who were early settlers in this part of the state, coming from Germany to the new world. Mr. and Mrs. Schimpff became the parents of four children, of whom Earnest G. and Harriet W. are now deceased. Those still living are Louise, who was born October 4, 1868, and Anna, born January 17, 1876, both yet at home with their mother. Mr. Schimpff was devoted to his family, spending his happiest hours at his own fireside.

Mr. Schimpff's political indorsement was given to the republican party, yet the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. He was a man of unfaltering honor whose word was as good as his bond. He died August 18, 1891, when fifty-five years of age, having for forty-one years been a resident of Peoria. He had witnessed the development of the city from a comparatively small town to one of the metropolitan cities of the middle west, and as the years passed on he cooperated to the extent of his opportunity in all that pertained to public progress and improvement. At the same time he carefully conducted his business interests, knowing his first duty was to his family for whom he provided a comfortable living and at his death left them a goodly competence.

JAMES M. MORSE.

Among the permanent business and professional men of Peoria is James M. Morse, an extensive owner of real estate, with offices at No. 105 South Jefferson street, who has been operating here since 1884. Mr. Morse was born in Peoria, Illinois, August 22, 1854, a son of John H. and Almira C. (Childs) Morse. The father, from 1844 to 1875, was a well known jeweler in this city. He was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, March 13, 1823, and was reared and educated in the state of his nativity. His tastes and inclinations were toward the jewelry business and he became a goldsmith while yet a young man. Shortly after mastering the details of his trade he married at Jacksonville, Illinois, May 3, 1847, Miss Almira Childs of West Woodstock, Connecticut, and with his wife, came to Peoria on their bridal tour. They were so much pleased with the then western city that they decided to locate here and remained residents of Peoria until 1875, when they moved to Evanston, Illinois, where Mr. Morse was made superintendent of Rose Hill cemetery, a position which he held until his death in 1897. Subsequently Mrs. Morse returned to Peoria, where he is now making her home with the subject of this review. She is now eighty-three years of age, her birth having occurred in Connecticut in 1829. Her husband, John H. Morse, was also well known in Peoria as an inventor of unusual talent. In 1858-1860 he received from the government patents on many of the safe and vault locks of that day, some of which are still in use. In 1872-1873, he patented the first "hollow-arm" twine grain binder.

James M. Morse was reared in Peoria, attending the graded and high schools of the city until graduated therefrom. He then took up the reading of law with

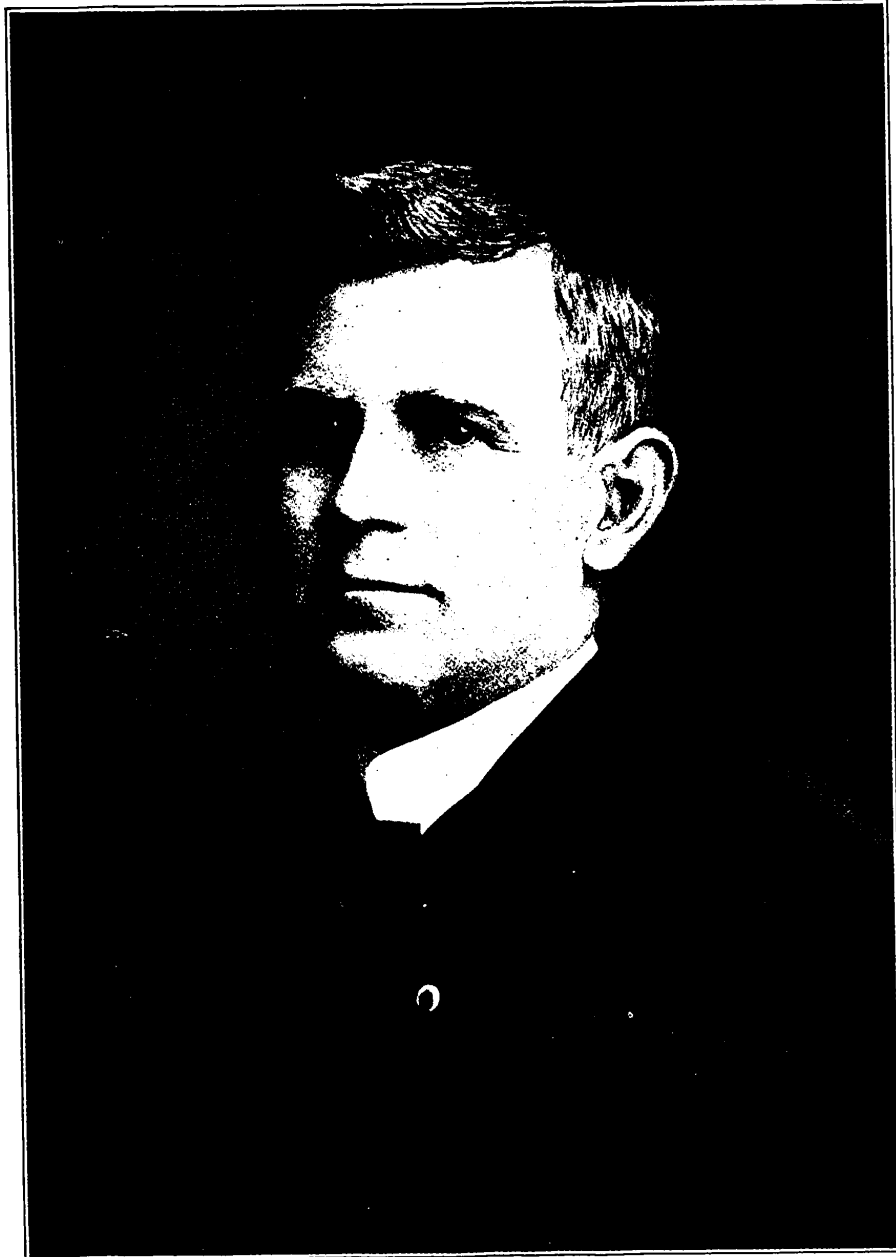
Major Wells, with whom he practiced until 1884, having been admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1884 he gave up the practice of his profession to enter the real estate business with John Comstock. This partnership was continued until the death of Mr. Comstock in 1905, whereupon Mr. Morse succeeded to the entire business. The real estate activities of the firm included practically the handling of their own properties, and since the death of his partner Mr. Morse has handled not only his own affairs but also the former business interests of Mr. Comstock. His holdings and dealings in city property, which has always been his specialty, are extensive and varied.

In 1875 Mr. Morse was united in marriage to Miss Agnes L. Armstrong, of Peoria, a daughter of Alexander Armstrong. Mr. Morse is identified with the Masonic fraternity and is also a member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs, being active and prominent in these organizations. As the entire life of Mr. Morse has been passed in Peoria, he has by his geniality and many other good qualities attracted to himself a large number of business and social friends and not many men in the city are held in higher esteem.

CLIFFORD U. COLLINS, M. D.

The medical and surgical profession finds one of its most eminent and capable representatives in Dr. Clifford U. Collins, whose offices are located in the Jefferson building and who is now concentrating his energies entirely upon surgical work, in which connection he manifests superior skill as the result of wide study, thorough research and long experience. He was born in Batavia, Ohio, December 17, 1867, and is a son of John D. and Martha (Cox) Collins. His father was a native of Clinton county, Ohio, born September 17, 1838, and was a son of Samuel P. Collins, a native of New Hampshire, who wedded Nancy Dalton, who was also born in the old Granite state. Removing westward he settled in Clinton county, Ohio, in 1830, becoming one of the pioneer residents of that district, which was then a wild and undeveloped region in which the work of improvement had scarcely been begun. He became the owner of a large farm and devoted the greater part of his life to its cultivation and improvement. The death of the grandfather occurred when he was sixty-nine years of age and his wife passed away at the age of forty-two years. The maternal grandfather of Dr. Collins was Aaron Cox, who was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, June 6, 1800, and whose life record covered the intervening span of years to the 3d of February, 1883. He wedded Mary Bailey, who was born in March, 1820, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. They were of the Quaker faith and were staunch advocates of the abolition cause.

John D. Collins, the Doctor's father, acquired a good education while spending his youthful days under the parental roof, and having arrived at years of maturity was married, on the 25th of September, 1859, to Miss Martha Cox, who was born in Auglaize county, Ohio, January 21, 1839. The young couple began their domestic life in Ohio but in 1862 John D. Collins put aside all personal and business considerations in order to prove his loyalty to the Union cause by active service at the front. The country was then engaged in Civil war and he felt that it needed the aid of all loyal citizens. In 1862, therefore, he enlisted, becoming a member of Company K, Seventy-Ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served as a sharpshooter for three years. During that period he went with Sherman on the celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea and when the war was over he was mustered out at Washington, D. C. He participated in the grand review in the capital which was the most celebrated military pageant ever seen in the western hemisphere, thousands of victorious Union soldiers marching down Pennsylvania avenue over which was suspended a banner bearing the words "The only



CLIFFORD U. COLLINS

debt which the country owes that she cannot pay is the debt which she owes to her soldiers."

The war over, Mr. Collins returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained until 1873, when he removed with his family to Vandalia, Illinois. He became a prominent factor of Fayette county, this state, acting as principal of the schools of Vandalia and also of Ramsey. He turned from professional life to commercial pursuits, however, in 1878, when he embarked in general merchandising at Vandalia, where he successfully continued for many years. John Collins and his wife were people of sterling worth whose influence and labors were always given on the side of advancement, reform and improvement. They were especially active in support of the temperance cause, Mr. Collins voting for many years with the prohibition party of which he was an active worker, while his wife was very prominent in the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Dr. Clifford U. Collins was not yet six years of age when the family removed from Ohio to Vandalia, where he pursued his education until graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1885. He then turned to the profession of teaching as his initial experience in the business world, devoting five years to that work. He was first employed as teacher in the country schools but later became principal of the Vandalia schools. However, he regarded school teaching merely as a step toward other professional labor and with a desire to become an active member of the medical profession he entered upon a course of study in the Marion Sims College of Medicine in that city. Following his graduation there in 1892 he practiced for two years in Vandalia and then removed to Averyville, Peoria county, on the 1st of April, 1893. Success attended him in his efforts at that place and won him a reputation which made him well known in Peoria. Seeking the broader field of labor offered by the city he came to Peoria in 1904 and after continuing in general practice for a time he determined to devote his energies exclusively to surgical work, in which field of practice he displays marked skill and ability, having comprehensive knowledge of anatomy, the component parts of the human body and the onslaughts made upon it by disease. Cool and quiet in an emergency, he is well adapted for the difficult and arduous duties that continuously devolve upon the surgeon.

On the 7th of January, 1890, in Vandalia, Dr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Belle Henry and unto them has been born a daughter, Constance. Mrs. Collins is a daughter of Judge B. W. Henry, who was born in Shelby county in 1834 and for many years practiced law in Vandalia. His father, the Rev. Bushford Henry, who for an extended period resided in Shelbyville, Illinois, was one of the pioneer preachers, contributing to the moral progress and development of that district. His son, B. W. Henry, determined to devote his life to the practice of law and ultimately attained to high judicial honors in that connection. He married Sarah Johnson, who was born in Pocahontas, Illinois, in 1842.

Dr. and Mrs. Collins are well known socially in Peoria and throughout the county where they have an extensive circle of warm friends. He is identified with several fraternal organizations including the Supreme Court of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Western Surgical Association. Through the proceedings of these bodies he keeps in close touch with what is being done by eminent members of the profession and in his work employs the most modern and scientific methods. There has been marvelous advance in the practice of surgery in the past quarter of a century and Dr. Collins is thoroughly informed concerning the work of the most eminent members of the profession throughout the country.

Although Dr. Collins' professional duties are arduous, yet few physicians have their time better systematized. He has recently added to his activities by his election to the presidency of the Peoria Association of Commerce, a position which

he entered upon the resignation of Douglas H. Bethard. On March 25th the directors of the association called a meeting to decide upon a successor to the office. A few hours before the meeting, Dr. Collins was informed that he had been selected as the dark horse candidate for the presidency. But instead of being the dark horse candidate, when the meeting was called to order, Dr. Collins was unanimously proclaimed head of the big association. This was a tribute to the acknowledged executive ability of the Doctor, and to the complete confidence which his fellow citizens repose in him.

JOHN J. HARDING, JR.

John J. Harding, Jr., who engages extensively in agricultural pursuits in Logan township, was born in Peoria on November 28, 1851. He is the son of John J. and Jane (Greenough) Harding, both of whom are natives of England, the father born in Bratton Fleming, Devonshire, June 3, 1819, and the mother in Lancashire, July 14, 1830. The paternal grandparents, John and Mary (Gill) Harding, were also natives of England and resided there all their lives, the grandmother dying at the age of ninety. John J. Harding, Sr., left England for America on April 4, 1845, landing at New York, and thence came to Chicago by the water route and from there with team and wagon to Peoria, where he arrived June 24. For some time he was employed as clerk in a commission house but in 1861 he moved to Logan township, settling on a tract of eighty acres on section 5. Later he removed to Rosefield township, where he purchased eighty acres on section 32 and to this afterward added one hundred and fifty acres on sections 30 and 31. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Sarah Tucker, whom he wedded in England, March 29, 1845, and who died in Peoria in September, 1847. His second union was with Miss Jane Greenough, who was a daughter of James and Jane (Pilkington) Greenough, who came from England to America in 1842 and settled in Brimfield township, Peoria county. To John J. and Jane (Greenough) Harding were born six sons. The parents celebrated their golden wedding January 9, 1901, and the father died just six days later, on the 15th of January, at the age of eighty-one years, while the mother passed away January 5, 1906.

John J. Harding, Jr., was reared under the parental roof and when twenty-four years of age his father gave him forty acres of land which was then valued at sixty dollars an acre and is now worth one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. In 1891 he purchased another one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid thirty-eight dollars per acre and which is now valued at ninety dollars per acre. He engages extensively in raising grain and live stock. He markets yearly from fifty to one hundred hogs, has sixteen head of horses and yearly raises from two to five colts and about ten head of cattle. He has fifty-five acres in corn, twenty-five acres in wheat, forty-five acres in oats and fifty acres in pasture land. He now sells his grain at Eden but when he first came to his present farm his nearest market was Peoria.

In 1875 Mr. Harding was united in marriage to Miss Ida A. Green, of Rosefield township, and they have become the parents of three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Ira J., died in November, 1910. The daughter, Laura May, was born in 1878 and is at home. The second son, Walter E., was born in 1881 and remained on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, when he went to Hanna City, where he was employed as engineer for the Applegate & Lewis Coal Company until November, 1910, when he returned to the farm. In 1907 he married Miss Fay Scott and they have one child, Harley E. William C. Harding, who completes the family, was born in 1883 and was married in 1907. He

engages in farming in Rosefield township, where he owns one hundred and twenty acres of land.

In politics Mr. Harding is a republican and he served as assessor of Logan township from 1907 to 1911 and in April, 1911, was made township supervisor. He has been very successful and besides his farming interests is a member of the Farmers' Telephone Association and of the Farmers' Fire & Lightning Insurance Company. He and his family are all members of the Baptist church at Trivoli. Mr. Harding is a well known man throughout the community, has been very prosperous and is highly respected by all his acquaintances.

EDWARD WHITE.

Edward White, president and manager of the Amole Soap Company of Peoria, was born in Burlington, Iowa, September 21, 1851. His parents were among the first settlers of that state, his father emigrating to Michigan territory, as Iowa was then called, in 1833, while the mother became a resident of that territory in 1835. At an early age Edward White entered the employ of the Burlington Hawkeye and by devoting all of his spare time to study and reading, became a writer as well as a practical printer. In 1874 he went to Chicago and soon afterward became one of the founders of the first literary magazine published west of the Alleghany mountains—The Northwestern—its publishers being the firm of Street, White & Bowen. In 1876 Mr. White went to northwestern Missouri, where he engaged in the publication of a country newspaper, being thus connected with journalistic interests in Missouri and Kansas until 1884, when he returned to Chicago and pursued literary work for several years. In 1892 he went to New York, where he remained for several years, doing editorial work on The Bankers Magazine, The Banking Law Journal, Leslie's Weekly, The New York Commercial and other publications. In 1903 he established the Monetary Record of St. Louis and in 1907 founded the industrial magazine, Industry, at Pittsburg. He has edited and published several books on industrial and financial subjects and has written exhaustive commercial and financial reviews on all of the large cities of the United States. In May, 1911, he came to Peoria and engaged with the Amole Soap Company as financial manager. Shortly afterward the company became insolvent and Mr. White was appointed receiver by Judge Humphrey of the United States district court. Two months later he was elected trustee by the creditors and within thirteen months after his appointment as receiver succeeded in liquidating every dollar of unsecured indebtedness through cash and stock payments to the creditors. Upon the reorganization of the Amole Soap Company he was made president and manager. This company was established in 1884 by Abraham Brayshaw, who was later succeeded as proprietor by his sons, B. W., W. W. and C. W. Brayshaw.

ROBERT McCOWAN.

Robert McCowan, who resides in Rosefield township and is actively engaged in general farming, was born in Canada, February 23, 1857. He is the son of Robert and Hannah (Blake) McCowan, who came from Canada in 1865 and located in Elmwood township where they resided the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1873 at the age of forty-five and the mother in 1908 at the age of sixty-six. In their family were seven children, of whom Robert of this review is the eldest. Robert McCowan remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age at which time he began working as a farm hand

and was thus employed until 1881. At that date he removed to Iowa where he rented and operated a farm of forty acres for two years and then returned to Elmwood township and was again employed for two years as a farm hand. In 1887 he removed to Kansas and remained in that state until 1890, when, returning to Illinois, he located in Peoria where he resided for ten years, during four of which he was employed on a United States mail wagon. In 1900 he removed to a farm of ninety acres near Oak Hill, and in 1903 he rented a two hundred acre farm at Harkers Corner where he resided for two years. In 1905 he removed to the Johnson farm of two hundred acres and operated the same for four years. He purchased his present farm of eighty acres in 1911, and rents in addition an adjoining one hundred and thirty acres. He engages in raising corn, wheat, oats and hay, and also live stock, making a specialty of hogs, horses and cattle. On the 3d of February, 1880, Mr. McCowan was married to Miss Vilena Hutchinson, who is a daughter of Abraham and Sarah (McCoy) Hutchinson. To Mr. and Mrs. McCowan have been born four children: Mabel; Stella, deceased; Robert; and Luella.

In politics Mr. McCowan is a staunch republican and socially he is identified with the Order of Maccabees. He is highly considerate of his neighbors, is greatly interested in the welfare of his community, and is known as a straightforward energetic business man.

FRANK J. SHIVELY.

Among the native residents of Elmwood is Frank J. Shively, who is a successful contractor and builder. He was born October 6, 1871, the son of William and Celia (Wilson) Shively, the former born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and the latter in Wisconsin, in 1852. The maternal grandparents, Hiram and Julia Wilson, were natives of the state of New York, who removed to Wisconsin and about 1860 came to Elmwood. The grandfather operated a dredging machine in the Illinois marshes for some time but during the later years of his life lived retired in Elmwood. The father, William Shively, was reared in his native state and when only a youth enlisted in a company of Pennsylvania cavalry and served for nearly four years. After the war he came to Peoria county, settling near Elmwood, where he worked for a time on a farm. He then married and moved to Elmwood and was engaged for several years in a paper mill, after which he took up the carpenter trade and followed it the rest of his life, dying in 1905. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church, and he was identified with the blue lodge of Masons and with the Grand Army of the Republic. In his family were five children, of whom Frank J., of this review, was the eldest. The others are: Edith; Edward, now living in Peoria; Harlan, who is working for the subject of this sketch and is familiarly known by the nickname of Joe; and Verna.

Frank J. Shively received his education in Elmwood and after putting aside his text-books was employed for four years in the grocery store of S. R. Henry and then for two years in the grocery store of Harry Patterson. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade and for the past eight years has been engaged in carpentering and contracting for himself. His patronage is constantly growing and he now is conducting an extensive business. He formerly was a member of the firm of Shively & Lewis, owners of a five-acre farm upon which were raised thoroughbred Poland China hogs of the large type for breeding purposes. In 1911 their hog known as Senior Yearling took the first prize at the state fair.

On the 5th of July, 1899, Mr. Shively was united in marriage to Miss Edna M. Lawrence, who was born in Elmwood township, August 3, 1873, and is a daughter of Erastus and Emma Lawrence, of whom mention is made on another

page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Shively have become the parents of four children, Doris, Roma, Ruth and Francis. In politics Mr. Shively is a republican and has served as city alderman. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is progressive and energetic in his contracting and building business and is meeting with excellent success.

LEONARD D. JEFFRIES.

The machinery of government in Peoria is in safe hands and capable men are on the whole filling the public offices and directing municipal business. In this connection Leonard D. Jeffries deserves mention. He is serving as city engineer, to which position he was called on the 13th of December, 1911, as the successor of Ross J. Canterbury, who resigned. He had previously had two years' experience as a draftsman in the city engineering department and his qualifications were such as to commend him for appointment to his present position, although he is yet a young man, only about twenty-six years ago. Peoria is glad and proud to thus honor her native sons whose capability entitles them to such distinction. Mr. Jeffries was born here November 29, 1886, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Woodson) Jeffries. His father is still a resident of this city and is one of the oldest boiler makers here. He was born in England but since early manhood has resided in the new world.

Leonard D. Jeffries was reared in Peoria and attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the Peoria high school with the class of 1904. He then started out to earn his own living and secured employment in a gun store, working as a gunsmith and locksmith, thus calling into play his natural mechanical ingenuity and developing his latent powers along that line. That he was ambitious and desired to prepare himself for advancement is shown in the fact that while there he pursued a correspondence course in civil engineering and thus mastered the technical and scientific phases of the business, while practical experience came to him through a year's service in the sewer department of the city of Peoria, in which he was employed in 1908. In the following year he entered the city engineering department, where he spent two years as a draftsman, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the duties which constitute the work of that department. Therefore, when Ross J. Canterbury resigned Mr. Jeffries was called to fill the vacancy and is giving excellent service in this connection.

On the 30th of June, 1909, Mr. Jeffries was united in marriage to Miss Ione Ford, of this city. His religious faith is that of the Scientist church. He is widely known in the city where his entire life has been spent and his social and personal qualities have gained him popularity among many friends. The story of his life is the story of honest industry and thrift and he may be aptly termed a man of purpose.

FREDERICK MICHEAL BURBACH.

Frederick Micheal Burbach, filling the office of justice of the peace and well known for thirty years as a representative of industrial interests in Peoria, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, August 19, 1866. His father, John George Burbach, was a native of Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, and married Christina Runkel. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, and the father provided for the support of his family by the manufacture of saddletrees.

Frederick M. Burbach began his education in the public schools of his native city and in the mornings, evenings and on Saturdays he worked for his father. The necessity of his assisting in the manufacture of saddletrees made it impossible for him to attend high school. To that work he gave his attention until 1882, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the pattern maker's trade in St. Louis, Missouri, with the firm of Kupferle Brothers. On the 27th of February, 1900, he removed to Peoria, at the solicitation of the Brass Foundry & Heating Company, to make brass patterns and other goods for the Corning Distilling Company. He continued in that position for three and a half years and then went to the Kinsey & Mahler Company as pattern maker. Later he was employed by the Bartholomew Automobile Company and spent altogether thirty years at the bench as a pattern maker and brass worker, his labors being of an important character and his position one of responsibility. When three decades had thus passed he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he is now serving for his second year and his record in this connection is creditable, for his decisions are strictly fair and impartial, being based upon the law and the equity in the case.

In 1887 Mr. Burbach was married to Miss Lizzetta Shornhorst, who was born in St. Louis. They have become the parents of two daughters, Lilly and Florence. The former is the wife of Ernest Witherell and has one child, a daughter.

Mr. Burbach is prominent in Masonic circles, holding membership in Peoria Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., of which he is a past worshipful master; Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., of which he is now high priest; and Peoria Council, No. 11, R. & S. M., of which he has been thrice illustrious master. He also belongs to Electa Chapter, O. E. S., and to Peoria Camp, No. 812, M. W. A., of which he is venerable consul. In politics he has always been a stalwart republican, active as a worker in the party. He does not go off on a tangent after new ideas and was elected justice of the peace as a reward for party service and in recognition of his efficiency as a citizen. He is most loyal to the interests of Peoria and he led an annexation fight in the village of Mechanicsville in the one hundred thousand population campaign. Winning, he thereby added three thousand to the population of the city. In 1910 he was in charge of the campaign committee. He has always been a close student of the science of government and he is now studying law—two things which are closely allied.

FRED H. CAMP.

The name of Fred H. Camp is largely known throughout the country because of his extensive operations in realty, particularly in farm lands. The many large property transfers which he has negotiated indicate the day of small undertakings in real-estate dealings is past. He has bought and sold lands throughout the entire Mississippi valley and his sound judgment is manifest in his careful investments and his judicious sales.

Mr. Camp claims Vermont as the state of his nativity, his birth having there occurred on the 7th of June, 1849, Bennington being his natal city. His parents were Harvey and Lydia (Rounds) Camp. The father was for many years a well known farmer and land owner who met with substantial success in his business undertakings, and while he loaned thousands of dollars, such was his keen judgment that he never lost a cent in that manner. He became one of the most extensive property holders in Peoria county, owning a number of valuable farms in the western part of the county, north of Elmwood. Much of this property he bought at a low figure, paying for all of it only sixteen dollars and a half per acre. Gradually it increased in value owing to the rapid settlement of this part



FRED II. CAMP

of the state and also to the many improvements which he placed upon it. He sold none of his land for less than two hundred dollars per acre, and his last sale brought him two hundred and sixty-two dollars and a half per acre. He died in 1897 at the venerable age of eighty-six years, and his death then was the result of an accident, a fall breaking his neck, although he lived for three days after sustaining that injury. His widow still survives and is now eighty-six years of age.

Fred H. Camp was a lad of only six years when the family left the New England states and came to Peoria, settling in this part of the state in 1855. Here he has since lived, and after attending the local schools he finished his education in Knox College at Galesburg, from which he was graduated when twenty-two years of age. He then started out in the drug business which he followed for a year, after which he secured employment in connection with the commission and grain trade. A year later he removed to Brimfield, Illinois, where he erected a brick block and for five years conducted a grocery store. At the end of that time his stock was destroyed by fire and he returned to Peoria. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Avery Planter Company, where he continued for five years at the end of which time he entered the employ of the Kingman Company, a firm which he represented on the road for several years, selling their plows and farm implements. He afterward made settlements for the company, collecting for them thousands of dollars. As the years passed his services became of more and more value to them and his income increased accordingly. Thus as his financial resources permitted he made investments in land, and for the last five years he has concentrated his energies upon his land dealings all over the United States. He has handled property in almost every state in the Union. He is now the proprietor of the Florida Land Company with offices in the German Fire Insurance building and he also handles farm lands on an extensive scale, not only in Peoria county but throughout Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Indiana. It would be difficult to find one more thoroughly informed concerning land values, or whose judgment is sounder in relation to the possible rise or diminution in the same.

In 1876 Mr. Camp was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cowles who was then a teacher in the school of Brimfield. She was born and reared in this county, a daughter of Lieutenant W. W. Cowles, who won his rank by service in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry in the Civil war. Both he and his wife who, in her maidenhood bore the name of Adelia Woods, are still living at the age of more than eighty years, making their home with their daughter, Mrs. Camp, in a pleasant and attractive home at 1005 Knoxville avenue.

It has been well said that "There is no royal road to wealth," but again and again there is found verification of the fact that the road of opportunity is open to all and that the rewards of labor are sure and certain. Earnest, persistent effort, well defined purpose and intelligent direction of his investments have been the prominent features in the business career of Mr. Camp, making him one of the successful and widely known land dealers of Peoria and Illinois.

M. A. WASSON.

M. A. Wasson, who is a prosperous and enterprising farmer of Rosefield township, was born in Stark county, February 15, 1869. He was the son of Jacob D. and Louisa (Bohanon) Wasson, the former born in Cayuga county, New York, December 3, 1843, and the latter in Peoria county, Illinois, March 31, 1845. In 1868 the parents located in Stark county, where they purchased eighty acres of land and engaged in farming for ten years. In 1878 they removed

to Peoria county, where they resided on an excellent farm of two hundred and sixty acres until 1894 when they retired and moved to Elmwood where they now reside. The father, Jacob D. Wasson, deserves special mention as an honored veteran of the Civil war, in which he was actively engaged and during the whole time of which he was never sick, wounded or taken prisoner. He was in many of the important battles, among which are Chickasaw Bluff, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hills, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, the battle of Vicksburg, the siege of Vicksburg, the siege of Jackson, and the battles of Mansfield, Kane River, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, Fort Gaines, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, Blakely, and Whistler Station. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob D. Wasson were the parents of three children, of whom M. A., of this review, was the eldest. The others are: Sarah E., who was born January 8, 1871, and is now the wife of C. A. Bartholomew, who is engaged in the automobile business in Elmwood; and Esther C., who was born December 13, 1874, and is the wife of Henry B. Mack, who is engaged in the wholesale hardware business in New York city.

M. A. Wasson was educated in the public schools of his native state and remained at home with his parents until 1892, when he rented one hundred and sixty acres of land from his father and began farming for himself. In 1905 he purchased an adjoining eighty acres, making in all two hundred and forty acres in the farm which he now operates, and he engages in raising grain and live stock. He is a very progressive and successful farmer and stock-raiser.

On the 28th of January, 1892, Mr. Wasson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie S. Walchli, who is a daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Housier) Walchli, who reside in Hollis township, Peoria county. To Mr. and Mrs. Wasson have been born two children, one of whom died in infancy, the other being Max D. G., who was born December 30, 1897. Mr. Wasson is a republican in politics and has served as road commissioner. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and has been an efficient member of the school board for the past twelve years. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is an energetic, prosperous man and has a great number of friends in Peoria county, including many who have known him from his boyhood days.

CHARLES L. DUNGAN.

One of the highly enterprising and progressive citizens of Brimfield is Charles L. Dungan, president of the Exchange Bank and proprietor of the local lumberyard. He was born in the vicinity of the town where he now resides on the 30th of September, 1862, and is a son of John M. Dungan, one of the pioneer settlers of Peoria county. The father is a native of Pennsylvania, whence he came to Illinois during the early days, locating on a farm in Brimfield township. He was a man of untiring energy, great sagacity and determination of purpose, and ultimately became one of the extensive property owners and prosperous agriculturists of the county. In connection with farming he also engaged in the grain business, making a financial success of both and at the time of his death was one of the influential citizens of the township. The mother, whose maiden name was Miss Ellen A. Burt is still living at an advanced age and continues to make her home in Brimfield. She is a native of Vermont but accompanied her parents on their removal to Illinois during the early pioneer days and has ever since made her home in Peoria county.

The education of Charles L. Dungan was pursued in the district schools until he was twelve years of age and continued in those of Brimfield until he was eighteen. After leaving high school he assisted his father on the farm for four years, thus acquiring a thorough, practical knowledge of agricultural methods

that has been of inestimable value to him all through life. In 1887 he became associated with his father in the grain business and three years later he extended the scope of his activities by buying an interest in the lumberyard of which he is now the sole proprietor. His entire attention was devoted to these two activities until 1899, when he purchased a half interest in the Exchange Bank. This institution was founded in the early '80s by David Herrier, who later disposed of it to H. O. Peters, who in turn sold it to Walter L. Wiley. The latter took Mr. Dungan in partnership with him and they were associated together for seven years. In March, 1906, Mr. Dungan bought out his partner's interest and together with his mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Dungan, owns all of the stock. Two years prior to this, in 1904, Mr. Dungan sold his interest in the grain business and now is devoting practically his entire attention to his bank and lumberyard.

In Peoria county on the 16th of March, 1887, Mr. Dungan was united in marriage to Miss Carrie M. Tucker, a daughter of Homer C. and Emily Tucker of Brimfield township. Homer C. Tucker came to this county from Buffalo, New York, in 1845, locating on some land that had been purchased from the government by his father, who settled here in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dungan, as follows: Alma, who was born on the 15th of May, 1895; Helen L., whose birth occurred on May 20, 1897; John, whose natal day was the 29th of November, 1899; Charles F., who was born on July 13, 1901; and Ruth, born on the 12th of January, 1905.

The family affiliate with the local Protestant churches and Mr. Dungan votes the republican ticket. For six years he served on the board of supervisors for Brimfield township, and four years of that time he was chairman of the finance committee. He is one of the foremost citizens of the town, in the upbuilding and development of which both he and his father have been prominent factors, through their successful promotion of various enterprises that have added to the commercial activity of the community. He is a man who takes an enthusiastic interest in every progressive public movement and champions every cause that he feels will advance the welfare of the municipality either morally, intellectually, socially or financially.

OSCAR HEINRICH.

For eleven years Oscar Heinrich has been connected with the county clerk's office in Peoria county, serving first as deputy while later he was elected to the office of county clerk and is now in his second term. He is accounted one of the leaders of the republican party and as an official his record is one which has brought to him high commendation owing to the prompt and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties which have devolved upon him.

Illinois claims Mr. Heinrich as one of her native sons, his birth having occurred in Peru, January 4, 1856. His parents were Julius and Henrietta Heinrich, who became residents of LaSalle county in pioneer times. The father was for thirty-five years an attorney, justice of the peace and notary public of Peru, and was classed with its leading and influential citizens.

It was in that town that Oscar Heinrich spent his boyhood days and in the public schools pursued his education although he has since learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. He was early apprenticed to the moulder's trade in an iron foundry and worked at that for many years, but always found clerical work congenial and at various times temporarily withdrew from active connection with his trade to occupy a clerkship in some office. In 1875 he removed to Nebraska and spent two years upon a farm there. He then removed to Illinois, and in 1877 became a resident of Peoria, here entering the

employ of Hart & Hitchcock, foundrymen, and later working at his trade of moulder in several different foundries. He afterward served as shipping clerk at the starch works in Peoria for seven years and left that position to enter the employ of the Avery Planter Company, with whom he remained for several years or until he entered the office of the county clerk as deputy. He is now county clerk, having been twice elected on the republican ticket, and on both occasions he led the ticket, a fact which indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust reposed in him. That this trust has never been betrayed in the slightest degree is manifest in the fact that he has twice been the choice of the public for the position, the duties of which he discharges in a most careful and systematic manner. His corps of assistants is efficient, having been carefully selected and he attempts to minimize time and labor in the discharge of the duties of the office.

In 1879, in Peoria, Mr. Heinrich was united in marriage to Miss Kate Trompeter, of Peoria, and unto them have been born seven children, namely: Oscar, Jr., Minnie, who is now the wife of Herbert Crowl; Annie, who married Robert Koch; Frederick, who is deputy county clerk; Henrietta, Caroline and George.

Fraternally Mr. Heinrich is a Mason and is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Maccabees. In the early '70s he joined the Moulder's Union and is now one of its honorary members. His position in the lodges to which he belongs is a creditable one owing to his fidelity to the principles and tenets which constitute the basic elements of those organizations. A cordial, genial manner wins him friends wherever he goes, and he well merits the political honors which have come to him.

ELMER M. ECKARD, M. D.

Dr. Elmer M. Eckard, a practicing physician and surgeon of Peoria, maintaining his offices at No. 510 Main street, has been a prominent and successful representative of the medical profession here for the past sixteen years. His birth occurred in Mason county, Illinois, on the 2d of March, 1872, his parents being W. H. and Amelia Eckard. The father acted as station agent at Topeka, Illinois, where he also conducted business as a coal and grain merchant. At the present time he resides at San Jose, Texas, in a health resort. His wife passed away at Topeka, Illinois, in 1906, and was buried in Pekin cemetery.

Elmer M. Eckard obtained his early education at Jacksonville and was graduated from Whipple Academy in 1892. Subsequently he spent three years as a student in Illinois College at Jacksonville and then entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, winning the degree of M. D. in 1896. Peoria has since remained the scene of his professional labors, and the success which has attended him is ample evidence of his skill and ability in the field of his chosen life work. At the end of the first year of his professional career he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Alma Sanitarium at Alma, Michigan, and while serving in that capacity attended and was graduated from Alma College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1898. He now acts as chief surgeon for the Toledo, Peoria & Western and the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroads. Through his membership in the Peoria County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association he keeps in close touch with the progress that is being continually made by the fraternity. He is a director of the American Association of Railway Surgeons, is a member of the staff of the Proctor Hospital in Peoria and holds the rank of lieutenant in the medical corps of the Illinois National Guard, and also holds a commission as Lieutenant of the U. S. Army Medical Reserve Corps.

On the 20th of October, 1895, Dr. Eckard was united in marriage to Miss



DR. E. M. ECKARD

Agnes Lillian Dessot Sears, a daughter of Alexander Sears and a representative of an old Jacksonville family. The wedding ceremony was performed at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. Eckard have one son, Frederick, who is attending school. The family residence, which the Doctor built in 1905, is a beautiful modern home at No. 615 Indiana avenue. Our subject likewise erected seven other houses.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Eckard has supported the men and measures of the democratic party. From 1905 until 1907 he served in the capacity of health commissioner. Fraternaly he is identified with the Masons, belonging to the commandery and the shrine. He is also an esteemed member of the Creve Coeur Club. His professional labor is regarded as of value by the general community and he enjoys the respect of his brethren of the medical fraternity by reason of his strict conformity to a high standard of professional ethics.

DAVID H. MORTON, M. D.

David H. Morton, who is a rising young physician and surgeon of Elmwood, was born at Edgington, Rock Island county, Illinois, December 19, 1880. He is the son of Dr. Archibald J. Morton, who formerly was a practicing physician in this city. Dr. Archibald J. Morton was born in Scotland in 1855 and when six months old was brought by his parents to America, locating in Rock Island county. Later his parents removed to Colchester, where their son Archibald J. received his early education in the common schools. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1889. Subsequently he located for practice in Williamsfield but after five years removed to Elmwood, where he purchased the interests of Dr. W. T. Sloan and entered into partnership with Dr. J. D. C. Hoit. Unfortunately Dr. Morton had practiced in this city only four years when he passed away, July 1, 1898. He was a man who was true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust and devoted to his profession. He was a member of the American Medical Association and the Illinois State Medical Society, and fraternaly he was identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife, Sidona (Holmes) Morton, the mother of our subject, was born in 1860 and now resides in Elmwood. In their family were five children, four of whom are now living.

Dr. David H. Morton received his education in the public schools of Elmwood, graduating from the high school at that place. He then entered the medical department of the State University of Illinois, which is the same institution his father attended, and was graduated in the class of 1904. Subsequently he located for practice in Elmwood, entering into partnership with Dr. J. D. C. Hoit, who formerly was his father's partner. Dr. Hoit was one of the well known physicians in this section of the country. He practiced at Yates City for more than twenty-five years and in 1891 moved to Elmwood, where he entered into partnership with Dr. W. T. Sloan and later was in partnership with the father of the subject of this sketch. He was an extremely successful practitioner and was for many years one of the most prominent physicians in this part of the country. He belonged to the county, state and national medical societies, and fraternaly was a Mason, belonging to the Knights Templar, and was a Master Mason for about seven years. The partnership of Dr. David H. Morton with Dr. Hoit lasted only about two and one-half years and since then Dr. Morton has practiced alone. He has worked up an extensive practice, which includes not only Elmwood, but a radius of about twelve miles in the surrounding country. Fraternaly he belongs to Arcanus Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., and in politics he is an independent.

Although yet a young man in the medical world Dr. Morton by his labors, his high professional attainments and his sterling characteristics has gained the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated in his professional work. He is a busy and successful practitioner and is rapidly gaining a leading place among the physicians in this section of the country.

ROBERT P. JACK.

Robert P. Jack is a member of the well known and prominent law firm of Jack, Irvin, Jack & Miles, of Peoria, where he has practiced continuously since 1898. He is comparatively one of the younger members of the bar of this city and has made substantial progress which has brought him to a prominent position and placed his work on a par with that of many older representatives of the profession.

Mr. Jack is one of Peoria's native sons, his birth having here occurred September 30, 1872. His father is William Jack, a distinguished and prominent citizen of Peoria. While spending his youthful days in his parents' home Robert P. Jack mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1889. He then went east for his college course and entered Princeton University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree upon his graduation with the class of 1894. He took up the study of law in the office and under the direction of the firm of Jack & Tichenor, of which his father was the senior partner, and after thorough preliminary reading was admitted to the bar in 1898. He has since followed his profession in Peoria and is engaged in general practice. In the fourteen years which have since elapsed he has done good work, carefully preparing and presenting his cases, his logical deductions indicating his thorough understanding of the points in controversy while his correct application of principle or precedent shows his comprehensive knowledge of the law. He is well known socially in this city and is now a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Ivy Club, while of the Peoria Country Club he was formerly president.

HALLER E. CHARLES.

Haller E. Charles, deputy collector of internal revenue at Peoria, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1848, a son of John E. and Margaret (Oliver) Charles. He was a pupil in the public schools and the academy at Princeville, Illinois, and completed the work of the freshman and sophomore years in Hillsdale College of Michigan. In early manhood he taught school in the vicinity of Princeville and later took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar upon examination in Peoria in 1871 and to the bar of Arkansas upon examination in 1875. While official duties now claim his time and attention, he is still a member of the legal profession in good standing and entitled to practice in both Illinois and Arkansas.

Mr. Charles' first active work in behalf of his country followed his enlistment as a soldier of the Civil war, on the 4th of January, 1864, when he still lacked a few days of being sixteen years of age. He joined Battery A of the Second Illinois Light Artillery and was continuously on active duty until discharged July 27, 1865. He again entered the active service of his country when appointed gauger in the internal revenue department at Peoria, Illinois, in 1878. Seven years were passed in that position and from 1890 until 1894 he was deputy United States marshal at Chicago. In 1898 he was appointed deputy collector

of internal revenue in Peoria and has since been thus identified with the fifth United States internal revenue district. He has made an excellent record in all public connections, being systematic and methodical in the discharge of his duties and loyal at all times to the trusts reposed in him.

On the 21st of January, 1880, Mr. Charles was married to Miss Margaret Raymond, a daughter of Charles Raymond. They now have one living child, Alice, born in 1881, and they lost a son, Raymond, who was born in 1885 and died in 1906. Mr. Charles has held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic since its organization and was post commander of Bryner Post during 1903. He is regarded by his friends as a steady, substantial citizen, who has served Peoria well in every capacity and in every position to which he has been called.

EDWARD C. SPANGLER.

Edward C. Spangler, who resides on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres on section thirty-six of Elmwood township, was born in that township in 1853. His parents were Henry B. and Cynthia A. (Lawhead) Spangler, who came from Zanesville, Ohio, to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1848, and located on a farm in Elmwood township. In their family were four children of whom Edward C. of this review is the second in order of birth.

Edward C. Spangler was reared under the parental roof, remaining at home until about twenty years of age, when he began working out as a farm hand in which occupation he was employed for about six years. He was on the plains of Texas and later Wyoming and then in Colorado, where he had some very interesting experiences in the hunting of buffalo. In 1877 he purchased eighty acres of improved land in Rosefield township and resided there for seventeen years, after which he rented his farm and was engaged for eight years in the real-estate business in Elmwood township. In 1894 he sold his farm of eighty acres and in 1895 his wife inherited one hundred and ninety-five acres which he also sold the same year, and then purchased a farm of two hundred and seven acres on section six of Logan township. In the spring of 1912 he sold that and bought his present farm, on which he engages in general farming.

In 1883 Mr. Spangler wedded Miss Maggie M. Kershaw. They have four children: Eva M., the wife of Hayes Corbett, of Elmwood; Clarence H., at home; Harold L., who is in business at Bowen, Illinois; and Cecil V., who is working for his brother in Bowen. Mr. Spangler is a republican in politics and fraternally he is a member of the Court of Honor. He has been very successful in his farming interests and in all his business relations, and is one of the prosperous men of his township.

ROSCOE J. MORGAN.

A successful real estate man, well known in Oklahoma and Illinois, is Roscoe J. Morgan, secretary of the Mexican Agricultural Land Company, with offices at Nos. 16-19, Mayer building Peoria. Mr. Morgan has been prominently identified with this company since its incorporation in 1904. He was born in Gallia county, Ohio, November 27, 1862, a son of Joseph A. and Nancy E. Morgan. The father during the earlier period of his business career followed agricultural pursuits but later in life became a miller. He was a volunteer in the Federal army during the Civil war, serving for about a year. He passed away in June, 1890, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife is also deceased and both are buried

in a cemetery at Valley Falls, Kansas, where they had resided during the latter part of their lives.

Roscoe J. Morgan was educated in the public schools of Ohio. At the age of fifteen years he put aside his text-books and, leaving the parental roof, went to Iowa, where for about two years he worked as a farm laborer. At the end of that period he settled in Kansas and while employed at various occupations during the day, began studying telegraphy at night. Having become sufficiently proficient in the art of telegraphy to enable him to qualify for employment, he secured a position with the Santa Fe Railroad Company and for nineteen years was in the employ of that company. At the time of his retirement from railroad work he resigned his position as agent at Norman, Oklahoma, to engage in the real estate business. He was very successful in this line of work and remained a resident of Norman until 1908, during which period he organized the Oklahoma State Investment Company, with headquarters in Norman, of which company he was president from the time of its organization until three years ago, when he came to Peoria.

At Wichita, Kansas, on December 20, 1884, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Lucretia Snodgrass, a daughter of Mrs. Jane Snodgrass, and to this union three children have been born: Blanch, now the wife of H. P. Allen, of the Allen-Wookey Land Company; Clarence, at home; and Muriel, who is attending school.

Mr. Morgan is a member of the Masonic order and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a member of the latter organization for about twenty-five years. The important position which Mr. Morgan occupies in the company with which he is now connected has fallen into good hands and by tact and the experience which he has gained he is enabled to discharge the duties devolving upon him with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his business associates. He has become well known in real estate circles in the city of his adoption, where his opinions and judgment are given the most respectful consideration. Aside from his business duties he takes time to cultivate the social side of life and in his fraternal connections he is a popular and valued member of the organizations to which he belongs.

GEORGE W. MICHELL, M. D.

Dr. George W. Michell is a specialist in the treatment of mental and nervous diseases and is proprietor of a sanitarium located at No. 106 North Glen Oak avenue. He has done important work and has not only followed the most advanced methods as promulgated by others but has also evolved plans of practice which have proven eminently effective in bringing about a return of normal conditions. He has been located in Peoria since 1904, coming to this city two years after his graduation from Rush Medical College in Chicago. That period was spent in private and hospital practice in Wisconsin and Minnesota, after which he came to this city, with whose professional interests he has since been identified.

Dr. Michell is a native of Gridley, McLean county, Illinois. He was born May 18, 1876, of the marriage of James M. and Cynthia Ann (Stokes) Michell. The father erected the first house at Gridley, to which place he removed from Boston, Massachusetts. He was born in Queens county, Ireland, and spent the first seventeen years of his life in that country, after which he bid adieu to friends and native land and sailed for America. He served as postmaster at Gridley for a quarter of a century and also engaged in general merchandising there through an extended period, figuring to the time of his death as one of the prominent and influential residents of that place. He was called to his final rest in 1891.

Dr. Michell was reared in Gridley and attended the public schools, passing through grade after grade until he had completed the high school course with the class of 1897. His interest in the medical profession determined him to enter upon practice as a life work and with that end in view he became a student in Rush Medical College at Chicago, in which he completed his course in 1902. For a time he was located in professional work at Dewey Sanitarium at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1903 went from there to the Lenont Mining and Railroad Hospital at Virginia, Minnesota, and the following year became identified with the State Hospital for the Insane at Bartonville, this county, serving as chief of its medical staff from 1904 until 1910. He entered upon active practice in Peoria in the former year and during the entire period of his residence here has concentrated his energies and efforts upon the treatment of mental and nervous diseases. The profession has made rapid strides in this branch of practice and Dr. Michell has kept in close touch with the work. He believes in studying each individual case, learning what produces injurious and beneficial effects, and then safeguarding the patient from the former, brings to bear all that can promote the latter. In establishing and conducting his sanitarium at No. 106 North Glen Oak avenue, he is doing a most excellent work and in that institution have been effected many cures.

In December, 1910, Dr. Michell was united in marriage to Miss Myrtle McKee, of Aledo, Illinois. They have an attractive home in Peoria, and like her husband, Mrs. Michell is rapidly winning friends here. Dr. Michell is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his professional connections are with the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Those who know him recognize his sterling worth as a man and citizen as well as a physician. He bases his labors upon the broadest scientific principles and holds to the highest standards in all of his professional duties.

MICHAEL McALEENAN.

Success may awaken admiration but kindness and geniality win the still warmer and higher tribute of friendship. Michael McAleenan possessed these qualities in large degree and at the same time had determination and energy, which enabled him to advance steadily in the business world until the prosperous owner of the Vulcan Iron Works bore little resemblance to the almost penniless young man who came from Ireland to America in 1854. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1831, a son of Patrick and Sarah McAleenan. He attended the schools of his native country and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1854, however, he bade adieu to the Emerald isle and sailed for the United States, having heard favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world. He settled at Peoria and secured a position at the head of the blacksmithing department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Later he entered the employ of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company in the same capacity but was not content with that business connection, as he wished to become interested in an enterprise of his own. In 1867, therefore, he became a partner in the foundry firm of Nicol, Burr & Company, with which he was associated for ten years. On the expiration of that period he entered into partnership with Joseph Cody in the boiler making business and afterward he bought out his partner, conducting his plant as the Vulcan Iron Works. In this business he continued with gratifying success to the time of his death and for fifty years he was a notable figure on the commercial and industrial stage in Peoria. His was the industry that seemed never to tire, the enterprise that knew no bounds and the determination that never recognized fatigue. He worked on persistently day after day, his interests broadening in their scope, and year after year chron-

icled the fact that he was far in advance of the position to which he had attained the previous year.

On the 22d of April, 1861, in Peoria, Mr. McAleenan was married to Miss Jane Smith, a daughter of Bernard and Mary (Conlan) Smith, who were natives of Ireland and in 1845 arrived in Peoria, which was then a comparatively small town of little commercial and industrial importance. Her father engaged in the transfer business here and was well known at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. McAleenan became the parents of six children: William J., who is married and has two sons, Howard and Fred; Margaret A.; Eugene; Charles; George R., who is married and has three children, Eugene, Jane and Edward; and Walter S. Mr. McAleenan was a member of the Builders' Exchange, gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and his religious support to St. Patrick's church. He was liberal to a fault and as he prospered contributed generously of his means to the support of the church and to the aid of many charitable projects and institutions. As a citizen he was public spirited, seeking ever the welfare and improvement of city and county. He justly earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for he never heedlessly passed by any opportunity. He won his success at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor, but in the end found that the prize was worth the effort. He was accounted one of Peoria's most prosperous and prominent citizens and merited as well the high reputation which he won for character and ability.

The Peoria Daily Transcript in its editorial columns on September 12, 1890, said: "The sympathy of The Transcript is extended to the family of the late Michael McAleenan. Peoria has lost a good citizen; the family a husband and father, who leaves the legacy of a good name. The writer has known him well, and sorrows with those who have a better right. Mr. McAleenan's career furnishes an example to American youth. He was literally a self-made man. He started in life with nothing but a good trade, but by hard work and perseverance had become proprietor of the iron works in this city. His habits of industry clung to him after he had built up his business, and he personally superintended even the minor details. He was a man who knew not what it was to be discouraged. In hard times, he only worked the harder. When his plant was destroyed by fire, he said nothing, but quietly went to work again, building larger and better. Such men as Mr. McAleenan are good men for any city or county. They are splendid specimens of the kind of men America turns out from her work-shops. They are an example to the young of what hard work can accomplish. Mr. McAleenan was somewhat abrupt and brusque in his manner, but a kinder heart never dwelt in human bosom. No one who was deserving ever asked a favor of him and was refused. For a positive man he leaves very few enemies, while his friends—warm friends who looked beneath the surface, are numbered by the hundred."

JOSEPH A. MERCER.

Joseph A. Mercer lived a life that in its good influences can be measured not by time but by eternity. If success is reckoned by worldly gains he was not a successful man for no fortune crowned his efforts. Some one has said: "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes through us is the measure of our success," and judged by this standard Joseph A. Mercer was a highly successful man. He ever held with Kant that: "The object of education is to train each individual to reach the highest perfection possible for him," and it was this spirit which actuated him in all of his career as a teacher. The memory of such a man can never die while living monuments remain upon which were imprinted the touch of his noble soul.



PROF. JOSEPH A. MERCER

Professor Mercer was born in Princeton, Illinois, November 12, 1844, and after mastering the elementary branches of learning in the public schools of his native town he entered Dover Academy, six miles north of that place. He came of sturdy Scotch descent and was surrounded in his youth by some of Illinois' most renowned citizens, notably Owen Lovejoy and the Bryants. Reared amid such an environment it was but natural that the growing boy should become a strong lover of the right and an opponent of all that savored of evil or oppression. He was ambitious to acquire a college education and was qualified to enter college at the age of sixteen but limited financial resources made this step impossible. He then began teaching in the district schools, following the profession for two years, during which period he carefully saved his wages and thus opened the way for further study. Matriculating in the University of Michigan, he remained at Ann Arbor until his funds were exhausted and he was again compelled to resort to teaching to replenish his depleted exchequer. Two years later he was again able to enter the university and this time he took with him to Ann Arbor his bride, Elizabeth (Kinsman) Mercer, a "woman of marked sweetness of character and purity of life," whose personality must surely have contributed largely to his successful career. Two more years at Ann Arbor completed his course, at the end of which time he accepted the position of principal of schools at Sheffield, Illinois, thereby returning to his native county. For fifteen years he occupied that position and in 1882 was elected principal of the Lincoln school in Peoria. For twenty-seven years he continued as its head, resigning because of ill health in March, 1909. During that period he declined more remunerative positions, including the chair of Latin in the State University, preferring rather to remain where his home and friends were than to earn a higher salary in a strange environment. It would have meant much for him to have broken home ties for he loved his city and fellowmen to an unusual degree and they came to admire and love him as few men are loved. His ability and his upright life ever compelled the admiration of a constantly growing acquaintanceship. Men of affairs often deferred to his judgment, recognizing its soundness, for his opinions had their bases in wide information and in the habit of looking at things judicially. He did not have to ponder long over any situation to form an opinion because there was a reserve store of knowledge that had usually already acquainted him with the principles that were involved in a specific situation. His earnestness of speech carried conviction to his hearers and from early manhood he was accorded a position of leadership. One writing of him in this connection said: "Joseph Mercer was always a leader. At the university, president of his class and one of seven chosen from one hundred to speak on Commencement Day; on the athletic field, at the head of his baseball team as catcher; in Sunday school, a successful teacher of the most advanced class for many years; in the leading Congregational church of his city, a deacon for life, in recognition of his character and worth; in prayer meeting, an occupant of the front seat, most eloquent in speech and fervent in petition; in professional gatherings, an active, earnest worker and the recipient of numerous offices of trust and honor."

No matter how strenuous were his duties nor how important the work that engaged his attention, Professor Mercer always felt that his chief interest was his home and family. The relation that there existed was largely an ideal one. Unto him and his wife were born two daughters: Clara, who is the widow of Frederick R. Avery, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work; and Mrs. Edith Rosbrook. Disease fastened itself upon Professor Mercer and though unable for several months to give more than a part of the day to his school work, the board of education and the public in general were loath to lose his services, preferring him as principal to anyone else. In the Lincoln school, of which he had charge for twenty-seven years, he had the high respect and warm regard of teachers and pupils alike. The boys and girls felt that they had his

sympathy and that his interest in them was unflinching. His life and work were ever an inspiration to fellow members of his profession. For many years he served as treasurer of the Central Illinois Teachers' Association and at one time acted as its president. For several terms he was a director of the State Pupils' Reading Circle. In 1903 he was vice president of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and in 1906 was its president. When the time for the convening of the meeting came ill health prevented his attendance. One of his friends said: "It was my privilege to be with him on the day the message of regret and sympathy came from the State Association, then in session at Springfield, and I am sure it comforted and cheered him greatly to know his friends had given him a passing thought of kindness and love." It is not from the few conspicuous duties of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, happier; but from the countless little ministries of the everyday; the little faithfulnesses that fill long years. So it was with the life of Professor Mercer, who day after day in the performance of the duties of his profession sought to inspire and encourage others and to make the young realize what life is with its meaning and its opportunities. His career was indeed an inspiration to many and his work yet bears fruit in the lives of those who came under his influence.

WILLIAM M. COOLEY, M. D.

Dr. William M. Cooley is one of the most prominent among the younger physicians of Peoria. While he has practiced here only since 1905, or for a period of about seven years, he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate and complex problems which confront the physician and his professional labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success when viewed from the health and the financial standpoints. Dr. Cooley is a native of Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, born March 2, 1879. His parents were Jonathan B. and Lucy (Parrish) Cooley, the former a shoe dealer who is now deceased, having passed away in 1892. He had for a number of years survived his wife, who died in 1884.

In his native city William M. Cooley was reared and he supplemented his public-school education by a course of study in Toulon Academy. He then started out to make his own way in the world, securing a position in a hardware store, in which he remained for a year. Desirous, however, of entering the medical profession, he then matriculated in Northwestern Medical College, of Chicago, in which he pursued a four years' course, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1903. During his residence in that city he was interne at Michael Reese Hospital for two years and in his broad hospital experience and practice gained wide knowledge and skill which have proven of immense benefit to him in the conduct of his private practice in Peoria. On coming to this city in 1905 he opened an office at 426 Main street and is now pleasantly located in the Jefferson building, in the conduct of a general practice.

Dr. Cooley's home relations are attractive and pleasant. He was married in February, 1906, to Miss Ella V. Engstrom, of this city, and they now have two children, Elizabeth and William. Dr. Cooley and his wife have many friends here and the hospitality of a large number of the best homes is extended them.

The Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine and has many friends among the brethren of this order. He possesses a social, genial nature, which endears him to those with whom he comes in contact but he never allows social or outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties. He is now serving on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital and he belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illi-

nois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He served for three years on the board of censors of the first named and was chairman of the board in 1910. He believes in holding high the standards of the profession, realizing fully how great are the obligations and responsibilities that devolve upon the medical practitioner.

ROLAND L. MAHER.

Roland L. Maher, president of The Peoria Engraving Company, has been identified with the business interests of Peoria for the past twelve years. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 18th of January, 1871, and is a son of Patrick and Ellen Maher, both of whom are now deceased. The father was for many years a meat inspector in Louisville, and there he and the mother passed away and were laid to rest in a Catholic cemetery.

The education of Roland L. Maher was acquired in the public schools of Louisville, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age. He then laid aside his text-books and became a wage earner, his first position being that of a messenger boy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Two years later he withdrew from this and became an apprentice in an engraving establishment. After completing his period of service he followed this occupation at various places until 1900, and in January of that year he came to Peoria to become identified with The S. F. Hallock Company. He was a most capable and efficient workman and was subsequently made a partner in the business, and later when the company was incorporated under the name of The Peoria Engraving Company, Mr. Maher was made president. In this capacity he has manifested more than average executive ability and powers of organization, and under his capable supervision and direction the company has developed in a most gratifying manner and is now one of the thriving and highly prosperous enterprises of the city. Employment is given to a large corps of skilled workmen and their receipts show a marked increase from year to year, which must largely be attributed to the intense diligence and systematic methods employed by Mr. Maher as chief executive of the company.

Mr. Maher resides at No. 310 North street, while his office is in the factory at No. 107 Main street, where the company have been located since the 2d of May, 1901. In matters of religious faith he is a Roman Catholic and in politics he is independent, giving his support to such men and measures as he deems best qualified to subserve the highest interests of the majority. Mr. Maher is highly regarded in local business circles, as he possesses the qualities that command the respect the commercial fraternity generally and in his transactions he conducts himself in a manner that entitles him to the esteem and confidence of those with whom he has dealings.

GEORGE W. PRINGLE.

George W. Pringle is the Peoria manager for the Inter-state Independent Telephone & Telegraph Company, formerly known as the Northwestern Telephone Company, with offices located at No. 125 South Jefferson street. His birth occurred at Green Bay, Wisconsin, on the 10th of September, 1862, and he is a son of Thomas W. and Rose Pringle. The father, who has always been more or less actively identified with agricultural pursuits, is a veteran of the

Civil war, having gone to the front as a private in the First Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery. He saw considerable active service, having participated in some of the notable conflicts of the war, and was incarcerated for a time in Libby prison. His health suffered from the hardships and privations incident to camp life and he was honorably discharged at the close of his period of enlistment with the rank of corporal.

The boyhood and early youth of George W. Pringle were passed on his father's farm in the cultivation of which he assisted until he was eighteen years of age. His education was acquired in the common schools of Duck Creek, Brown county, Wisconsin, and after laying aside his text-books he entered the office of a local dentist, with the expectation of adopting this profession for his life vocation. He remained there for two years and was subsequently compelled to give up the work owing to the state of his health. For several years thereafter he was employed at Battle Creek, Michigan, going from there to Minneapolis, where he entered the service of the Northwestern Telephone Company. His next removal was to Detroit, Michigan, to assume the duties of line foreman with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company. He continued in their service for four years, and at the expiration of that time became line foreman with the Bell Telephone Company at Chicago. He subsequently was employed in the same capacity by the Chicago Telephone Company, after which he accepted the position he now holds. Mr. Pringle has proven very efficient and capable in his present position, discharging his duties in a manner highly satisfactory both to his employers and their patrons.

At Glencoe, Illinois, on the 15th of September, 1901, Mr. Pringle was united in marriage to Miss Lena Micholson, a daughter of John Micholson, a retired farmer of Allegan, Michigan. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, Helen M., who is attending school. The family reside at No. 216½ Fourth avenue.

Mr. Pringle votes with the republican party, but he has never sought political preferment. He has been a resident of Peoria for eleven years and enjoys the regard of a large circle of acquaintances, many of whom are held in the more intimate bond of friendship.

WILLIAM R. ALLISON, M. D.

Dr. William R. Allison is a general practitioner of medicine of Peoria with office in the Observatory building. He has practiced here since 1892 and the years have chronicled his continuous progress. Indeed advancement has been the watchword of his life. He is largely a self-educated as well as a self-made man and has depended upon his own resources and ability for the attainment of success. He is a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination, of great eloquence, and always speaking to the point. His being possessed of a thorough classical and medical education in combination with his innate talents, explains also why he is a very successful practitioner. He loves science for science's sake; is a hard student; and is enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. He is also a public-spirited man, and has, by word and deed, done much for the benefit of our city. He is a gentleman of fixed principles—a man in the full sense of the word.

Illinois claims Dr. Allison as a native son, his birth having occurred upon a farm in McDonough county, January 16, 1863. His parents are Andrew and Louisa (Russell) Allison, who were farming people of that section of the state. The son was reared on the old home place and his experiences were those which usually fall to the farm lad who divides his time between the acquirement of

an education and the work incident to the development of the fields. He attended the rural schools and afterward became a student in Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois. He was eighteen years of age when he left college and faced a situation which called forth all his latent energies, determination and ambition. He knew that he must depend upon his own labor for advancement and he purchased a run-down creamery, which he operated for two years, placing the business upon a substantial basis. His close application, his unremitting industry and his careful management enabled him to acquire in that time a capital sufficient to pay his expenses while pursuing a course in Rush Medical College of Chicago. He had resolved upon the practice of medicine as a life work and for three years was a student in that institution, being graduated therefrom in 1886. Immediately afterward, he located for practice at Good Hope, Illinois, where he resided for six years, or until he came to Peoria in 1892. Twenty years have since come and gone and each year has seen him at a higher point than he had reached the preceding year. He has been a close and discriminating student of his profession, has been most conscientious and faithful in the performance of his professional duties and at all times has held to a high ethical standard in his work.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Dr. Allison and Miss Carrie Potter, of Macomb, Illinois, and they now have one child, Cora Belle. Extending his social and fraternal connections as the years have passed on, Dr. Allison has become a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Creve Coeur Club. He gives his political allegiance to no party, keeping at all times well informed on the questions and issues of the day, and supporting the men and measures which were in his judgment to the best interests of city, state and nation. He has held some local offices, representing the fourth ward on the board of aldermen, and he has served as commissioner of health of the city of Peoria.

As a man and a citizen, he has yet to be viewed from another standpoint. Of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise and believing much in push and perseverance, he can always be found in the van of every movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. Of extensive acquaintance and very popular socially; charitable to an extent altogether disproportionate to his means; unostentatious in everything; one of the truest men to his friends that ever lived; still in the vigor and prime of a remarkably eventful life, the work before him to do and yet unaccomplished is immense, but to the fulfillment of his destiny he will carry in the future as in the past, the matured and strengthened elements and accessories of a character that ultimately is to triumph over all obstacles and survive to be made stronger and better. He is no partisan. Cultivated and intelligent, he rises to the dignity of true statesmanship; no narrow, or prejudicial or sectional opinions ever control his conduct. He believes in our American nationality, and in his policies for the development of the physical, moral and intellectual improvement of the country, he embraces the whole of it, and all its parts.

Dr. Allison is an ex-president and was also at one time secretary of the Peoria City Medical Society and he belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is now serving on the staff of the Proctor Hospital and is its secretary. This connection indicates plainly his high standing among his professional brethren, as well as in the regard of the public. He certainly deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. He bravely and resolutely met the difficulties and obstacles and overcame these by determined and resolute purpose, thus qualifying for the highest position in his profession and as a citizen, in both of which capacities he has made continuous advancement.

Dr. Allison is still in the vigor of manhood, and it is hoped, will be spared

many years to witness the prosperity of the city he has already done so much for. His life record finds embodiment in the words of Pope:

“Statesman, yet friend to truth; of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end;
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.”

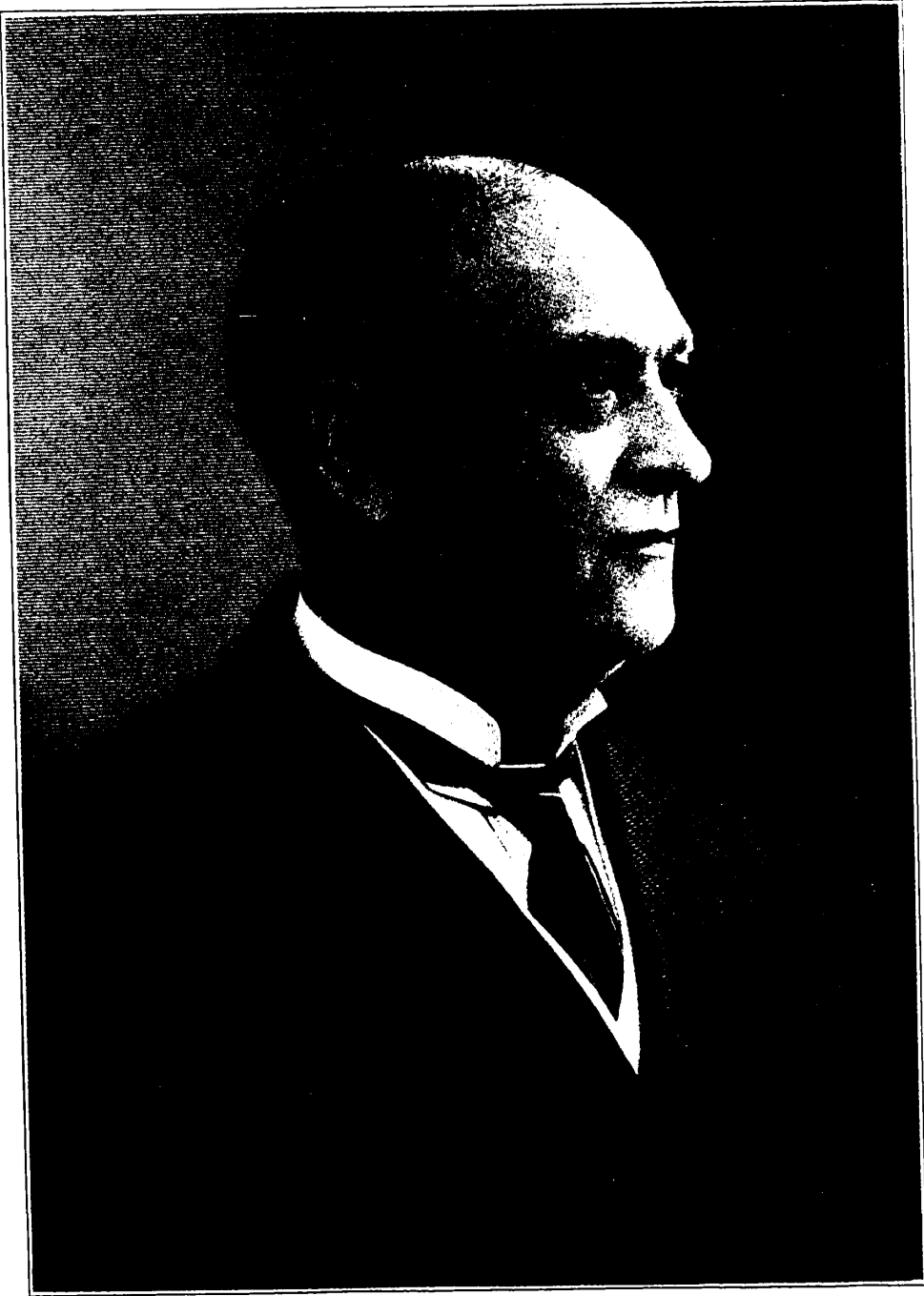
W. T. SLOAN, M. D.

Records show that early in the history of the ancient Egyptians, there were men of science—priests—who were professed medicine men and certainly their art of embalming demonstrates that they were familiar with methods unknown to us today. The East Indians believed in the virtue of certain amulets worn under direction of the priests. The Mosaic laws gave specific directions regarding medicine and their being administered, but perhaps the first eminent name that has come down to us today as a synonym for matters medical, is that of the Greek god of medicine, Aesculapius, the son of Apollo and Coronis. Pythagoras, the famous Greek philosopher and mathematician, who lived from about 582-500 B. C., is believed to have promulgated the study of anatomy, but the father of Greek medicine was Hippocrates, who lived from about 460-377 B. C. The greatest Roman physician was Galen, who was born about A. D. 130. From the seventh to the tenth century, the Arabs began the study of medicine as a science, and then progressed no further, their greatest physician being Avicenna (Ibn Sina) surnamed the “Prince of Physicians,” who lived about A. D. 1020. Later came upon the field Paracelsus, 1493-1541, the German-Swiss physician and alchemist, and Vesalius, 1514-1564, the Flemish anatomist and court physician to Charles V. and Philip II., but the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey, 1578-1657, expounded in his chief work “Essay on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood,” 1628, gave the first great impulse to medicine as a science.

However, all of this research and study, while it prepared the way for the wonderful discoveries which came later, did little to enlighten the minds of the physicians as to the real causes and effects of disease.

Dr. Sloan whose name heads this biographical record has devoted his life to this profession, and he has been deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain the success which he has reached, he has never resorted to extraneous means or influences, or any of the arts by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of science and of truth. He has risen simply by the same means which would have enabled any other person to have risen to his place, and without which no man, in any of the professions, but especially in that of medicine, can hope to achieve permanent distinction. There are heights to which even genius cannot soar, which can only be reached by patient, arduous, unremitting toil, unflinching courage and inflexible determination to succeed. Dr. Sloan is a highly intellectual man, of quick perceptions and sharp discrimination. His being possessed of a thorough classical and medical education in combination with his innate talents, explains also why he is a very successful practitioner. He loves science for science's sake; is a hard student, and is enthusiastic in his efforts to cultivate and elevate the standard of the medical profession. He is also a public-spirited man, and has by word and deed, done much for the benefit of our city. He is a gentleman and a man of fixed principles—a man in the full sense of the word.

No general practitioner of Peoria is accorded a more extensive or important practice than is given Dr. W. T. Sloan, a fact at once indicative of his broad skill and ability and his unflinching devotion to the duties of the profession. He has



DR. W. T. SLOAN

practiced medicine in this city since 1894, and previously had twenty years' experience as a general practitioner in Elmwood, so that he has been connected with the medical fraternity of Peoria county for thirty-seven years.

He was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1849, and is the son of John J. Sloan. His boyhood and youth were spent upon his father's farm, where his experiences were those that usually fall to the lot of the farm lad who divides his time between the work of the school room, the pleasures of the playground and such tasks as are assigned by parental authority. After attending the country schools he engaged in teaching to some extent in his own county and later resumed his own education as a pupil in summer normal schools. He has always been a student of life's problems as well as of the literature of the different ages, and his knowledge has thus been continually augmented and broadened. He took up the study of medicine in Bellevue Hospital Medical College at New York city, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1874. His training was thorough and comprehensive and well qualified him for the onerous and responsible duties which have since devolved upon him in general practice. Following his graduation, he came at once to Elmwood, Peoria county, and opened an office. The early cases which were given him proved him to be capable of solving the intricate problems that continually confront the physician and his practice steadily grew in volume and importance. For twenty years he continued at Elmwood and then removed to Peoria in 1894. His reputation had preceded him and he was not long in becoming well established in business here, having today the largest general practice in Peoria, his patronage coming from among the best families of the city. In addition to his general practice he is now serving on the staff of Proctor Hospital and he has also extended his connections to commercial interests, becoming a director and the secretary of the Allaire-Woodward Company, manufacturing chemists of this city. He belongs to several professional societies, whereby he keeps abreast with the onward march of professional progress, holding membership in the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Of the first named he was at one time president.

In 1876 Dr. Sloan was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Vandervoort, of Elmwood, a daughter of J. A. Vandervoort, and they are the parents of three children, of whom two are living, John and Helen, the latter the wife of James C. McRae of Indianapolis. Their daughter Eleanor, the wife of S. M. Russell, superintendent of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, died in 1908. John is a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Boston and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. The family is very prominent socially and theirs is one of the attractive homes of the city, justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality.

Dr. Sloan is well known in Masonic connections, having taken various degrees in the York and Scottish Rites and is now a consistory Mason and a member of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past eminent commander of the Knights Templar commandery, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He belongs to the Peoria Country Club and is a prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club, of which he served on the building committee during the erection of its fine club house. His position as a citizen and in professional and social relations is a most enviable one, personal worth and acquired ability gaining for him well merited honor and esteem.

It is an appreciable fact that no man is held in higher esteem or nearer and dearer to the hearts of those comprising the home circle than the family physician, and no one is called upon to make greater sacrifices than the medical man. No one who is so compelled to put aside all personal pleasures and convenience than he. It is also true of the family physician that many of his patients have paid him only in love and gratitude for he never stops to ask if his fee is forth-

coming, but visits the penniless as cheerfully as the millionaire. Such is the record of Dr. Sloan, who has practiced in Peoria county for nearly four decades.

Upon many occasions Dr. Sloan was called in the dead of night to attend a patient who lived many miles away. In those days there were no automobiles, no electric cabs, and many of the roads were in a terrible condition. The physician was forced to trust to the instinct of his faithful horse and left matters blindly with him as the little sulky went swaying along in the midnight darkness. Oftentimes the good physician worn out with the worries and work of the day would be suffering from nervous headache, his great heart torn over the sufferings of others who needed him so badly. Once arrived at the home of the sick one, he not only was the family doctor, but the family friend, the family confessor and confidant, and oftentimes the family financier. The modern physician who confines himself to an office practice has no conception of the hardships of such a professional life as Dr. Sloan led, in the early days of his practice in Peoria county, nor does he experience the intense joy that falls to the lot of the old physician when he realized how dependent his people were upon his skill and cheering words.

Sometimes his visits led him so far from home that he went on horesback and would be away from his own home and its comforts for many hours and even days at a time. His family dreaded these trips, for he never spared himself, and would return exhausted from overwork and long riding. His sympathy was so great that he always suffered with his patients, fully entering into their lives, and the strain told upon him both in mind and body. Few properly consider what toil, what a wealth of expense, zeal, watchfulness, knowledge and supremacy of skill and talent was required in those olden days. It took patience and perseverance, backed by estimable character and homely virtues to bring the physician of half a century ago out of the difficulties with which he was beset. What modern physician, fresh from his school and hospital, imbued with all the latest theories regarding germology, fixed in his ideas regarding antiseptics, used to every convenience and appliance could battle successfully against the odds that confronted this brave pioneer in the medical field? Dr. Sloan had no hospital to which to send his patient when he felt he had exhausted his skill. He had no knowledge of so many recent discoveries to aid him, and yet he has seldom failed to save the life of a patient unless the disease was one no human power could arrest.

To have lived as he, to have done what he did, to have accomplished so much of good and so little of evil, is to have worked out the great problem given all to solve, successfully and brilliantly, and no man can do more.

HERBERT T. LANDAUER.

Among the well established attorneys at law in Peoria is Herbert T. Landauer, who has offices at 601 Observatory building, having been engaged in general practice in this city since 1896. He was born in Canton, Illinois, May 15, 1869, a son of Moses and Sarah Landauer. The father was engaged in the mercantile business for many years and the mother was a daughter of Squire Thomas M. Hamilton, who was one of the first white men to settle in Fulton county, Illinois. The mother died in 1882 at the age of forty-eight years, being interred at the Greenwood cemetery, Canton, Illinois. The father is now residing in Jersey City, New Jersey.

The public schools of Canton furnished Herbert T. Landauer with his primary education and he was graduated from the high school of that place in 1890. After his graduation from that institution he entered the University of Michigan, taking the law course, and after one year was graduated with honors, receiving the degree of LL. B. Upon his return from Ann Arbor he practiced

law at Canton, Illinois, in partnership with Hon. O. J. Boyer, when he removed to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, for the practice of his profession, which he pursued at that point for three years, after which he returned to Canton, remaining there for a short time, later coming to Peoria with Meredith Walker, with whom he had formed a partnership while in Canton. This partnership was continued in this city for two years and was then dissolved, Mr. Landauer succeeding to the firm's business in Peoria. Since that time he has remained alone in the practice of his profession which he has prosecuted with uniform success. He holds certificates entitling him to practice in Illinois, Michigan, Arkansas and the United States courts. He is a member of the Peoria County Bar Association and by constant reading keeps pace with the constantly changing legal enactments and supreme court decisions. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he is at present chief inspector of the city streets and pavements under Sherman W. Eckley, commissioner of public works of the city of Peoria. During nearly the score of years which have marked the residence of Mr. Landauer in Peoria he has formed a large acquaintance in this city and throughout the county and has built up a very satisfactory law practice. His clients are representatives of practically all classes and the attention which he gives to business entrusted to him and the success which he has before courts and juries give him an excellent standing in the community where he is greatly respected.

WILLIAM HENRY EASTMAN.

Throughout much of his life William Henry Eastman was connected with public office and the record which he made placed his name high on the list of those who in positions of political preferment have conferred honor and dignity upon the communities which they represented. For fifty years he was a prominent and well known citizen of Peoria.

He was born in New York in 1831 and died in this city on the 20th of January, 1902, being then about seventy-one years of age. His education was acquired in the schools of the Empire state and in 1851, when a young man of twenty years, he came westward, establishing his home in Peoria. The following year he accepted a position as engineer on the first railroad that entered the city—the old Peoria & Oquawka road, which is now a part of the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad system. He followed that occupation for many years and finally removed to Yates City, where he invested his savings in a mercantile enterprise, continuing as proprietor of that store for several years.

In 1869, however, Mr. Eastman withdrew from independent business connections and entered the government service as a gauger, occupying that position for nine years, or until 1878. The greater part of his life from that time on was spent in public office. He served as alderman of Peoria for one term, representing the first ward in 1891. In 1894 he was elected justice of the peace and continued in that position until 1898. He then retired from active life at the age of sixty-seven years, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest. In all public positions he was loyal, his duties were promptly performed and his faithfulness and integrity were ever beyond question. He was a well known advocate of republican principles, kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day and took a deep and helpful interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his city.

Mr. Eastman was married twice. His first wife died in 1898 and the three children of that marriage have also passed away. On the 10th of October, 1899, occurred his marriage to Miss Lydia Knupp, a daughter of Frederick and Ann Knupp, who were natives of Switzerland and on coming to America settled in

Philadelphia. In 1870 they became residents of Peoria, where the father engaged in carpet manufacture.

Mr. Eastman was a great reader and had a well selected library. He also loved music and travel and along those lines secured rest and recreation. He was a prominent Mason, holding membership in Illinois Lodge, F. & A. M.; Peoria Chapter, R. A. M.; Peoria Commandery, K. T.; Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was likewise a member of Electa Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and extended his membership relations to the Knights of the Maccabees, belonging to Peoria Tent. His religious faith was that of the Methodist denomination, his membership being in the Madison Avenue church. His life was ever honorable and upright, in harmony with his professions, and he endeavored to choose only that which is best in the development of character, which he recognized as the most highly prized possession that is given to man.

LEWIS M. HINES.

Lewis M. Hines has since 1906 been numbered among the county officials of Peoria county, filling the office of treasurer at the present time. He was previous to that time identified with agricultural interests and in both connections has made a creditable record. Peoria county numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred May 30, 1858. His father, John Hines, came from Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, to Illinois, in 1835, when a lad of ten years, making the trip in company with his father, John Hines, who settled in Richwood township, where he spent his remaining days, his time and energies being given to farming. To the same work his son and namesake turned his attention and for a long period was a representative of agricultural interests in Richwood township, where he carefully directed his labors and won a substantial measure of success in tilling the soil. He was a public-spirited citizen, active in support of all the measures and projects which he believed would prove beneficial to the community. In politics he was a staunch republican, never faltering in his support of the party, which he believed was most likely to conserve the interests of good government. Wherever he was known he was held in high regard and a long and useful life brought him to an honored old age, which was terminated by death in 1903. He married Laura Corrington, a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, a daughter of Washington Corrington, who was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. John Hines still survives, as do all of her nine children, namely: Lewis M.; John B., who is living in Peoria county; Mary E., who makes her home with her mother; Charles W., a resident of Peoria county, Illinois; Walter Sherman, living in Peoria; Gilbert B., who is located in Dunlap, Illinois; Mrs. Laura A. Sammis, of Chillicothe, Illinois; and Everett and Winfred, both of whom are residents of Richwood township.

The public schools afforded Lewis M. Hines the educational privileges which he enjoyed and which qualified him for responsible duties in later life. He worked upon his father's farm when not busy with his text-books, continuing on the old homestead until twenty-one years of age, when he started out in life on his own account as a farmer of Richwood township. He was identified with general agricultural pursuits until he reached the age of forty-eight years but now leases his land to one of his sons. He became a prosperous agriculturist because his labors were practical and his industry unflinching. He added to his place all modern improvements and equipments and as he prospered, increased his holdings until he was recognized as one of the substantial residents of his community.

Mr. Hines has never neglected his duties of citizenship and at all times has contributed to public progress to the extent of his ability. For nine years he



LEWIS M. HINES

served as school director in his township and was also school trustee for three years. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, and he did all in his power to uphold the standard of the schools. For two years he filled the office of supervisor and in 1906 he was made the candidate of his party for the office of sheriff, to which he was elected for a four years' term. He discharged the duties of that office fearlessly and faithfully and the excellent record which he made in that connection commanded for him further official honors, so that in 1910 he was elected county treasurer and is now the incumbent in that position. He is proving equally faithful as a custodian of the public funds, his record being at all times characterized by faithfulness and promptness in the discharge of his official duties. He has been an active supporter of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and keeps well informed concerning the salient questions and issues of the day.

In March, 1881, in Peoria county, Mr. Hines was united in marriage to Miss Laura A. Pierce of this county, a daughter of Hiram H. and Harriet (Lockwood) Pierce, the latter a native of the state of New York. Her father belonged to one of the early families of this part of the state and for a long period was a representative of industrial interests, conducting a brick manufacturing plant. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hines were born five children, of whom three are yet living, namely: Mrs. Belle Moore, of Peoria; W. C., residing in Richwood township; and Harrison, who is a resident farmer of Brimfield township. The parents are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Hines is a prominent Mason. He belongs to the blue lodge and the chapter, has attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft and holds to the teachings concerning the universal brotherhood of mankind. He is at all times approachable and genial and wishes to be ranked by his genuine worth rather than by any false standards.

HENRY MANSFIELD, JR.

The identification of Henry Mansfield, now senior member of the law firm of Mansfield, Cowan & Boulware, with the legal fraternity of Peoria dates from 1888. Mr. Mansfield was born in Peoria, March 4, 1864, the son of Henry and Isabelle F. Mansfield. The father came to Peoria in 1839 and was one of the first settlers here. His business was that of a druggist and soon after settling in Peoria he formed a partnership with Dr. N. S. Tucker, which relationship was continued until shortly after the close of the Civil war, when the firm sold out and Mr. Mansfield invested a portion of his capital in real estate and also did a considerable loan business. After selling the drug store he confined his attention to looking after his holdings, which under his wise management accumulated so that at the time of his death in 1893, when he attained the age of seventy-three years, he was in affluent circumstances. His remains were laid to rest in Springdale cemetery. The mother survives and occupies the old homestead at the corner of Perry street and Hamilton boulevard, Peoria. The Mansfield family, which is of English extraction, was founded in the new world at a very early day and comprises eleven generations in America.

In the public schools of Peoria Henry Mansfield secured his primary education, later entering the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1886. He then became a student in the law department of the University of Virginia, pursuing his studies in that institution for two years. In 1888 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois and immediately began the practice of his profession in Peoria. After a short time, however, he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he labored in his chosen profession for five years. In 1894 he returned to Peoria and has since

been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in this city, where he is meeting with gratifying success. In January, 1910, Mr. Mansfield entered into partnership with David J. Cowan, former state's attorney of Johnson county, and Jefferson R. Boulware, former state representative from Peoria county, forming the law firm of Mansfield, Cowan & Boulware. Mr. Mansfield is a member of the Peoria and the State Bar Associations, being active in his connection therewith.

On March 4, 1909, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mansfield to Miss Elizabeth J. Bruninga, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bruninga. Mr. Mansfield gives his political adherence to the democratic party and he has taken an active interest in the promotion of those principles and policies for which democracy stands. In 1897 he was appointed assistant city attorney and held that position until December, 1901. In April of the succeeding year he was elected city attorney and satisfactorily filled that position for two years. He was appointed as special counsel by the mayor and the city council of Peoria to conduct the litigation pending at the time of his appointment between the city of Peoria and the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company. As a result of this litigation the price of gas to consumers was reduced to ninety cents per thousand cubic feet. In 1906 he was appointed corporation counsel of the city of Peoria, a position which he held for three years.

J. M. BELCK.

J. M. Belck, who has been practically a lifelong resident of Peoria, is now the president of The B. F. Adams Company, dealers in farm implements, seeds, automobiles, etc., at Nos. 114-116-118 South Washington street. This enterprise owes its development and prosperity in no small measure to the efforts of him who stands at its head, for Mr. Belck is a farsighted, sagacious and progressive business man, whose plans are carefully formulated and promptly executed.

He was born near Mansfield, Ohio, in 1851, a son of Martin Belck, a harness maker who came to Peoria with his family during the infancy of his son, J. M. Belck. For many years the father was engaged in the harness-making business in Peoria in connection with H. M. Frederick under the firm style of Frederick & Company, this being one of the early business concerns of the city. The father died about the time his son J. M. Belck attained his majority but the mother had passed away while he was a schoolboy. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the high school when it was located at the old state house square. He likewise attended Brown's Business College and thus became well equipped for the practical and responsible duties which have devolved upon him in his later years.

His identification with his present business dates from 1886, at which time he secured the position of bookkeeper and clerk with The George M. Moore Company. Later the business was reorganized under the name of the Peoria Implement Company, in which B. F. Adams became interested in 1894. The business, however, was conducted under the old style until 1907, when it was incorporated under the name of The B. F. Adams Company, with J. M. Belck as the president and manager. In the meantime he had continuously worked his way upward, acquainting himself with the various branches of the business, his powers growing through exercise. The business is conducted at No. 116-118 South Washington street, which is probably the oldest stand for an implement concern in Peoria. They occupy the entire building, which is three stories in height, has a frontage of thirty-four feet and a depth of one hundred and seventy-two feet. They also occupy the entire two-story building at 114 South Washington street, which is twenty-four by one hundred and seventy-two feet.

They are extensive dealers in farm implements and yet their largest trade is in the jobbing of seeds. In that connection they have built up a business of mammoth proportions and their output covers a wide territory. The business methods of the house are such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, for at all times their interests have conformed to a high standard of commercial ethics.

Mr. Belck was married in 1884 to Miss Alice Couch at Camp Point, Indiana. The social phases of his life are further represented in his connection with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the degrees of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is in thorough sympathy with the purposes and teachings of the craft. Moreover, he is a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce and is interested in its various projects for the welfare of the city, its adornment, improvement and business development. Mr. Belck is a typical business man of the present day, alert, enterprising, prompt and notably reliable. He early realized the truth of the old adage that "honesty is the best policy" and it has been through the employment of progressive, reliable methods that he has gained the presidency of one of the important commercial concerns of the city.

ROSS S. WALLACE.

The popular and efficient manager of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, with offices at No. 316 Jefferson street, is Ross S. Wallace, who has filled that position with this company since 1908. He came to Peoria in 1900 and obtained the position of chief engineer for the concern of which he is now serving as general manager. His ability soon won him promotion and at the end of three years he was made department superintendent and later general superintendent. Mr. Wallace was born in Chatsworth, Illinois, December 9, 1869, the son of Robert R. and Louise (Strawn) Wallace. The father is now a practicing attorney at Pontiac, Illinois, where he has followed his profession for a number of years. He is a veteran of the Civil war, serving four years and retiring with the rank of captain. He has long been associated with the professional and political affairs of Livingston county, having for twenty years filled the position of county judge. The Wallace family came originally from the north of Ireland, its first representatives emigrating to the new world in or about 1750. They participated in the Revolutionary war and representatives of the family on the maternal side were identified with the "boys of '76."

Ross S. Wallace received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Pontiac and later entered the University of Illinois at Urbana, being graduated from the mechanical engineering department of that institution in 1891 with the degree of B. S. After his graduation he gave his entire attention to mechanical engineering and was employed at this work in various cities previous to settling in Peoria in 1900, when he became chief engineer of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, of which company he is now filling the positions of second vice president and general manager. He is also serving as vice president of the Citizens' Gas & Electric Company of Pekin, Illinois, and holds the same position with the Washington Light & Power Company of Washington, Illinois. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the National Electric Light Association.

On June 1, 1898, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Jessie Waring, a daughter of E. S. and Helen Waring. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Margaret and Helen, both of whom are attending the White school. In his political faith Mr. Wallace adheres to the principles of the republican party. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Country

Club and the Kickapoo Golf Club. In his religious associations he is a member of and deacon in the First Presbyterian church. The family reside at No. 216 North street and here their many friends are assured of a cordial greeting. Possessing unusual ability, Mr. Wallace has by careful education, training and experience acquired a broad knowledge along electrical and engineering lines and is universally respected and admired for his ability and business capability.

ABRAHAM P. COLVIN.

Abraham P. Colvin, treasurer and cashier of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, with offices at 316 Jefferson street, has been with this concern since 1899 in the capacity of cashier but since 1909 has also filled the office of treasurer. He was born at Maysville, Kentucky, October 29, 1856, a son of William and Martha Ann (Crowell) Colvin. The Colvin family has been established in America for many generations, the ancestry being easily traced to colonial days. The father for many years conducted a paint and decorating establishment at Maysville, where most of his life was spent. He was a staunch supporter of the democratic party, although never becoming a politician in the office-seeking sense of the term. His death occurred in 1879, when he was fifty-three years of age. His wife survived him for many years, passing away on the 28th of April, 1911, at the age of eighty-three years, and both were buried at Maysville.

Abraham P. Colvin was reared and received his education in the city and state of his nativity. Putting aside his text-books at the early age of thirteen, however, he went to work as a clerk in a book and stationery house at Maysville and with various firms handling the same line continued in that business until 1898. He first came to Peoria in 1882 and remained a short time, returning later to Kentucky. In 1897 he settled permanently in this city since which time he has made this his home. Two years later, in 1899, he became connected with the Peoria Gas & Electric Company as its cashier, a position which he has since held. Owing to his ability and the tact shown in the handling of his official duties he was ten years later given the additional responsibility of treasurer of the company, retaining also the cashiership which he had so long held.

Mr. Colvin was married, in Peoria, September 18, 1895, to Miss Anna Rulon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Rulon, and they reside at 478 North Park-side Drive in a beautiful modern home which he erected in 1909. The business career of Mr. Colvin has been distinguished from the beginning by those essential traits of integrity, strict attendance to business and ambition, without which no young man makes a success in life or rises in the esteem and respect of his fellows. In the responsible positions which he has held he has by his efficiency made himself almost indispensable and at the same time has extended his acquaintance in business and social circles until he is now well known throughout the city where he has the confidence and respect of all who know him.

FREDERICK A. LAMMERS.

Although many years have passed since Frederick A. Lammers was called to his final rest, he is yet remembered as a progressive, prominent business man of Peoria and one whose labors contributed to the material development of the city. He was here born in 1853, his parents being Henry and Sophia Lammers, who had come to Peoria the previous year from Hanover, Germany, and resided in this city until called to their final rest. Their son Frederick A. Lam-

mers pursued his early education in St. Joseph's school of Peoria and afterward attended Cole's Business College and the Pio Nono College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For an extended period he was connected with the grocery business, becoming the leading grocer in the southern part of Peoria. He conducted his store in the building at the corner of Cedar and Adams streets, which had been built by his father, Henry Lammers. He carried a large and well selected line of staple and fancy groceries and his straightforward business methods, his reasonable prices and his earnest desire to please his patrons secured to him a very gratifying trade, from which he annually derived a good profit. About two years prior to his death he sold his grocery business to his brother Henry and turned his attention to the furniture trade, establishing the store which is now conducted under the name of the Banner Furniture Company at No. 1411 South Adams street. Sound judgment guided his activities and his energy enabled him to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path. He met competition by straightforward methods and made for himself a most creditable name in business circles. Aside from his mercantile interests he was a stockholder in the German Fire Insurance Company of Peoria.

In St. Joseph's German Catholic church of Peoria Mr. Lammers was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Rubel, of Chillicothe, Ohio, and unto them were born three daughters, Lillian Vera, Martha Henrietta and Maria Sophia, all yet living at home with their mother at No. 1029 North Madison avenue. In his political views Mr. Lammers was a democrat and labored earnestly and effectively for the welfare and growth of his party. In April, 1887, he was elected township assessor for Peoria township but had little desire for public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he was a member of the Peoria Gun Club and the Peoria Rifle Club. He held membership in St. Joseph's German Catholic church and he belonged to St. Joseph's Benevolent Society and the Knights of St. George. There are no unusual or spectacular features in his life record but it is none the less valuable and none the less essential, for his history contains many lessons that may well be learned by those who seek to win honorable success and who never neglect duty but find in each day's tasks the courage and inspiration for the labors of the succeeding day.

JOHN C. RAMBO.

John C. Rambo is the secretary of the Commercial Travelers' Loan and Homestead Association, with which he has been connected continuously since November, 1894, serving for fourteen years as its secretary. He came to this city in the previous July and has maintained a place among the prominent representatives of financial and business interests here, proving his worth in every connection and manifesting his ability in carefully formulated plans for the growth of the business of which he is a leading executive officer.

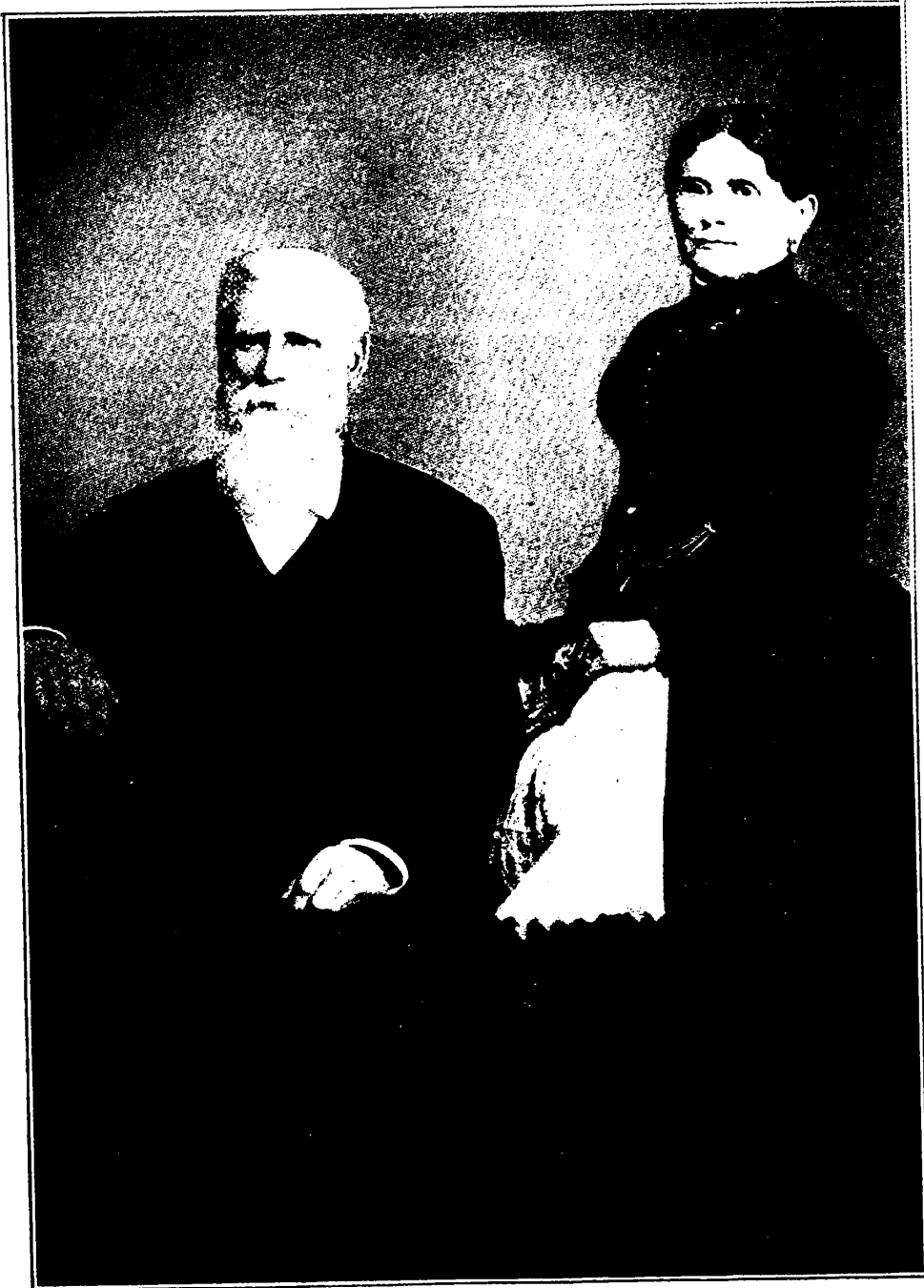
Mr. Rambo was born upon a farm near Keokuk, Iowa, October 7, 1868, and is the son of H. C. and Isabel Rambo, who were agriculturists of that part of the state. The son early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. He worked in the fields during the summer months and when educational opportunities offered, attended the country schools and finally became a high-school student at Farmington, Iowa. Later he attended the Baptist College at Pella, Iowa, and in his broad and liberal education laid the foundation for his later success. He also pursued a course in Pierce's Business College in Keokuk, Iowa, and for a time was a teacher in that institution. He then taught in a business college in Fairfield, Iowa, and became acquainted with

the methods pursued in banking circles while acting as cashier and bookkeeper in a bank in Farmington, Iowa. On leaving that position he came to Peoria, where he arrived in July, 1894, and in the following November he entered upon his present connection with the Commercial Travelers' Loan and Homestead Association. His efforts have been a feature in the continued growth and prosperity of the business. On the 30th of June, 1911, the forty-fifth semi-annual statement of the association was issued, indicating the continuous growth and substantial condition of the association at the present time. Its assets on the 1st of July, 1900, were one hundred and seventy-one thousand, six hundred and thirty-two dollars, and on the 1st of July, 1911, were four hundred and ninety thousand, one hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

In 1892 Mr. Rambo was united in marriage to Miss Matie Eddy, of Farmington, Iowa. They have gained many friends during the period of their residence in Peoria and are widely and favorably known. They hold membership in the First Baptist church and in its work and kindred interests take an active and helpful part. Mr. Rambo is the president of the Peoria County Sunday School Association, is superintendent of the Olive Street Mission Sunday School and is a trustee of the First Baptist church. While he has closely confined his efforts and attention to business, he has never allowed this to preclude his active participation in efforts for the moral uplift of the race and his work in behalf of the church and Sunday School has been effective, beneficial and far reaching.

EDWARD W. BURDICK.

Among the men whose business activities have contributed to public progress as well as to individual prosperity, Edward W. Burdick was numbered. He lived a quiet, uneventful life if judged by some standards, and yet his years were fraught with usefulness, and his labors resulted largely for the benefit of others. His friends, therefore—and they were many—came to regard him as one of the leading residents of his community, and rejoiced in the success which enabled him in his later years to live retired in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He was born on the 16th of January, 1826, and was therefore seventy-eight years of age when he passed away November 11, 1904. His birthplace was in Allegany county, New York, and his parents were Jabez and Abigail (Millard) Burdick, both of whom were natives of Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York. Upon the father's farm the boy was reared. He early became acquainted with the best method of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, and when not busy with the work of the fields he attended the district school. After attaining his majority he came west, settling first in Farmington, Fulton county, Illinois. There he became identified with agricultural pursuits, tilling the soil in that locality until 1862 when he sold his property there and removed to Peoria county, settling in Akron township. There he successfully followed farming for many years, converting his land into rich and productive fields from which he annually gathered rich and abundant harvests. His methods were of a most practical character that were based upon modern scientific principles. Moreover, he owned a third interest in the West Hallock Cheese Factory, one of the largest concerns of the kind in this part of the country, its extensive output annually returning to its owners a very substantial and gratifying income. As the years passed and success rewarded his labors Mr. Burdick felt he was justified in putting aside the more active duties of life, and during his last years lived retired, his financial resources being sufficient to supply him with all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. In earlier years he had practiced frugality and economy, and his careful expenditures and judicious investments constituted the foundation upon which his fortunes were built.



MR. AND MRS. E. W. BURDICK

At Farmington, on the 12th of April, 1852, Mr. Burdick was married to Miss Elizabeth Saunders, a native of Berlin, New York, who died on the 29th of January, 1882. Mr. Burdick was again married on the 29th of November, 1888, his second union being with Mrs. Ophelia Partridge, a daughter of Reuben and Delight (Palmer) Brown, and the widow of Albert Partridge who died November 4, 1882. Her parents were natives of Rhode Island, and upon removing westward settled first in Illinois but afterward went to Wisconsin. Mrs. Burdick was the third in a family of four children and was born in Ellisburg, New York, March 18, 1828. Although she is now eighty-four years of age she enjoys remarkably good health and is splendidly preserved both physically and mentally. She is a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church to which Mr. Burdick also made them reach out a helping hand to those in need of a parental roof and lives. They never had any children of their own, but their kindness of heart made them reach out a helping hand to those in need of a parental roof and protection. They reared five children to whom they gave their name, these being Joseph, Charles, Dorcus E., Lillie J., and Cora A. Burdick. Dorcus became the wife of William Bavington, who is now deceased. They had one child, Betsy Bavington. Cora A. became the wife of Frank Rotterman and died leaving one child, Francis Rotterman. By her first marriage Mrs. Burdick had four children, but the eldest, James H., and the youngest, Mary, are now deceased. Harvey E. Partridge is married and has two children, William and Ida, the latter being the wife of Jesse Scholes and the mother of one child, Ida Scholes. Charles A. Partridge is married and has three children, Albert, Robert and Eugene. Mrs. Burdick also has two great-grandchildren, Ruth and Lulu Partridge.

In his political views Mr. Burdick was ever an earnest republican, stanchly advocating the principles of the party, although he did not seek the rewards of office. He was always actively interested in the welfare of his community and no other man of the community did more in developing the county. For more than forty years he resided in Peoria county and gained for himself an enviable reputation as an agriculturist and as a citizen. It has been said, "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and judged in this way Mr. Burdick was a most successful man. Giving homes to five orphan children would alone entitle him to distinction as one of the world's benefactors. In other ways too he lived out a life of usefulness and his good deeds will long be remembered and cause his memory to be honored.

NEWTON MEREDITH LOVE.

In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Peoria, and the state of Illinois, who have by a superior force of character and energy together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellency, made themselves conspicuous and commanding in private and public life, we have no example more fit to present, and one more worthy a place in this volume than Newton Meredith Love. Not only does he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he also possesses in a high degree the excellences of human nature that make men worthy of regard among their fellows. He is a high-minded and liberal business man; one who is keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, and one of those who conduct operations of the most extended and weighty character and who, above all others, have succeeded in making Peoria a great commercial center.

Newton Meredith Love was born in this city, September 21, 1869, his parents being Newton B. and Sarah (Candee) Love. The Love family is of Scotch-Irish origin and the founder of the family in this country, John Love,

came from Ireland about 1720. Thomas Love, who was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and in the American army at that time were other members of the Love family. John Love, the original American ancestor, was a member of the first general synod and descendants of the name were ruling elders of the Presbyterian church in this country. The Candee family is of French origin and members of it were fugitives from the Huguenot persecutions. This family was also established in the new world at a very early day—about 1740—and various members were soldiers in the Revolution and following wars which have been waged in America. The original name was Conde, but shortly after the establishment of the family in this country the present form was adopted. The maternal uncle of our subject, George W. Candee, was deputy paymaster general of the United States army at the time of his death. Newton B. Love was a railroad man of ability and for many years was the representative of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Peoria. His death occurred in 1888, at the age of sixty-one years, and that of his wife in 1907, the latter passing away at the age of seventy-six years. Both were buried in Hope cemetery at Galesburg, Illinois, which is the Candee family burial place. He was an elder in the First Presbyterian church in Peoria and a commissioner to the general assembly of that denomination. Mr. Love is related through his mother's family to the Gales from whom the city of Galesburg was named.

Newton Meredith Love received his education in the public schools of Peoria, and was graduated from the high school in 1886. He then went to Knox College at Galesburg, where he studied a few years, and in 1888 entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, his first position being that of office clerk. He proved an intelligent and efficient worker, and was promoted from time to time until he was appointed freight solicitor for this division of the road. In 1903 he succeeded M. W. Goss, who was retired, as agent at Peoria, Illinois. This position he still retains. Possibly there is no wider known or more popular man in the middle west in railroad traffic circles than Mr. Love. He has been ever ready to advance the interests of his state and city in this line and was one of the chief promoters of the Transportation Club, of which he is now the second vice president.

In his political faith he is a member of the republican party. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the consistory, and is also a Shriner. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, director of the Peoria Canoe Club, a member of the Kickapoo Club, and is also affiliated with the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi. Although he was not a dealer in grain or what may be termed a grain man, still his enthusiasm, energy and untiring efforts in behalf of the promotion of the traffic and business interests of the grain trade gained for him the unsolicited honor of appointment to the vice presidency of the Peoria Board of Trade, and he is still a member of that organization.

Mr. Love resides at 301 Ellis street with his sister, Mrs. Anna L. Archer, who is assistant librarian of the Peoria Public Library. He has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, is an elder of the First church of Peoria, and was a commissioner to the general assembly of that denomination. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and a liberal financial contributor towards its building. He is a true son of Peoria, where he has lived all his days, his prominence in commercial, social and church circles making him a representative citizen. Throughout the history of the world, mere success has never, save in rare instances, been the cause of any man being remembered by his fellows after he has passed from life, and never has the mere accumulation of wealth won honor for any individual. The methods employed in the attainment of prosperity however, may awaken approval and admiration, for the world pays its tribute to him who through enterprise, unflinching effort and clear-sighted judgment makes substantial advance in the business world without

infringing on the rights and privileges of others. Such is the record of Mr. Love who throughout his entire business career never deviated from a course that he believed to be right, but stands through many years as a leading representative of Peoria.

He was early taught to comply with the Biblical injunction "Be diligent in business," and the religious and moral training which he received, coupled with his honorable lineage, caused him to early develop those essential traits of character, integrity, stamina and perseverance—which have contributed to make his business career an honorable and successful one.

Mr. Love is still a young man, full of the fire of youth, of wonderful energy and tireless diligence, learned in his profession, gifted preeminently with engaging social qualities which draw around him numbers of friends wherever he goes. He has all that straightforward courage and sincerity, that unflinching integrity of purpose and whole-hearted generosity of impulse which fit a man for leadership; he is welcomed and appreciated in every circle, social and political, and his hold upon the hearts of the people at large is growing firmer and stronger with the flight of years.

RUDOLPH H. HAMMEL.

Rudolph H. Hammel, local commercial agent for the Central States Dispatch and also vice president of the Workingmen's Loan & Homestead Association, was born in Peoria on the 3d of August, 1876, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Hammel. The father was a native of Germany and there he was reared and educated. At the usual age he entered the army, remaining in the service during the German-Austrian war. He subsequently decided to become a citizen of America and emigrated to the United States, locating in Peoria, and here for thirty years he engaged in the hay and grain business. He was a man of sterling worth and high integrity and made many friends during the long period of his residence in this city. He passed away on the 25th of July, 1905, at the age of sixty-five years, and was laid to rest in the family lot at Springdale cemetery. The mother is still living and now makes her home at No. 611 Lincoln avenue.

Practically the entire life of Rudolph H. Hammel has been passed in this city. He attended the public schools in the acquirement of an education until he was fifteen years of age and having completed his grammar-school course, he then enrolled in the Brown Business College, where he studied shorthand and bookkeeping. In 1892 he became a wage earner, his employers being the North Chemical Company, whom he served for eighteen months in the capacity of manager. He subsequently took a special course in penmanship at the General Business College at Quincy, Illinois, after which he became a teacher of this art. On the 20th of April, 1896, he took a position as stenographer with the Big Four Railroad Company, serving in this capacity for about a year. At the expiration of that time he became a freight solicitor for the same company, continuing to discharge the duties of this position until the 1st of October, 1906. He resigned from their service on the latter date in order to take the position he now holds with the Central States Dispatch. In addition to his duties in this connection since October, 1910, Mr. Hammel has been vice president of the Workingmen's Loan & Homestead Association with offices at No. 31 Arcade building, 119 North Jefferson avenue.

Peoria was the scene of Mr. Hammel's marriage on the 2d of October, 1901, to Miss Lizzie Kasjens, and to them have been born three daughters, as follows: Hilda E. and Florence M., who are attending the German school; and Verna T., who is two years of age. The family home is located at 704 Lincoln avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammel are members of the German Lutheran Evangelical church, in the faith of which they are rearing their family. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, while his political indorsement is given to the republican party. Mr. Hammel is well and favorably known throughout the community as a reliable business man, public-spirited citizen and trustworthy friend.

EDWARD L. SPURCK.

Edward L. Spurck is treasurer of the Mexican Agricultural Land Company in the organization of which he assisted in 1905. They have met with success in the development of their interests during the seven years they have been promoting the organization and have every reason to feel gratified with their achievements. The birth of Edward L. Spurck occurred in this city on the 9th of June, 1867, and he is a son of Peter E. and Ellen B. Spurck. The parents are now both deceased, the mother having passed away in June 1889, at the age of forty-nine years, while the father was sixty-six at the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of March, 1897. They were communicants of the Roman Catholic church and were interred in the family lot in St. Joseph's cemetery. The father was one of the successful pioneer business men of this city and was at the time of his death, and had been for many years previous, treasurer of the Peoria Distilling Company. The Spurck family originally came from Germany and upon their arrival in this country located in Pennsylvania. They subsequently removed to Ohio, whence the grandparents came to Peoria in 1846.

The education of Edward L. Spurck was begun in St. Patrick's parochial school, and there he pursued his studies until he was fifteen years of age. He then supplemented the knowledge there acquired by a course in one of the local commercial colleges thus qualifying himself for the practical duties of a business career. After completing his education his father put him in charge of his real estate interests, the duties thus involved engaging his entire attention until 1889. In the latter year he acquired some stock in the Peoria Paving Block Company, and continued to be identified with this enterprise in the capacity of secretary and treasurer until 1893. He next became associated with others in the organization of the Spurck Street Paving Brick Company, the manufacturers of the first large brick used in Peoria, their yards being located across the river. Mr. Spurck was superintendent of their plant until they sold it in 1898 to Mr. Carter. After disposing of this he withdrew from business activities for a year, but at the expiration of that time, in 1899, he bought an interest in the Union Corn Planter Company. His uncle, M. D. Spurck, was for many years prominently identified with this industry, which was founded by James Selby & Company. They engaged in the manufacture of various farming implements and were the second concern in the United States to put out a corn planter. Mr. Spurck was connected with this company for four years, and during that time acquired a very thorough and practical knowledge of the business. In 1903 the plant was sold and he then embarked in the real estate business. Two years later, in 1905, he became associated with others in the purchase of large land tracts in Mexico and they organized the Mexican Agricultural Land Company to promote the development of their holdings. The company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Oklahoma with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its officials are all well known and thoroughly responsible business men and as a result the company has been a financial success from its incipency and is now recognized as a firmly established and stable enterprise. Their offices are located in the Mayer building.

On the 5th of June, 1907, Mr. Spurck was united in marriage to Miss Laura M. Steffen, a daughter of Henry and Louise Steffen. The father was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Scott county, Iowa, but is now deceased, his death having occurred in Davenport, that state. The mother is still living, however, and now makes her home at Eldridge, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Spurck live at No. 147 Glenwood avenue, where he erected a residence in 1910 that is in every way a credit to the community.

In matters of religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Spurck are members of the Roman Catholic church and he also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, while his political allegiance he gives to the democratic party. He is a very capable man and attributes his success in business to the fact that he has always concentrated his entire efforts upon anything he undertook and has made it a principle not to identify himself with any activity that did not conduct its transactions in a perfectly legitimate and honorable manner. Mr. Spurck has passed his entire life in this city and has always been identified with its business interests, as was likewise his father. Also like him he has maintained a reputation that is above question, both being men of incorruptible integrity and upright principles.

WILLIAM E. BRUNINGA.

William E. Bruninga, who ranked with Peoria's most prominent and well known business men, occupying for many years the position of general manager with the F. Meyer Furnace Company, was born March 29, 1871, in the city which was ever the scene of his labors. Here he lived until death called him on the 3d of March, 1911, representing one of the old families of Peoria. His parents were John and Elizabeth Bruninga, natives of Germany, who settled in Peoria at an early period in the city's history. The son pursued his education in the public and high schools and in a business college and when he started out in life for himself he obtained a position in a bank, in which he remained for several years. He next became connected with the coal trade, being employed by a local coal company for several years, and in 1890 he entered into active association with the F. Meyer Furnace Company, gradually working his way upward with that firm until his persistent effort and ability brought him to the position of general manager, in which capacity he served for a number of years, thus occupying a prominent place in the business circles of the city. He was thoroughly reliable as well as progressive, manifested good judgment in business affairs and was devoted to the interests and welfare of the company which he represented.

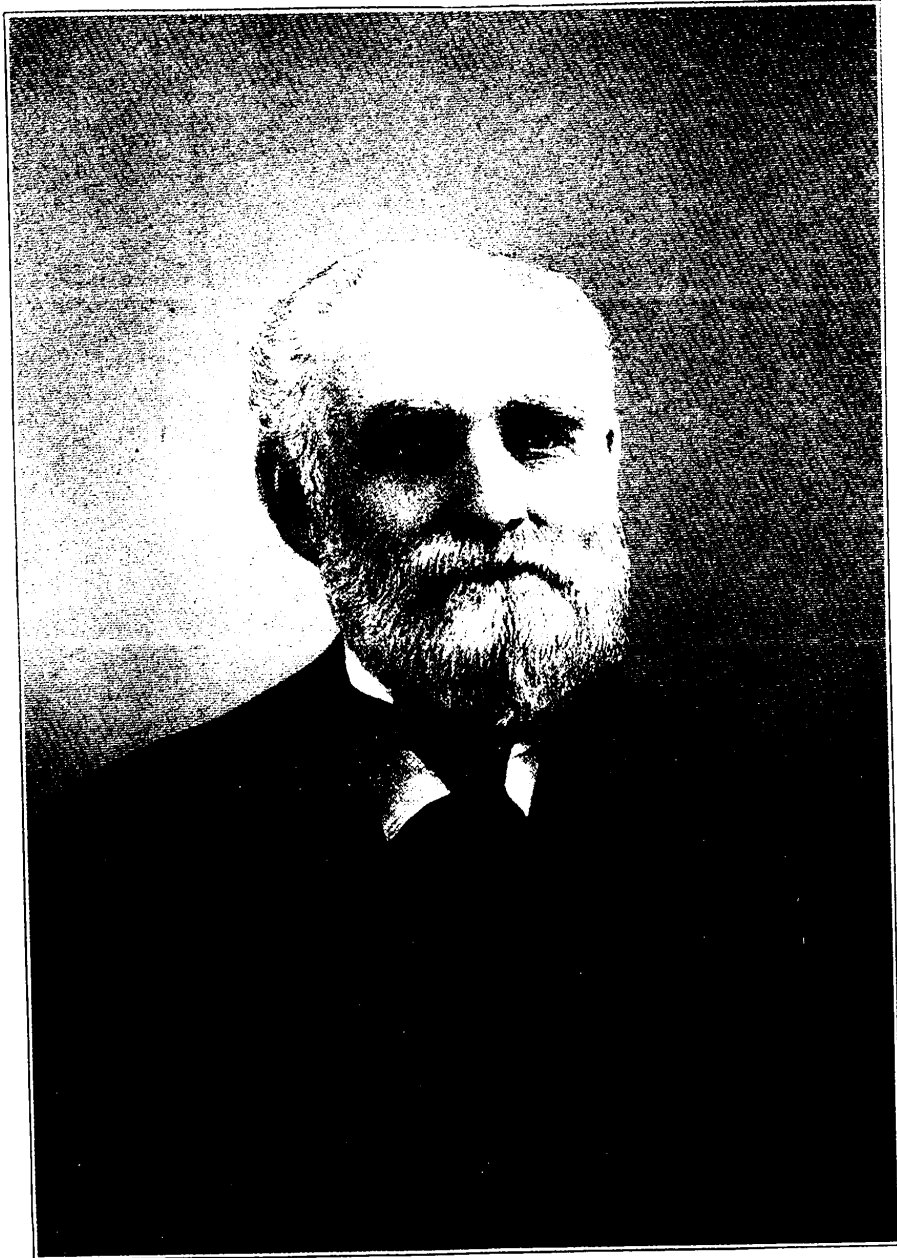
On the 25th of June, 1894, Mr. Bruninga was married to Miss Matilda Meyer, a daughter of Frank and Anna Marie (Janssen) Meyer. Her father was a native of Norden, Germany, and with his parents came to America, landing at New Orleans, while on the 28th of May, 1858, he arrived in Peoria. He was closely identified with the business development and progress of the city for a long period. He became the founder of the F. Meyer Furnace Company which bears his name and as one of Peoria's pioneer business men, capable, resourceful and reliable, he occupied a high position in public regard. He not only contributed materially to the business development of the city but also to its educational progress, doing effective service in behalf of the public schools in four years' service on the school board. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bruninga were born two children, William and Frank, who are yet attending school.

The father was a democrat in his political views and kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he was never an aspirant for office. His religious faith was that of the German Lutheran church, to which he was ever most loyal. He was also a valued member of the Creve Coeur Club and he possessed a genial nature that was manifest in the hospitality and cordiality

which were marked features of his home. He was a great reader, loved music and possessed no little ability in that direction himself. In fact, he found his greatest pleasure in the enjoyment of those interests which are of an ennobling and uplifting character. He always chose the better part nor was he ever content with the second best. He achieved success and it came to him as the reward of earnest effort. He felt life's sorrows, its shadows and its sunshine but in every relation he was found as a man among men and he leaves behind him the priceless heritage of an untarnished name.

ANDREW JAMES HODGES.

Through almost three-quarters of a century Andrew James Hodges was connected with the upbuilding and the progress of Illinois, being closely associated with its industrial and manufacturing interests. His labors constituted an important element in the work of general progress and improvement and he always rejoiced in what was accomplished as the state forged forward and took its place with the leading commonwealths of the Union. It was in the town of Norton, Massachusetts, on the 31st of October, 1815, that the birth of Andrew J. Hodges occurred and following the acquirement of his education he learned the carpenter's trade in Boston. The opportunities of the growing west attracted him in 1837 and when a young man of twenty-two years he arrived in Illinois, taking up his abode at Delavan, where for eighteen years he was connected with building operations, working as a master carpenter. He was first employed upon the building of the well known Delavan House and during his residence in that town he was also engaged on the construction of the courthouse at St. Louis, Missouri. Experience developed his skill and in course of time he came to be recognized as one of the foremost builders of central Illinois. He established his home in Peoria in the spring of 1848, occupying a residence on Third street, which he had erected in the spring of that year. Here he was closely identified with building operations for a long period and gained a position among the leading contractors of the city, erecting a number of the substantial buildings that are still standing, including the Dobbins House, which was afterward used as the Creve Coeur Club, the Universalist church and the Cox building at the corner of Adams and Fulton streets. From the time of his arrival in the city until his demise he figured as one of its representative and prominent business men, his activities contributing not only to individual success but also to public progress and prosperity. In 1864 he took charge of the Barker & Hawley works at Decatur, which some years later were consolidated with the plant owned by the same company at Pekin. Not long afterward Mr. Hodges became proprietor of the business, which he conducted under the firm style of A. J. Hodges & Company until 1890, when he disposed of his interests in that enterprise to the Acme Harvester Company. In the meantime he had become well established as a leading manufacturer of agricultural implements in this state. He built what is known as the Haines Illinois harvester, developing from the original wooden machine the Hodges steel header—a machine used extensively in the United States and also well known in South America. He displayed great care and insight in developing his business, was watchful of every opportunity relating to the trade, and constantly improving the output of his factory, was able to command a very liberal patronage, making his business one of the profitable enterprises of central Illinois. It has been said of him: "He was not only a competent but a reliable mechanic and executed every contract with the utmost fidelity. He needed no superintendent or watchman to see that any work undertaken by him was honestly done. He ranked deservedly high in his community because of his integrity, his uprightness, his singleness of purpose and his public spirit."



ANDREW J. HODGES

On the 1st of August, 1844, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hodges and Miss Sarah E. Grant, of Delavan, Illinois, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, who is still living at the age of ninety years, a remarkably well preserved woman, both physically and mentally. Unto this marriage there were born five children, of whom the second died in infancy. Anna E. became the wife of H. P. Wilber but is now deceased. Her children are: Belle, who is the wife of Charles H. Thorne, of Winnetka, Illinois, and has three children, Elizabeth, Hollett and Leslie; Nellie, who is the wife of Norman Borland; and Florence, the wife of William Heckler. Mittie is the wife of E. E. Arnold, of Providence, Rhode Island, and has five children, Mittie, Dorothy, Edwin, Henry and Elizabeth. The other members of the family are Jennie G. and Charles A., who reside with their mother in a beautiful home on Perry avenue in Peoria, which was erected by Mr. Hodges. His death occurred on the 9th of October, 1900, when he had almost reached the age of eighty-five years. His political allegiance was given to the republican party from the time of its organization and his religious opinions were indicated in the fact that he attended the Universalist church. It has been well said that he deserved the tribute that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." His life was, indeed, well spent. He was fair, reliable, enterprising and progressive in business, faithful in citizenship, loyal in friendship and most devoted to his home and family. All the qualities that men most admire in the individual were his and yet he never took any special credit to himself for what he accomplished. He was free from ostentation or display but the breadth of his nature and the uprightness of his character placed him high in public regard.

JOHN DALTON.

John Dalton is the secretary and treasurer of the S. C. Bartlett Company, grain commission merchants, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building. His identification with this concern dates from April, 1872, when he became office boy for the firm then operating under the name of S. C. Bartlett & Company. In this connection he has gradually worked his way upward and one of the elements of his success is that he has concentrated his efforts along a single line to the exclusion of outside interests. His fidelity to the house is manifest in his long connection therewith and his ability is attested by the promotions which have brought him to his present official position. Mr. Dalton was born in Peoria, June 29, 1857, his parents being Martin and Catharine (Cashin) Dalton, who came to this city in 1848. They were natives of Ireland and on sailing from that country to the United States landed at New Orleans, whence they made their way northward to Chicago and from that point came to Peoria. The city by the lake was then a small town of comparatively little industrial and commercial importance and Peoria, too, had scarcely entered upon the era of growth and development which has brought it to its present position as a commercial and manufacturing center.

John Dalton was here reared and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. He started out in life for himself at a comparatively early age and whatever success he has achieved is attributable entirely to his industry, perseverance and resourcefulness. He first entered the employ of Robert A. King in the produce commission business and nine months later became an employe of S. C. Bartlett & Company, his initial position with the house being that of office boy. This was in April, 1872. Forty years have since passed and he has had no occasion to change his vocation for he found the work congenial and it gave to him the opportunities which his ambition sought. He early recognized the fact that industry and trustworthiness meant promotion and gradually he

was advanced through intermediate positions until he was called to the office of secretary and treasurer. The business with which he is now officially connected had its inception in 1869, having been organized by S. C. and W. H. Bartlett, brothers. Operations were begun under the name of S. C. Bartlett & Company and were so continued until 1890, when W. H. Bartlett went to Chicago and entered the firm of Bartlett, Frazier & Company. In 1892 S. C. Bartlett also removed to Chicago and entered the same firm, continuing an active factor in the grain trade in this city until his death in March, 1893. The brothers still retained their interests in Peoria, however, until the life labors of S. C. Bartlett were terminated in death. On the 1st of July, 1908, the business in Peoria was incorporated under the style of the S. C. Bartlett Company with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. Its present officers are: J. H. Riggs, president; Norman W. Bartlett, vice president; and John Dalton, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Dalton was also secretary and treasurer of the Northwestern Company before it was merged with the S. C. Bartlett Company. The main offices of this company are in Peoria and they have a line of elevators along the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad between Peoria and Sterling and between Peoria and Keithsburg on the Iowa Central Railroad. Their operations are now very extensive, making them one of the leading grain firms of eastern Illinois. They largely control the grain trade in the cities where they operate and their business has become one of magnitude.

In 1880 Mr. Dalton was united in marriage to Miss Rose Mary Mooney, of this city, a daughter of Thomas Mooney, who served as circuit clerk in Peoria during the Civil war and later was police magistrate. He was one of the honored pioneer residents of the county, having taken up his abode in Medina township in 1834 in what is known as the Mooney settlement. He bought up hundreds of acres of land there and for many years was one of the extensive property holders of that district. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have been born six children: Lucy Frances, the wife of Charles Charvat, of Chicago; Anna L.; Marie; Francis F.; Edwin and Willard. The family are communicants of St. Mark's Catholic church and Mr. Dalton also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. He has comparatively few outside interests beyond his business yet is loyal and progressive in all matters of citizenship and gives his cooperation to many measures contributing to the general good. In the grain trade his name is indeed widely known and the success of the large enterprise of which he is now an officer is attributable in no small measures to his efforts and his interest. As an employe he worked diligently and perseveringly and since coming to a position of executive control he has bent his energies to administrative direction and his well formulated and carefully executed plans have wrought for success.

GEORGE A. UMDENSTOCK.

George A. Umdenstock, secretary of The Central Stone Company, was born on a farm in the vicinity of Peoria on the 8th of September, 1875. He is of German extraction and is a son of Christian and Mary Umdenstock, both of whom are now deceased. His father was the first undertaker in the city of Pekin, but he subsequently withdrew from this business and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was living retired on his farm in this county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1882 at the age of fifty-one years. The mother, who survived him until 1901, was sixty-eight at the time of her death. Both were laid to rest in the cemetery at Pekin. They were the parents of ten children, seven girls and three boys, George A., the subject of this sketch, being the ninth child in order of birth.



GARDNER T. BARKER

The education of George A. Umdenstock was begun in the district schools and completed in those of Peoria, his student days being terminated at the age of sixteen years. He then started out to fit himself for the graver responsibilities of life, and entered the plant of the Peoria Marble Works, where he learned the stone cutters' trade. He continued in the employ of this company for seventeen years, and during that period became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. Not being satisfied to continue in the service of others all of his life he resigned his position in 1907, and became associated with Henry F. Bremer in the organization of The Central Stone Company. They engage in the manufacture of building stone at No. 1710 South Water street, this city, where their plant has been located ever since the company was organized. Mr. Bremer, who is mentioned at greater length elsewhere in this work, is president of the company and Mr. Umdenstock is secretary, and as they are both thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and are men of wide experience, they have met with little difficulty in building up a good trade. They have adopted a policy in the conduct of their industry that fully entitles them to the confidence of all who have dealings with them, and thus not only have the faculty of winning patrons but of retaining them. During the five years they have been operating this plant they have been awarded some excellent contracts and as they strive never to turn out an order that does not reflect credit on themselves and their establishment they are rapidly winning patrons, and are recognized as the owners of one of the thriving and prosperous activities of the city.

The 7th of June, 1899, was the wedding day of Mr. Umdenstock and Miss Barbara Dinkey, a daughter of Melchoir and Elizabeth Dinkey. The father who is now living retired, is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company I, Fortieth Missouri Infantry. He was mustered out in St. Louis. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Umdenstock, as follows: Clarence and Edna, both of whom are attending school; and George A., Jr., who is four years of age. The family home is located at No. 414 Arago street, where Mr. Umdenstock erected a very pleasant residence with thoroughly modern appointments in 1902.

Mr. Umdenstock and his wife are members of Grace Evangelical church, and Mr. Umdenstock is on the board of trustees of this organization. He is a man of progressive ideas in matters of citizenship, but is not partisan in his views, casting his ballot for those candidates he deems best qualified to serve the highest interests of the municipality. As a business man he has always manifested the diligence and persistency of purpose that win success and is now making marked progress in this direction.

GARDNER THURSTON BARKER.

While Gardner Thurston Barker became a conspicuous and honorable figure on the stage of business activity in Peoria, he played other parts in the drama of life with equal ability. He was recognized as a leader in public affairs and several times as chief executive of the city administered its municipal interests. Over the record of his public career as well as his private life there fell no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, for he held to high standards and neither fear nor favor could swerve him from a course which he believed to be right. With a nature that could never be content with mediocrity, he made constant advancement in business and for a long period controlled important commercial and financial interests of the city.

Mr. Barker was a native of New York, his birth having occurred in Moriah, Essex county, January 10, 1814. His parents were Gardner T. and Harriet (Lyon) Barker and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof he pursued his education, seeking a home and fortune in the west in 1838, when a

young man of twenty-four years. At that time Peoria was a tiny town, containing very few inhabitants and giving but little promise of future greatness. His business ability, however, was soon manifest here and with the growth of the city he was continuously identified, his individual efforts constituting an important factor in promoting the commercial and industrial activity and prosperity of Peoria. He was first associated with Almeran S. Cole in a general mercantile enterprise under the style of Cole & Barker, and a change in the partnership afterward led to the adoption of the firm name of Barker & Stearns. Still later Mr. Barker became sole proprietor. In 1867 he entered into active connection with the distilling business, which has been one of the chief sources of Peoria's upbuilding and prosperity. He also extended his efforts into various other lines of business and all of his different investments proved successful, indicating his sound judgment and keen discrimination. He never allowed pleasure or outside interests to interfere with the management of his business affairs and gradually he advanced to a position of leadership, enjoying the prosperity which was his by reason of intelligently directed effort and indefatigable energy. He retired in 1887 from the active management of his different interests and thereafter gave his attention solely to his duties as president of the Commercial National Bank and as president of the Allaire-Woodward Chemical Company. In all of his business affairs he found ready solution for intricate and involved problems. He seemed to recognize almost intuitively the opportunities and possibilities of a situation and he so directed forces as to produce a harmonious and resultant whole. As one of the wealthy residents of Peoria he took up the bonds when the city borrowed large sums of money and negotiated them in New York.

Business, however, was but one feature of the intensively active career of Mr. Barker. His deep interest in Peoria and her welfare and his thorough understanding of the political questions and issues of the day led him to cooperate heartily with the democratic party, for he was an earnest believer in the principles which constitute its platform. In local political circles, therefore, he figured prominently. In 1852 he was elected to the city council and ten years later was chosen mayor of Peoria. His first term received indorsement in a reelection so that he served in 1870 and 1871. He gave to the city a businesslike and progressive administration, characterized by retrenchment in useless expenditures yet marked by progressiveness where the best interests of the city were to be conserved. His word could always be relied upon whether in business or in politics.

On the 20th of August, 1840, Mr. Barker was united in marriage to Miss Helen White, of Champlain, New York, a daughter of Elial and Mary B. (Lewis) White, who were natives of Massachusetts, the former born at Medway, December 21, 1794, and the latter at Amherst, February 9, 1799. The marriage ceremony of her grandparents was celebrated by the Rev. Daniel Morton, the father of Vice President Levi P. Morton. The death of Mr. Barker occurred October 26, 1894. He was succeeded in business by his son Walter, who became the president of the Commercial National Bank, and he is also survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ellen B. McRoberts, and her two sons, Walter and W. G. McRoberts, and a grandson, Jesse, who was the son of Mr. Barker's youngest daughter and was left motherless during his infancy, at which time he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barker. Three years after the demise of her husband Mrs. Helen (White) Barker passed away. They had figured prominently in the social life of the city, where Mr. Barker made his home for fifty-six years. He had watched the development of Peoria from a small town to a city of metropolitan proportions and had proven a most important factor in this work of transformation. In all that he undertook, whether of a public or private nature, whether in business or in office, he put forth earnest, persistent effort, realizing that the source of power is within the individual and that not upon any environment or circumstance does progress depend. Whatever the quiet forces and influences at work in his life to shape his destiny, it was evident at the outset of his business career that he

understood clearly the fact that energy and unfaltering purpose constitute the surest basis upon which to build success. He was a well balanced man mentally and physically, possessed sufficient courage to venture where favoring opportunity presented and his judgment and even-paced energy carried him forward to the goal of prosperity.

HENRY SCHWABACHER.

The life record of Henry Schwabacher covered seventy-five years, throughout which period his industry and determination constituted the strong motive forces of his advancement. He deserved all the credit implied in the term a self-made man, for when he reached the new world his capital consisted of less than a dollar. Gradually he advanced as the years passed by until he occupied a prominent position on the plane of affluence. He was for thirty-three years one of Peoria's most prominent capitalists and successful business men, during which period he followed various pursuits, his last years being spent in honorable retirement.

He was born in Fellheim, Bavaria, Germany, June 11, 1829, and acquired his education in the schools of that country. In 1848, when a youth of nineteen years, he came to the new world, leaving his native country at the time of the German revolution of 1848. When he reached New York city his cash and capital has been reduced to ninety-five cents, but with the aid of friends he soon secured a position, and in business circles he demonstrated his worth, proving most diligent, capable and determined. In this way he gradually won advancement that brought him increased salary, and when his industry and careful expenditure had provided him with a small capital he invested in a little line of goods which he sold from house to house. In time his attention was attracted to the middle west with its growing business opportunities. For a brief period he engaged in the sale of goods in Cleveland and then continued on his way westward to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1853. There he opened a small store, carrying a little line of dry goods until four years had passed, when he disposed of his business interests there and in 1857 came to Peoria. Here at different times he was connected with various business enterprises. In 1861 he entered the wholesale liquor trade and soon afterward admitted his brother Jacob to a partnership under the firm style of H. & J. Schwabacher. Some time afterward they formed a partnership with Philip Zell and built a distillery, which they operated under the firm style of Zell, Schwabacher & Company. The house became widely known and they conducted the business along successful lines for over twenty years, when they sold out to the trust. Henry Schwabacher then retired from active life and his brother Jacob at that time removed from Peoria to Chicago. The record of Henry Schwabacher indicates what may be accomplished in America where excellent business opportunities are afforded each individual but where worth and merit must win advancement. He had but ninety-five cents when he arrived in the new world and at his death left an estate valued at over eight hundred thousand dollars. His judgment was sound, his insight keen and his energy unfaltering. After the distillery had been purchased by the trust the wholesale liquor business of the firm was continued by Julius and Louis H. Schwabacher, sons of him whose name introduces this review. Within the last few years, however, this business has also been sold and the sons are now devoting their attention to the management of the estate left by their father. As he prospered in his undertakings Henry Schwabacher, Sr., made extensive and important investments in real estate, becoming the owner of much valuable property in Peoria and in Chicago. It seemed that his judgment was never at fault in making purchases, for the realty which came into his possession rose steadily

in value with the growth and development of the city. His opinions came to be relied upon as most substantial factors in business and he was accorded a position as one of Peoria's most progressive business men.

In 1857 Mr. Schwabacher was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Ancker, a representative of a pioneer family of Peoria, and they became the parents of the following children: Julius and Louis are both residents of Peoria. The former married and has a daughter, Jeanie, while the latter has three children, Virginia, Florence and Louis H. Leo is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland. Hattie is the wife of Samuel I. Reichman, of New York city, and they have two children, Virginia and Stanley Reichman. Maud is the wife of Joseph A. Wilde, of Peoria. Florence is the wife of the Rev. A. J. Messing, of Bloomington, Illinois, and their children are Allen, Fannie, Virginia and Elizabeth Messing. Bertha is the wife of Myron H. Greisheim, of Bloomington, and they have two children, Henry and Katherine. Jacob died leaving a widow, Mrs. Henrietta Schwabacher, and three children: Fannie, the wife of Harry Hexter, by whom she has one child, Myron H.; Hart J.; and Helen Schwabacher. Nathan Schwabacher, the eldest of the family, died leaving a son, Herbert J. Mrs. Henry Schwabacher, the mother of this family is still residing at the old home at No. 204 North Perry avenue.

In his political views Mr. Schwabacher was a republican where national questions and issues were involved but cast an independent local ballot, supporting the candidate whom he regarded as best qualified for office. He was a man of refined taste, was most genial and hospitable and greatly enjoyed entertaining his many friends at his own fireside. He loved art and music and greatly enjoyed travel, utilizing much of his leisure time in that way. He was very firm in his convictions and his determinations and was regarded as a conservative, farsighted business man. He stood as a splendid type of the German American citizen of Peoria, his record being creditable alike to the land of his birth and the land of his adoption. Moreover, his life history proves what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way and when firm purpose overcomes difficulties and obstacles.

HARRY C. BEEBE.

Harry C. Beebe is the sole proprietor of The Beebe Mill Works, located at No. 1007 and 1009 South Adams street. Although he has been identified with the industrial interests of Peoria for only a brief period, Mr. Beebe is well known in local business circles, as for eighteen years he was manager of the firm of Cartwright & Russell. He was born in Chillicothe, this county, on the 19th of May, 1861, and is a son of Reuben and Josephine Beebe, well known pioneer settlers of that town. The father, who was a carpenter by trade, was actively engaged in contracting and building in Chillicothe for more than fifty years. He was a man of marked loyalty and patriotism and went to the front as a private in the Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, being honorably discharged at the close of his period of enlistment. In matters of citizenship he was enterprising and progressive and during a large portion of his life was actively identified with municipal affairs and on several occasions was called to fill the mayor's chair. He lived to attain a ripe old age, passing away in 1904, and is buried in the cemetery at Chillicothe. The mother is still living and continues to make her home in the latter place, where she is widely known and held in high regard, as was likewise the father.

The boyhood and youth of Harry C. Beebe were passed in his native town, in whose public schools he pursued his education until he had attained the age of sixteen years, terminating his student days before he had completed his high-

school course. After laying aside his text books he worked for his father for four years and during that period thoroughly mastered the details of the carpenters' trade. He next entered the employ of The St. John Marsh Company as their traveling representative, and during the succeeding five years he went through the western states seeking locations and establishing lumber yards for this firm. They discontinued business in 1886 and Mr. Beebe went to Denver, Colorado, and engaged in contracting and building for six years. In 1892, he returned to Peoria and became manager for Cartwright & Russell, remaining in their service until 1909, when he resigned his position in order to establish the enterprise he is now conducting. This proved to be a very lucrative undertaking, and at the end of his first year Mr. Beebe erected the fine brick factory building he is now occupying on South Adams street. It is sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, thoroughly modern in its construction and equipped with every appliance and machine essential to a plant of this kind. The growth of this activity has not been remarkable in any way, but its development has been characterized by the substantial and permanent progress that manifests stability. The receipts have shown a marked annual increase from year to year and employment is now given to eight skilled workmen.

Hudson, Kansas, was the scene of Mr. Beebe's marriage on the 6th of April, 1886, to Miss Addie F. Cole, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, the father a highly respected agriculturist of Reno county, Kansas. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Beebe, Ruth, who is now at home with her parents. The family home is located at No. 502 Bigelow street, where they own a very pleasant and comfortable residence.

Fraternally Mr. Beebe is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is energetic in his methods and directs his efforts along well defined lines with the determination of purpose that invariably wins success, and in the organization and concentration of his forces in the development of his industry is manifesting the same powers that characterized him when working under the supervision and direction of others.

HENRY HEDRICH.

No account of the financial interests of Peoria would be complete without extended and personal reference to Henry Hedrich, the president of the Savings Bank and also director of the First National Bank of the city. He has occupied the presidency of the former institution since December, 1906, when he succeeded to the position left vacant by the death of W. A. Herron. Throughout his entire business career he has been associated with banking interests, having served as cashier of the Savings Bank from the 1st of February, 1872. He was born in the dukedom of Hessen, Germany, September 25, 1845, his parents being Christopher and Catharine Hedrich, who spent their entire lives in the fatherland. The son Henry pursued his education there and in 1865 bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the new world, making his way direct to Peoria where he arrived when twenty years of age. He was first employed by Dr. McGee in a grocery store, in which he remained for a year, at the end of which time his employer was appointed postmaster of Peoria and made Mr. Hedrich a clerk in the postoffice. He remained there for five years and during the last year served as assistant postmaster. He then entered the Savings Bank as cashier and has been continuously connected with the financial interests of the city in an executive capacity to the present time. From the position of cashier he was called to the presidency in December, 1906. For six years he has remained chief officer of this bank which is one of the strong financial centers of eastern Illinois. The policy pursued commends it to the patronage of all and back of it

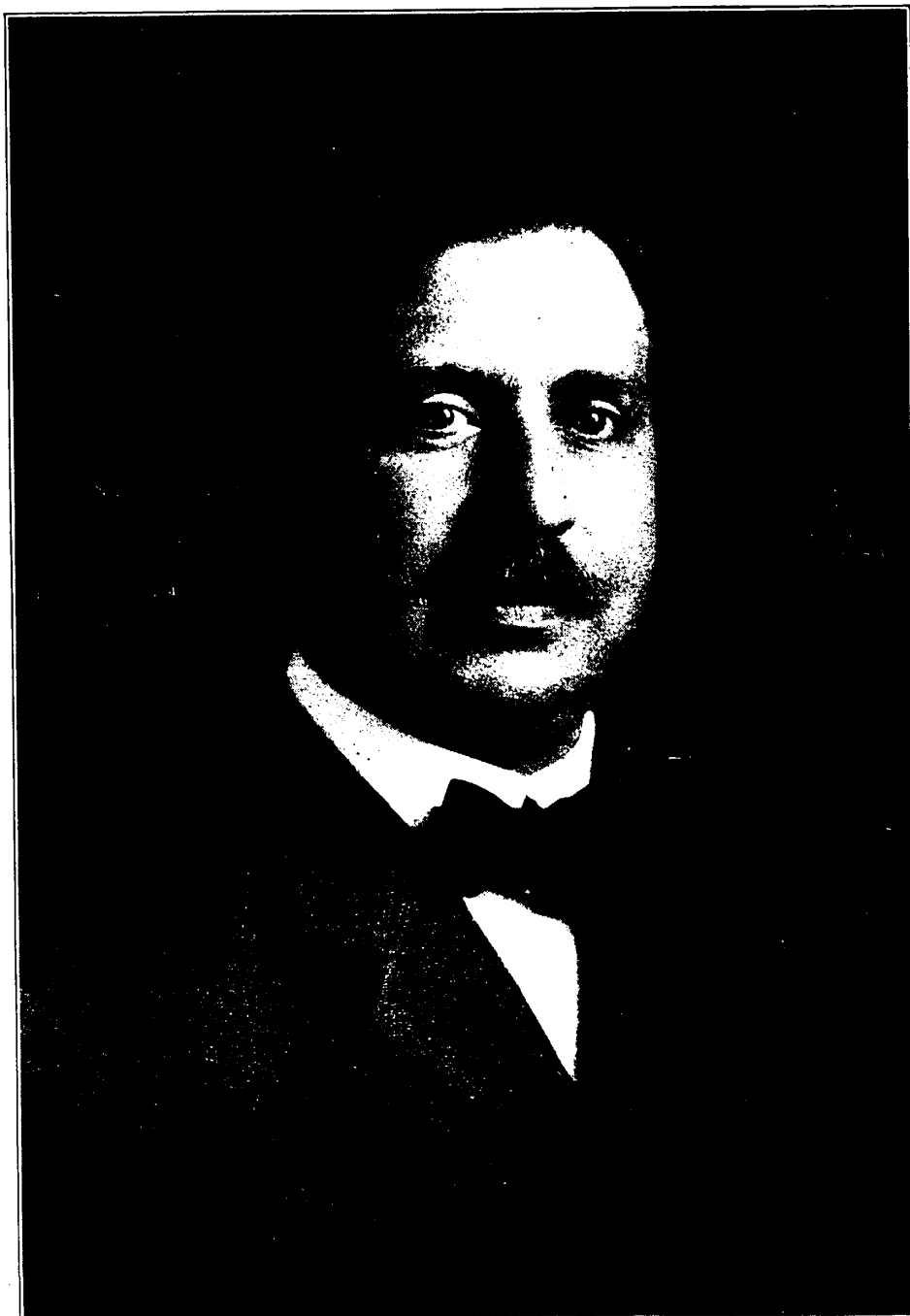
stand a corps of officers who are widely recognized as progressive and reliable business men. In addition to his interest in the Savings Bank Mr. Hedrich was elected to the directorate of the First National Bank in January, 1911. He has become a recognized power in financial circles here and his reputation has been gained no less by his business integrity than by his success. In point of continuous service he is today the dean of the banking profession in the county. His other activity in financial circles covered nineteen years' service as secretary of the Clearing House of Peoria—from 1879 until 1898.

Mr. Hedrich was married in Peoria in 1869 to Miss Jeanette Christens, of this city, with whom he traveled life's journey for about thirty-nine years. Mrs. Hedrich was then called to the home beyond and at her death left four children: Ida, now the wife of Leaton Boggess, of Peoria; Alice, the wife of Howard Bills; Blanche, the wife of Albert Trubel; and Edward, who resides in Chicago. Mr. Hedrich is prominent in Masonry and has served for four years as master of Schiller Lodge, of Peoria. He has also attained the Knight Templar degree in the commandery and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is treasurer of the Old Settlers' Union of Peoria county and in 1906 he succeeded Mr. Herron to the position of treasurer in this society, as he did in the presidency of the bank. He has for forty-seven years been a resident of Peoria and is everywhere spoken of in terms of respect and high regard because he has never deviated from what his judgment has regarded as right between himself and his fellowmen. His life has been actuated by high and honorable principles and his record is an indication of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously.

WILLIS EVANS.

Willis Evans, residing at No. 803 Bradley avenue, in Peoria, his native city, was born January 16, 1872. His parents, Isaac and Phoebe (Waggoner) Evans, were natives of Ohio and came to Peoria about 1860. The son attended the old Fifth Ward school, later called the Franklin school, on Moss avenue, but instead of entering the high school he became an assistant in his father's grocery store at West Bluff. Almost immediately he began newspaper work, thus following the advice of his mother. C. E. Nixon began the publication of the West Bluff Budget, a local weekly paper, and Willis Evans contributed articles, written for it from a stool behind the counter in the grocery store. Later he wrote for the West Bluff Herald, also a Nixon publication, and while still connected with the store he did valuable work for Edward Francis Younger, managing editor of the Peoria Transcript, who was Mr. Evans' journalistic mentor. In 1890 the latter became a regular contributor to the Transcript at the same time carrying for the West Bluff Bureau. Later in the same year he became regularly associated with the Transcript and afterward became a member of the staff of the Peoria Herald, owned by Henry M. Pindell. Eventually the two papers were consolidated under the name of the Herald-Transcript, their publication being conducted under the direction of Mr. Pindell, P. J. Rennick and Charles H. May. Starting as a reporter, Mr. Evans was advanced through successive promotions, becoming city editor, managing editor, editor and Washington correspondent. He has long since won for himself a creditable position in journalistic circles, not only as a writer but one who has adopted the most progressive methods of newspaper publication.

Mr. Evans was named by Representative Joseph V. Graff as clerk of the committee on claims in the house of representatives at the opening of the fifty-sixth congress in 1899 and served in that capacity for three terms. He afterward acted as secretary to Mr. Graff to the close of his term of office on the 4th of March, 1911, and at the same time remained in active connection with news-



WILLIS EVANS

paper work, being Washington correspondent of the Peoria Herald-Transcript. During the sessions of congress he also acted as assistant to Charles P. Keyser, chief of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Bureau.

In politics Mr. Evans has ever been a republican and in 1898 was the candidate of his party for city clerk of Peoria, easily winning the nomination over old-time leaders of the party in the big city convention. He met defeat at the polls, however, at the hands of Robert M. Orr, the incumbent, who was an old and tried official.

On the 27th of August, 1895, Mr. Evans was married to Miss Leoti Runyan, a daughter of Washington and Martha Runyan. They became the parents of two children: Marguerite, who was born June 23, 1896, and is a student in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of Peoria; and Melody, who died January 20, 1908, when six and a half years of age. Mr. Evans is connected with most of the representative organizations of Peoria. He belongs to the Illinois Farmers Club, the Peoria and Illinois Historical Associations, is secretary of the Peoria County Old Settlers Association, is a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce, the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Transportation Club, National Implement & Vehicle Show, and the Child's Welfare League. These membership relations indicate much of the nature of his interests and the line of his thought and activity aside from that already indicated as his chosen life work. On February 1, 1912, Mr. Evans was unanimously chosen executive secretary of the Peoria Association of Commerce and secretary and a director of the National Implement & Vehicle Show, which organizations are flourishing under his direction. There is something in a journalistic career that keeps the individual in close touch with the world's work and progress, and Mr. Evans has ever been stimulated by the spirit of advancement and in turn has made liberal contribution to that progress which awards Peoria a first place as a typical city of the middle west, utilizing the best that the east has to offer and at the same time possessing the initiative that produces advancement along original lines.

OSCAR ALLEN, M. D.

Dr. Oscar Allen, now a practicing physician and surgeon of Chillicothe, Illinois, is one of the foremost men in Peoria county in the ranks of his profession. He was born in Medina township, this county, twelve miles north of Peoria, in 1867. His father, William H. Allen, was a native of Rhode Island but lived for seventy-five years in Illinois and for seventy years in Peoria county. He was one of the pioneer settlers of this district and carried on and operated an extensive farm for many years. He is now living retired on the old homestead. During a portion of his life he was engaged in brickmaking, and his father was the first brickmaker in Peoria county. He married Miss Sarah E. Nuttall, of England, who came to this country when she was eighteen years of age and settled in Peoria county. They have four other children besides Dr. Oscar Allen of this sketch.

Oscar Allen was educated in the district schools of the county, and the Peoria high school. He gained his medical education in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and took his post-graduate course in Chicago. Immediately after his graduation from college he went to Lawn Ridge, Illinois, and practiced there for two and one half years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Dunlap, Illinois, and remained there for fifteen years. He spent two years in Chicago practicing his profession, and on January 1, 1911, removed his office to Chillicothe, in the Wescott building where he is at present located. During his long period of activity in the medical profession Dr. Allen has attained a degree of efficiency which can only be the result of personal experience.

He regards his calling as a sacred obligation and has a full appreciation of the duties of a physician to his fellowmen.

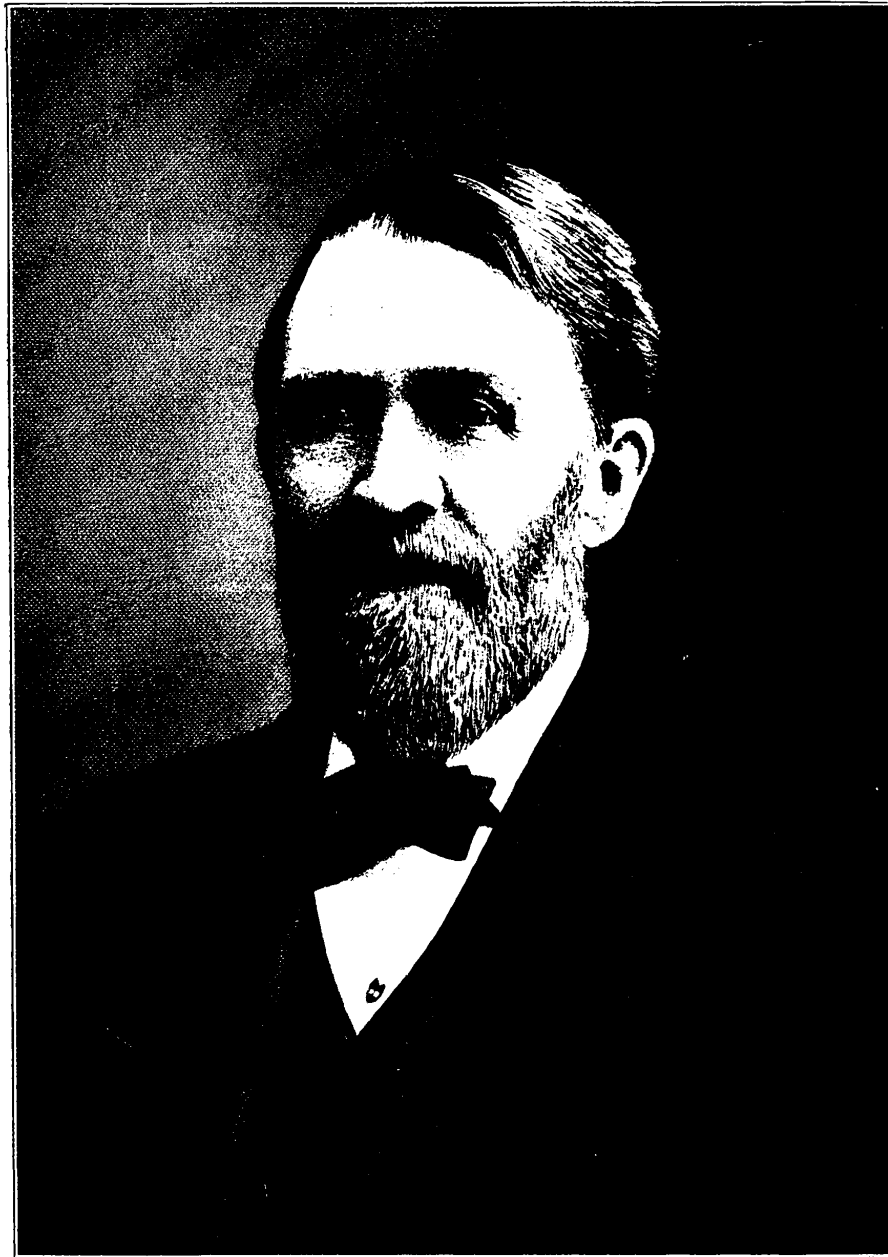
In 1892, Dr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Linnie Waite, who was born in Topeka, Kansas, but spent most of her life in Peoria county. She is a granddaughter of Loren Wilder, one of the pioneer settlers of this district. To Dr. and Mrs. Allen four children have been born, Donald M., Robert B. and Willadell, and an infant son all living with their parents at home.

Politically Dr. Allen keeps himself entirely independent of lines and parties. He is a liberal thinker on all subjects and prefers to keep his judgment free and his principles unbiased by any partisanship. Both his father and his uncle were prominent in democratic politics in Peoria county for many years, but Dr. Allen, although he takes an active interest in public affairs, has never sought office. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is prominent in the affairs of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Most of his time and attention is given to the practice of his profession, and the extensive practice which he has built up in Chillicothe and throughout the county is ample evidence of his proficiency and skill.

MATHEW HENEBERY.

So important and valued were the business connections of Mathew Henebery as to gain him classification with the prominent and representative citizens of Peoria. He was associated with manufacturing, commercial and financial interests, all of which constituted features in the city's development and progress as well as his individual success. His determined purpose enabled him to carry forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook. However, he never regarded any position as final but rather as the starting point for still further accomplishment, and each forward step brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, September 8, 1834, a son of Nicholas and Anastasia (Carroll) Henebery. He was a youth of fifteen years when, in the spring of 1849, he was brought by his parents to America. They landed at Montreal, Canada, and by way of Buffalo and Chicago, pursued their way to La Salle, Illinois, where they stopped for a brief period and then continued their journey to Peoria.

Mathew Henebery had been a pupil in the schools of Ireland before coming to America, and soon after reaching this country he began earning his own living, being employed as superintendent of a line of drays for about two years. He afterward worked upon the telegraph line between Peoria and Chicago, and in 1851 became connected with the liquor business as an employe of Napoleon B. Brandamour. His ability soon led to his admission to a partnership in the business, and the firm built an alcohol distillery and continued the conduct of their enterprise for two years. At the end of that time business relations were dissolved, Mr. Brandamour taking over the alcohol still while Mr. Henebery became the owner of the wholesale branch of the business. From that time until his death Mr. Henebery continued in that line of trade, and yet it would be unfair to speak of him only in this connection. His business interests were of a most varied and important character, and many of the leading commercial and financial concerns of Peoria profited by his keen sagacity, his unflinching enterprise and his capability in coordinating forces. Aside from his connection with the Brandamour liquor business, he was one of the organizers and builders of the Great Eastern Distillery, and for a long period was president of the Peoria Pottery Company and took an active part in formulating its business policies. He was likewise largely instrumental in establishing the Peoria Stock Yards and in organizing and conducting the Peoria Packing & Provision Company. He became



MATHEW HENEERY

president of the Peoria Opera House Company, and in financial circles figured prominently as vice president and one of the directors of the First National Bank of the city for many years. As he prospered in his undertakings, he made extensive and judicious investments in property, becoming the owner of several valuable farms in Illinois and Nebraska. He remained in active connection with both the Brandamour liquor trade and with banking interests up to the time of his death which occurred November 4, 1907.

On the 10th of May, 1857, Mr. Henebery was united in marriage to Miss Mary Daniels, and their union was a long and happy one. Mrs. Henebery survived her husband about five years. She died on March 12, 1912, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years, one of the best loved women in the city of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Henebery became the parents of twelve children. Those still living are: Richard J. Henebery, of Peoria, manager of the Henebery estate; Josephine, the wife of E. J. Cashin of Peoria; Nellie, the wife of Samuel H. Cummings of Peoria; Mary, the wife of Robert De Wald of Fort Wayne; Lida, married to Charles B. Muhler, also of Fort Wayne; Theodosia, the wife of Edwin Muir of Detroit; and Miss Lucy Henebery, of Peoria. There is still living a brother of Mrs. Henebery, Mr. John Daniels of San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Henebery was a member of the Roman Catholic church, and his political faith was that of the democratic party. He held membership in the Creve Coeur Club, and was identified with various public interests, some of a social, others of a benevolent nature. Any project that had for its object the welfare and upbuilding of the city received his indorsement and his liberal financial support. He served as one of Peoria's aldermen at an early day, and was afterward a member of the school board. Since his death the Mathew Henebery Memorial school has been erected as a monument to his memory. The cause of education ever found in him a warm friend, and he was an earnest and zealous champion of the public library, having served as a director from the time of its organization until 1894. He gave liberally in support of the hospitals of the city and cooperated with many organized charities, while his individual charitable gifts were almost innumerable. He had a deep and abiding love for his fellowmen and was therefore interested in all that tended to ameliorate hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, or sought to further the uplifting and ennobling influences which work for an advanced civilization. His advice was often sought and always freely given. He was loving and kind, and his many friends found him a congenial companion who was always considerate of the words and wishes of another. His advancement in the business world was the righteous outcome of his energy and determination.

J. N. HECKARD.

J. N. Heckard, a man of enterprise and of marked force of character, who through his business life has made good use of his time and opportunities, is now the owner of a general merchandise store at Oak Hill. He was born March 17, 1858, in Illinois, his parents being Peter J. and Margaret (Wilson) Heckard, who came to Peoria county in 1863. In the father's family were five children, of whom J. N. of this review, is the third in order of birth.

J. N. Heckard was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until 1882, when he began working for the Monarch Brewery firm of Peoria, where he remained until 1891. For the following six years he was employed in the Peoria Malt House and in 1897 he purchased forty acres of land in Rosefield township, on which he followed farming until 1902. He then, on selling this tract of land, bought fifty-six acres in Elmwood township, which he owned until 1906, when he engaged in the general mercantile business at Oak Hill, where he now has a well stocked store.

On the 22d of January, 1882, Mr. Heckard was united in marriage with Mrs. Mayme Fash, a daughter of Charles and Sarah Moore. The father, Charles Moore, was killed in battle in the Civil war, and his widow subsequently became the wife of Thomas Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Heckard are the parents of two children: Frank R., who was born June 16, 1886, is married and is a blacksmith for the Star Mining Company at Peoria. Goldie R., aged nine, is attending school. In politics Mr. Heckard is a staunch democrat. He gives much time to the cause of education and is now serving as president of the school board. He is an energetic, public-spirited man, well liked both as a merchant and in a social way and is meeting with excellent success in his business career.

MARTIN V. B. CUMERFORD.

In a history of the successful men of Peoria mention should be made of Martin V. B. Cumerford inasmuch as personal effort, intelligently directed, constituted the basis of a growing and gratifying success that enabled him in his later years to live retired. Within the period of his close connection with business interests in Peoria he ever commanded the good will and confidence of those with whom he had dealings and, therefore, was spoken of in terms of high regard wherever known. He was born in Muncie, Delaware county, Indiana, February 24, 1841, a son of George and Harriet (Collis) Cumerford. The father, a native of Virginia, was a cabinet maker by trade and followed that pursuit throughout the greater part of his life. His political allegiance was ever given to the democratic party.

Martin V. B. Cumerford was the eldest of a family of eight children and was early called upon to contribute to their support because of the invalid condition of his father. His education was acquired in the public schools and in the Muncie Seminary, and when fifteen years of age he became a post boy, carrying the mail between Muncie and Marion, Indiana, a distance of thirty-three miles. While thus engaged he never missed a trip summer or winter. In 1859 he secured the position of bell boy in the Spencer House at Indianapolis and was acting in that capacity at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment and he became a bugler with a cavalry company under Captain Bracken. He soon ceased, however, to act as musician and went into the ranks, participating in many hotly contested engagements, in the long marches and in the hard campaigning which led to the final victory that crowned the Union arms. His was the first cavalry company organized in Indiana and was later mustered in as Company K, First Indiana Volunteer Cavalry. The regiment was assigned to General Sigel's force whose corps was in the middle of the line at the battle of Bull Run, on which occasion Mr. Cumerford was one of General Sigel's orderlies, accompanying him in that capacity in several other engagements. In August, 1862, and in September of the same year, he was recommended because of brave and meritorious service for promotion to the rank of lieutenant, but owing to the confused condition of affairs this was not agreed upon. He went through the several campaigns in Tennessee and was then mustered out at Nashville. In October, 1864, he returned to Indianapolis, where he cast his first vote for Oliver P. Morton for governor and a month later supported Abraham Lincoln for the presidency.

This was an eventful year in the life of Mr. Cumerford, for it was on the 15th of November, 1864, that he married Jennie E. Tout. They started on a trip southward and after two years returned to Indianapolis, where Mr. Cumerford accepted a clerkship in a grocery store. He also held the office of clerk in the Indiana house of representatives during 1866 and 1867. In the latter year he came to Peoria and entered business circles of this city as bookkeeper in the planing

mill of Truesdale & Company. Two years later he became manager of Ballard's lumber yard and subsequently was employed in the freight office of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. In 1874 he engaged in the grocery business, retiring in 1890. During his sixteen years' connection with that trade he secured a good patronage and the business was one of the profitable enterprises of that character in the city, a large and carefully selected line of goods bringing to him a well-merited trade. In 1893 he entered the undertaking business with his son, Harry E., at No. 708 Main street. In this connection they built up a large establishment, being among the foremost in their line in central Illinois. The father, however, practically lived retired in his later years, leaving the management and active work of the business entirely to his son.

In politics Mr. Cumerford was always a stalwart republican but was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the term. He was never a seeker after office, yet in 1875 he was elected alderman of the new eighth ward. He belonged to Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R., and to Fort Clark Lodge, I. O. O. F. He passed away on the 29th of April, 1912, being then seventy-one years of age, and thus was ended a life of usefulness and honor—one which gained for him the high respect of all with whom he had been brought in contact. He was independent in character, fearless in action and was a splendid type of the high-minded, progressive citizen, whose fidelity to every cause in which he believed gained for him the respect and confidence of those who knew him. His personal characteristics were such as made him well liked and highly regarded and his record indicates what may be accomplished when determination and energy lead the way.

THOMAS FORBES.

Thomas Forbes, who now lives retired in Hanna City, was born in New Jersey, May 3, 1830. His parents were William and Susan (Graham) Forbes, both of whom were natives of Ireland and came from that country in 1828, settling in New Jersey, where the father was employed in the iron works. In 1836 the parents removed to Philadelphia and the following year came to Peoria county, locating in Logan township, which was then called the middle precinct, where the father entered eighty acres of government land and later purchased an adjoining forty acres. In their family were four children, of whom Thomas, of this review, was the eldest. The others are: John, of Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Nancy Shepherd, a widow of Washington county, whose husband was a physician and was drowned while crossing a creek in Tazewell county, on his way to see a patient; and William, who lives in Peoria.

Thomas Forbes, being only seven years of age when his parents removed to Logan township, was reared and educated here and remained under the parental roof until 1856. At that date he began farming a tract of forty acres of land which he and his father together had purchased. Later he bought an adjoining one hundred and twenty acres, making in all one hundred and sixty acres in the tract which he cultivated. At the time of the purchase of this tract the greater part of it was under timber but a few acres of it were ready for cultivation. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Illinois Regiment, under General D. P. Greer, and remained in service for three years. During this time he was taken prisoner and lay for thirteen months and nineteen days in prison at Camp Ford. At the close of the war he returned to his farm and resided on the same until 1892 when he sold it and removed to Hanna City, where he now owns an excellent home and is living retired.

On the first of May, 1856, Mr. Forbes was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Cox and to them have been born five children. They are: Mrs.

Iantha Louila Foster, of Washington, Illinois; Mrs. Susan Stewart, who resides on a farm in Logan township; Mrs. Ida Mary Patton, of Lenox, Iowa; Charles, who is engaged in farming near Mount Pleasant, Iowa; and Mrs. E. M. Patton, who resides on a farm near Clearfield, Iowa.

Politically Mr. Forbes gives his allegiance to the republican party. He has served as road commissioner and also as township tax collector. He is a member of the Presbyterian church and his life is faithfully guided by its teachings. He has done efficient work in citizenship, being at all times public-spirited and progressive. He has now attained the advanced age of eighty-one years, has resided in Peoria county for over seventy-four years and has been an interested witness to the changes that have here occurred. Wherever he is known he is held in the highest esteem and is most warmly regarded where he is best known.

HEYE DIEKEN.

Heye Dieken, who, since 1894, has been engaged in agricultural pursuits in Logan township, was born in Norden, Hanover, Germany, on May 14, 1856. In early youth he decided to seek a home in America, and at the age of eighteen he arrived in Peoria county where for eight years he was employed as a farm hand. He then visited his native country, but after four months was again in Peoria county where he became employed on the poor farm, and after two years was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent of the insane department, which office he filled for five years. Subsequently he purchased in Limestone township two hundred acres of land which was known as the Walter Booth farm. Seven years later he sold the same and bought his present farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres on sections 17 and 8 in Logan township. He has now resided here for seventeen years. He has an excellently improved farm and employs the latest methods in tilling the soil, one hundred and forty acres of the land being under a high state of cultivation and thirty-two acres in blue-grass pasture. He engages in raising corn, oats, wheat and alfalfa, and also raises quite extensively horses, cattle and hogs.

On the 26th of October, 1885, Mr. Dieken was united in marriage to Miss Mary Davis, a resident of Limestone township. To this union have been born five children. They are: Minnie, now Mrs. Richardson; Adeline, the wife of Lester Quin; and Delitha, George and Carl Otto, all of whom are at home.

In politics Mr. Dieken gives his support to the democratic party and has served in the capacity of road commissioner for three years and as township supervisor for four years. He is greatly interested in the cause of education, is now a school trustee, and has efficiently filled that office at previous times. He is a member of the German Lutheran church, and in the country he has chosen to make his home he is a most useful, valued and highly honored citizen.

JOHN A. READ.

Among Peoria's representative citizens John A. Read is numbered. He has resided continuously here since 1878 and is today proprietor of the largest auction and furniture house in this part of the state. Aside from his business connections he is well known as a republican leader and one whose advocacy of the party and its principles is based upon comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the political issues and questions of the day. He was born in Hannibal, Oswego county, New York, July 16, 1850, and traces his ancestry back to Amos and

Mary (Bennett) Read, who were married about 1776. Their second child, Caleb, was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, November 24, 1780, and died in Westmoreland, Onieda county, New York, March 15, 1849. He had been married at Montville, Connecticut, September 6, 1804, to Miss Mary Leffingwell, a daughter of Benjamin and Lettis (Camp) Leffingwell. Her birth occurred at Montville or at Boswell, Connecticut, January 17, 1782, and she passed away September 30, 1825. Dwight Ripley Read, the father of John A. Read, was a son of Caleb and Mary Read and was born at Brookfield, Madison county, New York. He wedded Miss Margaret J. Wasson, who was born at Little Sodus Bay, Cayuga county, New York, in 1825, and was a daughter of George and Sallie (Brewster) Wasson, who were natives of New York, born in the vicinity of Schenectady.

When a little lad of twelve years John A. Read began to earn his own livelihood and from that time to the present has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. Whatever success he has achieved is the reward of his own labors. In 1867 he accompanied his parents to Peoria, and two years later, having reached the age of nineteen, he went to Kansas where, in 1872, he settled on a government claim in Morris county, remaining there for two years. After some time spent in Iowa he returned to Illinois and for a year made his home in Elmwood, Peoria county, where he engaged in auctioneering. He became an auctioneer and furniture dealer in Peoria in 1878 and is now proprietor of the largest auction and furniture house in this part of the state. Recently he has extended the scope of his business by the establishment of a large storage and warehouse, and is accorded a liberal patronage in these different connections. He has labored diligently, basing his advancement upon the safe, substantial qualities of unfaltering industry and determination. He helped to organize the Illinois Auctioneer Association and for years served either as its president or secretary.

In May, 1887, in Brimfield, Peoria county, Mr. Read was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Barlow and they now have five children, Mary Lillie, Emma Alice, Stella, John Wilbur and Sala Hamilton. J. Wilbur is engaged in business with his father as an auctioneer and Sala H. is connected with the express and storage department of the business.

In politics Mr. Read has always been a republican since obtaining the right of franchise and is today recognized as one of the active workers of the party in this portion of the state. He is a speaker of ability and prominence; is a wide reader of books, magazines and papers that deal with the chief political questions of the day and is a student of political economy. In 1899 he was appointed sealer of weights and measures for Peoria but otherwise has held no public office, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his business interests that, continually growing in volume and importance, make heavy demands on his time and energies.

E. H. BRADLEY, M. D.

Peoria has reason to be proud of the personnel of her medical profession and the ability displayed in the various lines of practice. This is an age of specialization and the man who attains high skill is he who concentrates his efforts along a single line of activity, acquainting himself with everything that pertains thereto. This Dr. E. H. Bradley has done and his work in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat has brought him much more than local reputation and fame. He has resided in Peoria continuously since 1892 and in the intervening period of twenty years has confined his efforts alone to the particular work in which he is still engaged. He was born in the eastern part of Ontario, Canada, September 18, 1861, and is a son of J. A. Bradley. The father was a leading citizen of his town, where he carried on merchandising and also

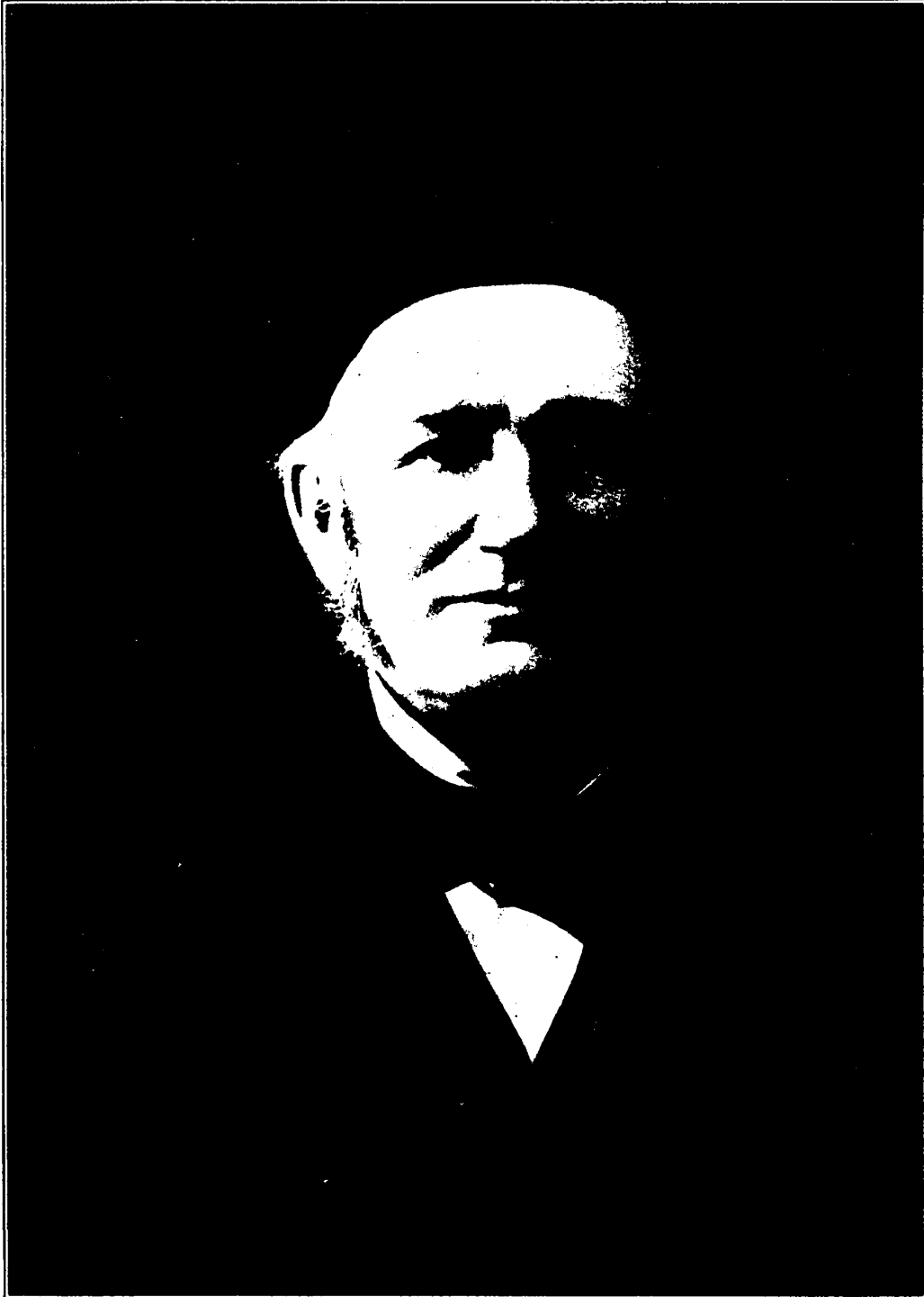
served as postmaster for about fifty years. There Dr. Bradley was reared and attended the public schools, continuing his education in the Sydenham (Ontario) high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1880. Thinking to find broader and better business opportunities elsewhere, he then went to the Canadian northwest and was one of the first homesteaders in Saskatchewan, where he spent two years, after which he returned to the place of his nativity. Having determined to enter upon a professional career and thinking to find the practice of medicine a congenial vocation, he soon afterward matriculated in the University of the City of New York as a medical student. Later he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington and was graduated therefrom in 1891 with the M. D. degree. He conducted a general practice in Canada for some time and won success in that way. His attention was more and more largely concentrated, however, on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He found that branch of the profession a most interesting one and his reading and study were directed largely along that line. In 1892 he came to Peoria as assistant to Dr. Dombrowski, a specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear nose and throat. A year later he was admitted to a partnership and the business connection between them continued for three more years. He then entered upon an independent practice, opening an office on his own account, and to further qualify himself for the work in which he was especially interested he took a post-graduate course in New York city at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College. He is now oculist and aurist at the St. Francis Hospital and in addition he has a large private practice, which is constantly growing in volume and importance. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and the American Medical Association, and has served both as secretary and as president of the first named.

Not only in professional lines has Dr. Bradley proved his worth as a valued and representative resident here. His labors in other connections have been of an important character. He has served for four years, or for two terms, as supervisor of Peoria, the nomination for the office being given him without his knowledge or consent. He made no canvass for the position but his personal worth secured his election. He served for one year as chairman of the finance committee, which converted the debt of two hundred thousand dollars in Peoria county into bonds, thus placing the finances of the county upon a business basis. He keeps well informed concerning all the significant, vital political problems and is an earnest and unfaltering advocate of the republican party.

Dr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Maud Matthews, of Peoria, a daughter of Newton Matthews, of this city. He belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, of which he is serving as a director, and he has also filled the office of club commodore. He likewise holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club and is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while of the Mystic Shrine he is also a representative. His interests and his activities are wide and varied. There is nothing narrow nor self-centered in his life. He reaches out along the lines of usefulness and his work in many directions has been most serviceable in the world.

HENRY MANSFIELD.

With the passing away of the late Henry Mansfield, Peoria lost one of her most substantial and prominent citizens, whose active connection with commercial affairs and extensive business enterprises for more than half a century, made him one of the dominant factors in promoting the progress and development of the city. The greater part of his life was passed in the state of Illinois, his birth



HENRY MANSFIELD, SR.

having occurred in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 22d of March, 1816. He was a son of Leverett and Sarah (Sanford) Mansfield, both natives of Connecticut. The father was born in North Haven in 1786, and the mother in New Haven on March 8, 1789. They were married in Connecticut and subsequently went to Esperance, New York, Mr. Mansfield being one of the prominent and influential citizens of that community until 1843. He then disposed of his interests there and removed to Illinois, then considered to be the far west. Upon his arrival in this state he first located in the vicinity of Elgin, but he later went to Princeville, Peoria county, and there he passed away on the 23d of December, 1868, just three days after the death of his wife. They had both lived to attain a ripe old age, being eighty-two and seventy-nine years respectively. In the paternal line Henry Mansfield belonged to one of the early colonial families of Massachusetts, being a direct descendant of Richard Mansfield, who came to America from Devonshire, England, in 1639, and located near Hampden, Massachusetts. He was the father of a large family, among his sons being one Joseph Mansfield, who became an extensive property holder and the owner of the famous Mansfield farm. His son Titus, the great-grandfather of our subject, married Mabel Todd, and they became residents of North Haven, Connecticut, and there their son Richard was born. He chose for his wife Mary Styles and they in turn became the parents of Leverett Mansfield, the father of Henry Mansfield.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of his education Henry Mansfield attended the local schools. While still in his early youth he left home and went to Albany, New York, obtaining a position in one of the leading drug stores of that city. There he learned the business, continuing to remain until his health became affected to such an extent by the close confinement that it was necessary for him to procure outdoor employment and seek a change of climate. He, therefore, joined a party of government surveyors and went to northern Michigan in the Chippewa Indian section, a hundred miles from a white settlement, where he remained for four years. While his general health was greatly improved by the vigorous climate of the north, the air and severe cold brought on throat and lung troubles that made it advisable for him to go to a warmer climate, so he started for St. Louis. The accommodations for travelers in those days bore little resemblance to the luxurious trains of the present period, particularly in the more sparsely settled portions of the middle west, and the journey southward was not only slow and tiresome but it proved to be most exhausting. Therefore, when Mr. Mansfield reached Peoria he stopped over for a rest and to seek professional advice. He was referred to Dr. N. S. Tucker, a nephew of Dr. E. J. Dickinson, and thus began the acquaintance that developed into a lifelong intimacy and a business connection that covered a period of practically half a century, having been terminated by the death of Dr. Tucker in 1888, just forty-nine years and nine months after they first engaged in business. As his health began to improve Mr. Mansfield considered the advisability of locating in Peoria, and recognizing that there was an excellent opening he and Dr. Tucker established a drug store, that under their efficient management became one of the leading concerns of the kind in the city. This enterprise thrived from its incipiency, and yielded to its proprietors a most gratifying income. Mr. Mansfield early began to invest his surplus income in real estate, which proved to be most lucrative, his returns from this and his business together with the property that came to him by inheritance, making him one of the wealthiest men in the city. In the direction of his enterprises he always manifested the highest standards of commercial integrity.

Mr. Mansfield was twice married. His first union was with Miss Harriet A. Elting, a native of Red Hook, Dutchess county, New York, who came west with her people in the early pioneer days. They located in Peoria and here Mrs. Mansfield was residing at the time of her marriage. Three children were born to them, two of whom are deceased; the third, Fannie, who became the wife of O. B. Blakeslee, lives in San Gabriel, California, and has two children, Henry M. and

Denison. In 1856, Mr. Mansfield married Miss Isabelle F. Servoss, a native of the city of New York, and a daughter of Thomas L. Servoss, and a granddaughter of John Pintard, L.L. D., also of New York city. Eight children were born of this marriage, seven of whom are still living: Louise P., who married C. W. Mosher, formerly of Chicago, now of Portland, Oregon; Henry, an attorney of Peoria; Nathaniel S.; Eleanor T., who married J. Harold Ross; Isabelle F., the wife of J. Lee Newton; Margaret E., the widow of F. J. Green; Sarah Sanford, who became Mrs. George H. Newton and died November 29, 1902; and Eliza H., who is living with her mother. Mr. Mansfield passed away May 29, 1893, and is survived by his widow, who resides at 112 Perry avenue, this city.

During a residence here that covered a period of more than fifty years, Mr. Mansfield made many close and stanch friends who admired him for his wonderful business ability and the enterprising and progressive spirit he at all times manifested in matters of citizenship, but most of all they esteemed him because of his high sense of honor, fine personality and kind, generous nature.

MARSHALL T. LOTT.

Marshall T. Lott, a member of the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott of Elmwood, is a native resident of this city, born February 22, 1863. He is a son of William H. and Catherine (Vansickle) Lott, the father a native of Canada and the mother of New Jersey. The father as a young man came to Illinois, locating at Elmwood, where he was married. He was a carpenter by trade and later was engaged in the grain business at Chillicothe, Illinois, where he remained for ten years. He then moved to Hoopeston, Illinois, where he also was engaged in the grain business, but after two years he returned to Elmwood where he purchased a farm and resided until his death. He was an excellent business man and was an assignee with Mr. Thomas Clinch and Walter A. Clinch of the H. P. Tracy bank of Elmwood at the time of its failure. He and Mr. Clinch then organized the present bank with which the subject of this sketch is now connected. Mr. Lott was killed in 1887 in the Chatsworth wreck. His wife is still living. In their family are two sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living.

Marshall T. Lott received his early education in the public schools of Hoopeston and Elmwood, completing a high-school course. Also for six months he attended the Burlington Business College. He then worked on the farm until 1887, when he became connected with the banking business. He has been very successful in the business world, and the bank of Clinch, Schenck & Lott is now one of the well known banks of Peoria county.

In 1889 Mr. Lott was united in marriage with Miss Lucy P. Wiley, a native of Elmwood, and daughter of Wilson and Rebecca Wiley, who were early settlers in this section of Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Lott have been born two children: Clifford, the elder, is a graduate of the Elmwood high school and was for two years a student at Knox College. He is now teaching at Lowpoint, Illinois. Alice is a graduate of the Elmwood high school, was for one year a student at Knox College and for one half year a student in the University of Wisconsin. She is now engaged in teaching at Farmington, Illinois.

Politically Mr. Lott is a republican, and he served as first city treasurer under the new corporation which was established in 1892. Also he was a member of the board of city aldermen for ten years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a member of the Shrine at Peoria. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was identified with the Knights of Pythias at Elmwood until the lodge gave up its charter. He is well known in the banking world, and is a member of the Bankers Association of Illinois, also of the

American Bankers Association. Mr. Lott is a man of admirable characteristics, and his banking and all his business efforts have ever been conducted on a high mental and moral plane. Throughout his entire residence in Elmwood he has always been classed with the valued citizens in this community.

JAMES DROWN PECK.

Though not a politician, James Drown Peck has been an influential factor in relation to matters of public importance, particularly in his advocacy of the interests of the people in the fifty year franchise campaign. Through many years he has maintained a creditable position in business circles and, although now seventy-three years of age, is engaged in dealing in paints, oils and artists' supplies as well as doing contract painting. He was born in Rhode Island, September 3, 1839, his parents being Leonard and Harriet (Scott) Peck, who were also natives of that state and are now deceased. The son was born upon a farm but pursued his education in the schools of Providence, Rhode Island, and there learned the painter's trade, which he followed in that city. After the outbreak of the Civil war, however, he put aside business and personal considerations that he might offer his aid to the government, enlisting as a member of Company I, Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry. He served for one year as a private and was brevetted sergeant of his company at the close of the war. During the last year of the war he came to Peoria, having determined to make his home in the middle west. At the corner of Jackson and Hale, now Glendale streets, he was located for ten years. He then established a paint shop in Dr. Troyer's building on Hamilton street, where the Mayer office building now stands, and there he conducted a painting business in connection with his partner, Charles Frazier. He then established an independent enterprise on South Adams street and later purchased a store at Nos. 104 and 106 Main street. There for a number of years he conducted a general painting business, also dealing in paints, oils and artists' supplies. At length he removed to No. 208 Main street, where he continued the sale of paints and artists' materials for twenty years. Recently he has removed to No. 211 South Madison avenue. The old-time painters of Peoria are James D. Peck, John A. Bush and Richard McBurnie—all veteran business men of the city whose activity has been a factor in the industrial development here. For years Mr. Peck has been a large employer of labor, utilizing the services of a number of men in the execution of his painting contracts. His work is seen in various sections of the city and he is at all times accorded a very liberal patronage, which is well merited.

Mr. Peck has been married twice. In 1864 he wedded Miss Harriet A. Woodberry. This was after he had enrolled as a soldier of the Union army and he ran away in order to wed the lady of his choice. They adopted three children but two died in childhood. The other, Nellie June, became the wife of Oliver Boynton, of St. Ignace, Michigan, and departed this life seven years ago, being survived by her husband and two sons. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Peck married Mrs. Louisa Demorest, and they now reside at No. 229 North Elizabeth street.

Mr. Peck has never been a club man but he maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Bryner Post, G. A. R. He has never been a politician in the usually accepted sense of that term, yet he was elected and served for two years as a member of the city council from the fifth ward during the time of the fifty year franchise campaign, in which he fully demonstrated his loyalty to the people and their interests. He has ever closely studied vital and significant questions of the day and has given his support to many measures which he has believed to have appreciable values in

municipal affairs. He belongs to the First Congregational church and has served on both the board of trustees and the board of deacons. He has thus worked earnestly for material, political and moral progress and a well spent life has established him high in public regard, while his record as a citizen has proven him to be as true and loyal to the welfare of his country in days of peace as he was in times of war.

CAPTAIN HENRY DETWEILLER.

Captain Henry Detweiller, deceased, who was the founder of the Detweiller Ice Company, which has its offices at 108 South Adams street, has been a resident of this city since 1837. He was born June 19, 1825, in Lorraine, which was then a province of France but now belongs to Germany. His parents were Christian and Catherine (Shertz) Detweiller, both of whom were natives of France. The father was engaged in farming, milling and in the transportation business there, in which occupations he accumulated a large fortune. He owned three large estates, situated in different parts of the province, at which he lavishly entertained the gentry and nobility for weeks at a time, according to the custom of that day. During the War of 1812 and 1813 he met with great reverses, and he passed away in 1832, a poor man.

Henry Detweiller remained in his native country until 1837, when he came to America together with his mother and three sisters, reaching New York after a voyage of sixty-eight days. Then the family made their way to Peoria to join a brother, John Detweiller, who had located in this city in 1833. Their journey from New York to Peoria covered a period of forty-two days. They traveled from New York to Rochester and thence to Buffalo by canal, from there by way of the lakes to Cleveland and then to Cincinnati by canal. From there they went by boat down the Ohio river to the Mississippi and then up the Illinois to Peoria, which at that time was a village of about twelve hundred inhabitants. During the following year the mother and one sister passed away. After coming to Peoria, Mr. Detweiller attended school and clerked for his brother, who kept the St. Croix tavern on Water street, which was then the principal street in Peoria. Afterward he clerked in a shoe store for Charles W. McClellan and later for Samuel Voris & Company, receiving as compensation six dollars per month. The business of Peoria with the outside world was at that time chiefly transacted by water, and Mr. Detweiller conceived a strong desire to become a pilot on the river. Accordingly he entered the employ of John Frink, of the firm of Frink & Walker, and became employed on the steamer Frontier, which was then running as a mail and passenger packet from Peoria to Peru. Through the kindness of Mr. Frink, the captain instructed Mr. Detweiller in the work of operating the boats and he was soon appointed as second pilot. He was upon this boat, the Frontier, when it was sunk by the steamer Panama, which ran into it at the "Towhead" above The Narrows. This occurred in the early morning of September 2, 1842, just after the Frontier had left the village of Little Detroit, which was then situated on the eastern shore of the river but which has since entirely disappeared. By running the boat ashore at the "Towhead," the forty or fifty passengers who were on board, escaped with their lives, but the boat was a total loss.

The company then built a new steamer which was christened Chicago, on which Captain Detweiller became second pilot under his old instructor. He remained with that boat until it was withdrawn from the river in the spring of 1844. He then continued as second pilot on other boats for a year. In 1847 he was made captain of the Governor Briggs, which then carried the St. Louis and Alton trade. At that time, owing to the war with Mexico, the boat carried many troops and much equipment from Alton to Jefferson Barracks, below St. Louis. In 1848 and



Henry Detweiler

1849 he acted as first pilot on different boats. The latter year was remarkable for the epidemic of cholera which broke out in St. Louis and hundreds were dying there daily. People were leaving the city upon boats as rapidly as possible and Captain Detweiller continued at his post until one night, while taking the steamer Danube to St. Louis, he was suddenly stricken with cholera, superinduced by overwork and loss of sleep, and had just time to ring the stopping bells before he fell to the floor of the pilot house. Fortunately, a pilot on the Mississippi was on board and he took charge of the boat. Captain Detweiller was then removed to Peoria, where for nine months he was unable to resume his duties. His captain at that time was stricken with cholera, died from the effects and was buried in Pekin.

From 1850 to 1860 the river business between the north and the south was very large. During these years Mr. Detweiller acted in the capacities of pilot and captain on a number of boats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. In 1856 he became part owner of the steamer Movastar and in 1857 became the sole owner of the steamer Minnesota. During his last years upon the river he frequently had Abraham Lincoln as a passenger and came to know him well. In 1862 he offered his services to the government and was sworn into service at St. Louis. He was assigned to the command of the United States steamer Jennie Lind and was ordered to Cairo to await the arrival of the fleet with General Pope's troops from Island No. 10. The Jennie Lind was detailed as a dispatch boat to the flagship, accompanying the fleet up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing. Later on Captain Detweiller was with the fleet at Memphis. In 1863 he was transferred to the United States steamer Yankee, of which he had charge until the close of the war, and was attached to the fleet at the fall of Vicksburg. While managing the government transports he performed much important and often hazardous service. So great was the danger to which his boat was exposed during these perilous years that Captain Detweiller was compelled to adopt various schemes to evade the enemy and often his boat was disguised as a gunboat. The Yankee was never seriously disabled, although often fired upon, and the last important service of the boat was to take a cargo of horses, mules and stores, valued at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from St. Louis to New Orleans. The boat was fired upon, but the cargo was at length safely delivered in New Orleans. After the war Captain Detweiller was in charge of the steamer Beaver until 1874.

Captain Detweiller abandoned the work on the river in order to give his entire attention to the ice business, in which he had engaged in 1870 in partnership with N. L. Woodruff. In December, 1876, Captain Detweiller severed his connection with Mr. Woodruff and the business has been conducted ever since, either in his own name or under the name of the Detweiller Ice Company.

On the 5th day of November, 1848, Captain Detweiller wedded Magdalena Bachman, the marriage being celebrated at the home of his sister in Woodford county, Illinois. Mrs. Detweiller was also a native of France. To this union seven children were born, three of whom are yet living; Thomas H., Amelia M., and Mathilda E. The son, Thomas H. Detweiller, has since 1903 been the president and manager of the Detweiller Ice Company, and under his capable direction the business has steadily increased. Mrs. Detweiller passed away December 10, 1888, and her death was a severe blow to her husband, as she had ever been in all respects his true helpmate. She was in her home not only a devoted wife and mother, but was a useful member of society, kindly, charitable and helpful to all who were in trouble or in want. She was active in charitable work and was connected with the Women's Christian Home Mission and with the Women's Relief Corps.

Captain Detweiller died in Peoria on April 2, 1903. He had taken no active part in his business for some years before his death, leaving everything to the management of his son. His life was a laborious one, and beset with as many

hardships as fall to the lot of most pioneers. Yet, through it all he bore himself honorably and with characteristic geniality and maintained that pleasant kindly character which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. As an evidence of the confidence his fellow citizens placed in his integrity, he was elected six times to the office of city treasurer without his seeking and even against his personal desire. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and was a charter member of the Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R. and was an active member of the Creve Coeur Club. For thirteen years, he was president of the Old Settlers' Association of Peoria. He cast his first vote for General Taylor for president in 1848 and since the organization of the republican party was ever one of its ardent supporters, believing its principles most conducive to good government. He resided in Peoria for over three-quarters of a century, and during that time he witnessed its development from a village to the present beautiful city and during his life-time contributed his full part to the general growth. It may be said of him, as of very few men, that he had not a single enemy in the city of Peoria, or anyone who entertained aught but the kindest sentiments toward him. His disposition was genial and kindly and his efforts were to help rather than to mar the fortunes of any man or woman. He was a man of decided character and strong convictions, but willing that other men should enjoy the same right and freedom of thought and action which he claimed for himself. Such evenly balanced characters are rare, and when we see them, we cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of them and our commendation of the men or women who bear them. If there were more men like Captain Detweiler, it would be better for the community, for the state and for the nation.

EDWARD E. BARBOUR, M. D.

There is probably no calling, either in business or the professions which necessitates the possession of so much strict integrity, scrupulousness and thorough mastery of detail, on the part of its members, as does the practice of medicine. The physician often holds the lives of his patients in his hands. Upon his skill, his fertility of resource, his calmness in a crisis, life itself depends. Therefore, a doctor should regard his profession as a high and honorable one, and his worthy practice of it, a sacred debt which he owes to humanity. A doctor of this high class is Edward E. Barbour, one of the most able physicians of this city.

Dr. Barbour has offices at 427 Jefferson building, Peoria, and has since 1903 done a general practice, specializing in obstetrics. He was born on the farm of his father in Carroll county, Indiana, January 10, 1869, his father, Reuben D. Barbour, being a prominent agriculturist. Here he was reared close to the heart of nature, and grew to manhood. He attended the public schools and attained proficiency in the common branches of English learning. Later he extended his education by attending night school in Indianapolis and when he had fitted himself to do so, took up the study of medicine on September 15, 1895, which he diligently pursued until March 22, 1899, when he was graduated from the Physio Medical College of Indianapolis, Indiana. After his graduation, he began the practice of his profession in Putnam county, Illinois, where by his professional skill he achieved success and by his personal magnetism formed many lasting and pleasant acquaintanceships. Desiring a larger field for his chosen life work, in 1903 he settled in Peoria. During that year, he took post-graduate work in the Chicago Polyclinic and since that time has been engaged professionally in this city. He is on the staff of St. Francis Hospital of Peoria, acts

as health officer at Averyville, a suburb north of Peoria, and is also president of the Averyville board of education.

On August 25, 1892, Dr. Barbour was married to Miss Sadie M. Kendall of Indianapolis, Indiana, a daughter of John M. and Mary (Willetts) Kendall. They became the parents of one son, Orville E., who was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 25, 1893, and who graduated from Western Military Academy, at Alton, Illinois, in June, 1912. Dr. Barbour's first wife died March 22, 1900, and on December 24, 1901 he was again married. His second wife was Miss Cleopatra Axtell of Tipton, Indiana, a daughter of John Wand and Sarah (McFarland) Axtell.

The Doctor is a member of the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Khorassan, and is past chancellor commander of Calanthe Lodge, No. 43 of the Knights of Pythias. He is active in the Independent Order of Red Men and several other fraternal orders, besides being a prominent member of the Y. M. C. A. and the Peoria Association of Commerce. As a citizen, Dr. Barbour is universally esteemed, always sustaining the character of a true man. His business transactions, like his professional duties, are always conducted on the principles of strict integrity, and he is kind in his relations and conduct towards all.

JOHN R. GRANT.

John R. Grant, who is serving in his third year as superintendent of streets of Peoria, has made his home in this city for twenty-six years. He has been a life-long resident of the county. He was born on his father's farm in Limestone township, July 19, 1861, and is a son of Peter and Catharine (Ritchie) Grant. The father not only was an agriculturist and owned and cultivated a tract of land in Limestone township but also owned and operated coal mines there. In 1858 he removed from Belleville, Illinois, to this county and was thereafter closely and prominently associated with business interests.

The usual experiences of farm life came to John R. Grant in his boyhood and youth while spending the period of his majority upon his father's farm. He attended the country schools and also a night school but as soon as old enough to begin work he was assigned certain duties on the farm which he performed through the summer seasons and in the winter months worked in his father's coal mines. His boyhood was therefore a period of earnest and unremitting toil and brought to him an understanding of the value and effectiveness of earnest labor. He has devoted a number of years of his life to public service and for some time was employed by the Park board of Peoria before entering upon his present position as superintendent of streets. He has done excellent work in this connection and during his administration many improvements have been made in the thoroughfares of the city.

In 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Grant and Miss Catharine Botzenhardt, also a native of this county. They have become parents of five children but Ben, the eldest, was drowned at the age of ten years and Elsie, the youngest, died when about nine months old. Those still living are Fred, Joseph and Janet.

Mr. Grant is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and his political allegiance has always been given to the republican party. He has ever taken an active interest in city and county politics and was a delegate to the famous "lock-out" convention at Springfield in 1904. He served on the village board of trustees of South Peoria in 1895-6 and through his efforts and influence the village

was annexed to the city. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the entire county and his circle of friends is an extensive one for his reliability and personal worth and his social, genial nature have gained for him the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

JOHN A. SCHNEIDER.

John A. Schneider is commissioner of buildings at Peoria and for a long period has been identified with building operations in this city. He has filled his present position since May 4, 1909, under appointment of Mayor Woodruff, and the record which he has made in this connection is most creditable. He was born in 1849, soon after his parents landed in America on their immigration to this country from Germany. He is a son of Bernard and Anna Schneider, who established their home in the Empire state, where the son was reared. He pursued his education in the schools of New York city and of Albany, New York. He was a youth of seventeen years when, in 1866, he came to the middle west with his parents, settling in Peoria, at which time he began providing for his own support by working at the leather trade. He spent two years in that way and then began work at the builder's trade, serving an apprenticeship with his brother-in-law, V. Jobst. After completing this apprenticeship he worked as a contractor and builder in Chicago and in the west for five years but returned to Peoria on the expiration of that period and for twenty years was foreman for his brother-in-law in the contracting and building business. He then embarked in the same line of business on his own account and was well known in that connection at the time that he accepted his present office. He has erected many substantial structures here and his labors have brought him excellent returns. His knowledge of the trade in all of its departments well qualifies him for the duties that devolve upon him as commissioner of buildings.

In 1880, in St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Schneider was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Renth and unto them have been born two sons, George and Oscar. Fraternaly Mr. Schneider is connected with the Masons and the Maccabees and is loyal to the teachings and tenets of those organizations. He started out in life with no special advantages and has worked his way steadily upward by his own merit and capability, reaching a creditable position in business and official circles.

CLYDE E. STONE.

Judicial honors have come early to Clyde E. Stone but public opinion is unanimous in that they are well deserved. Nature equipped him with keen mentality and he has wisely and conscientiously used the talents which came to him as a birthright. No outside aid or influence has favored him and in a profession where advancement depends solely upon individual merit he has gained distinction and honors. On the 8th of November, 1910, popular suffrage called him to the office of county judge and on the 3d of December following he took his place upon the bench and has since administered the law in the county court.

Judge Stone is yet a young man, having been born in Mason City, Illinois, March 23, 1876. His paternal grandfather, William A. Stone, was one of the pioneers of this state, settling in Menard county in 1835 upon his removal to Illinois from Kentucky. He was, however, a native of Virginia. During the period of his residence in this state he followed farming and aided in replacing the evidence of frontier life by the improvements of modern civilization. His

son, Claudius L. Stone, was born and reared in Menard county and for thirty-five years engaged in farming in Mason county, after which he put aside the work of the fields and retired to Mason City where he is now filling the position of postmaster. He has ever been a respected, worthy and honored resident of his community, influential in public affairs. He wedded Mary Marot, a native of Illinois, and unto them were born six children of whom four are yet living: William E., a practicing attorney of Mason City; Arthur L., who is agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad at Peoria; Clyde E., of this review; and Hal M., who is master in chancery at Bloomington, Illinois.

Spending his youthful days on his father's farm the rural schools afforded Judge Stone his early educational advantages which were supplemented by a course of study in the high school of Mason City, from which he was in due time graduated. He afterward took up the profession of teaching which he followed altogether for six years in Mason county, but regarded this merely as a preparatory field for the practice of law. Thinking to find the work of the legal profession more congenial and hoping also to find it more profitable, he entered the University of Illinois for a law course and was graduated therefrom on the 10th of June, 1903. In May of that year he had been admitted to the bar and in less than a month after his graduation came to Peoria, arriving in this city on the 1st of July. Here he entered into partnership with I. L. Fuller, the professional relations between them continuing until the 1st of January, 1906, when Judge Stone entered into partnership with Joseph V. Graff, who for sixteen years was a member of congress. They practiced together until Judge Stone's election to the bench on the 8th of November, 1910. From the 1st of June, 1906, until the 1st of January, 1909, he had been first assistant state's attorney. While in college he was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma, the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity and the Scholarship fraternity, Theta Kappa Nu, membership in which depends upon the grades made in the class room. As a lawyer Judge Stone soon demonstrated his ability to handle intricate and involved problems of jurisprudence and to accurately apply the principles of the law to the points in litigation. His preparation of a case was ever thorough and comprehensive, his presentation clear and forceful and his deduction logical. He is seldom, if ever, at fault in the citation of principle or precedent and his success is due above all other things to his indefatigable industry. He enjoyed a large and distinctively representative clientage until his election to the bench, since which time he has presided in able, dignified manner over the sessions of the court. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment and, moreover, he possesses that self-control which enables him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office to which life, probity, right and liberty must look for protection.

On the 14th of November, 1900, Judge Stone was united in marriage at Havana, Illinois, to Miss Jessie Browning, a daughter of the late Joseph and Lucy E. (Harpham) Browning. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and was educated in an eastern university and also in study abroad. For some years he was a professor of languages in different educational institutions but later took up the study and afterward the practice of medicine. His wife is a native of Mason county, Illinois, and is still living in the old home in which she was born. Judge and Mrs. Stone have become the parents of two children: Claudia E., four years of age; and Inez Browning, who is but two years of age. Both Judge and Mrs. Stone are people of benevolent spirit and he is serving as a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities. His recognition of the universal brotherhood of mankind is manifest in his membership in the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree and has also become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is further connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern

Woodmen of America, and is popular in all those organizations. When Judge Stone arrived in Peoria on the 1st of July, 1900, he knew no one in this city save his law partner. His individual worth and ability soon won him the respect and confidence of the people of the county and led to his selection for judicial honors. He early demonstrated his ability as an organizer and leader and in his campaign for county judge showed that he could lead what others regarded as a forlorn hope and achieve victory. The same qualities have made him a prominent factor in republican circles. He is aggressive yet never to the point of infringing on another's rights; it is an aggressiveness of an enterprising spirit and a firm belief in the course which he has followed. That his mind has a strong judicial cast is indicated by the work which he has thus far done on the bench and which indicates a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution.

COLONEL JAMES POWELL.

A picturesque and interesting figure on the stage of action in Peoria for many years was Colonel James Powell of the United States army, who was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars and one of the noted Indian fighters in the campaigns which subjugated the red race and led to the extension of civilizing influences into the west. His life history if written in detail would prove a thrilling one, giving a picture of every phase of warfare in which this country engaged save that which brought independence to the nation.

Colonel Powell was a native of Ellicotts Mills, Maryland. He was born May 12, 1831, of the marriage of Samuel and Mary (Kelley) Powell, the former an architect and bridge builder. The son pursued his education in the schools of his native state and from early youth was interested and stirred by tales of military prowess. At the age of sixteen years, therefore, he enlisted in the Eleventh United States Infantry for service in the Mexican war, going to the front during the last year of that struggle in the land of Montezuma. Again his patriotic spirit rose paramount to all else when the country became involved in Civil war and in May, 1861, he was appointed second lieutenant in the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry. With that command he went to the front and on the 21st of October, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Subsequently he was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Chickamauga on the 29th of September, 1863. He participated in the Atlanta and Jonesboro campaigns and on the 1st of September, 1864, was brevetted major for distinguished gallantry. He was given his captaincy on the 9th of September of the same year. His military duty was of a varied, important and arduous character. At the close of the war he ranked as major and continued in the service of the regular army. In August, 1867, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel for bravery displayed during the engagement with the Indians at Fort Philip Kearny in Dakota territory. In 1868 he was retired on account of wounds received in battle with the red men. He was one of the most noted officers of the army who participated in the campaigns against the Indians. In General Dodge's Thirty Years of Indian War are found several accounts of engagements in which Colonel Powell was the commanding officer. Experience not only taught him how to meet his fellow countrymen on the battlefields of the south, where was established the supremacy of the federal government, but also how to meet the wily savage who seldom faces his foe in the open but, skulking behind trees, bushes and rocks, takes his enemy unawares if possible. Colonel Powell became thoroughly acquainted with the methods of warfare as followed by the Indian and it was this which made his work on the western frontier so successful. While guarding a fort in Wyoming he was attacked by a band of Indians and made breastworks of wagon beds behind which his men fought for hours. The official report says that over two hundred Indians were killed but a surveying party says that the Indian



COL. JAMES W. POWELL

losses were fully eight hundred. It was soon after this engagement that Colonel Powell was retired on full pay. Thus was ended his military service, which displayed many brilliant features, while at the same time he was connected with much of the difficult and arduous campaigning on the western frontier.

After his retirement Colonel Powell paid a visit to Peoria, intending only to remain a short time, but he and his wife were so pleased with surroundings and conditions in this part of the state that they resolved to remain and he purchased a farm in Putnam county, on which he resided for a few years. Later he disposed of that property and came to the city of Peoria, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 16th of April, 1903. It was wounds which he sustained at the battle of Chickamauga that practically caused his retirement from the army.

On the 16th of August, 1861, occurred the marriage of Colonel Powell and Miss Anna M. Stewartson, a daughter of Richard and Anna (Mitcheson) Stewartson, who were natives of England and on coming to America settled in Newburyport, Massachusetts, while subsequently they established their home at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. Colonel and Mrs. Powell had an extensive circle of warm friends in Peoria.

His political allegiance was given to the republican party, which was the defense of the Union in the dark days of the Civil war and which he always regarded as the party of reform and progress. He never ceased to feel the deepest interest in military affairs and held membership in the Army of the Tennessee, in the Old Sailors and Soldiers Union and in the Grand Army of the Republic. He ever maintained his soldierly bearing and air of command and yet he was a most genial gentleman, winning friends wherever he went and gaining high regard by reason of his fidelity to all those qualities which in every land and clime awaken respect and confidence. His record is, indeed, a creditable one—veteran of two of the most important wars of the country and four times brevetted and promoted by the government for gallant, meritorious service during the contest between the north and the south. He was also an active participant in the campaigning against the Indians in Colorado and Wyoming. Then he retired to enter upon the pursuits of civil life and the same spirit of fidelity to duty characterized him in every relation to the end.

WILLIAM H. MOORE.

William H. Moore, member of the Peoria bar, has for three terms filled the office of city attorney, being elected to that position for the term beginning in May, 1905, and retiring from the office in May, 1911. Six years before he was first called to the position, he began practice in Peoria, having been admitted to the bar on the 7th of June, 1899. Five days later he arrived in this city and has since been a representative of the legal profession here. Mr. Moore was born on a farm in Douglas county, Illinois, December 31, 1870, and is a son of George W. and Martha (Shields) Moore. The father is a farmer by occupation and still makes his home in Douglas county, where for many years he has carried on general agricultural pursuits.

The usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farmer boy came to William H. Moore in his boyhood and youth. After attending the country schools he became a pupil in the Normal school at Dixon, Illinois, and during the periods of vacation he worked upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist as he plows and plants the fields and cultivates the crops. He felt that he would prefer a professional to an agricultural life, however, and with this end in view he became a student in the Kent College of Law, at Chicago, where he remained for a year. He also studied under James M. Rice, a lawyer of Iowa, for three years, and also spent

two years as a law student in Dixon, Illinois. As previously stated, he was admitted to the bar on the 7th of June, 1899, and immediately afterward came to Peoria. Here he began practice, proving his merit and ability in the resultant work which he did in connection with the courts. After about six years' practice he was called to the office of city attorney and the excellent work which he did in that position is manifested in the fact that he was twice reelected. In May, 1911, he retired from the office as he had entered it—with the confidence and good will of the great majority. He then joined the law firm of Sucher & McNemar, already well established in business, and to the firm style his name was added, so that the partnership is now known as Sucher, McNemar & Moore. They are engaged in general practice and their work in the courts has given them an enviable reputation.

On the 22d of August, 1906, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Grace Aldrich, who died on the 12th of March, 1910. His fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the first named he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and he is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and is well known socially in Peoria, where he has an extensive circle of warm friends.

COLONEL FREDERICK H. SMITH.

A republican leader of Illinois, a financier and business man of large and varied interests and factor of equal importance in social circles, Colonel Frederick H. Smith belongs to that class of American citizens who are making history. He was born in Buffalo, New York, a son of William Henry Smith, who was for many years general manager of the Lackawanna Railroad Company and a leading figure in railroad circles. Liberal educational privileges were accorded him and following his graduation from De Veaux College at Niagara, New York, he decided to start out independently and test the worth of his own force. He came to Peoria in 1888 and was soon established in business as the general agent of a fast freight line representing eastern railroads. In the fall of 1897 he retired from that business but it was only to take up work of a more extended and important character. He is the vice president of the Dime Savings & Trust Company, vice president of the Merchants National Bank, a director of the Peoria Railway Terminal, a director of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company and a director of the McCoy Wholesale Grocery Company of Peoria. He is also heavily interested in timber lands in the state of Wisconsin and in Washington as well as being a director in a number of large lumber interests in the north. He has done much as a promoter and the practical force of his well formulated plans has brought substantial results of value to the city as well as to himself. Colonel Smith is very widely known in political circles. He became interested in local politics in early manhood and his opinions have carried weight with the republican leaders of this state. In 1897 he was selected a member of the staff of Governor Tanner and was commissioned with the rank of colonel. Governor Yates reappointed him to the position and in that connection he widened his acquaintance among the political leaders. In 1900 when the republican state convention convened in Peoria he was selected as a delegate from the fourteenth congressional district to the republican national convention of that year and was made a member of the committee on rules and order, in which connection his service awakened general commendation and satisfaction among the party throughout this state. In 1908 he was named as a presidential elector from Illinois and cast his vote for Theodore Roosevelt. In 1908 his executive ability in politics was recognized by his selection as chairman of the finance committee of the national

republican central committee, a position which he filled so capably that he received national prominence in the party councils. Governor Yates in 1901 appointed him commissioner to the Charleston Exposition and he was elected president of the commission, having charge of the Illinois department during the continuance of the exposition. He was awarded a gold medal for distinguished services by the directors of the exposition.

He has served as chairman of the republican central committee and chairman of the judiciary committee of the fifth district and in both connections has rendered excellent service to his party. One of Colonel Smith's marked characteristics is the fact that he sees things to do and does them. He is clear-sighted and far-sighted. He has a firm grasp on the great questions before the people today and possesses a thorough knowledge of the needs of his congressional district. Colonel Smith has received the nomination for congressman. No man is better fitted to capably and intelligently represent his district. He has never before been a seeker for office but has assisted scores of other men to election.

On the 27th of May, 1891, Colonel Smith was married to Miss Sarah Brockway, of Saginaw, Michigan. It would seem that Colonel Smith's intense activity in business and political lines would leave him little opportunity for other interests and yet he is one of the leaders in the social and especially the club life of Peoria. He was president of the Kickapoo Club, is president of the Country Club, has also been similarly honored two times with the presidency of the Creve Coeur Club and at the ending of the last term was tendered a complimentary banquet by three hundred of Peoria's leading business men and the president of the Illinois Country Club Association. He acted as the first vice president and in 1901 became president of the Peoria Commercial Exposition and Carnival Association. The fine home which he purchased on the bluff has been the scene of many attractive social functions over which Mrs. Smith has presided with gracious hospitality, while Colonel Smith ably plays the part of genial, cordial host. Perhaps no better estimate of his character and his ability can be given than in the words of one who, writing for the local press, said: "In the ability to adapt himself to every important situation, social, political, civic and in those affairs involving a state and national interest, Colonel Frederick H. Smith occupies a position all his own. It was conceded to him years ago by the people of Peoria and he has continued to maintain it without a shadow of a question. He has tact, the grace, the faculty of meeting every emergency, the diplomacy that wins over every difficulty, the aggressiveness which knows no defeat and all the manly qualities that count in summing up the constituents of a leading character such as every community absolutely requires. For many years Colonel Smith has by popular consent occupied this position and is today in line for greater opportunities. Thus far his career has been one of uninterrupted success and the qualities that have made it so are still dominant and insure its continuation." All this is due to the fact that he is a man of highly balanced capabilities and powers, with a strong character that inspires confidence in others.

SHERMAN W. ECKLEY.

The excellent condition of Peoria's streets is due in no small measure to Sherman W. Eckley, who has been the promoter of much of the paving done in this city in the last few years. He brings to his public work the energy and enterprise of a keen business man combined with the patriotic devotion to duty that has always been one of his characteristics. Moreover, he enjoyed the public confidence and regard as a leading business man of this city for many years. He was here born February 27, 1866, the son of Jacob W. and Barbara (Weidner) Eckley. The father was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1834,

and his life record spanned the intervening years to the 29th of October, 1899, when he passed to his final rest. His wife was a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, and they were married in Philadelphia, removing westward to Peoria in 1855. The father was a carpenter by trade, becoming senior partner of the firm of Eckley & McKinzie, in which connection he was active in the building of most of the houses on the bluff. They erected the Griswold, Cooper and other fine residences, well known in those days, and were prominent factors in building operations. About twenty years prior to his death the father retired, the fruits of his former toil supplying him with all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life. In the family were four children: Oscar, Lillie, Sherman W. and Kate, the elder daughter becoming the wife of Thomas West.

After leaving the high school of Peoria Sherman Eckley became a pupil in Cole's Business College and then turned his attention to the contracting business, especially in the line of brick work. He devoted fifteen years to that industry and then turned his attention to the jewelry business at No. 1305 South Adams street. He not only thoroughly acquainted himself with that trade but also pursued a complete course in the Horological School of Peoria and has continued in that field of endeavor to the present time.

Aside from winning a place among the successful and resourceful business men of the city Mr. Eckley has become well known in political circles as a republican leader. He has always served as a committeeman from his district and has been particularly active in the efforts to better conditions along many lines. His practical knowledge of brick laying was one of the features which secured his appointment to the position of sewer inspector under Mayor Woodruff during his first term. He served in that position during the mayor's first and second terms and during his present or third term received the appointment of commissioner of public works. He is president of the board of local improvements and in that connection has exercised his official prerogative in support of many works of value to the city. Under his guidance the greatest amount of work on the streets within a given period has been done. Under his direction Harrison, Madison and Perry streets and Baker avenue have all been paved with asphalt, covering sixty-four thousand, one hundred and twenty square yards in paving three and three-fifths miles. Repair work to the extent of ten hundred and sixty-three square yards has also been done and sixty-six thousand, two hundred and eighty square yards of brick pavement has been laid in different parts of the city. The creosote block pavement put down under the direction of Mr. Eckley covers fifteen thousand, six hundred and forty-seven square yards, but perhaps the greatest work accomplished under his direction has been the laying of eighteen miles and eleven hundred and twenty feet of six-foot cement sidewalk. The bridges are under his official care and the most rigid inspection is being put on the new bridge, Mr. Eckley paying a daily visit thereto in order to inspect and pass upon the work and the materials used. In the near future University street will be opened up. The hill is being leveled from a seventy-five-foot embankment and a roadway will be built opening up University street to Mechanicsville over a concrete bridge which for years has stood thirty-five feet in the air. In the summer of 1912 Mr. Eckley expects to build a levee that will be modern in every particular and will cost about fifty thousand dollars. To this he also expects to give his personal supervision, seeing that the city shall receive full value for money expended. He is also considering the wishes of the people concerning paving to be done on East Bluff and is carrying forward the work as rapidly as practicable. In the paving work he has changed all of the old forms of continuous mixers of concrete which must now be so mixed as to produce uniform values and give to the property owners the best for their money. The opening of Jefferson avenue is another of the most important improvements that have come before the local board, and Mr. Eckley may be called the father of this proposal. He has been agitating this public measure on various

occasions in public gatherings as a long-felt want and its realization must be largely credited to his efforts.

Mr. Eckley is pleasantly situated in his home life, having in 1911 wedded Mrs. Margaret Reitz, of Peoria. He has a very wide acquaintance in this city where his entire life has been passed and where his sterling personal worth has gained him a large circle of warm friends. No better testimonial of his efficient public service could be given than the fact that the mayor has, during the three years of his term, called him to public office, placing him in positions of trust and responsibility.

JAMES A. CAMERON.

James A. Cameron is the senior member of the law firm of Cameron & Cameron, his associate being his son, Glen J. Cameron. The father is one of the older and most honored members of the Peoria bar, where he has practiced since the 8th of September, 1873. He was that year admitted to the state bar and in August arrived in this city. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, because his professional labors and his devotion to high standards of citizenship have made him well known here. He was born on a farm in Fulton county, Illinois, October 16, 1845, and is a son of John and Isabella (Tulloch) Cameron, both of whom were natives of Scotland. They became pioneer settlers of this state, establishing their home in Fulton county in 1834, just two years after the Black Hawk war had put a termination to Indian supremacy in Illinois. Frontier conditions were everywhere prevalent and the family shared in the hardships and privations of pioneer life in an attempt to establish a home in a new and undeveloped region. In 1847, when James A. Cameron was two years of age, his parents removed to a farm about ten miles west of Peoria, settling in Limestone township. The mother died during the infancy of her son and the father was afterward married in Peoria county, to Isabella Cameron, who, though of the same name, was not a relative.

James A. Cameron was reared on the old homestead in this county and the experiences of farm life early became familiar to him, as he assisted in the work of field and meadow. He attended the country schools and afterward had the benefit of instruction in Monmouth College, thus laying a good foundation for his legal knowledge in his broad literary course. He read law at Ottawa, Illinois, under the direction of Alexander T. Cameron, a cousin and also in Peoria with J. K. Cooper as his preceptor. As previously stated, he was admitted to the bar in September, 1873, and has been in continuous practice in this city ever since. He continues in the general practice of law, is strong in argument and logical in his deductions, while in the application of a legal principle he is seldom if ever at fault.

On the 1st of January, 1873, in Peoria, Mr. Cameron was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Trial, of this county, her father being William D. Trial, a very early settler of Hollis township, who arrived here in the '20s. The only child of this marriage is Glen J., who attended the public schools and entered Valparaiso College, of Indiana. He afterward studied in the Law University at Champaign, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1906. He then returned home to enter into partnership with his father and the law firm of Cameron & Cameron ranks among the foremost representatives of the profession in Peoria. Their work has been marked by unfaltering devotion to the interests of their clients and yet they have never forgotten that they owe a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. James A. Cameron is a member of the Beta Theta Phi, a college fraternity. His interests are broad because his reading has been wide and because his recognition of the responsibilities and oppor-

tunities of life is a correct one. He never fails to cooperate in public measures where the welfare of the city is involved or where the interests of the individual citizen might be advanced. He commands the respect of all who know him and is best liked where he is best known.

HON. BERNARD CREMER.

Prominent among the citizens who have contributed to the upbuilding and prosperity of Peoria is Bernard Cremer, who came with his parents to America from Germany in 1854, settling first in Wisconsin. Ten years later Peoria enrolled him as one of her citizens and, associated with four of his brothers, he took charge of the Peoria Demokrat, of which he has since been editor and business manager. The paper had then been in existence for four years, having been established by Alvis Zotz in 1860. That it is a leading German paper of central Illinois has become a recognized fact. It has been made both the mirror and the mold of public opinion. Typographically correct from the modern standpoint of progressiveness, its influence is what has made it a great journal, its editorial discussions of vital questions, and its principles constituting a dynamic force in shaping public thought and action among the German-American residents of this part of the state.

In business circles, too, Mr. Cremer is equally well and widely known and has contributed in substantial measures to the financial development of the city as one of the organizers of the German Bank, which has since developed into the German-American National Bank, of which he was president for twelve years. He became one of the directors of the Merchants National Bank and in 1886 greatly assisted that institution in tiding over a serious crisis in its affairs, growing out of the depletion of its capital through embezzlement by a trusted employe. He was the organizer of the German Fire Insurance Company of Peoria in 1876 and since 1883 has been its president. This company paid over a half million dollars for fire losses in the San Francisco disaster. Mr. Cremer was one of the originators of the company which built the Grand Opera House and in other fields his labors have been equally effective and far reaching in results.

As a political leader Mr. Cremer has long been widely known and his party made him its nominee in 1878 for the legislature. Following the election he took his seat as a member of the twenty-second general assembly and was appointed to some of the most important committees of the house. Mr. Cremer is interested in philanthropic, church and hospital work and is an adherent of the Catholic church. He serves as secretary of the library board and is the only living member of the original board. As journalist, as financier and as citizen Bernard Cremer has made a record which might well be emulated by others who in so doing would produce a higher standard of manhood and of citizenship.

ISAAC W. DONMEYER.

Whether standing in life's sunshine or its shadows, whether meeting adversity or prosperity, Isaac W. Donmeyer faced every condition as a man. Strong and noble were his purposes and lofty his principles and yet he never took to himself especial credit for what he had accomplished. He lived his life day after day content to do the duties that devolved upon him to the best of his ability and as the years passed the simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important public relations. For fifty-six years he figured



J. W. Dummer

actively in connection with the milling business, spending much of this time in Peoria, where as one of the members of the firm of Donmeyer, Gardner & Company he developed the extensive interests of the Vienna mills.

A native of Pennsylvania, Isaac W. Donmeyer was born in Lebanon county, April 22, 1838, and came of German ancestry. His parents were Michael and Barbara (Wolf) Donmeyer. The family was established in America in colonial days and the great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. The father was a scholarly man, who devoted his life to the profession of teaching and gave his children the best educational opportunities possible although financial conditions made it imperative that they start out in the business world at an early age. Isaac W. Donmeyer was a lad of only ten years when he took up the task of self-support. He filled such positions as he could secure and about the time he attained his majority sought the opportunities of the growing middle west, believing that his chances for advancement were better there than in the older and more thickly settled states of the east. He had first been employed at the age of ten years as a boy on the towpath of the Schuylkill canal and at sixteen years of age had worked his way upward to bowman. The following year he entered upon an apprenticeship to the miller's trade and thoroughly acquainted himself with the business, which was the source of his prosperity throughout his after life. Removing westward to Indiana, he rented a small flouring mill and in its operation secured good financial returns. Subsequently he removed to Quincy, Michigan, where he continued in the milling business, and later he became a resident of Woodbine, Iowa, where he owned and operated a mill that was afterward destroyed by fire, causing him considerable loss. He then returned to Quincy, Michigan, and later went to Terre Haute, Indiana, where he formed a partnership with Willard Kidder, with whom he operated a mill for three years. In June, 1879, he became a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and established the Broadway mills, of which he was proprietor until the fall of 1882.

That date witnessed the arrival of Mr. Donmeyer in Peoria, for he had here purchased the Vienna mills from George Cox. In the following year he was joined in business by R. G. Gardner and Washington Gates under the firm name of Donmeyer, Gardner & Gates and thus continued for ten years, when Mr. Gardner purchased the interest of Mr. Gates, after which the business was conducted under the firm style of Donmeyer, Gardner & Company. One of the local papers said of Mr. Donmeyer at the time of his death: "He was one of the best equipped men for the milling business in this state. He was a practical miller, a sagacious business man and familiar with every detail of the milling processes from the growing of the grain to the delivery of flour to the consumer. As one of the proprietors of an extensive industry and a member of the Board of Trade for twenty-eight years he was a moving force in the commercial life of Peoria and his unswerving integrity and conscientious business methods commanded the esteem and confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact and assisted materially in the progress of the city. In his passing, the city of Peoria as well as those who are associated with him in business and social and fraternal organizations have sustained a heavy loss."

During the first period of his residence in Quincy, Michigan, Mr. Donmeyer was united in marriage on the 7th of August, 1865, to Miss Ellen M. Clizbe, who still survives him, together with two sisters, Mrs. Angeline Rohland, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Katherine Gingrich, of Reading, Pennsylvania. Mr. Donmeyer was a prominent Mason, being identified with the craft for forty-three years. He held membership in Illinois Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M.; attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Peoria Consistory; and was also a Knight Templar of Peoria Commandery and a noble of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise held membership in Electa Chapter, O. E. S., to which Mrs. Donmeyer still belongs. Since the death of her husband

Mrs. Donnemeyer has made arrangements whereby she will make a bequest of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a memorial to his memory. This sum is to be given to the local chapters of the Eastern Star for a permanent home, the only request accompanying the gift being that the ashes of her husband, herself and their one child, a daughter, may always be kept in that shrine as long as the building shall stand. In their travels Mr. and Mrs. Donnemeyer had been most cordially received and entertained by members of the Masonic fraternity in various cities.

In his life Mr. Donnemeyer exemplified the beneficent spirit of the craft, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and the fatherhood of God. His political indorsement was given to the republican party upon questions of national importance but at local elections he cast an independent ballot. He belonged to the Peoria Board of Trade and was active in support of many measures and movements instituted for the welfare and upbuilding of the city. In his youth he was confirmed in the German Lutheran church but later he and his wife became members of the First Presbyterian church of Peoria and for eighteen years he served as one of its trustees and during his last two terms was president of the board. He contributed generously to the support of the church and did everything in his power to advance its upbuilding and extend its influence. All who knew him admired his rugged honesty and his upright character. He was generous to a fault and many have reason to bless him for his timely assistance in an hour of need. He proved himself, indeed, a friend to the poor and needy and it was well known that he never turned one from his door empty handed if he was worthy of aid. Mr. Donnemeyer was firm in his determination and convictions and strict and exacting in his business dealings. He was never known to take advantage of another in any trade transaction and he required the same strict honesty from others. To his employes he was not only just but kind and considerate and they had for him the greatest admiration and respect. Of him it may be said that he was a lover of truth, a doer of deeds and a devotee of manly principles. He passed away on the 10th of February, 1911, and press and people united in speaking of him in terms of praise and honor. His friends were many and the high regard tendered him was the expression of an appreciation of the upright, honorable life he had lived and his sterling principles of manhood and of character.

FREDERICK BREWSTER TRACY.

Frederick B. Tracy, serving for the second term as city clerk at Peoria, has in public office made an excellent record, characterized by thorough understanding of the duties that have devolved upon him and promptness and efficiency in their execution. To him a public office is a public trust, and it is well known that no trust reposed in Frederick B. Tracy has ever been betrayed.

Mr. Tracy, who is one of New England's native sons, was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, September 3, 1852. His parents were Addison L. and Ann L. (Chester) Tracy, who were residents of Tolland county in which the town of Ellington is located. In the year of their son Frederick's birth, however, they sought a home in the middle west, taking up their abode at Elmwood, Illinois, where the father engaged in merchandising. Some years afterward he and his wife went to Florida where they spent their remaining days.

Frederick B. Tracy is the only surviving child of that marriage. The public schools of Elmwood afforded him his early educational privileges which were supplemented by a course in Knox Academy at Galesburg, Illinois. He entered business life in the capacity of clerk in a general store at Elmwood, and came to Peoria in 1890 to fill the position of deputy circuit clerk, in which capacity he

remained for one term. He then turned his attention to the insurance business which he followed in connection with other lines of activity until elected city clerk of Peoria in the spring of 1909. That his course was creditable and commendable is evidenced in the fact that he was reelected in 1911, and is the present incumbent in the office. He is methodical in the discharge of his duties and has carefully systematized the work of the position. He is a stalwart advocate of the republican principles and along legitimate lines does all he can to further the interests and promote the success of his party.

In 1878, at Elmwood, Mr. Tracy was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Rogers, a daughter of Henry P. Rogers of Peoria county, who engaged in the lumber business at Elmwood. Her mother bore the maiden name of Annie Wilkinson and was a resident of Farmington, Illinois, prior to her marriage, having come to this state from New York. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Tracy have been born two children: Annie C., who is now a teacher in the public schools of Peoria; and Frederick B., Jr., connected with the public utilities at Muncie, Indiana, as a member of the Central Indiana Gas Company.

Fraternally Mr. Tracy is identified with the Masons, and has attained high rank in that order. In 1901 he served as master of Illinois Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M. at Peoria. He is also a member of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Valley of Peoria, and of Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft which recognizes the truth of universal brotherhood. He has attractive social qualities which render him a companionable man and the circle of his friends is constantly increasing as the circle of his acquaintance broadens. He is well known as a leading republican of Peoria county, and one to whom the public may look with confidence and trust as an able official.

SAMUEL WOOLNER, JR.

As a prominent representative of real-estate holdings, of banking investments and of distilling interests Samuel Woolner, Jr., is well known. He is capable of controlling important and mammoth business concerns, of formulating well defined plans and of executing these with results that add not only to individual success but also to general prosperity. His business activities on the whole have been features in the growth and material progress of Peoria, where the greater part of his life has been passed. He was born July 4, 1866, in Louisville, Kentucky, a son of Adolph and Antonia Woolner. The removal of the family to this city enabled him to pursue his education in the ward and high schools here until his graduation from the latter with the class of 1883. He afterward went to Ithaca, New York, where he entered Cornell University, and was graduated with the class of 1888. He has since been engaged in the distilling business and in other enterprises. He entered upon the former in connection with his father, the founder of the Woolner Distilling Company, under which name an enterprise of extensive proportions has been developed. He acquainted himself with the trade as a factor in executive and administrative control and eventually was called to the presidency of the company. He is likewise a director in various other business concerns which are features in the commercial, industrial and financial activity of the city. He has made extensive investments in real estate and in banking and at one time was a director of the Merchants National Bank of Peoria and also was vice president of the Central Railway Company.

In Scranton, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of October, 1898, Mr. Woolner was united in marriage to Miss Martha Moses, a daughter of B. Moses, and they now have two children, Gladys T. and Adolph M. In social circles the family is well known and the hospitality of their home is most attractive. Mr. Woolner

is prominent in democratic circles and has done much to shape the policy of his party here. He was formerly chairman of the city and county committee, also a member of the democratic state central committee and has been a delegate to state and national conventions of his party. At all times he keeps thoroughly informed concerning the vital and significant problems of the country and in this connection stands abreast with the best thinking men of the age. His position in business circles is further indicated by the fact that he has been honored by the election to the presidency of the Peoria Board of Trade; nor is he neglectful of his religious duties, being vice president of the congregation of Anshai Ameth. He is likewise a prominent member of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, of which he several times served as president. He belongs to the Creve Coeur and the Country Clubs of Peoria and to the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. He is vice president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association and is now serving his third term. He is a man of most courteous manners yet firm and unyielding in what he believes to be right. In various lines he has, indeed, won success and distinction, yet in all he wears his honors with becoming modesty.

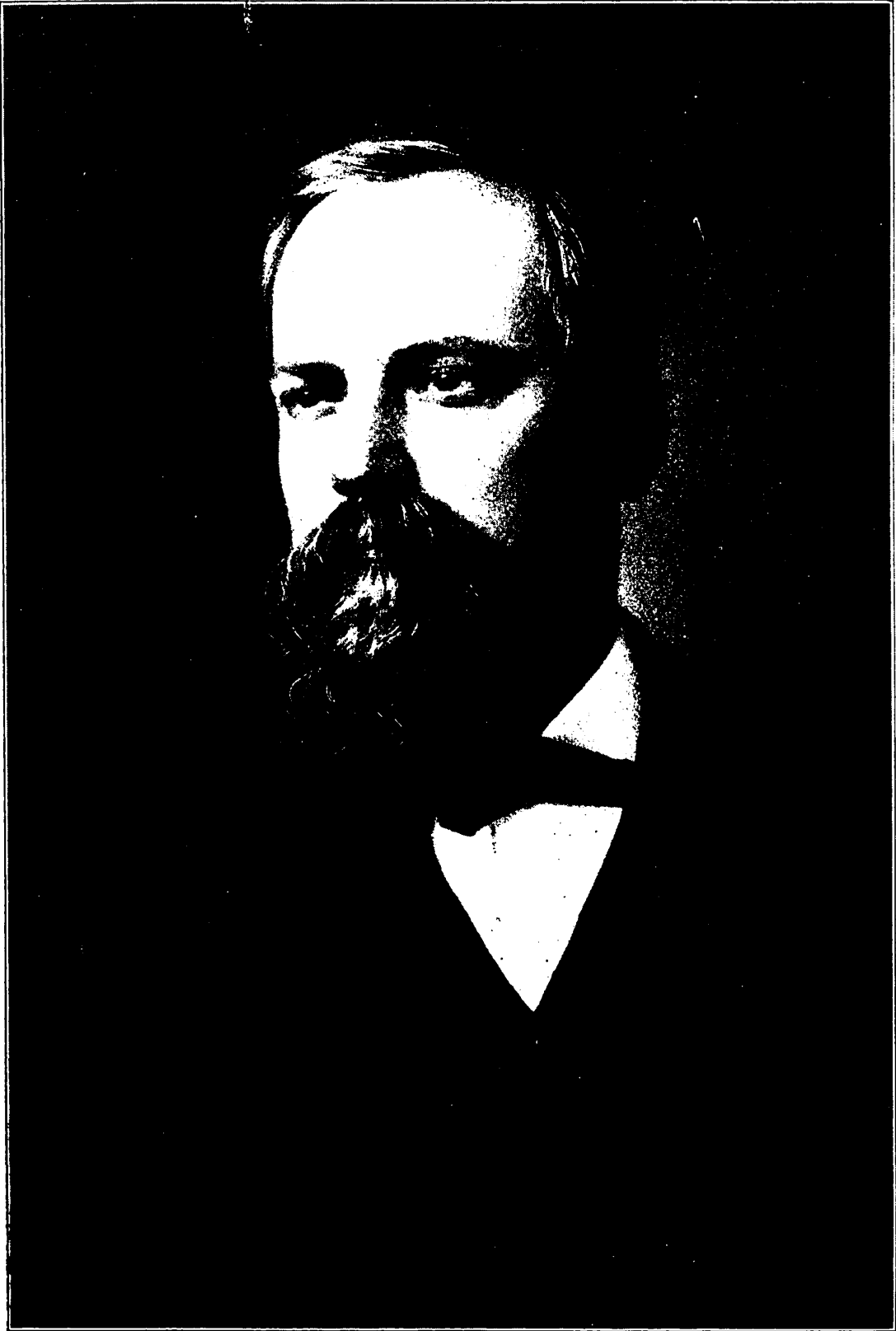
HENRY WARD WELLS.

Henry Ward Wells, a distinguished lawyer, lawmaker and author, whose contributions to the literature of the profession are regarded as of a most valuable nature, entered into active connection with the Illinois bar in 1855 and from the close of the war until his death was a prominent practitioner of Peoria. He was born in Pulaski, New York, June 20, 1833. His father, Colonel Wells, an Englishman by birth, married Julia Tracy, a daughter of Dr. E. Tracy, of Middletown, Connecticut, and granddaughter of General Artemas Ward.

In his youthful days Henry W. Wells became a resident of Illinois, pursuing his education in the schools of Galesburg. When still quite young he came to Peoria and entered the employ of Pettingell & Babcock, with whom he remained for a year, receiving a hundred dollars as compensation for his services. It was his ambition, however, to enter upon a professional career and in 1850 he attended the National Law School at Ballston Spa, New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1853. He then returned to Illinois and further continued his law studies by entering the office of Johnston & Blakesley, well known attorneys of Peoria, in the spring of 1854. The period there passed brought to him practical as well as theoretical knowledge and experience, and in 1855 he opened a law office in Cambridge, Henry county, Illinois, where he continued in active practice until after the outbreak of the Civil war.

At the second call for troops Mr. Wells offered his aid to the government, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of major on the staff of General Tillson, who commanded the defense at Knoxville. He afterward served on the staff of General J. D. Cox, of Ohio, and took part in all the battles from Buzzards Roost to the capture of Atlanta. He was thus often in the thickest of the fight and was always faithful and loyal to his duty, whether on the firing line or the lonely picket line.

At the close of the Civil war Mr. Wells established his home in Peoria and from that time forward until his death was a distinguished representative and honored member of the bar of this city. His practice was of a most important character and indicated his thorough and comprehensive knowledge of various departments of the law. Furthermore, he was called to aid in framing the laws of the state, being elected a member of the convention which formed the Illinois constitution of 1870. His authorship included a work entitled Mechanics' Lien, also a volume on Patent Law and another entitled Wells on Replevin. He stood



H. W. WELLS

among the foremost representatives of the Illinois bar, his ability commanding the admiration of his colleagues and contemporaries. While he was most faithful to the interests of his clients he never forgot that he owed a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. He won his success through wisely and conscientiously using the talents with which nature had endowed him, ever recognizing the fact that careful preparation must precede the successful presentation of a cause in the courts.

While a resident of Cambridge, Illinois, Mr. Wells was married, on the 8th of September, 1859, to Miss Demaris C. Showers, a daughter of Alexander Hardy and Lucy M. Showers, who are now deceased. She holds membership in the First Congregational church and also in the Peoria Woman's Club, the motto of which is "To help another from what one has or is, is the most noble deed." The club works for the best interests of Peoria in meeting its needs and beautifying the city, and with this work Mrs. Wells is in hearty sympathy.

In his political views Mr. Wells was an earnest republican, feeling that the platform of the party contained the best principles and elements of good government. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and he was a man of kind and gentle nature who ever wished to do justice to all. He was very fond of children and took great interest in them. He loved art and was considered an expert judge on art works. For eighteen years he served as a member of the library board and was greatly interested in all that tended to improve the literary tastes of the general public. In fact, his influence was always on the side of progress and improvement and his sympathies and aid were given to those activities which work for the material, intellectual, social and moral uplift of humanity. His character and reputation were above reproach and he was honored no less for his personal traits than for the position of prominence to which he attained in his profession.

JUDGE HEZEKIAH MORSE WEAD.

Illinois has always been distinguished for able jurists and attorneys, many of whom have achieved distinction. Among those who were well known at an early day and who labored persistently and conscientiously for the upbuilding of the state, especially in its educational and judiciary systems, was Judge Hezekiah M. Wead, for many years a prominent lawyer of Peoria, Illinois.

Judge Wead possessed an analytical mind, a comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, a clear judgment, which made him not only a formidable adversary at the bar, but also gave him distinction, while on the bench. He cultivated the talent of expressing himself clearly in few words, a habit which enabled him to present an argument forcibly and convincingly.

Judge Wead was born in Sheldon, Vermont, June 1, 1810. His ancestor, Samuel Wead, of huguenot descent, was one of the early settlers of Danbury, Connecticut, a member of the general court and a prominent citizen. After the burning of Danbury by the British, the family removed to New York, where in one of the many "patent" disagreements of that state, they lost nearly everything and settled at Lanesboro, Massachusetts, on Silver street, where the house, built by Jacob Wead, grandfather of Hezekiah, still stands. Jacob took part in the Revolutionary war, but later, boundary controversies drove the family to Vermont, where Samuel Wead, son of Jacob, married Rebecca Morse, daughter of Rev. Daniel Moss, whose ancestors were prominent in the upbuilding of New Haven, Connecticut. They incorporated the town of Wallingford, and at least two of them fought in King Philip's war, while another joined the crusaders and assisted in the capture of Jerusalem.

Having learned what he could at the public schools of Sheldon, Judge Wead took a short course at Castleton Academy, Vermont, and then engaged in teach-

ing, while preparing for his chosen profession of law. In 1832 he was admitted to the bar both in Vermont and New York and in 1840, in search of wider opportunities, he went to Illinois and settled at Lewiston. Here he won distinction as an able practitioner, was elected judge of the circuit court and became a member of the state constitutional convention of 1847, aiding by his legal knowledge in framing the organic laws of the state and assisting materially in solving many of the problems which came before the convention. In 1855 he removed to Peoria, where he soon gained a large and representative practice and where he was regarded as one of the most capable lawyers of central Illinois. In civic affairs, he always took a keen, vital interest, and throughout life manifested a spirit of zealous participation in the larger affairs of the community.

It is interesting to note that in 1876, he published in the Peoria Daily Transcript a series of articles in which he earnestly advocated the submission of state laws, and particularly, of all city ordinances, to a vote of the electors to be affected thereby before they should become valid; a theory of legislation now much discussed, and growing steadily in popular esteem, but then quite generally regarded as an impracticable theory.

In 1841, Judge Wead married Miss Eliza Young Emery, a scion on her father's side of an old family, running back through colonial days to England and thence to Normandy; on her mother's side she is a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. Of this union four children survive, two daughters and two sons, one of whom, Judge S. D. Wead, has followed in his father's footsteps in the practice of the law. Judge H. M. Wead died May 10, 1876, and his wife, February 10, 1887.

JONATHAN L. PLUMMER, M. D., AND AMZI S. PLUMMER, M. D.

The history of Drs. Jonathan L. and Amzi S. Plummer is unique in that father and son pursued their college medical course at the same time, were graduates in the same class and have since practiced together in Peoria for a period of fourteen years, having well equipped offices in the German Fire Insurance building and also an office at 1315 Main street. Both father and son, in the course of their long career as practitioners, have achieved distinct success, and are now looked upon as among Peoria's most able and prominent physicians.

Dr. Jonathan L. Plummer was born upon a farm in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near West Newton, November 18, 1847, and is a son of William and Sarah Elizabeth (Robertson) Plummer. The father disposed of his farm during the boyhood days of his son and removed with his family to a farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, near Steubenville. There the boy was reared, meeting with the usual experiences that come to the lad who spends his youth amid rural surroundings. He attended the district schools and in the summer months aided in the work of plowing, planting, and harvesting. He then pursued an academic course at Richmond College at Richmond, Ohio. He also studied medicine with his brother, Dr. T. R. Plummer, at Trivoli, Illinois, and later under two preceptors in Ohio. Two of his brothers died while surgeons in the army during the Civil war. Owing to poor health, he was obliged to discontinue his studies and adopted farming as a temporary vocation to give him the benefit of outdoor life, that he might recuperate his health for the furtherance of his future professional work. In the fall of 1895, he entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, accompanied by his son, both taking up the study of medicine and graduating together with the class of 1898.

On the 6th of February, 1873, occurred the marriage of Dr. Jonathan L. Plummer and Miss Alice R. Worthington, a native of Pennsylvania, who, however, was a resident of Peoria when they were married. They have but one

child, Dr. Amzi S. Plummer, who was born December 26, 1873, in this city. He attended school here and also pursued a course in Hedding college at Abingdon, Illinois, and in Brown's Business College at Peoria. He then spent three years as pharmacist for Charles Fisher & Company, prominent druggists of this city. He subsequently accompanied his father to St. Louis, where they entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, father and son pursuing the full three years' course together, after which they were graduated in 1898, this being the only case on record, so far as is known, where father and son completed a full course together. They then opened an office in Peoria, where they have since engaged in practice. Dr. Jonathan L. Plummer had previously had some experience as a general practitioner in Kansas. Their work in this city has been crowned with a substantial measure of success, they being now accorded a liberal practice which brings to them good returns.

Dr. Amzi S. Plummer was married in September, 1911, to Miss Bessie I. Pitney of Peoria, a daughter of I. R. and Mary Hopkins (Hall) Pitney, the former a conductor on the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad. Both father and son are members of the Masonic fraternity, and Dr. Amzi S. Plummer also belongs to the Peoria City and the Illinois State Medical Societies. They are also members of the First Presbyterian church and their lives are guided by high and honorable principles. They are in hearty sympathy in their purposes, plans and ambitions and since coming to Peoria they have made continuous progress along professional lines.

MILO T. EASTON, M. D.

Dr. Milo T. Easton, physician and surgeon, who is also city bacteriologist, came to the starting point of his career well equipped by thorough training, and in the intervening years has been a close and discriminating student, quickly adopting those methods and measures which his judgment sanctions as of value in the work. He is proud of his native city, and on the other hand, Peoria is glad to number him among her native sons. He was born September 29, 1884, of the marriage of O. M. and Della (Tripp) Easton, both of whom were representatives of old American families that were early established in Peoria. Here Milo T. Easton was reared, his boyhood and youth being uneventfully passed, his time being largely given to the acquirement of his education in the local schools until he was graduated from the Peoria high school in the class of 1901. He worked in a drug store in the city for about a year and then entered the Northwestern Medical College when but little more than seventeen years of age. He was the youngest member of his class but this did not prevent his thorough and systematic work leading him to his graduation in 1906. He was afterward house physician at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago for a year and a half and during that time also engaged in teaching, giving instruction concerning the diseases of the chest at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His active practice in the hospital and his work as an educator were both acceptable and further qualified him for the professional duties which have devolved upon him since he entered upon active practice in Peoria. While he continues in general practice, he has also done considerable microscopic work and his skill in this particular is noted by the profession, as well as by the general public.

On the 18th of May, 1910, Dr. Easton was united in marriage to Miss Helen Blackburn, a daughter of George M. Blackburn, and unto them has been born one child, Mary Elizabeth. Dr. Easton holds membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Politically he is a republican and from Mayor Woodruff in 1909 he received the appointment of city bacteriologist. He also belongs to the Phi Beta Phi, a medical fraternity, and he is a member of the Peoria

City Medical Society and of the Illinois State Medical Society. His reading embraces the most advanced writings concerning the profession, especially in the line of his specialty, and quick to adopt new and improved methods, his work is at all times thoroughly modern and scientific.

J. REX SHOLL, M. D.

Dr. J. Rex Sholl, commissioner of health of Peoria, has engaged in the practice of medicine here since 1903, and is now serving for the second term in the office, his appointment coming to him from Mayor Woodruff. He was born in Pekin, Tazewell county, Illinois, September 7, 1880, and is therefore one of the younger representatives of the profession in this city. His parents are J. M. and Rosie (Cluser) Sholl, who removed to Peoria when their son Rex was but three years of age, so that he was reared in this city and is indebted to its public-school system for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. Gradually he worked his way upward, passing through consecutive grades until his graduation from the high school in 1897. Thinking then to make the practice of dentistry his life work, he began studying with that end in view in Chicago College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated in 1901, receiving the degree of D. D. S. Two weeks later he was made a member of the faculty, being appointed professor in physiology. During the two years which he occupied that position he also studied medicine and thus won his M. D. degree. He is a graduate of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College of the class of 1903 and of Hahnemann Medical College of the class of 1904. In April of the latter year he opened an office in Peoria. He has pursued a special course in electricity and X-ray work in the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, of Chicago, and is now making a specialty of practice of that character and also of internal medicine. His offices are in the Hamlin building and in the city hall. He maintains the second office by virtue of his position of commissioner of health, which he has occupied since 1909, being kept the incumbent in the office in the second term, receiving his appointment from Mayor Woodruff. His work in this connection is most satisfactory and creditable and he is one of those who is making his present administration in all of its departments an honor to the city. He holds to high standards in his professional work and is most conscientious and capable in the discharge of his duties. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Peoria County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and is also a member of the American Public Health Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and socially with the Country Club, the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Social Athletic Club. His advancement for one of his years is most creditable, showing that his preparation was thorough and that since entering upon practice, his diagnosis of cases has been most carefully made, so that success has followed his administration of remedial agencies.

WILLIAM T. WHITING.

William T. Whiting, attorney at law, and also prominently known as a worker in local political circles, was born upon a farm in Kickapoo township, Peoria county, May 4, 1850, his parents being William and Jane (Cummings) Whiting. The father came to this county in 1839 from Kent, England, and settled upon a farm, casting his lot with the pioneer residents of this part of the state, for the

work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun here. He aided in the arduous task of developing new land, converting wild prairie into productive fields and for many years was numbered among the representative agriculturists of the community. It was in this county that he was married, his wife having come to Illinois in 1834 from Ohio. The father of William T. Whiting remained a resident of Peoria county until his demise, passing away in 1896, and the mother is still living on the old homestead farm, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

As a boy William T. Whiting worked in the fields and did the chores upon the home place. In the winter seasons he attended the public schools but with the opening of spring took his place behind the plow. However, in early manhood he came to the conclusion that he did not care to pursue agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life but preferred a professional career and with this end in view he began reading law in the office of Judge Nicholas E. Worthington, in the spring of 1874. Later he read law with Lawrence Harman and afterward spent a year as a law student in the office of James & Jack. He was admitted to the bar in 1876 but did not enter at once upon active practice. For four years thereafter he engaged in teaching school in the rural districts of Peoria county. He then took up the work of the profession and has been a member of the Peoria bar since the 1st of August, 1880. Advancement in law is proverbially slow, but year by year saw an increase in his business and he has now a large clientage of distinctively representative character. He served for one term as city attorney under Mayor C. C. Clark, having been called to that office in 1891, and something of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen is indicated in the fact that he was elected alderman on the democratic ticket in the fifth ward, which usually gives a strong republican majority. He has always practiced independently in the general field of law, is attorney for the Savings Bank of Peoria, has been attorney for the park district of Peoria since its organization and has been an advocate on many important cases. He marshals his evidence with the precision of a military commander and never fails to give due prominence to the important point in the case.

Mr. Whiting was united in marriage to Miss Linda Craig, of Peoria, who died in 1895, leaving two children: Alida, and Doctor William T. Whiting, Jr., who was a physician and surgeon in the mines at Lafayette, Colorado. While returning in his automobile from a professional call, Dr. Whiting was instantly killed at an interurban railway crossing on the 2d of January, 1912.

Mr. Whiting holds membership with the Masons and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has never sought to figure prominently in public life outside his profession and yet is interested in the duties of citizenship to the extent of giving his aid wherever it is needed. He is a firm believer in democratic principles and, as every true American citizen should do, keeps well informed on the issues of the day and votes for the candidates and the principles of his party.

GEORGE B. SUCHER.

In the twenty years in which he has practiced law in Peoria, George B. Sucher has made continuous progress and has now a good clientage which attests his position as an able and well read member of the bar. He began as a member of the firm of Cassidy & Sucher. On a farm in Putnam county, Illinois, his birth occurred on the 16th of March, 1865, his parents being Jacob and Catharine Sucher. The usual experiences which fall to the lot of a farm boy were his. He attended the country schools and afterward the public schools of Granville, Illinois, prior to entering Knox College, at Galesburg, from which he was graduated in 1889. He worked upon the home farm in the summer seasons and for three

years engaged in teaching school in the winter months, spending a year as teacher of a rural school and two years as a teacher in Auburn, Illinois. It was his desire, however, to become a member of the legal profession and with this end in view he read law in offices in Galesburg and Springfield. He was admitted to practice at Mount Vernon, Illinois, in August, 1892, and immediately afterward came to Peoria. Here he entered into partnership with Lysander Cassidy, under the firm style of Cassidy & Sucher and together they so continued until Mr. Sucher was called to the office of police magistrate, which he filled from 1895 until 1903. He made a creditable record in that position and on his retirement he formed a partnership with Joseph Wilhelm, who is now deceased. Mr. Sucher has not only been active in the practice of law but has also been a recognized leader in local political circles. In 1904 he was the candidate of his party for the office of state senator. He was declared elected but the election was contested and early in 1905 the contest was decided in favor of his opponent. He served as assistant city attorney under W. H. Moore. In 1909 he formed his present law partnership with C. E. McNemar, and in the spring of 1911, upon the expiration of Mr. Moore's term as city attorney, he, too, entered the firm, under the present style of Sucher, McNemar & Moore. They conduct a general law practice and are accorded a fair share of the litigation held in the courts of the district.

Mr. Sucher was united in marriage to Miss Clara Gunn, of Putnam county, Illinois, and unto them have been born four children, Bertha, Jacob, Ralph and Robert. Mr. Sucher belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to the Knights of Pythias lodge. Outside of the strict path of his profession, however, he has been most active in political circles, especially in connection with local government. He has always stood on the side of progress and improvement and he took a very prominent part in the contest for the commission form of government in Peoria in the spring of 1911. He believes that political power should be exercised for the benefit of the people at large and not in favor of a certain class and has done all in his power to further good government in city affairs.

CAPTAIN JOHN HARRY HALL.

Whatever success came to Captain John H. Hall in his long and well spent life was the merited reward of his earnest and persistent labor, for he started out empty-handed, earning his own living from an early age. He became one of Peoria's pioneers and was always interested in her welfare and upbuilding. His spirit of patriotism was manifest too when, at the alarm of war, he offered his services to the government in defense of the Union.

He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1828, a son of Captain William A. and Prudence (Spaulding) Hall, who were natives of Connecticut and became pioneer residents of Chicago, Illinois, traveling overland in 1822, and taking up their abode in the tiny hamlet which was known as Fort Dearborn. There occurred the birth of their eldest child on the 12th of June, 1823, and it is believed that this is the first white child born in Chicago. The little daughter grew to womanhood and became the wife of Auren Garrett of Peoria. In 1824 the parents left the frontier Illinois town and returned westward as far as Chargin Falls, Ohio. A year later they took up their abode in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where they resided until 1829. That year witnessed the establishment of their home in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1833 they came to Peoria, arriving on the 1st of September. They were among the earliest settlers here. The town contained only a few inhabitants. The Black Hawk war had occurred the previous year, settling forever the question of Indian supremacy in this state. However, there were still many evidences of Indian occupancy in Illinois, and only the



CAPTAIN JOHN H. HALL

southern section of the state was at all thickly populated. To the north lay great uninhabited and unimproved prairies, save that here and there a little settlement had been established, constituting the nucleus of the great, enterprising cities of the present day. The Hall family bore their part in the hardships, trials and privations of pioneer life, and contributed to the early development and progress here. The mother, Mrs. Prudence Hall, died in 1852, but the father long surviving her, passed away August 11, 1881, having for almost a half century been a resident of this city.

Captain Hall pursued his education in the public schools of Peoria, and at the age of fourteen years began clerking in the drug store of Tucker & Mansfield with whom he remained for four years. He afterward went to St. Louis and became salesman in the employ of Charles & Blow, druggists. A year later, however, he became a clerk on boats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans, continuing in that work until 1849, at which time attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he started for the Pacific coast, hoping to win a fortune in the mines. He was one of a party of sixteen who left Salt Lake City on a trail over which a wagon had never traveled. They carried with them forty days' rations but were one hundred and twenty-five days in making the trip. Two days before reaching the great desert five of the party, including Captain Hall, were sent as a forlorn hope to secure aid for the others. This little band almost starved to death ere they secured assistance. They were obliged to eat a crow and a dog which attended them. At length, however, they saw a deer which they killed and which furnished them food until they arrived at the mission at San Bernardino, California. From that point they sent back supplies to the others of the party. Captain Hall did not meet with the success in the mines that he had anticipated and resolved he would depend upon the business conditions of the middle west for a living. Accordingly he started homeward by way of Central America, passing through Nicaragua. At Graytown he boarded an English man-of-war which sailed for New Orleans, and from that point he pursued up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria. For two years thereafter he engaged in farming and then began clerking. In 1856 he took charge of the Springdale cemetery, remaining in that position until August, 1862, when he opened a recruiting station on Adams street. On the 29th of the same month he was mustered into the Union army as captain of Company H of the Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and in October the command was sent to Louisville, Kentucky. On the 8th of the month they participated in the battle of Perrysville, and in September, 1863, took part in the battle of Chickamauga. They were also in the hotly contested engagements at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, and in the entire series of battles before Atlanta. After the fall of that city Captain Hall and his company marched with Sherman to the sea and then northward through the Carolinas, participating in the engagements at Averyboro and at Bentonville, the latter being the last battle in which Captain Hall took part. He participated in the grand review at Washington on the 6th of June, 1865, where thousands of victorious Union soldiers marched through the streets of the capital and passed the stand from which the president reviewed the army.

At the close of the war Captain Hall returned home and resumed his position in connection with the Springdale cemetery, having charge thereof until 1873. In that year he became president and general manager of the old Fort Clark Street Railway, continuing at its head for many years, or until a few years prior to his death, when he retired.

On the 16th of March, 1854, Captain Hall was married to Miss Janet G. Coventry, a native of Scotland, who still survives. They were the parents of four children, of whom two are living, Willis and John D. The former is married and has five children, Harry, Howard, Leslie, Bernice and Murray.

Captain Hall always gave his political support to the republican party from the time of its formation, recognizing that it was not only the defense of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war but that it ever remained a party of

reform and progress. His fraternal relations were with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and the beneficent spirit of those organizations found exemplification in his life. He never sought to do anything especially great or famous but was content to follow the lead of his opportunities, and came in time to a prominent position among the business men of the city in his connection with the street railway. He was ever as loyal and devoted in his citizenship as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields, and the same spirit of fidelity characterized him in every relation through the long years of an active and useful life which was brought to a close on the 13th of August, 1909, when he had reached the age of eighty-one years.

WILLIAM TRAVIS IRWIN.

Throughout the greater part of his professional career, which had its beginning in his admission to the bar in 1881, William Travis Irwin has practiced in Peoria and has gained recognition as one of the able and learned lawyers of this city.

The careful preparation of his cases has been one of the strong and salient features of his success, together with the recognition of the responsibility which devolves upon the lawyer in his efforts to protect life, liberty, right and property. Mr. Irwin was born in Dayton, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 1, 1856, his parents being Joseph T. and Mary J. (Travis) Irwin. The family is of Scotch-Irish lineage on the paternal side, the ancestry being traced back to Benjamin Irwin, the great-grandfather who was born in the north of Ireland. He became the leader of the family to America, settling in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where his son and namesake, Benjamin Irwin, was born and reared. There the latter married Miss Margaret Marshall, a native of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. Although born under the British flag Benjamin Irwin, Sr., became a soldier in the Revolutionary war and rendered valiant aid to the cause of independence. The maternal grandparents of William Irwin were William and Jane Travis, both of whom were natives of Indiana county, Pennsylvania.

Spending his youthful days in his parents' home William T. Irwin began his education in the public schools of his native town and afterward entered the Glade Run Academy from which he was graduated with the class of 1878. During vacation periods he assisted his father in the work of the home farm, and when his educational training was sufficient to enable him to win a certificate he took up the profession of teaching in the graded schools of Dayton, and in 1879 came to Illinois, where he began the study of law with Judge Alfred Sample, at Paxton, Ford county. His preliminary reading was thorough and comprehensive and enabled him to successfully pass examination which won him admission to the bar at Springfield, Illinois, in May, 1881. In the succeeding autumn he came to Peoria, and for more than thirty years has practiced in the courts of this city and district. He entered into partnership here with Judge J. W. Cochran, and the association was maintained until Judge Cochran removed to Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Irwin then practiced alone until 1896, when he formed a partnership with W. I. Slemmons. His preparation of his cases is thorough and exhaustive, his presentation of his cause clear, forcible and logical. He is seldom if ever at fault in the citation of principle or precedent, and the strength of his defense is found in his correct application of legal principles to the point at issue. In 1891 he was elected city attorney of Peoria and was reelected two years later, notwithstanding that he was a republican candidate in a city which usually gives a strong democratic majority. The vote given him was indeed complimentary to his popularity and to the confidence reposed in his ability, and his record in office is one which gained for him high encomiums.

On the 1st of June, 1886, Mr. Irwin was united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Woodruff, a daughter of Nelson L. Woodruff. Mr. Irwin was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in Peoria, on the 7th of August, 1899, leaving one son, Joseph W.

Mr. Irwin has long been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and the principles which govern his conduct are further indicated in the fact that he has attained the thirty-third degree in Masonry. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and enjoys the highest regard of his brethren in those orders. He is always interested in matters of progressive citizenship and is a cooperant factor in many projects for the general good, yet he regards the practice of law as his real life work, and in his chosen field of labor has won continuous advancement through merit and ability which has placed him with the leading lawyers of Peoria.

G. L. AVERY.

G. L. Avery occupies a position of leadership as a representative of industrial activity in Peoria, being secretary of the Avery Company, owning and controlling one of the most extensive manufacturing plants in this city. It is true that he entered upon a business already established, but he has contributed to its enlargement and to its successful management and today there is no resident of Peoria who occupies a more honorable or enviable position in trade circles here. He has proven his worth in every connection, has learned the lessons which each day brings and has used the knowledge thus acquired for the furtherance of a business which is a feature in the general prosperity as well as in individual success. Mr. Avery was born in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, in 1879, and is descended in the eighth generation from Christopher Avery, the ancestral line being traced down through James, Thomas, Abraham, Nathan, William and George to Cyrus Minor Avery, his father. George Avery was the founder of the family in the west, establishing his home in Galesburg in 1837. There he built the second house in what was then known as Log City, in the midst of a tract that came to be called the Avery farm. He married Saraphena Princess Mary Phelps, who came to the west with her brother and mother, settling in Knoxville, Illinois, where she married Mr. Avery. For many years Mr. Avery continued to engage in general farming but at length retired and took up his abode within the limits of Galesburg, living on North Cherry street. There the fruits of his former toil supplied him with all of the necessities and many of the comforts of life up to the time of his death, which occurred on the first of January, 1884. His wife also died at the Cherry street home. They were members of the First Congregational church, in the work of which they took active and helpful part, Mr. Avery serving as deacon for many years. His political indorsement was given to the republican party. In the family were six children: Robert H., who died September 13, 1892; Mary, the wife of W. R. Butcher, living at Roodhouse, Illinois; John T., who died August 11, 1905, at Galesburg; Cyrus M.; Phoebe T., who is living in Biloxi, Mississippi; and George, also of Biloxi. The first named and his brother, Cyrus M. Avery, uncle and father of our subject, were the founders of the business now conducted under the name of the Avery Company. Cyrus M. Avery was educated in the public schools of Galesburg and Knox College, and after working with his father on the farm for a time engaged in manufacturing. It was early in the '70s that he joined his brother, Robert Hanneman Avery, in the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements in Galesburg under the style of R. H. & C. M. Avery. They conducted the business there until 1882, when they removed their

factory to Peoria. The following year the Avery Planter Company was organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Ten years afterward the authorized capital was increased to three hundred thousand dollars and in 1900 the name was changed to the Avery Manufacturing Company, at which time the capital stock was increased to one million dollars. After the business was incorporated R. H. Avery became its president and so continued until his death, which occurred on the 13th of September, 1892. At that time C. M. Avery, who was vice president, succeeded to the presidency and remained at the head of the business until his death. From the time of the removal of the plant to Peoria he divided his time between that city and Galesburg. In the latter he was married, October 4, 1877, to Miss Minnie Evalena Bartholomew, who was born at Elmwood, Illinois, February 25, 1856, and is a daughter of Luzerne and Sarah Elvira (Payne) Bartholomew. They became the parents of five children: Elvira Princess, born September 25, 1878; George Luzerne; Grace Ophelia, born October 8, 1883; Harriette, June 20, 1886; and Cyrus Minor, May 29, 1899. The mother is still a resident of Galesburg but the father died on the 15th of September, 1905. He occupied a most honored and prominent position in the business circles of the city and his son, G. L. Avery, has followed in his footsteps.

The latter was largely reared in Peoria but was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg in 1902. He has since been connected with the Avery Company and is today occupying an executive position as its secretary. After his graduation in 1902 he became connected with the business as private secretary to his father, who was then president of the company, and following his father's demise was appointed secretary and also was made one of the directors of the company. His associate officers are: J. B. Bartholomew, president; H. C. Roberts, vice president; and Ellwood Cole, treasurer. The first two have been connected with the company for thirty-three consecutive years and the last named for three years, so that the different officers are thoroughly acquainted with their departments of the business. The plant of the Avery Company covers a total of twenty-seven and five-hundredths acres and the main factory building, together with the various warehouses, have a total floor space of six and a half acres. The various departments of the factory are united by an improved type of trolley system of the company's manufacture which greatly facilitates the rapid handling of both finished and unfinished goods at a minimum of expense. That harmonious and notable relations exist between the company and its employes is indicated by the fact that labor troubles are unknown in their factory. The company manufactures steam and gasoline traction engines, self-lift plows, traction steam shovels, traction hauling wagons, threshing machinery and all its various attachments, mounted steel water tanks, farm wagons, corn planters, riding and walking cultivators, single and double row stalk cutters and gasoline tracts—both farm and city. Their output is sent to all parts of the country and into foreign lands as well. They have branch houses located at Omaha, Des Moines, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Grand Forks and Fargo, North Dakota, and Aberdeen, South Dakota. They have a large traveling force upon the road and their Canadian trade is handled from Winnipeg. Their foreign shipments go to Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Philippines, Portugal, China, Sweden, Cuba and Egypt. The foreign trade gives an outlet for much machinery at a time when the shipping season for the home trade is lightest. The officials of the company work together in the utmost harmony and their relation is one of close social as well as business interests.

Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Miriam Hunter, of Chillicothe, Illinois, a daughter of E. F. Hunter, and theirs is one of the attractive and hospitable homes of the city. Mr. Avery belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and is recognized aside from other connections already mentioned as a citizen of

worth, cooperating heartily and generously in support of many projects which have constituted valuable features in the city's growth and improvement. He is a broad and liberal-minded man of progressive spirit, keeping in touch with the tendency of the times and always holding to the high standards which have made the name of Avery the synonym not only for enterprise but for incorruptible integrity in business circles.

HORACE CLARK.

Horace Clark is the secretary and general manager of the Clark Coal & Coke Company, with offices on the ninth floor of the Jefferson building. In this connection he is prominently identified with the trade and business interests of Peoria, yet he does not allow commercial affairs to monopolize his time and energies to the exclusion of other interests and duties. He takes an active part in promoting the moral progress of the city and is now president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was born in this city July 13, 1863, and is a son of Horace and Mary (Kingsbury) Clark. His father was one of the early pioneers of eastern Illinois. He came from the state of New York and settled in the town of Morton, in Tazewell county, in 1843. His wife also arrived in this city from New York in the same year. They became acquainted at Morton and were there married, and in 1861 they removed from Tazewell county to Peoria. Here the father established the Horace Clark & Sons Company, owners of flour mills, in 1862. This is today one of the leading concerns of the kind in the county, owning and operating an elevator and flour mills in the conduct of a growing business that is already extensive in its proportions and profitable in its sales. Of this company, Horace Clark, whose name introduces this review, is now secretary. The father died in 1902, and Peoria thus lost one of its representative, well known and honored business men. For a long period he survived his wife, who died in 1889.

Their son, Horace Clark, was reared in Peoria and attended the graded and high schools here, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1882. He then went east to continue his education and was a member of the Dartmouth College class of 1886. When his college days were over he returned to Peoria and for five years thereafter was a traveling salesman in the employ of Clark, Quien & Morse, a firm which has recently changed its name to the Clark-Smith Hardware Company, of which his brother, Charles D. Clark, is the president. On severing his connection with that house Horace Clark organized the Clark Coal & Coke Company, of which he is the secretary and general manager. They have offices on the ninth floor of the Jefferson building and they operate the Empire mines west of Peoria, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and handle the output of many other mines. In fact they have branches all over the middle west and their business is one of notable magnitude. Since the establishment and incorporation of the business in April, 1892, it has grown continuously under the capable management and active control of its founder. It was in 1901 that the company opened the Empire mines west of Peoria, where they have about twenty-three hundred acres of the best coal land in the state, and employ three hundred and fifty miners. The officers of the company are: George C. Clark, president; Charles D. Clark, vice president; Horace Clark, secretary and general manager; and George Arthur Clark, a nephew, treasurer.

In 1887 occurred the marriage of Horace Clark and Miss Jennie M. Robinson, a daughter of E. J. Robinson, of Brimfield, Illinois. Mrs. Clark was born and reared in Peoria county, and by this marriage there are two children, Thomas and Robert. Mr. Clark is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and also of the

Country Club, and is well known socially. Outside of his business, however, his greatest activity is perhaps in the line of the Young Men's Christian Association work and he is now president of the Peoria organization. In this his labors are very effective. He realizes the necessity of proper environment for young men at the critical period of their lives and is doing all in his power through organized effort to surround them with such interests, advantages and opportunities as will awaken in them an earnest and masterful desire for the best physical, mental and moral development. His business activities and his labors along this line constitute well balanced forces in his life.

FRIEDRICH STREIBICH.

Among the prominent German-American citizens of Peoria was Friedrich Streibich. He was born in Baden, Germany, on June 12, 1827, a son of Joseph Streibich, and on coming to America in 1847 made his way to Peoria, then a young man of twenty years. Here he improved his opportunities for advancement and in 1850 engaged in the hotel business while the following year he became proprietor of the William Tell House which he conducted until 1853. In that year he built the Washington House which he managed until 1857 when he sold out and built the summer resort at the corner of Smith and McReynolds streets. At that place he continued until 1865 when he established vineyards and a wine garden at 1006 Moss avenue. This became a popular resort and speedily proved to be a very profitable enterprise. Mr. Streibich possessed the native characteristics of the German race—thrift and diligence—and so conducted and managed his affairs as to win success. He understood the German people and their desires and gave to them a resort that was attractive to all his nationality.

In Peoria, on the 10th of June, 1851, Mr. Streibich was married to Miss Sarah Bauer, and they became the parents of four children, Joseph, Francisca, Frederick F. and John C. Mr. Streibich was for many years a Mason and one of the first members of Schiller lodge. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, studying the questions and issues of the day with the result that his ballot gave indorsement to democratic principles. He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world for here he found the opportunities which he sought and which he improved as the years passed by, gaining at length a creditable position among the substantial residents of his adopted city.

MRS. ELLEN (BARKER) McROBERTS.

Mrs. Ellen (Barker) McRoberts needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for her entire life has been passed in Peoria, and she has been for many years a leading figure in social circles. She was born in this city October 29, 1843, a daughter of Gardner Thurston and Helen (White) Barker. Her father came to this city in 1838, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers of a tiny town that was destined to rise to greatness owing to the efforts of Mr. Barker and his business associates and contemporaries. He stood as a splendid type of all that is admirable in citizenship and in manhood and a tribute to his worth and his memory is to be found on another page of this volume.

Mrs. McRoberts was sent to the east to continue her education, begun in the schools of Peoria, pursuing a course of study at Maplewood in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She then returned to her parents' home in Peoria. Here in early wom-



MRS. ELLEN BARKER McROBERTS

anhood her hand was sought in marriage by William McRoberts, a native of Ireland, who was born near Belfast, in August, 1824. His father, William McRoberts, Sr., was also a native of the Emerald isle. William McRoberts, Jr., emigrated to the United States in early manhood, making his way to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured a situation in the distillery of Boyle, Miller & Company. From a comparatively obscure beginning he worked his way upward, advancing through intermediate positions until he was at length admitted to a partnership, having in the meantime gained a masterful knowledge of the distilling business. Following his marriage he became a partner of his father-in-law, Gardner Thurston Barker, in the distilling business and so continued until his death, which occurred in January, 1876. He left to his widow the care of two young sons, William Gardner and Walter. The former is a graduate of Cornell University and is now engaged in the practice of law in Peoria, while the latter is well known as a traveler and author. Mrs. McRoberts is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and her religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. She has a very wide acquaintance in Peoria and is esteemed by all who know her. The work of her father and her husband has connected her closely with the city's development and she has felt a keen personal interest in all that has pertained to its progress and prosperity. Moreover, she has been a witness of many of the events which have shaped its history and she has done not a little to mold and maintain its high social standard. Her own home has ever been the abode of warm-hearted hospitality and good cheer, its doors ever being open for the reception of her many friends.

C. E. McNEMAR.

The legal profession of Peoria finds a worthy representative in C. E. McNemar, who is practicing as a member of the well known firm of Sucher, McNemar & Moore. He has been identified with the Peoria bar since the fall of 1902, at which time he was admitted to practice. Still a young man, he has before him a successful future if we argue by what he has accomplished in the past. He was born upon a farm in McLean county, Illinois, about eighteen miles north of Bloomington, on the 18th of August, 1877, his parents being C. J. W. and Mary (Pirtle) McNemar. The father was a farmer, and amid the environments of rural life the son was reared. He early began assisting in the work on the farm, and throughout the school year pursued his education until graduating from the high school of Gridley. He afterward continued his education in the high school of Lexington, Illinois, of which he is also a graduate, and then entered the Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, where he completed a course of study, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then became a student in the law school of the University of Michigan, which institution he entered in the fall of 1899 and from which he was graduated in 1902. He had determined to make the practice of law his life work, and with this end in view he pursued a very thorough course of study and bent every energy toward the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, that he might thus become well equipped for the onerous and responsible duties of the profession. In the fall following his graduation he entered upon active practice in Peoria, and for six months was associated with the firm of Sheen & Miller. At the expiration of that period he became assistant state's attorney under W. V. Tefft, filling the position until the end of Mr. Tefft's term of office. He also practiced law with Mr. Tefft for about a year and was assistant city attorney for a year. At the end of that time he became associated with George T. Page and S. D. Wead, with whom he continued for three years. In 1907 he formed his present partnership with George Sucher, and on the 1st of May, 1911, Mr. Moore entered the

firm, leading to the adoption of the present firm style of Sucher, McNemar & Moore. They are now well established in practice and their business is continually growing in volume and importance. The labors of one are supplemented and rounded out by the efforts of the others and they are thus well prepared to take charge of all kinds of law practice and win success in the different fields of jurisprudence. Mr. McNemar has never feared that laborious attention to office work which must precede the strong and forcible presentation of a case in court. He is ever ready for defense as well as attack, and the strength of his argument results from his careful analysis and his logical reasoning combined with ability to accurately apply the principles of the law.

In 1906 Mr. McNemar was married to Miss M. H. Bower, of Manton, Michigan. They are well known socially in the city where they reside and Mr. McNemar is a worthy representative of the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Khorasan, and has held all the offices in both. He is likewise a member of the Modern Woodmen of the World and enjoys the high regard of his brethren of this organization. He possesses a genial nature which makes him popular, while his laudable ambition and earnest efforts have gained him prominence in the profession where advancement depends solely upon individual merit.

H. C. ROBERTS.

The leaders are few. The great majority of men are content to follow in the paths that others have marked out. Only here and there is found one who has the initiative to venture beyond the point that others have reached and branch out into broader fields where favoring opportunity leads the way. H. C. Roberts, however, is one whose even-paced energy and sound judgment have brought him into prominent business relations and in enlarging the scope of the great productive industry with which he is connected he has shown much of the pioneer spirit in formulating new plans which with the assistance of his fellow officers he has been able to carry forward to successful completion in the control and management of the Avery Company, of which he is the vice president. Theirs is the leading manufacturing plant of Peoria devoted to the building of farm implements and traction engines. Mr. Roberts entered into active connection with this business as an employe, but gradually worked his way upward until long since he has had voice in its management.

He was born upon a farm in Henry county, Illinois, in 1857. His father, N. K. Roberts, became a soldier of the Civil war and was one of the thousands that marched to the scene of conflict. The boy went to live with his grandfather who was a prominent farmer of Henry county and there spent his boyhood days, attending the country schools and meeting with such experiences as usually fall to the lot of the lad who is reared on the farm. He started out for himself, eager to make his way in the world, and practically his first steady position was with R. H. & C. M. Avery, then located in Galesburg, given over to the manufacture of farm implements and agricultural machinery. He began work in the erection shop and later went upon the road as an expert, being sent all over the country to demonstrate and put in operation the machinery which was made by them at that time. Subsequently he went upon the road as a salesman and occupied that position for about twenty years, making good at every point. He was afterward promoted to the position of sales manager and in 1905 became vice president of the company. The business was established by R. H. and C. M. Avery at Galesburg but after some years was removed to Peoria

where it has steadily grown. The plant has been enlarged from time to time and is a most extensive one, covering twenty-seven acres with six and a half acres of floor space in its principal buildings. It is thoroughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and is now devoted to the manufacture of farm implements and traction engines, in which connection employment is furnished to twelve hundred skilled mechanics. It was in December, 1879, that Mr. Roberts first became connected with the company, little dreaming then that he would one day be one of its chief executive officers, yet ambitious at all times to progress. He soon proved his worth, demonstrated his ability and by reason of his faithfulness and able service worked his way steadily upward.

In 1892 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Ella L. Robinson, who was born in Brimfield, Peoria county. They have two children, Helen and Judson Edwin. Mr. Roberts is a member of the Masonic fraternity and exemplifies in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He has been president of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, the leading social organization of the city, and he belongs also to the Peoria Country Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, the Chicago Automobile Club and the Peoria Automobile Club, now serving as the president of the last named. He is furthermore connected in membership relations with the First Congregational church of Peoria and he never promotes business interests at the sacrifice of his obligations to citizenship. On the contrary he finds time and opportunity for cooperation in those things which foster the intellectual, social and moral progress of the city and within his extensive circle of friends is held in the highest esteem. It is said, however, that the individual may best be judged by the way in which he treats those below him in the social scale. If judgment is passed upon Mr. Roberts in this connection the verdict will be one which establishes him in even a higher position in public regard. It is well known that the Avery Company is not only just but generous in its treatment of its employes, which is evidenced by the fact that labor troubles are an unknown thing in their factories. The humblest employe may approach Mr. Roberts with the certainty of securing a courteous hearing and the greater part of his employes he can call by name. He is a man of strong and forceful individuality who has left and is leaving the impress of his personality upon the commercial and industrial development of this city.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

Among the younger members of the Peoria bar who have attained success is George W. Campbell, who is now practicing as a member of the firm of Covey, Campbell & Covey, with which he has been identified since December, 1910. He has, however, practiced law in Peoria since 1900, or the year following his admission to the bar. He was born upon a farm five miles west of Belvidere, in Boone county, Illinois, February 11, 1874, and is a son of George W. and Charity (Wakefield) Campbell, who were farming people, and upon the home farm the son spent his boyhood and youth. He supplemented his education acquired in the country schools by study in the high school at North Belvidere, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891. He afterward engaged in teaching for a year in the country schools but, still ambitious for other education, he entered the Beloit College at Beloit, Wisconsin, where he took up the study of Latin and Greek. He afterward spent a year in the University of Illinois, pursuing the literary course, and with this broad foundation upon which to build the superstructure of his professional learning entered upon the study of law in Belvidere in the office of the Hon. Charles E. Fuller, member of congress. He was also associated with the firm of Covey & Covey in Peoria for a year, devoting his evening hours to the study of law, after which he returned

to Belvidere and spent another year as a law student in the office of Congressman Fuller. He then successfully passed the examination in Chicago which secured him admission to the bar in May, 1899. For a year thereafter he practiced in Belvidere and then came to Peoria where he has remained continuously since 1900. He was associated with the Covey brothers from 1900 until 1904 and then opened an office in the Young Men's Christian Association building which he shared with Congressman Joseph V. Graff. After several years he took offices in the Jefferson building and practiced there until he entered the present firm of Covey, Campbell & Covey in December, 1910, with offices in the Woolner building.

In June, 1909, Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Clark, of Peoria, and they are well known socially in this city, their circle of friends continuously increasing. Mr. Campbell belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and other social organizations. He is recognized as a rising young attorney, well known and well liked in Peoria, and his increasing professional ability is indicated by a growing practice which in later years has connected him with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district.

RUFUS A. DU MARS, M. D.

Dr. Rufus A. Du Mars, physician and surgeon, who has practiced in Peoria continuously since 1877, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, about five miles east of Harrisburg, on the 6th of December, 1849, a son of G. W. Du Mars. His mother died when he was only a year old, after which the father married Sarah Ainsworth Allen who, indeed, filled a mother's place in her care for, attention to and love of the boy, who could have no deeper or more filial affection for an own mother. He was five years of age when the father removed with his family to Illinois with Peoria county as his destination. He settled upon a farm in Logan township and there Dr. Du Mars was reared, early becoming familiar with all the experiences that fall to the lot of the farm boy. He attended the country schools and in the further pursuit of his education afterward entered the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, in which he spent four years. He then took up the study of medicine under Dr. Frye, who directed his reading for some time and afterward admitted him to a partnership, their business and professional connections continuing until the death of his erstwhile preceptor. Following the demise of Dr. Frye, Dr. Du Mars began practice independently. He pursued his reading with Dr. Frye in 1874 and 1875 and at the same time attended the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. In the following year he entered the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1876. He then returned to the University of Pennsylvania and completed the medical course in that institution in 1877. Immediately afterward he returned to Peoria and has since been numbered among the capable and successful general practitioners here. Dr. Du Mars has been for the past thirty-five years on the medical staff of St. Francis Hospital and for the past thirty-one years has been physician and surgeon for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad and is at present District Surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His ability enables him to quickly solve the intricate problems which confront the physician. He is most careful in the diagnosis of his cases and his judgment is seldom, if ever, at fault in determining the outcome of disease. He now enjoys a large practice and is the beloved family physician in many of Peoria's best households.

In this city, in 1879, Dr. Du Mars was united in marriage to Miss Nellie B. Frye, a daughter of Dr. J. C. Frye, who established his home in Peoria in 1834. Three children have been born of this marriage: Eliza Sterling, who is the



DR. R. A. and DR. E. C. DU MARS

widow of Frank C. Bourscheide; Dr. Eliot C., who is a graduate of the Washington University of St. Louis and practices medicine with his father; and Fabian R., who is residing in Chicago.

Dr. Du Mars is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and his professional connections are with the Peoria City Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society. His religious views are indicated by his membership in the Second Presbyterian church. He served as health commissioner of Peoria during the administration of Mayor Miles. Thirty-five years' residence in this city has made him very widely known and his upright life has gained for him the respect and good-will of the general public, while his methods of practice and his conscientious service have won for him the unqualified regard of his professional brethren.

FRANK P. LEWIS.

Frank P. Lewis, a cigar manufacturer of Peoria, who has engaged in this line of business since 1880 and has conducted his Peoria establishment since 1885, ranks today as a most prominent and valuable representative of industrial activity in this city. Along well defined lines of trade and commerce he has developed the second largest cigar factory in the state of Illinois, the enterprise being the visible and tangible evidence of his well defined and carefully executed plans.

Mr. Lewis is a native of Portland, Oregon, his birth having occurred on the Pacific coast on the 25th of January, 1860. His father was the Rev. William S. Lewis, a missionary and presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal church of Portland, where he died in 1865. His wife bore the maiden name of Julia Pierce and following her husband's death she returned to the Mississippi valley, accompanied by her son Frank, establishing her home in Havana, Illinois. It was there that the subject of this review was reared and the local schools afforded him his educational privileges. After leaving school he learned the cigarmaker's trade in that city and when he felt that his experience and capital were sufficient to justify the step he opened a factory on his own account in Havana in 1880. He made cigars and conducted a small cigar store and gradually worked his way upward in that connection. For five years he continued in business in Havana and then sought the broader opportunities offered in the larger city of Peoria. When he arrived here he employed less than ten people. In the quarter of a century which has since elapsed his business has constantly grown along substantial lines and something of the extent of his trade is indicated by the fact that he now employs about two hundred people. His leading cigar is called the Lewis Single Binder cigar. His factory is the second in size in the state and the output brings to him a substantial financial return annually. Since 1900 he has occupied his own building, which was formerly the residence of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, using the entire structure for factory purposes. He has a well equipped establishment, one of the few factories of the United States making all hand-made cigars. He always holds to a high standard of excellence in his output which is sold not only largely in Peoria but in thirty-eight different states in the Union. During the past twelve years his employes have earned more than one million, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, this vast wage sum going into general circulation and thus becoming a benefit to the entire city. The excellence of the manufactured product, combined with Mr. Lewis' thorough business rectitude, has constituted the salient feature in the attainment of his success. In addition to his manufacturing interests he is connected with the Commercial German National Bank

as one of its directors and stockholders, and he is also a stockholder of the Central National Bank.

Mr. Lewis was married, in 1895, to Miss Violet Phelps, of Elmwood, Illinois, a daughter of the Hon. W. E. Phelps, and they now have three children, Richard, William and Margaret. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and also of the Peoria Association of Commerce. His activities are wide and varied, touching the general interests of society in all that relates to progressive citizenship. His worth in this direction is widely acknowledged for it is known that his cooperation can be counted upon in support of any movement or project for the general good. What he has accomplished in a business way represents the fit utilization of the innate talents and powers which are his and the improvement of the opportunities which come to every individual. No unusually favorable circumstances aided him at the outset but through his energy and close application has he worked his way upward to the conspicuous and enviable position that he now fills.

JOHN P. McMAHAN, M. D.

During twenty-eight years' practice in Peoria, Dr. John P. McMahan has maintained a foremost position as a physician and surgeon. Aside from his study in colleges of this country, he has pursued his investigation and researches in Paris and Vienna, and coming under the instruction of some of the most eminent members of the profession in the old world, he became particularly well qualified for the duties which have devolved upon him in his daily practice. He maintains his office at No. 105 Elizabeth street, being located on the Bluff, which is the finest residence section of Peoria. He came to this city the year after his graduation from Rush Medical College, arriving in the spring of 1884. He was born in Pike county, Illinois. The family removed to Logan county, Illinois, during the infancy of Dr. McMahan and he was reared upon a farm, meeting the usual experiences that fall to the lot of the farmer boy who attends the public schools in the winter seasons and works in the fields through the summer months. He was ambitious to secure better educational advantages than could be obtained in the rural schools and therefore entered the Lincoln University, at Lincoln, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1881. He immediately began preparation for a professional career, entering Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in which he pursued a three years' course and was graduated in 1883. In the spring of the following year he opened an office on the plank road in Peoria and about a year later removed to 1415 South Adams street, where he continued for twelve years. He afterward spent a year in post-graduate study and in general hospital work in Europe, dividing his time between Vienna, Austria, and Paris, France. He was absent altogether from Peoria for six years, beginning in 1900, but in 1906 returned to this city. In the interim he engaged in teaching, in 1901 and 1902, in the Post Graduate Medical School, at Chicago, after which he went to Colorado and New Mexico, spending some time in the southwest. Six years were thus passed and he once more located in Peoria, opening his office in this city.

Dr. McMahan is now serving on the staff of Proctor Hospital and he belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society. His professional work is actuated by high ideals and his practice comes from among the best families in the city. He is ever faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties and in his practice he finds many opportunities to exemplify the principles of the Masonic fraternity, of which he is a worthy and prominent representative, having taken the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also con-

nected with the Mystic Shrine and Eastern Star. He believes that no other fraternity approaches the Masonic in its ethical teachings and its high purposes and is in hearty sympathy with the order in these connections. Those who know him, and his friends are many, find him a genial, cordial gentleman, whose personal qualities as well as his professional skill entitle him to the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

ALBERT E. LEISY.

Albert E. Leisy is well known in connection with the brewing interests which for many years have been a chief source of revenue for Peoria. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Leisy Brewing Company, yet does not confine his attention alone to this line, being also secretary and treasurer of the Jefferson Deposit Company and a factor in the promotion of other business concerns. He was born in Keokuk, Iowa, July 18, 1868, and is a son of John and Christina Leisy. His youthful days were spent in his native state until 1884, when the family came to Peoria. Throughout the entire period of his residence here the name of Leisy has been associated with brewing interests in this city. He comes of a family that through many generations has been connected with this line of business. For two hundred years members of the family were brewers of Germany and after coming to the new world his father, John Leisy, established a brewery in Keokuk, Iowa, where his sons learned the details of the business from the purchase of hops and the making of malt to the art of brewing and the disposal of the product. They sought a broader field of labor, however, than Keokuk offered and found it in Peoria. They became identified with the business in this city in the purchase of the first brewery plant established here. From the beginning of their operations in this city they have met with continuous and growing success until their enterprise is today the largest of its kind in the state outside of Chicago, their plant having a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand barrels annually. Their barrel and keg trade extends throughout Illinois, Iowa and Missouri and their bottled products are shipped clear to the Pacific coast, one firm in Los Angeles handling nothing beside the Leisy goods. They have increased their bottling plant, erecting an extensive addition thereto and equipping it with the latest improved machinery, including two machines which fill, cork and label ninety bottles a minute each, or one hundred and eight thousand in a day's work of ten hours. During the busy season the plant is operated night and day with two shifts of men and turns out two hundred thousand bottles in the twenty-four hours. They are also manufacturers of Leisy's Malt Ease tonic, a special brew which is recommended by physicians for its particularly nourishing qualities. In this department the Leisy Brewing Company spends annually thirty-five thousand dollars for bottles and eight thousand dollars a year for cases. Their barrel and keg shipments have reached equally large proportions and it is a matter of record that the Leisy Brewing Company has the biggest switching interest on the Rock Island track, distributing twenty-eight carloads daily. The number of their employes exceeds three hundred and sixty and two hundred thousand dollars is yearly paid out in salaries. Seventy-five wagons and one hundred and sixty horses are used in delivering the product in and around Peoria and the plant covers a tract on the river front in the upper end of the city four hundred and ninety by three hundred and forty-six feet. It comprises a number of buildings, all of which are necessary in the conduct of their growing trade. The brothers who are at the head of this enterprise, E. C. and A. E. Leisy, are both progressive, energetic men, who regard obstacles simply as an

impetus for renewed effort. They accomplish what they undertake and their business methods are at all times characterized by progressiveness.

This sketch would not be adequate if it represented Albert E. Leisy merely in this one connection. He has been interested in many other business enterprises, all of which have benefited by his cooperation and his sagacity. He and his brother have proven benefactors in many cases in aiding business interests that were passing through hard straits. They have become stockholders in many a concern that needed a little financial aid and their response to calls of this character are really too numerous to mention, but it is well known that they have produced magnificent results. The Leisy brothers have come to be relied upon in crises of this sort and the encouragement and aid which they have given have invariably proven to be the prime incentive to further endeavor. They were the builders of the Jefferson building at the corner of South Jefferson avenue and Fulton street, a strictly modern office building of steel construction, twelve stories in height. They also became large stockholders in the Jefferson hotel and they erected the Orpheum theater on Madison street. This is a beautiful structure, equipped and furnished at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and it will compare favorably with the finest theaters of the middle west. Albert E. Leisy, moreover, is president of the Peoria Baseball Club and has been connected with the team as one of its promoters for fifteen years. He gave Peoria the first pennant it ever received in 1911.

In 1899 was celebrated the marriage of Albert E. Leisy and Miss Jennie Thobe, of Peoria, a daughter of John Thobe. His social interests are further manifest in his connection with a number of the leading clubs and fraternities of the city. He holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, the Peoria Country Club and the Social Athletic Club of Peoria. He likewise belongs to the Chicago Automobile Club and the Travelers Protective Association and his name is on the membership rolls of a number of the leading fraternities, including the Red Men, the Eagles, the Elks, the Foresters and the National Union. He is one of the best known men in this part of the state and is an advocate of Peoria, doing everything in his power to enhance its growth and improvement. His influence has proven a vital support in many public projects and without invidious distinction he may be termed one of the foremost residents of the city. He is yet a young man and undoubtedly the future holds in store for him larger opportunities, for he never regards any position as final. When he once attains an object he passes on with the desire to reach out along further lines. It seems with him that

"In sweat of toil he found life's zest,
The moment's work was mastering lord,
The long day's call a two-edged sword
To fight one's way to well earned rest;
The joy of work was work's reward."

GEORGE H. WEBER, M. D.

In the days of Peoria's early development the name of Weber was closely associated with pioneer industrial interests for the grandfather was proprietor of a flour mill here. Today the name is synonymous with skill and ability in the medical profession for Dr. George H. Weber has attained a prominent position as a physician and surgeon, having been an active practitioner of this city since 1900. He is one of Peoria's native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 2d of November, 1876. As indicated the family home was established here at a very early day and the grandfather proved a valued factor in business

circles in the conduct of a flour mill at the foot of South street. His son, George F. Weber, the father of Dr. Weber, died in Peoria in 1901 but the mother, who bore the maiden name of Kate Herschberger, is still living.

In the attainment of his education Dr. Weber attended the public schools, completing a high-school course by graduation with the class of 1896. In the meantime he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and immediately afterward entered upon preparation for the profession, becoming a student of the Louisville Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of March, 1900. He put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test as interne of the Louisville City Hospital, where he remained for a year, gaining the broad experience which comes only in the varied work of hospital practice. In 1901 he returned to his native city where he opened an office. For several years he has been associated with Dr. C. U. Collins in the practice of surgery and now devotes his attention exclusively to that branch of the profession. He is serving on the staff of the St. Francis Hospital and in addition he has an extensive private practice, which is of an important character and establishes his position as one of the leading surgeons of the city. He belongs to the Peoria Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and the proceedings of those bodies keep him thoroughly informed concerning the most advanced work being done in the country.

In 1901 Dr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Edna Comegys, of Peoria, a daughter of Samuel C. Comegys. They are well known in this city where the Doctor has spent his entire life and where his sterling worth has gained for him a large circle of friends. He has attained high rank in Masonry, being now a member of the consistory and of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan. He is loyal to the teachings of these fraternities which he exemplifies in his life and in matters of citizenship he manifests a progressive and public-spirited interest, yet he devotes the greater part of his attention to his professional duties which are constantly growing in volume and importance.

T. W. GILLESPIE, M. D.

Dr. T. W. Gillespie, physician and surgeon of Peoria, is engaged in general practice yet his tendency is toward specialization in the treatment of genito-urinary diseases. He is one of the younger, though successful, members of the profession here, having practiced in this city only since December, 1907. Rush Medical College numbers him among its alumni of the class of 1896. He is a native of Sauk county, Wisconsin, his birth having occurred September 10, 1869, upon a farm just across the river from Kilbourn, Wisconsin, not far from that beautiful scenic district known as The Dells. His parents were Thomas and Martha (Simpson) Gillespie, who gave to their son such advantages as they could afford and instilled into his mind lessons that have since borne good fruit in high and honorable manhood. He attended the rural schools and afterward continued his studies in the high school at Kilbourn. Later he pursued a two years' course in Lawrence University and afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a year in Clark county, Wisconsin. He regarded this, however, merely as an initial step to further professional labor, for it was his desire to become a physician, and with this purpose in view, in the fall of 1893 he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and completed a three years' course, being graduated in 1896. He then accepted a salaried position with Dr. A. C. Cotten, who was at that time city physician of Chicago. For a year Dr. Gillespie had charge of the emergency and surgical work at practically all of the police stations of Chicago. After a year devoted to that work he located

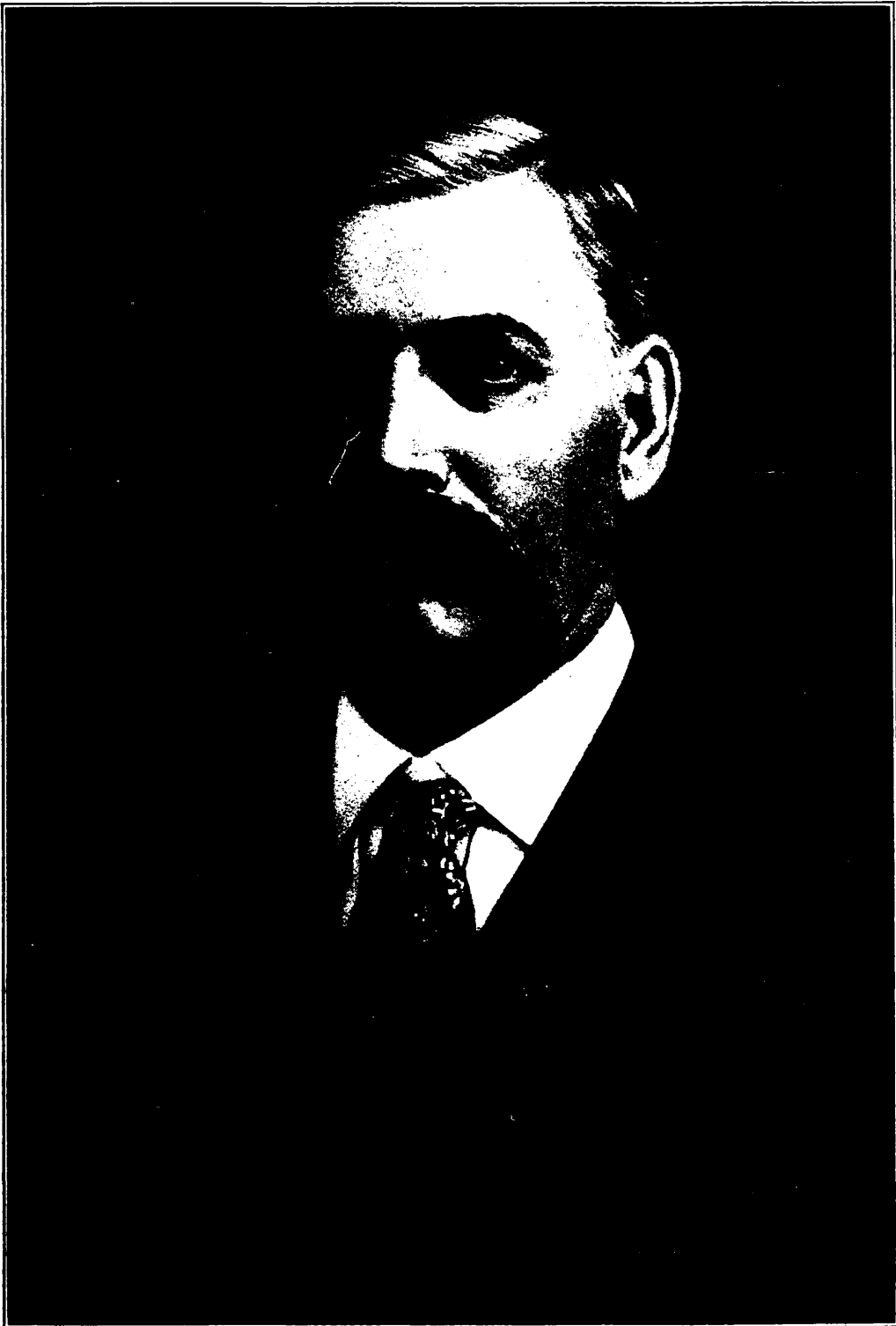
at Lostant, La Salle county, Illinois, where he engaged in general practice until the fall of 1907, when he came to Peoria. Since then he has acted as assistant to Dr. C. U. Collins in his surgical work. He displays considerable skill in surgical work and is greatly interested in genitro-urinary surgery and his studies and researches along that line incline him to special practice in that field.

Dr. Gillespie is a member of the Peoria City Medical Society and also belongs to the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal relations are with the Masons. He is now serving on the staff of St. Francis Hospital and in addition is accorded a good private practice which is indicative of the confidence which the general public repose in his professional skill.

THORNTON GILMORE MURPHY.

Not all days in the business career of Thornton G. Murphy were equally bright. At times storm clouds threatened disaster, but with persistent purpose and unflinching energy he made the best use of his opportunities and in time rose to a position among the prominent representatives of insurance interests in the middle west, becoming the founder and promoter of several insurance companies of Peoria. He was born in Adams county, Illinois, April 26, 1858, and died August 27, 1911. His education was acquired in the district schools near Quincy and in early life he studied medicine for a year in Chicago, thinking then to engage in practice some day. A year's preparation, however, convinced him that he did not wish to enter upon the profession as a life work and he turned from that line of study to a commercial course. He afterward went to Kansas City, where he invested heavily in real estate and also engaged in the nursery business. The city was then enjoying a boom but in time there was a reaction in realty values and Mr. Murphy suffered heavy losses through his real-estate investments. Gathering together what he could of his wrecked fortunes, he came to Peoria in 1890 and sought to again upbuild his business. Here he began dealing in nursery stock and for seven years devoted his time to that line of activity. Success attended his efforts and in 1897 he sold out to embark in still another line. He entered the field of life insurance and again his business ability and enterprise proved adequate to the situation. He organized and developed the Peoria Life Insurance Company, making it a profitable undertaking. He worked with untiring effort and personally secured all the charter members necessary to make the concern a success. From the beginning its business and patronage grew, Mr. Murphy continuing to serve as secretary until 1904, when he resigned. He afterward organized the Corn Belt Life Insurance Company, which was later merged into the La Salle Life Insurance Company of Chicago. He was a man of exceptionally strong business ability and was recognized as one of the most successful life insurance organizers in this part of the county. As a salesman he had no superior and his thorough understanding of every feature of the business and the real value of life insurance made him very successful in founding and promoting such an undertaking.

On the 22d of October, 1890, Mr. Murphy was united in marriage to Miss Iva L. Tarr, a daughter of James F. and Elizabeth (Hughes) Tarr, of Mendon, Adams county, Illinois, where they were pioneer settlers, the father there devoting his attention to farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were born five children: Charles T., who was born September 17, 1891, and died in September, 1894; Leo D., born July 14, 1894; James F., who was born on the 11th of January, 1897, and passed away in September, 1897; and Helen and Harold, twins, born December 23, 1901.



THORNTON G. MURPHY



In his political views Mr. Murphy was an earnest democrat but never an office seeker. He held membership with the Modern Woodmen of America and also in the Christian Science church. He was well read, keeping in touch with the world's thought and progress and becoming also conversant with the best writings of past ages. He had a wide acquaintance in various sections of the state and was honored and respected wherever known and most of all where he was best known. Firm and determined in his convictions, he never faltered in his allegiance to what he believed to be right and the course and policies which he pursued gained him the trust, confidence and good-will of his fellowmen.

CHARLES J. OFF.

To characterize Charles J. Off in a single sentence would be impossible, for so many and varied are his activities and so important has been his work that extended mention is necessary to give an adequate account of what he has accomplished. It is an acknowledge fact, however, that public spirit with him constitutes an even balance to individual ambition, and in the attainment of notable success he has found time and opportunity to cooperate in many projects for the general welfare. He is perhaps best known to the citizens of Peoria as a wholesale merchant, having for many decades been connected with that line of trade, although in 1911 he retired from that field; throughout the state he is perhaps more widely known because of his extensive real-estate operations, for he is today one of the largest land owners of Illinois and his attention is now largely given to the supervision of his property.

Charles J. Off has been a resident of Peoria county since the 11th of May, 1855, and of this city since the spring of 1856. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 24, 1843, and is the son of John Jacob and Christina (Straesser) Off. He was eleven years of age when in 1855, he accompanied his parents on their emmigration from the fatherland to the new world. They went by rail to Havre, France, from there by sailing ship to New Orleans and from there by boat to Peoria. They settled near the present site of the Insane Asylum at Bartonville, but the following year took up their abode in the city. The father was a stone mason and a builder and continued to work at his trade here for a number of years. He maintained his residence in Peoria until the time of his death.

Charles J. Off began his education in the schools of his native country and mastered the English language as a pupil in the schools of Peoria. He started in business as a clerk in a grocery store here and was continuously conected with that branch of trade from the 12th of September, 1859, until the 11th of February, 1911, so that his name is synonymous with the history of the grocery business of this city. He was employed first as a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery house until the 1st of January, 1873, within which period he steadily advanced, his capability, industry and reliable methods winning him promotion from time to time with a proportionate increase in salary. At length he determined to engage in business on his own account and on the 1st of January, 1873, entered into partnership with Henry, Oakford & Fahnestock, a well established wholesale grocery firm of the city. For five years he continued in that connection and then retired from the firm and in 1877 erected the building where the Charles J. Off Company wholesale grocery house is now located. The following year he occupied that building with a large stock of groceries and continued in the wholesale trade as the head of that concern until 1911. The business grew year by year, its ramifying trade interests covering a constantly broadening territory and the house taking rank with the leading wholesale establishments of the state and for fifteen consecutive years Mr. Off served as president of the Wholesale Grocers Association of Illinois.

As Mr. Off prospered—and his success increased year by year—he extended his efforts into other fields of business and placed not a little of his earnings in the safest of all investments—real estate. He became a large owner of city property, and farm lands in Macon, Tazewell, Knox, Wayne and Peoria counties. He now owns about thirty-five hundred acres of valuable farm land of which a noted lecturer on the natural resources of the country has said: "There is no better investment in all America." This property is divided into several farms including one very extensive farm of eighteen hundred acres in Macon county. He also has five hundred and fifty acres in two farms in Tazewell county and ninety-six acres of Richwoods township, Peoria county. Upon his large farm in Macon county he conducts an extensive canning business for the canning of corn, and this, as all other undertakings, in which he has engaged, is proving a profitable enterprise. He is a director of the First National Bank of East Peoria, is the owner of a large coal mine known as the Phoenix upon his farm in Tazewell county and has other business which are profitable sources of revenue. The first land which he ever owned was a tract in Nebraska which he purchased of the government. He became owner of that property soon after the war but traded it afterward for land in Macon county, Illinois. While few men are so extensively connected with farming interests in this state as Mr. Off, he has always maintained his residence in this city, having for fifty-seven years made his home in Peoria.

On the 28th of October, 1879, Mr. Off was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Fey of this city, a daughter of David and Barbara Fey. They have five children: Charles David, who married Miss Elsie Wrenn of Washington, and has one child, Charles J. II.; Robert F.; Walter, who married Matilda Huverstuhl, and has a daughter, Margaret; Clifford, who wedded Helen C. Willock, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Clarence, now at school. Four of his sons are now associated with him in business.

Mr. Off is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree consistory Mason, and has crossed the Sands of Desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Red Cross Knight of Constantine. He is prominent in Episcopal church circles and has always taken a keen interest in his church. His religion is unassuming, kindly, very charitable, and charged with a keen realization of the universal brotherhood of man. He is a member of St. Paul's church in Peoria. Mr. Off's political allegiance is given to the republican party and in early manhood he served as supervisor for one year and has been alderman from the third ward. In more recent years, because of the rapid growth and extent of his business, he has not taken an active part in politics, yet is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, his aid and influence being given in support of worthy project for the benefit of the city and state. He has, indeed, been an important factor in business life and his prosperity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags.

EMMET C. MAY.

Emmet C. May, attorney at law and the vice president of the Peoria Life Insurance Company, has in both connections established himself in a creditable position as a representative business man of the city of Peoria and one whose life record is worthy of more than passing notice. His birth occurred in Salyersville, Kentucky, October 5, 1875, his parents being Dr. William A. and Fannie E. (Holderby) May. The father has been a life-long physician and is still engaged in the practice of medicine in Kentucky. In his native town the son was reared and the usual experiences of lads of that locality and age were his. He

attended the public schools to his graduation from the high school at Salyersville, then in further pursuit of his education entered the Northern Indiana University, at Valparaiso, where he devoted two years to the scientific course. He then took up the study of law which he finished in the same institution and was admitted to the bar in March, 1896.

The following September Mr. May located for practice in Peoria, where he has since remained. He became junior partner of the law firm of Wolfenberger & May, his partner coming to this city with him. They have since been closely connected in their professional interests, conducting a general law practice, and their standing is indicated in the importance of the litigated interests which they have safeguarded in the courts. Mr. May is a deep thinker and logical reasoner and is seldom if ever at fault in the application of legal principle or precedent to the point involved in his case. He has always prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and his clear and forceful presentation has been the means of gaining many favorable verdicts for his clients. Moreover, he is general counsel for the Peoria Life Insurance Company and its active vice president, having been connected with this company since its organization.

In 1898 Mr. May was united in marriage to Miss Nellie O'Hara, of Chenoa, Illinois, and they now have one child, Walter E. Mr. May is a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He is an excellent type of the southern gentleman and at the same time possesses the progressive spirit so characteristic of the present age. He ever keeps before him a high standard of professional service and at the same time is ever mindful of his duties and obligations of citizenship and of his responsibilities as a man among his fellowmen.

GUY C. GOODFELLOW.

Guy C. Goodfellow is general agent at Peoria for the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company and in this connection has jurisdiction over several counties in central Illinois. Since entering business circles his attention has been given exclusively to insurance and few men have wider knowledge concerning its possibilities or the scope of the business. Laboring earnestly and indefatigably in the interests of the company which he has represented he has gradually worked his way upward and now occupies a position of large responsibility.

He was born on a plantation at Courtland, Alabama, on the 30th of August, 1867, his parents being Thomas Miles and Elizabeth (Milton) Goodfellow. The father was a native of Pennsylvania and in ante-bellum days established his home in the south. He was a minister of the gospel and at the time of the Civil war enlisted for service as a chaplain in the northern army. Because of his sympathy with and support of the Union cause he was driven out of the south by the Ku Klux Klan, establishing his home in Chicago when his son Guy was but a year and a half old.

Near that city the boy was reared, acquiring his education in the public schools and entering business life in connection with insurance interests. He was first employed by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and has continuously been connected with the insurance business since 1883, or for a period of more than twenty-eight years. He made it his purpose to thoroughly acquaint himself with every phase of the business and his close application, study and energy were the features which gained him advancement. He came to Peoria in 1889 as a representative of the company with which he was then connected, and ten years later, or in 1899, he entered the employ of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which he represented in the capacity of agent until June, 1910, when he was advanced to the position of general

agent, having under his direction the work of the company in six counties—Peoria, Knox, Fulton, Tazewell, Mason and Woodford. In this connection he directs the labors of a number of sub-agents and has thoroughly and carefully systematized the work of his district so that the best possible results are being obtained.

Mr. Goodfellow was married in 1893 in Peoria to Miss Ella Chuse, a daughter of Marion X. Chuse. They have become the parents of four children, Marion, Thomas, Sarah and Ferdinand. Mr. Goodfellow is well known socially in this city, being accounted a valued member of a number of leading clubs and fraternities. He is now the secretary of the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, a member of the Peoria Country Club and of the Creve Coeur Club. He has also taken various degrees in Masonry, becoming a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He possesses a genial nature, is appreciative of the value of friendship and his unfeigned cordiality has won for him many friends.

FRANKLIN S. DAVIS, M. D.

The science of homeopathy has made remarkable strides in the past half century, and is rapidly gaining in the medical field the place which was for a long time denied it. The extraordinary results which have been obtained by its followers, and its now unquestioned efficiency have raised homeopathy to a recognized science. A prominent physician of this branch of medicine in Peoria is Dr. Franklin S. Davis, who has his offices at 712 Hamilton boulevard. Dr. Davis has attained a reputation in Peoria for his skill in the treatment of the diseases of little children.

He was born in Lacon, Illinois, June 12, 1869, the son of Dr. George and Emily (Sheaff) Davis of that city. His father was a practicing physician in Lacon for many years but came to Peoria for a wider field in 1872 and remained in active practice here up to the time of his death in 1873, when his son was only four years old. Dr. Davis, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the grammar grades of Lacon, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1887. He spent the following year teaching school and in 1888 entered the Urbana University of Urbana, Ohio, where he remained for one year, coming to Peoria in 1889 to read up on the subject of medicine. He entered the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College soon after, and was graduated from this institution in 1893. He returned immediately to Peoria, and opened his office, and his practice has increased in a gratifying manner year by year. Dr. Davis is well known in this city, and his remarkable success in the treatment of the ailments of small children has gained for him a local reputation which is well deserved. He does a general medical practice, but takes a great interest in the subject of obstetrics and pediatrics, in which field he has been very successful.

Dr. Davis was married in 1894 to Miss Maude Alexander of Sterling, Illinois, a daughter of Hon. J. W. Alexander, a prominent attorney of that place. Fraternaly Dr. Davis is a Mason, and is prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America and the North American Union. He is very active in medical circles in this city, and his ability and success have been recognized by the profession as well as the citizens of Peoria county. Since 1901 he has been attending physician for the Home of the Friendless of this city, is on the staff of the Deaconess Hospital and is attending physician for the Crittenton Home. Dr. Davis takes a great interest in the affairs of his profession, keeps his knowledge up to date and his methods modern, and is in every respect an able and worthy physician. He served as city medical inspector of schools for the last two years, and is a member of the Peoria City Medical Society. Mrs. Davis is

secretary of the Peoria Women's Club of which she has been a member for many years.

During all the years of his practice in Peoria Dr. Davis has kept his ideals untarnished and his professional conscience clear. He keeps abreast of the times and is thoroughly acquainted with the most modern professional discoveries. The life of any doctor who is enterprising and scrupulous in the various relations of his life is not an easy one, but Dr. Davis' has always been an honor to the city he has made his home.

FRANK P. KINSEY.

Frank P. Kinsey, superintendent and director of the Avery Company of Peoria, has been actively connected with it since 1882. When the Avery Company, which has grown so wonderfully in the twenty years which have since elapsed, first located in Peoria in the big shop, Mr. Kinsey came with them as foreman of the machine shop. All during the years of his connection with the great implement firm, his work has been of a high order, showing a thorough knowledge of the details of the machinist trade, and expert workmanship.

Mr. Kinsey was born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, the son of Thomas P. and Ellen Kinsey. The family early removed to Reading, where Frank Kinsey received his education, and where he served his time as a machinist apprentice in the general shop of Millert & Kinsey of which his father was at that time a partner. The elder Kinsey was an expert mechanical engineer, and brought his son up to an appreciation of the value of honest and expert workmanship, and to a knowledge of what the qualities of hard work and intelligent industry will gain for a man in the world of business. Frank Kinsey subsequently worked in Iowa shops, the last place being the Reading Iron Works. He came to Peoria in October, 1882, to take the position as foreman of the machine shop of the Avery Company. His promotion was rapid and well deserved. In 1894 he was appointed assistant superintendent, and was made a director in the company in 1904, rising to his present position of superintendent two years later in 1906.

Mr. Kinsey is a prominent man in Peoria today. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and actively interested in the Association of Commerce. His position of responsibility in a firm employing over thirteen hundred men, and doing an immense amount of business in farm implements of all kinds, and whose market comprises the whole civilized world, is not a sinecure. Mr. Kinsey has a constant call upon his business initiative and his ability in the management of men, and the call never goes unanswered.

R. R. BOURLAND.

The name of Bourland has been a synonym for over a half century in Peoria for all that is honorable and worthy in business life and all that is charming in social circles in this city. The family is now represented by B. L. T. Bourland, the first of the name to settle in this city, who is eighty-seven years old and is still prominent and active in commercial circles, and by his son, R. R. Bourland, who has been identified with the firm of Bourland & Bailey, dealers in real estate and investments, for over thirty years. B. L. T. Bourland is the father of the subject of this sketch and senior member of the firm of which R. R. Bourland is now manager. There is no more active or public-spirited citizen in Peoria today than the elder Mr. Bourland and the qualities of energy, sound

business judgment and keen discrimination which were the foundations of his success he has handed down as a heritage to his son.

R. R. Bourland was born in Peoria, March 12, 1856, and received his early education in the public schools of this city. At the age of fifteen he left Peoria to enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, where he remained one year and then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, where he continued his civil engineering course. He followed the profession of engineering for about five years or until, in 1879, he entered into the employ of the real-estate firm of Bourland & Bailey, and is now occupying the position of manager of that concern.

In 1879 Mr. Bourland married Miss Ida V. Bailey, of Plainville, Michigan, a sister of Oliver J. Bailey. They have three children: Morrison B., now a prominent printer of Peoria; Julia Preston, who married Arthur G. Clark; and Fred B., an engineer and farmer of southern California. Mr. Bourland belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and is also actively identified with the Royal League. During the entire course of his business life R. R. Bourland has manifested the honorable traits of high-minded business dealing and strict integrity which distinguished his father for so many years, and has gained a position in the business and social circles of this city not unworthy of his name.

ROBERT SCHOLES.

Robert Scholes, serving for the second term as state's attorney, has made a most creditable record in defense of the interests of Peoria county before the bar. He holds to the highest standards of professional service and has never deviated from the course which he believes to be right. Peoria is therefore proud to number him among her native sons and accords him rank with her representative and honored citizens. He was born here in 1866, the son of Richard and Anna Scholes, and has always resided in Peoria, save for a brief period of a few years which the family spent in Pekin during his boyhood days. He attended the grammar schools of that city and upon his return to Peoria entered the high school, where he pursued the Latin course and was graduated with honors. A liberal literary education thus constituted the foundation for his professional knowledge. In preparation for the bar he became a student in the law office of Kellogg & Cameron and was admitted to practice on the 21st of November, 1889. He had displayed great thoroughness in the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and thus took up his professional duties well equipped for the work which has since claimed his time and energies. It was soon manifest that his ideals of professional service were very high. From the beginning of his practice he declared that he would never take a disreputable case or descend to trickery or chicanery and to this rule he has always strictly adhered throughout his active career. He believes in the honesty and fair dealing of the lawyer just as thoroughly as he believes in that of the business man, and it soon became evident that the word of Robert Scholes was to be relied upon. Moreover, he gave to his clients the benefit of well developed talents and of unwearied industry, yet never has forgotten that he owes a still higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. Success came to him because his preparation of a case was comprehensive and exhaustive and his presentation of his cause before the court was strong, logical and forceful.

It was not long before Mr. Scholes was entrusted with much litigation in which the city was interested. He served as municipal attorney for three terms in the villages of South Peoria, Peoria Heights and Bartonville, being called to the last named on the organization of the village. Still higher political honors awaited him, involving work of even greater importance, for in 1904 he was



ROBERT SCHOLES

elected by a large majority to the position of state's attorney for Peoria county. His record won the confidence and gained for him the honor and respect of representatives of every political faith and at the close of his term there was practically no other candidate in the field against him. On his reelection he received the unqualified indorsement of a majority of the voters of the county. During his first term the emoluments of the office were on the fee basis but by an act of the legislature at its recent session the position has been given a fixed salary.

Mr. Scholes' success in his profession affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. His seems to be a natural discrimination as to legal ethics and he is so thoroughly well read in the minutia of the law that he is able to base his arguments upon a thorough knowledge of and familiarity with precedents and to present a case upon its merits, never failing to recognize the main point at issue and never neglecting to give a thorough preparation. His pleas have been characterized by a terse and decisive logic and a lucid presentation rather than by flights of oratory, and his power is the greater before the court or jury from the fact that it is recognized that his aim is ever to secure justice and not to enshroud the cause in a sentimental garb of illusion which will thwart the principles of right and equity involved. A strong mentality, an invincible courage, a most determined individuality have so entered into his makeup as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion.

JACOB WACHENHEIMER.

One of the more prominent business men of Peoria is Jacob Wachenheimer, who was born in New York city. At an early age Mr. Wachenheimer removed from the American metropolis to Peoria, Illinois, where he received his education and initial business training. He started as a clerk, when quite a young man, with the insurance firm of Robinson & Callender and his services were so efficient and so much appreciated by his employers that after a few years' time he was called to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the general manager of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of that city, where he served in the home office of that company for six years as assistant to the general manager—a position which he filled very creditably. Upon the death of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wachenheimer returned to Peoria, where he became associated with Eliot Callender. Although the business of Mr. Callender before Mr. Wachenheimer became associated with him was very gratifying, it has expanded by leaps and bounds since the formation of the firm of Callender & Company, which is now by far the largest concern of its kind in Peoria and the largest in Illinois outside of Chicago, and is doing a constantly increasing insurance business. Mr. Wachenheimer is the managing partner of his firm, his executive ability as well as grasp of detail being among his strong business qualifications. He was for two years president of the Illinois Association of Fire Insurance Agents, a fact which clearly indicates the esteem and confidence placed in him by his fellows. He is one of the directors of the Commercial German National Bank of Peoria, is president of the Peoria Livery Company and vice president of the Burlington Elevator Company and a stockholder in a number of other local business concerns.

Mr. Wachenheimer was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Miss Susie E. Hood, daughter of John and Mary A. Hood. Mrs. Wachenheimer comes of a very old and highly respected family of Philadelphia, which at one time owned all the property between that city and Chester, Pennsylvania.

In his political views and activities Mr. Wachenheimer is a republican. He has been a trustee of the Peoria park board, intimating very clearly not only his public spirit but his consideration for the needs of his fellow citizens along lines

of recreation and also his eye for the beautiful as well as for the useful in city life. His standing among the business men of Peoria is evidenced by the fact that he was for some time president of the Board of Trade, a position in which he was very active, filling the place with credit to himself and much satisfaction to his business associates and friends. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, the chapter, the consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Country Club of Peoria, and was its president and governor for eleven years. The Creve Coeur Club is fortunate in numbering among its members Mr. Wachenheimer, who served as its president and on its board of directors for several terms. He likewise belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht Club. The business and fraternal activities of Mr. Wachenheimer in Peoria have made him one of the best known and most highly respected residents of this city. His sterling integrity is a quality known and appreciated, while his genial manner has won for him a host of friends.

PETER F. JAMES, M. D.

Dr. Peter F. James, whose residence and office are at No. 2106 South Adams street in Peoria, has been a general practitioner of medicine here since June, 1910. On coming to this city he established himself in the Jefferson building, there maintaining an office until February, 1911, when he removed to his present location, having taken over the practice of the late Dr. Norval, who had for over thirty-three years practiced in this block on South Adams street. Dr. James was born near Louisville, Kentucky, January 8, 1882, a son of John and Mary M. James. He was reared in Chicago and in the public schools he received a common and high school education. He then attended the Valparaiso (Ind.) University, from which he was graduated in 1905, having taken the scientific course. Subsequently he entered the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1910. During the last year of his studies in Chicago he acted as interne at the West Side Hospital, leaving for Peoria upon his graduation. Dr. James is a member of the Peoria County and Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association. He is building up a very satisfactory practice and indications are that he will attain a prominent place among the professional men of the city of his adoption.

Dr. James was married in 1909 to Miss Alice Ryan, of Chicago, and to them one child, Frances, has been born. Fraternally he is identified with the Macabees and the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM MAJOR, M. D.

Since 1906 Dr. William Major has practiced in Peoria, maintaining his office at No. 3028 South Adams street. He was born on the farm of his father in Woodford county, Illinois, December 17, 1873, his parents being Joseph and Mary F. (Jones) Major. He was reared on the home farm and received a common-school education at the country schoolhouse, after which he entered Eureka College, from which he was graduated in 1896. Subsequently he entered the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons, winning the degree of M. D. in 1901. He commenced the practice of medicine in Mexico, where he went as surgeon for the American Smelting & Refining Company, now the American Products & Refining Company. This position he held with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his employers until 1906, after which he re-

moved to Peoria, entering upon a general practice. The Doctor is enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage, particularly in South Peoria, which is growing year by year as his professional skill is coming to be more generally recognized and as his acquaintance is being extended. He served for the two years of 1909 and 1910 as assistant county physician, a position which he filled with much credit.

On October 7, 1903, Dr. Major married Miss Maud Meacham, of Eureka, Illinois, and they reside at 2416 South Adams street. Fraternaly he is a Mason, exemplifying in his life the beneficent teachings of the craft. Dr. Major is well and favorably known among the members of the medical fraternity here and in his practice has ever conformed to the highest professional ethics.

WILLIAM T. DOWDALL, M. D., B. A.

Occupying a conspicuous place in the professional galaxy of Peoria stands Dr. William T. Dowdall, a physician and surgeon whose natural ability, education and training have secured for him not only a fine general practice but also numerous appointments of trust and honor by various life insurance companies and fraternal orders and by one of the greatest railroad corporations in this state. The Doctor has practiced in Peoria since 1905. He is a native of this city, born August 18, 1872, a son of William T. and Delle (Mason) Dowdall. His father for twenty-five years was a newspaper man in Illinois. During his professional career he published two papers in Peoria—the Peoria Daily National Democrat (succeeded later by the Herald) and the Evening Review. He likewise published the Pekin (Ill.) Times, the Virginia Enquirer and the Jacksonville Daily Courier. William T. Dowdall was also the first postmaster to occupy the present fine postoffice building of this city, serving four years during President Cleveland's first term of office. He is now living retired in Memphis, Tennessee, with another son, Paul Mason Dowdall, an attorney.

William T. Dowdall, Jr., whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the common and high schools of the city of his nativity. He became the first special delivery messenger in Peoria. Wishing to augment his knowledge, he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, there taking the preparatory course, and afterward attended the Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of that year he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, being graduated with honors from that institution in 1898. Subsequently he had over one year's experience as interne at the West Side Hospital in Chicago and then secured a civil service appointment placing him on the board of health in that city, a position which he held from 1899 until 1903. During that time he was on the smallpox staff and also was commissioned to the care of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases. After the valuable professional experience thus secured in Chicago, Dr. Dowdall, with his brother, Dr. Guy Dowdall, now chief surgeon of the Illinois Central Railroad went to Clinton, Illinois, in 1903, there practicing in partnership with his brother until 1905, when he came to Peoria. During the period of their residence in Clinton the brothers were division surgeons for the Illinois Central. On coming to Peoria, Dr. William T. Dowdall opened offices at No. 105 South Jefferson street and later removed to suite 232, Woolner building, where he is now located. In addition to discharging the duties devolving upon him by reason of his large general practice, Dr. Dowdall acts as local surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the Central Union Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Life Insurance Company, the Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Foresters, Mystic Workers of

the World and Fraternal Reserves. He is a member of the National Railroad Surgeons Association, the American Medical Association and the Peoria City and Illinois State Medical Societies.

Dr. Dowdall was united in marriage, in 1901, to Miss Anna Connole of Carrollton, Illinois, and to them has been born one child, Annadelle Mason Dowdall. Mrs. Dowdall is a leader in musical circles of the city and with her rich soprano of a peculiarly soft timbre and sweetness, of remarkable power of expression, and precision and clearness of tone, even in the upper registers, often delights enraptured audiences with her renditions. The Doctor is a prominent member of the Creve Coeur and Kickapoo Golf Clubs.

EBERHARD GODEL.

A country has but one ruler, be he emperor, president or king. Few, therefore, have the opportunity of attaining to the highest administrative position and the prizes in military life, too, are comparatively few. The field of business, however, is limitless and its prizes are many; they may be won by earnest, persistent and intelligently directed effort and as one passes beyond the starting point of his career he finds that competition is less and his chances more certain. Eberhard Godel is numbered among those whose prosperity had its root in determined, persistent effort and sound business judgment. Moreover, his dealings were at all times in conformity with the high standard of commercial ethics and thus when death called him he left to his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name as well as a most substantial competence. He was one of the worthy citizens Germany furnished Peoria, his birth having occurred in Feuerbach, Wurtemberg, Germany, May 26, 1836. He was a youth of fourteen years when he came with his mother and younger sister to America. He served a four years' apprenticeship to the hatters' trade in Hoboken, New Jersey, and in 1854 came with his mother and sister to Peoria where he became connected with the butchers' trade. For two years he was associated in that business with Charles Breier and then removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he engaged in the business of slaughtering and of selling meat. In 1857 he became a resident of Monmouth, Illinois, where he conducted a similar business and in May, 1858, he returned to Peoria. For nine years thereafter, he devoted his attention to buying and selling stock and won a measure of success in that business that enabled him to start out along another line. In 1867 he bought an interest in the firm of Ullman & Gebhardt at which time the firm style of Godel & Gebhardt was assumed. This relation continued for ten years and in 1877 Mr. Godel purchased his partner's interest and bent his energies to the conduct of his business which he continually enlarged in scope and volume. He began pork packing in addition to slaughtering and selling meats and his patronage steadily increased. In 1882 his son, George G., joined him in a partnership under the firm name of E. Godel & Son and in 1885 Frank G. Godel joined them under the firm style of E. Godel & Sons, the firm being incorporated in 1888. Mr. Godel was successful in his chosen business and became the leading slaughterer and vendor of meats in the city of Peoria, and so continued for many years. He was fairly successful in his business and accumulated a fair fortune, which, with his good name, he left to his family as their inheritance. In 1882 he erected a brick business block on North Adams street, where he conducted the office and retail departments of the business.

On the 8th of June, 1857, in Burlington, Iowa, occurred the marriage of Mr. Godel and Miss Elizabeth Renz, who was born September 15, 1832, in Liverpool, Perry county, Pennsylvania. Her father, John Renz, was born in Schoendorf, Wurtemberg, Germany, June 9, 1782, and died the year of his arrival in Peoria—1858. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Elizabeth Smith,



EBERHARD GODEL

was born in Liverpool, Perry county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1804, and in 1858 came to Peoria where she passed away in 1880. Seven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Godel: George G., deceased; Frank G.; Henry, who has departed this life; Henry E.; Albert, also deceased; Theodore A.; and Louisa. Mr. Godel met death in the great railroad wreck at Chatsworth on the 10th of August, 1887. He was spoken of as a "man of quiet, unostentatious manners, diligent in business, a faithful, devoted friend and honorable and upright in all the relations of life." His political allegiance was given to the republican party and while he never sought office he was always loyal in citizenship and devoted to the best interests of the community in which he lived. He held membership in the Methodist church, was an advocate of temperance and a supporter of all those projects and measures which he deemed essential to honorable, upright manhood. Peoria recognized that in his death she had lost one of her representative and valued citizens and many of his friends in this city still cherish his memory.

GEORGE J. JOBST.

One who bears the name of Jobst needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for the name has figured prominently and honorably in connection with building interests here and is a synonym for all that is most progressive in that field of labor. Under the firm name of Val Jobst & Sons a contracting business is conducted that is second to none in Illinois. In addition to his connection with this firm George J. Jobst is a director in the Dime Savings Bank, figuring in financial circles of Peoria in this capacity since 1909.

He was born in this city in September, 1875, and pursued his education in the public schools. His business training came to him from his father, Valentine Jobst, Sr., after he had graduated from the Peoria high school and also from the University of Illinois, in which he pursued a course as a civil and architectural engineer. The broad scientific training thus received has been a feature in the success of the firm, for after leaving school he at once joined his father and brothers in the conduct of a business of great magnitude. Their efforts extend beyond the limits of Peoria and their reputation places them in a foremost position as leading contractors of central Illinois.

George J. Jobst was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Nelson, of Champaign, Illinois, and in the social circles of Peoria they occupy a prominent place. Mr. Jobst belongs to the Delta Tau Delta, a college fraternity, also to the Creve Coeur Club and the Country Club of Peoria and to the University Club of Chicago. He is a typical young business man of the present age—wide-awake, energetic and resourceful, finding his opportunities in prevailing conditions, which he wisely utilizes in the upbuilding of his own fortunes and in the improvement of the city of his nativity.

HARRY J. TRUE.

Among the young men of Peoria who undeniably exercise a perceptible influence in the business world of the city, is Harry J. True. Without detracting from the merits of thousands of other young men, who have gained honorable distinction and enduring names for themselves in the paths of honest industry in this city, we may safely say that few men of his years have interwoven their names with as many projects and enterprises as has Mr. True. He belongs to

Peoria, whose citizens claim him as their own, and who delight in honoring his intelligence and business energy on any possible occasion.

Mr. True, a young business man of ability and sterling integrity, was born on the home farm in Saratoga township, Marshall county, Illinois, January 25, 1884, and his father, Albert True, is now living retired in Henry, this state. Harry J. True was reared under the parental roof, and began his education in the common schools, taking later on a high-school course in Marshall county, and then attended the Illinois Normal School of Dixon and completed his education in Brown's Business College of Peoria. At the age of eighteen he left the home farm and came to Peoria, here becoming identified with the implement trade. In 1908 he secured a half interest in the old established implement, transfer and storage business of the Kircher Company, a concern founded twenty-five or thirty years ago by Henry C. Kircher, now deceased. The company handles carriages, buggies, implements, horse supplies and accessories, and does a large business in those lines. The transfer and storage of household goods is an equally important part of their business, to which they give careful attention with the result that they do a very satisfactory business in those lines. Harry J. True was the very efficient manager of this concern until January 1, 1912, and not a little of their success was due to his careful management and capable business ability. On the first of January, 1912, he sold his interest in the above company, to take up the duties of office manager of the Domestic Vacuum Sweeper Company. This sweeper was invented by Dr. Quist of Worcester, Massachusetts, who sold the right to patent and manufacture the same to the present owners. On February 1, 1911, was organized the Domestic Vacuum Sweeper Company with headquarters at Peoria, Illinois, and factories at Worcester, Massachusetts. The business has grown wonderfully. The output which at first was about thirty per day has now reached six hundred, and the factories are being rebuilt to increase the output to over one thousand per day. The product is sold throughout America and Europe and many salesman are employed. The sweeper is designed especially for cleaning carpets and rugs. However, it can be used most successfully for cleaning walls, draperies, upholstered furniture, bedding, etc., by use of special attachments. There is nothing to get out of order, and nothing to wear out—shortly, it is an article that is almost indispensable to the housewife. This industry is bound to prove one of the greatest in the middle west. The officers of the company are, Silas Ropp, president; B. C. Koch, secretary and treasurer; J. E. Gerber, vice president and general manager; Harry J. True, office manager.

During Mr. True's ten years' residence in this city he has demonstrated that he not only has good business qualifications but also social qualities which indicate that he will achieve a prominent place in our business and social circles. In business transactions, he exhibits a quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful merchant as the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which wins the esteem of all who come into contact with him. In private life, his amiable and generous disposition have endeared him to numbers of friends. Mr. True has the rare gift of imbuing his followers with an enthusiasm that never wearies nor is mercenary. Especially do the young men take service under him and do an incredible amount of work inspired by that dynamic force of their leader. Add to these qualities, an unabating energy, a perfect grasp of detail, an intensity of purpose that never takes anything for granted, and a boldness in planning, and a rapidity of execution that leaves between the flash and the report scarcely the interval of a second, and you have Mr. True in an almost perfect light.

As a life companion, Mr. True chose Miss Josephine Cline, of Canton, Illinois, their union occurring November 18, 1909, and to them has been born a daughter, Marie Catherine, on November 28, 1911. Social diversions Mr. True finds as a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and he is affiliated with the Travel-

ers' Protective Association. Mr. True's thorough business qualifications and his well-known executive ability have always been in great demand in the commercial activities of Peoria, and his strict probity in all his relations, have met with that return of warm personal regard and financial success which such distinguishing qualities richly merit.

CHAUNCEY G. COLE.

Among the many successful business men of Peoria who have won place and fortune as the direct result of their own untiring diligence and unfailing integrity, we find occupying a prominent position Chauncey G. Cole, sales manager and director of the Jobst-Bethard Company, the largest and best known wholesale grocery house in this city. Mr. Cole, who is one of Peoria's own sons, was born on the 13th of January, 1874, his parents being Johnson L. and Louisa A. Cole. The father is one of Peoria's most prominent and influential men. He is a pioneer banker and a thirty-third degree Mason and his name is a household word in this city. More extended mention is made of him on another page of this work.

Chauncey G. Cole was reared and educated in Peoria. He attended its public schools, where his diligence fitted him at the early age of fifteen years to acceptably fill a position with the great wholesale establishment with which he has been for twenty-three consecutive years actively connected. Beginning at the foot of the ladder, he worked himself up through the various subordinate departments until he became sales and pricing manager for this mammoth concern, which has in its employ more than a score of traveling salesmen, dispensing its output throughout the central west. In addition to the management of his departments, his voice is heard as a director in all the affairs and details concerning the policy of the business. Having grown up in the atmosphere of the wholesale grocery trade, he is well qualified to give advice on every detail of its affairs, and his alertness to the needs of the trade, gained through his close connection with the travelers representing the company, renders his counsel invaluable along all lines. The concern of Jobst-Bethard Company owes to him in no small degree the large success which it is enjoying.

Mr. Cole chose for his life partner Miss Lillian C. Best of Peoria, a daughter of Herman Best. One child, Louisa A. Cole, has been born to them. Mr. Cole occupies a prominent place in the fraternal life of the city. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belongs to the Mystic Shrine and is at present eminent commander in the commandery. Long a member of the Travelers' Protective Association, he is one of the state directors of that body and also chairman of the state board. The city of Peoria has few young men of greater promise and of more real value to its business, social, civic and fraternal life than Chauncey G. Cole.

JOHN H. DUNLAP.

Among those who are active in managing city affairs in official capacities is numbered John H. Dunlap, who is now serving as alderman from the Fourth ward. At the same time he is carrying on a successful business as a contractor and builder, and in this connection has secured an extensive and growing patronage. He has resided in Peoria continuously since 1894 and since 1897 has been identified with its building interests. He was born at Chenoa, Illinois, on the 17th of February, 1869. His father, John Dunlap, was also a carpenter and contractor, who for a long period was engaged in building in Chenoa,

where John H. Dunlap spent his boyhood and youth and acquired his education as a public-school student. He afterward learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father, with whom he worked until his removal to Chicago, Illinois, where he resided for eight years, later coming to Peoria. His training was thorough and practical and he came to this city well qualified to win advancement. His work has ever commended him to the public patronage, for he is straightforward and reliable in his dealings. After two or three years spent in this city in the employ of others he started in business on his own account and is today well known as a general contractor, evidences of whose handiwork are seen in some of the fine structures of the city. He erected the residences of Charles Ulrich, A. C. Pfeifer, W. J. Balzer and a number of others, and also remodeled the Lyceum Theater and Onken's Laundry. During the busy season he has employed as many as fifty carpenters. He gives to all of the work his general supervision and sees to it that the labor is thoroughly done, that the buildings are constructed in a substantial manner and at the same time close attention is paid to comfort and convenience.

In 1903, in Peoria, Mr. Dunlap was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Williamson, and they have become the parents of an interesting little daughter, Ruth. Mr. Dunlap is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the former organization he has taken the degrees of the chapter and council and has filled all of the chairs in the different Masonic organizations with which he has been identified. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, which, recognizing his fitness for office, made him its nominee for the position of city councilman in the spring of 1908. He was elected on that occasion and after two years' service received indorsement of his course in office in reelection. In 1912 he again was elected to the office, so that he is now serving for the third term. He does everything in his power in this connection to further the best interests of the city and his practical and beneficial ideas concerning good government are recognized by his associates in the council and the general public.

BENJAMIN D. BREWSTER.

Benjamin D. Brewster is vice president of the Brewster-Evans Coal Company, producers and wholesalers of coal, with offices at 1028 Jefferson building, Peoria. Mr. Brewster was born in Peru, Illinois, November 24, 1864. His father, Theron D. Brewster, went to Peru in 1835 and in 1836-7 laid out the site of that city. The Brewsters still own considerable property in Peru and vicinity. After a long and successful business life Theron D. Brewster died in 1897, after which event Benjamin D. Brewster took up the work where it had been laid down. The senior Brewster was one of the first directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company and also a prominent banker in his day.

Benjamin D. Brewster was reared in Peru, where he received his early education, but while yet only a boy he became identified with the Chicago Board of Trade. His experience as a coal dealer and operator covers a period of about fifteen years. For many years during his early business career he paid a great deal of attention to locating and selling coal mines. In 1909 Mr. Brewster became the senior member of the coal firm of Brewster & Evans, which was conducted and continued in Peoria until February, 1911, when was incorporated the Brewster-Evans Coal Company. The base of the supplies of this company is principally near South Bartonville, Peoria county, Wallace C. Evans being president of the corporation. Their mine and coal are named the "Walben." Messrs. Brewster and Evans were interested in the Crescent Coal Company

about one year. Previous to his locating in Peoria, Mr. Brewster had been in the coal business many years. He is a business man of sterling integrity, with a large circle of associates and friends. He is vice president and chairman of the board of directors of the Peru Plow & Wheel Company of Peru, Illinois, a concern doing an extensive business and requiring considerable attention at the hands of Mr. Brewster.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. Brewster chose Miss Anna Detweiller, of Peoria, daughter of John and Louisa Detweiller. One son was born to them, Benjamin D., Jr. The family reside at No. 1015 North Jefferson avenue in Peoria.

JOHNSON LAFAYETTE COLE.

There are few, if any, residents of Peoria of Mr. Cole's age—seventy-eight years—who can claim as long a connection with the city and its development as he, for he was but two years of age when brought to the little frontier village that has now become the second city in size in Illinois. He has, therefore, witnessed the development of this district from the days of the primitive past to the progressive present when Peoria has every advantage and opportunity known to the older east. To its development and progress he has made valuable contribution through his identification in business affairs and in every relation he has commanded the unqualified regard of his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Cole was born in Cheshire, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 19, 1834. The ancestral line is traced back to Hugh Cole of English birth who became the father of the American branch of the family, settling at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632, and in 1634 he wedded Mary Foxhall and from him the line of descent is traced down to Benjamin Cole, who was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1678; Israel Cole in Swansea, in 1709; Israel Cole (II), born at Rehoboth in 1735; David Cole, born in Cheshire, in 1781; and Almiran S. Cole, born in Cheshire in 1805. The founder of the family in the new world was a man of prominence in his community, filling various important positions in connection with the colonial government such as deputy of the general court, selectman of his town, and others. In September, 1835, Almiran S. Cole left Lanesboro, Massachusetts, and after spending sixty days in traveling across the country reached Peoria. In the embryo city he established a store on Main street but after two years sold out to Gardner T. Barker who had been a clerk in his employ. Through the succeeding two years Mr. Cole ran the steamer "Frontier" as a passenger packet between La Salle and St. Louis. This was one of the first boats of its class on the Illinois river. Later Mr. Cole again embarked in merchandising, erecting a building in which to conduct his store. In 1844 he built the first distillery in Peoria, conducting it for two and one half years after which he sold out to Sylvanus Thompson. In 1847 he began the erection of a much larger establishment—a four story structure which was built at a cost of thirty-eight thousand dollars and had a capacity of sixteen hundred bushels of grain per day. In a history published in 1851 this is spoken of as one of the largest buildings in the Mississippi valley. Mr. Cole had previously built the first warehouse in Peoria on the site of old Fort Clark. After disposing of his second distillery in 1868 he removed to a farm in East Peoria upon which he spent his remaining days in practical retirement save for his supervision of his large real-estate interests. He was married at Pownall, Vermont, January 18, 1833, to Chloe M. Brown of Cheshire, Massachusetts, who died February 19, 1882. In their family were nine children.

Johnson L. Cole, one of the two surviving of this family, was but two years of age at the time of the removal to Peoria which occurred four years after the

Black Hawk war. He was one of the first pupils in the schools of this town, and in his youth he became assistant to his father who was then conducting a distillery. In that connection he worked his way upward and in 1860 became general manager, thus acquiring a wide acquaintance with practical business affairs. The distillery was sold in 1862 and Mr. Cole afterward became an accountant in the office of a provost marshal at Peoria which position he continued to fill until the close of the war. In 1865 he then accompanied Adjutant Norton to Jacksonville and assisted in closing up the affairs of the office at that point. About 1868 he became accountant in the wholesale grocery house of S. H. Thompson, with whom he remained until the business was closed out in 1881. He then became accountant in the banking house of Callender, Ayres & Company, predecessors of the Commercial National Bank and remained with the institution through all its various changes until 1908 when he resigned. He is still, however, a director in the bank but at the present time gives his attention to no active business duties. The rest that he is enjoying is well merited for through many years he continued a prominent factor in business circles of the city. Mr. Cole has been married twice. His first wife, Louisa A. Mason, was a daughter of William and Anne Mason of Peoria. The children of this marriage are: Lafayette, who spent seven years in Japan, but is now located at San Diego, California; Annie, who died in infancy; Elwood Andrew, cashier of the Commercial National Bank; William Edmund, cashier in the bank of Zell, Hotchkiss & Company; Alice Thompson, who died in infancy; Chauncey Guth, connected with the grocery house of the Jobst-Bethard Company; and Thaddeus Ely, who died in infancy. The wife and mother passed away June 4, 1876. Mr. Cole was later married to Mrs. Emma L. Harlow of Peoria, who by her former marriage had three daughters: Mrs. Mary Beckenhaupt, Jessie T. and Ruth M.

Mr. Cole is a prominent Mason, stalwart in his support of the principles and purpose of the fraternity. He belongs to Peoria Lodge, F. & A. M.; also the chapter, council and commandery of which he is a past eminent commander. In the consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree and he belongs to Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and to St. Helena Conclave of the Knights of Constantine in Peoria. On September 7, 1907, at Boston, Massachusetts, the thirty-third degree in Masonry was conferred upon Mr. Cole. He is most loyal to the teachings of the craft and has held office in many of its branches. His entire life has been spent in harmony with its basic principles for he has ever recognized the brotherhood of man and has labored untiringly to secure their adoption.

HARRY B. MAGEE, M. D.

The medical profession has many worthy representatives in Peoria county—men who have been well trained for the onerous and responsible duties which now devolve upon them and who are most conscientious in their performance. To this class belongs Dr. Harry B. Magee, who is one of the best known and most successful among the younger physicians of the city. He has practiced here only since October 3, 1910, coming to this city after a year's private practice in Pennsylvania and a year's service as interne in the Williamsport (Pennsylvania) Hospital. He is a native son of the Keystone state, his birth having occurred in Clarion county, April 28, 1884, his parents being John A. and Anna Eliza (Sloan) Magee. The father died in 1900. He was a prominent hardware merchant of Clarion and his enterprise and energy were important factors in promoting the business activity of that place.



DR. H. B. MAGEE

Dr. Magee was reared in his native town and at the usual age entered the Clarion public schools, wherein he pursued his studies until graduated from the high school with the class of 1901. He was ambitious, however, to acquire a broader knowledge and in Bucknell University, of Pennsylvania, he pursued a special course in biology and chemistry, thus preparing himself to enter upon the study of medicine, which he pursued in the University of Pennsylvania, completing a four years' course at his graduation from the medical department of that institution in the spring of 1908. His standing won him appointment to the position of interne in the Williamsport Hospital of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he remained for a year, after which he returned to his native town, where he opened an office and continued in practice for a year. On the 3d of October, 1910, however, he arrived in Peoria and has since engaged in general practice here. His patronage has steadily increased and the demands upon his time and skill are now many.

In 1910 Dr. Magee was married to Miss Cora Estelle Moore, of Clarion, Pennsylvania, and during the period of their residence in this city they have made many friends. Dr. Magee, however, is closely concentrating his energies and attention upon his profession. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the John B. Deaver Surgical Society, which is connected with the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the Sigma Chi, a college fraternity, and is a Mason. He finds ample opportunity to exemplify the spirit of the craft in his practice and again and again in a professional connection extends a helping hand to the poor and needy, thus recognizing the fundamental principles upon which Masonry is founded—the brotherhood of mankind.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, M. D.

Dr. William H. Willis is a very successful general medical practitioner of Peoria, where he has followed his profession since the 1st of April, 1898. His ability is displayed in the liberal patronage accorded him, for the worth of the physician is at once manifest in the results which attend his labors. Added to broad scientific knowledge he has a sympathetic manner and a spirit of humanitarianism that constitute features of his growing and well deserved success. He has been a representative of the profession in Illinois since 1881, although a resident of Peoria only since 1898. He was born at Ipava, Fulton county, Illinois, January 20, 1860, a son of Dr. Amos Q. Willis, who practiced medicine at Ipava until his death, which occurred when his son William was but thirteen months old. The boy was reared in Fulton county and there attended the public schools until he entered upon the study of medicine, pursuing a course in the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881. Immediately afterward he opened an office in Eureka, Illinois, where he remained for five years, removing in 1886 to Marshall county, Illinois, where he continued in active practice for eleven years. Desirous of promoting his knowledge and skill he then entered the New York Polyclinic, where he pursued his studies in 1897 and 1898, being in due time graduated therefrom. With this added equipment he resolved to seek the broader opportunities offered in the city and came to Peoria. He has a large general practice but also specializes to a considerable extent in surgery and displays rare training and ability in that line. He has a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy and the component parts of the human body and possesses that cool and quiet nerve necessary in emergency cases. He has served on the staff of Proctor Hospital and is a member of the Peoria City and Illinois State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

At Eureka, Illinois, in 1884, Dr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Dycie Van Dyke, of that city, and they have become the parents of three children: Ethel, who is the wife of E. A. Brown, a resident of Elmwood, Illinois; and Hazel and Harold, twins, the former the wife of Charles E. Smith, of Elmwood, and the latter now managing the farming interests of his father, in south-eastern Missouri.

Aside from his professional interests, Dr. Willis is connected with agriculture in Illinois, and is the owner of valuable farm property which returns him a substantial and gratifying annual income. He is also meeting with a large measure of success in his practice and his position as a representative of the medical fraternity of Peoria is most creditable. Several years ago, prior to his removal to this city, he was a member of the Illinois National Guard and was accounted one of the best marksmen of the state, at which time Colonel Rice was inspector for the state. Dr. Willis belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and has many friends among its members. He is also widely and favorably known in other connections, possessing the social, genial qualities which everywhere gain friendship and win confidence.

HARRY BATES.

Commercial progress and prosperity are conserved through the efforts of such enterprising and reliable business men as Harry Bates, who occupies a creditable position in the business circles of Peoria as a manufacturer of office, store and bank fixtures, his establishment being located at Nos. 612 to 618 Monroe street, inclusive. He has been connected with this line of business for twenty-six years and for twenty-two years has been owner of his present concern. Twenty-eight years' residence in Peoria has brought him a wide acquaintance, and the wise use which he has made of his time and opportunities during this period has gained for him the favorable regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Bates is a native of the neighboring state of Indiana, his birth having occurred in the town of Attica, August 16, 1859. His father, Albert Bates, was a blacksmith, who removed from Indiana to Illinois, settling with his family in the eastern part of this state just after the close of the Civil war. Harry Bates was therefore reared in Illinois and is indebted to its public-school system for the educational privileges which were accorded him. He began learning the trade of manufacturing office and store fixtures in 1877 but afterward worked at the trade in Chicago, in Denver, Colorado, and in other cities. Eventually he came to Peoria, where he has now made his home for twenty-eight years. He entered the employ of the Tucker Furniture Company of this city in the capacity of cabinet-maker and afterward was connected with the firm of Castle & Son, manufacturers of and dealers in office, store and bank fixtures. About twenty-two years ago he started in business on his own account, opening his factory at 213 Main street, where he remained until he removed to the corner of Fulton and Madison streets, remaining there until he removed to his present location about 1896, in which year he erected the building he now occupies. This is a two-story brick structure with basement, well equipped for the manufacture of office, store and bank fixtures. It is supplied with the latest improved machinery and he employs about fifteen workmen in the manufacture of all classes of store, bank and office furniture. The business has steadily grown and has reached gratifying proportions, the high-grade work and moderate prices bringing a good trade.

Mr. Bates was married in Peoria, in 1894, to Miss Alice Thompson, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Joseph Thompson, now

deceased, who was one of Peoria's early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have a daughter, Ruth. Mr. Bates belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, which indicates something of the nature of his recreation. His interests are wide and varied, covering those activities which relate to the city's welfare as well as to individual enterprise and social affairs. Laudable ambition has brought him to his present position in manufacturing circles and his success proves what may be accomplished when determination and energy are unremittingly employed to overcome obstacles and difficulties and to meet competition.

S. L. NELSON.

Prominent among the energetic, far-sighted and successful business men of Peoria is S. L. Nelson, whose well formulated plans, executive ability and initiative spirit have carried him into important relations and brought him to a position of leadership in connection with business affairs of this city. He is today vice president of the Peoria Railway Company and also a director of the Dime Savings & Trust, Title & Trust, and the Merchants' National Banks. His identification with the Peoria Railway Company dates from 1906, but for thirty-five years he has been connected with railway and lighting interests. He was born upon a farm near Fort Wayne, Indiana, June 23, 1859, and there resided until fourteen years of age, attending the country schools and meeting the usual experiences of farm life. At that early period he started out to make his own way in the world and his first position was that of water boy, carrying water to the men working on the construction of the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad along the boundary line between the states of Indiana and Ohio. Subsequently he engaged in driving a team and also in building fences in connection with the construction of the same road, but he was ambitious, energetic and industrious and gradually worked his way upward, at length becoming telegraph operator on the Chicago division of the road. For ten years he handled the key and also became interested in the telephone business to which he later directed his entire attention. He constructed one of the first telephone exchanges in Illinois, outside of Chicago (Champaign-Urbana) and promoted many of the early long-distance lines. In April, 1885, he became identified with W. B. McKinley, now president of the Illinois Traction system, and similar interests, whose residence is in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McKinley was at that time largely interested in banking, real-estate and mortgage brokerage enterprises and also purchased the electric light, street railway and water works at Champaign, Illinois, of which Mr. Nelson became manager and treasurer. The interests of the company were continuously extended into Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kansas and about 1905 they purchased the Peoria Street Railway. Until 1909 Mr. Nelson was in full charge of the business but in that year retired from the active management, continuing as vice president. He removed to Peoria in 1906 and under his guidance the street railway system of this city was greatly improved, making it thoroughly modern and up-to-date in its equipment and in its operation. As previously stated, he is one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria and he was until January 1, 1912, president of the Atchison (Kansas) Light & Power Company. He is also a director of the Trade-Mark Title Company of New York and Fort Wayne, an institution having representatives in every important city in the world. Gradually since starting out in life on his own account, he has worked his way upward and the circumstances and conditions of his business career have called forth strong purpose, have developed his powers and made him one of the forceful factors in the control of interests which have had most important bearing upon the city and its progress.

Mr. Nelson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lupton, of Champaign, Illinois, and unto them have been born six children: Elgie, now the wife of K. M. Cressler, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Jeannette; William O., a lieutenant of cadets at the Culver Military Academy; Grace; Elizabeth; and Charlotte. Mr. Nelson is identified with several fraternal organizations and is a prominent Mason, holding membership in Fort Wayne Consistory, and also in Mizpah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise connected with the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is ever loyal to these different organizations. He is likewise one of the directors of the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and of the Peoria Country Club. These associations indicate something of the nature of his interests and recreation and also place his social standing which, like his business position, is of the highest.

JOSEPH A. WEIL.

Twenty years' connection with the Peoria bar has well established Joseph A. Weil's position as a capable lawyer. He has gained distinction, especially in the field of criminal law in the middle west, and is perhaps without a peer in this branch of the profession in Peoria, his native city. He was born May 30, 1870, and is a son of I. A. and Barbeta (Herold) Weil. His youthful days were here passed without any event of special importance. Like most boys, his youth was largely devoted to the acquirement of an education and in mastering the branches of learning in the various grades he won promotion until he entered the Peoria high school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. In the meantime he had resolved to enter upon the practice of law as a life work and with this end in view he began reading in the office and under the direction of Michael O'Shaughnessy. He afterward became a student in the law office of I. C. Edwards and, following his admission to the bar, in 1891, joined Mr. Edwards in a partnership, becoming junior member of the law firm of Edwards & Weil. That connection was continued for about three years, or until March 1, 1894, when Mr. Weil withdrew and has since practiced independently.

His success in a professional way affords the best evidence of his capabilities in this line. He is a strong advocate with the jury and clear and concise in his appeals before the court. In no calling is there a career more open to talent than in that of the law and in no field of endeavor is there demanded a more careful preparation, a more thorough appreciation of the absolute ethics of life or of the underlying principles which form the basis of human rights and privileges. Unflagging application and intuitive wisdom together with a determination to fully utilize the means at hand are the concomitants which insure personal success and prestige in this great profession which stands as the stern conservator of justice. Possessing all the requisite qualities of the able lawyer, Mr. Weil has made continuous advancement since entering upon practice and is today the strongest criminal lawyer of Peoria, nor is his reputation limited by this city. He is called to try criminal cases throughout the United States and seldom fails to win the verdict desired. He is strong and forceful in argument, impassioned and eloquent in his pleading and logical in his deductions.

The marriage of Mr. Weil to Miss Maud Schwabacher, a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families of Peoria, was celebrated in 1898 and they have become the parents of two children, Albert and Josephine. Mr. Weil is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the consistory in the Scottish Rite and also becoming a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a past master of Victor Lodge, No. 370, K. P. He

is regarded as one of the leading members of the Creve Coeur Club and for years served on its board of directors, but finally resigned. The nature of his recreation is further indicated in the fact that he belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht Club. In politics he is an influential factor and is now representing this district on the democratic state central committee and is serving on its executive board. All these, however, are merely side issues in a life that is largely devoted to his personal activities and duties. He throws himself easily and naturally into the argument in the trial of a case, showing a self-possession and a deliberation with no straining after effect. On the contrary there is precision and clearness in his statement, an acuteness and strength in his argument which speak a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning has become habitual.

EZRA TOBIAS.

One of the leading insurance agencies of Peoria and eastern Illinois is that conducted under the firm style of Tobias & Company, in which Ezra Tobias is the senior partner. He has been continuously connected with insurance interests since 1896 and there are few who are more thoroughly and intimately acquainted with every department of insurance, its aims and its possibilities than he. He claims Ohio as his native state, his birth having occurred near Circleville on the 11th of October, 1847. His parents were James and Caroline (Hittell) Tobias, who removed with their family from the Buckeye state to Washington, Illinois, during the early boyhood of their son Ezra. There the father engaged in merchandising but did not confine his attention solely to commercial pursuits, for he also carried on farming. After a number of years he and his wife removed to Peoria, where the mother died, and the father subsequently went to Chicago, where his last days were passed.

Ezra Tobias acquired his education in the public schools of Washington, Illinois, and also spent a year as a student in Northwestern College, then located at Plainfield, Illinois, but now at Naperville, this state. He had thus completed his college work when he came to Peoria, arriving here in 1865, when a youth of seventeen years. To provide for his own support he at once sought employment, which he obtained in the wholesale and retail dry-goods establishment of Day Brothers & Company. His position was that of stock boy, but he did not long continue in that humble capacity, for his industry and diligence won recognition that led to promotion. He remained with Day Brothers & Company for six years, acting for some time as clerk in the retail department. On the expiration of that period he removed to Gilman, Illinois, where he spent a few years on the farm with his parents. He then proceeded to Assumption, Illinois, where he engaged in merchandising for several years, after which he returned to Peoria. Here he was in the coal business for several years, and was also in the employ of Kingman & Company in one of their branch stores in Peoria. The firm dealt extensively in farm implements and Mr. Tobias acted as bookkeeper and cashier. He continued in that position for several years, after which he went upon the road as traveling salesman, representing an agricultural implement factory. While thus engaged he made his headquarters in Peoria and was for thirteen years on the road and at length entered the insurance field, with which he has been connected since 1896. He organized the present firm of Tobias & Company, handling all known kinds of insurance, including fire, tornado, plate glass, elevator, rent, accident, health, automobile, steam boiler, liability, burglary, fraternal and contract bonds. The firm represents the leading companies not only of this country but of Europe and they

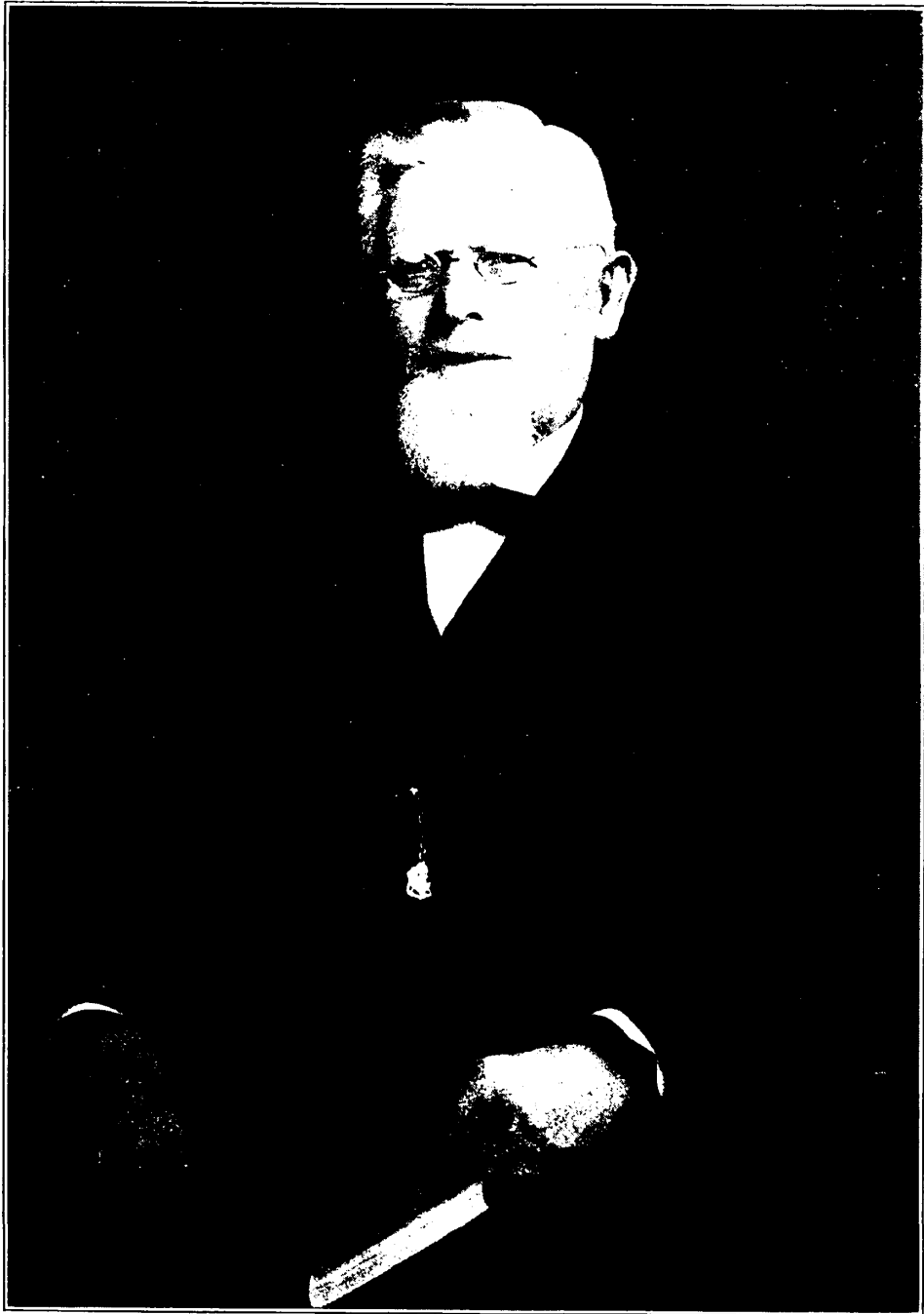
have developed an extensive business, writing a large amount of insurance of various kinds each year.

Mr. Tobias has not only made a creditable position in business circles, but has also long been pleasantly situated in his home life. He married Miss Linda Bramble, a daughter of James Bramble, who for many years was a prominent contractor of this city, but is now deceased. Unto this marriage has been born a son, Walter W. Tobias, who is a special insurance agent for Indiana and Ohio, with headquarters at Indianapolis. He married Miss Anna McIlvaine, a daughter of Dr. Thomas W. McIlvaine, of Peoria, and they now have one child, Walter McIlvaine Tobias. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias reside at No. 901 Glen Oak avenue and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends. He has a very wide acquaintance not only in this city, but throughout the state in those regions which he visited as a traveling salesman. His geniality, social disposition and personal worth have made him popular wherever he has gone. He is always considerate of the opinions of others and without bigotry, sham or pretense he has gained respect which is the merited recognition of genuine personal worth.

HENRY SANDMEYER, SR.

Henry Sandmeyer, Sr., is numbered among Peoria's builders and promoters. He has been identified with the city's interests along commercial, industrial and financial lines since 1849 and his activity and enterprise have brought him to a most prominent position in connection with those projects and movements which have constituted important factors in the city's growth. Moreover, the integrity of his business methods has commended him to the confidence and respect of all and he is today one of Peoria's most honored and valued residents. He was born in Germany, July 16, 1829, and has therefore passed the eighty-third milestone on life's journey.

His youthful days were spent upon a small farm in the fatherland and at the age of twenty years he crossed the Atlantic to America, attracted by the favorable reports which he had heard concerning the business conditions and opportunities in the new world. He did not tarry on the Atlantic seaboard but made his way at once to Peoria, arriving here sixty-three years ago. His financial condition rendered it imperative that he secure immediate employment and he began working in a hardware store conducted by Moore & Cooper. That he was a diligent and faithful employe is indicated in the fact that he remained in that establishment in the capacity of assistant for several years and then purchased the interest of Mr. Moore, becoming a partner of Mr. Cooper. A number of years passed in that connection, after which he entered into business with the firm of Culter & Proctor, hardware merchants. Still later he established an independent business under the firm name of H. Sandmeyer & Company, the location of the store being on South Adams street. Their establishment became one of Peoria's noted commercial enterprises, enjoying a large and profitable trade for many years. The business methods of the house were such as commended them to the confidence and respect of the public. Straightforward dealing, careful management and a progressive spirit were the salient features in the business, resulting in the development of a large and gratifying trade. A disastrous fire overtook the firm in 1905, since which time Mr. Sandmeyer has not reentered the trade but has concentrated his energies and efforts upon the management of his invested interests. In 1906 Mr. Sandmeyer, in connection with his son, Henry Sandmeyer, Jr., erected the Sandmeyer apartments, the largest and most exclusive of the kind in the city, located at the corner of Monroe and Fayette streets. All of the attractive features of the modern apartment



HENRY SANDMEYER

house have been introduced and the interior finishing vies with the pleasing style of architecture which has been employed in the construction of the building. Mr. Sandmeyer is at present connected with the building interests of the city as president of The Peoria Stone & Marble Company and he also occupies an important place in financial circles, filling the position of vice president of the Merchants National Bank.

In 1855 Mr. Sandmeyer was united in marriage to Miss Mary Deitwig, also of German lineage, and for a long period they traveled life's journey together but were separated by the death of the wife in 1896. Of their four children, George, the third, is now deceased, the others being Elizabeth, Mary and Henry.

Mr. Sandmeyer has given his political allegiance to the republican party and while he has not been active as an office seeker he has always been deeply interested in whatever has pertained to the welfare and progress of his adopted city, cooperating heartily in various movements for the general good. He is one of the oldest Masons of Peoria and his life has been an exemplification of the beneficent spirit of the craft. While his success has been such as to place him upon a plane far above the majority of his fellowmen, he is thoroughly democratic in spirit and has never allowed the accumulation of wealth to in any way affect his relations toward those less fortunate. Indeed, he is a broad, liberal-minded man, generous in thought, considerate in spirit and kindly in action, and Peoria honors him as one of her representative and valued pioneer citizens.

JOSEPH MILLER & SONS.

No history of Peoria's industrial and commercial progress would be complete and satisfactory were there failure to make reference to the enterprise long conducted under the name of Joseph Miller & Sons. This firm manufactures and handles lumber and building materials, its plant being at South Washington, Walnut and South Water streets. The yards extend from South Washington to South Water at the corner of Walnut and the office is at No. 530 South Washington. This business was established in 1848 by Joseph Miller, one of the pioneer lumbermen of the city. Later his two sons, Joseph and Frank J., joined him in a partnership under the firm style of Joseph Miller & Sons, but all three are now deceased, the business being conducted as a part of the estates of Joseph and Frank J. Miller. It is in active charge of Joseph Miller, a son of Joseph Miller II, and Frank J. and Frederick C. Miller, who are sons of Frank J. Miller, Sr. All three are grandsons of Joseph Miller, the founder of the business, which stands as a monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of the promoter.

Joseph Miller was a native of Baden-Baden, Germany, and came to America in the '40s. He resided for a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio, and about 1846 came to Peoria, where two years later he established a lumberyard and also entered upon the contracting business. His elder son, Joseph Miller, was born in Cincinnati and the younger son, Frank J. Miller, in Peoria. They were reared and educated here and on attaining manhood entered the lumber and contracting business with their father, forming the firm of Joseph Miller & Sons. Joseph Miller, Jr., became very prominent in industrial and banking circles and was a director of the Commercial German National Bank of Peoria at the time of his death, which occurred October 4, 1905. Frank J. Miller was also a leading figure in business circles here and passed away January 24, 1904. Both are mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume.

The three grandsons of the original proprietor, who are now active in the management of the business, are also well known as leading factors in trade circles in Peoria. Of these Joseph Miller married Theresa K. McDermott, of

Elmwood, Illinois, and they have two children, Joseph and Helen E. Joseph Miller III is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, of the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and also a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus. Frank J. Miller II married Anna R. Prenger and his brother, Frederick C. Miller, wedded Alice Yingst. Like their cousin, they are members of the Knights of Columbus and all three hold membership in the Roman Catholic church. They are all active, enterprising, energetic young business men, who were born and reared in this city and who have made for themselves a substantial and creditable position in its business life. They are now proprietors of one of the most extensive lumberyards of central Illinois, the volume of their trade having reached a large figure annually. They possess the same stable and creditable business characteristics which characterized their grandfather and their fathers, and in the further development of their business are proving their right to rank with the leading young men of the city.

COLONEL JOHN E. STOUT.

Colonel John E. Stout needs no introduction to the readers of this volume and, indeed, is widely known throughout the country as one of the leading auctioneers. In this connection he has gained a reputation which extends almost from coast to coast and manifests ability that has given him preeminence in this field. For six years he has made his home in Peoria and is a native son of Tazewell county, Illinois, having been born and reared on a farm about three miles from Tremont, his natal day being May 19, 1857. His father was the Rev. Isaac Stout, one of the oldest settlers in this part of the state. At the time of his death in 1900 he had been a resident of Tazewell county for seventy-four years. He was born in Ohio but removed to Illinois in early manhood and took an active and helpful part in the work of reclaiming the wild region for the purposes of civilization. Much of the land in this district was still unclaimed and uncultivated at the time of his arrival and with its agricultural development he was closely associated. He was equally active and his labors were equally resultant in connection with the moral progress of the community. He became a pioneer preacher of the Christian church and his labors and teachings did much toward influencing many to choose the better path of life. He erected the Concord church, took subscriptions for its building and then utilized his own skill as a carpenter in the erection of the house of worship. There were, indeed, few things which the Rev. Stout could not do. He was a man of marked ingenuity and was the inventor of the first riding cultivator. Whatever he undertook he seemed to carry forward to successful completion and his life was, indeed, a servicable one in the world's work. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Smith, passed away in 1882, and, like her husband, she was held in high esteem because of her many sterling traits of character.

Colonel J. E. Stout was reared upon the home farm and in early manhood supplemented his public-school education by attending Eureka College at Eureka, Illinois, working his way through college for two years. He then entered the grain business at Mackinaw, Illinois, where he conducted an elevator for four years, after which he removed to Pekin, Illinois. While living in that locality he was appointed deputy sheriff of Tazewell county and served for four years. On the expiration of that period he was elected sheriff and continued in the office for a similar period, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. Again he was called to public office in his appointment by Governor Yates as live stock inspector, with headquarters at the Peoria Stock Yards, which position he filled for a part of two years, making his home, however, during that period in Pekin. In early manhood he entered the auctioneer-

ing field and of late years has more and more largely concentrated his efforts upon this business. He became well known as a crier of land sales and has won a reputation as one of the best known auctioneers of the country. He is apt, ready, resourceful and the success that has attended his labors has placed him in a foremost position among the auctioneers of Illinois. He cried the Russell sale, which was the largest ever held in Illinois. He also made the record on that occasion for the best prices and shortest time, his sales amounting to twenty-two thousand, one hundred dollars in three hours and fourteen minutes. This was held in 1908. He has always made a specialty of farm sales and has auctioneered many farms, together with their equipments. His high standing in the profession is shown by the fact that he was elected the first secretary of the Auctioneers Association of the State of Illinois and was continued in that position for ten years. He also served as treasurer of the organization and was elected treasurer of the International Auctioneers Association of the World, filling that position for four years. Since 1906 he has been secretary and treasurer of the congressional committee of the International Auctioneers Association and it would be difficult to find one in his line of business who has a wider acquaintance throughout the country.

Colonel Stout was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Chapman, of Mackinaw, Illinois, and they became the parents of three children, Velde E., and Lola Ruth and Lela Clara, twins. Lola is now the wife of Harry Giblin, treasurer of the Orpheum Theater of Peoria. The son, Velde, has a wide reputation as a bowler, having made first record in the state bowling contest of 1908, while in 1910-1911 he was accorded first place as Peoria's best bowler. He is now a member of the Leisy League. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Stout has been again married, his second union being with Miss Nettie Brown, of Brimfield, Illinois, a daughter of Clark and Nancy Brown, of that place. Their wedding was celebrated in November, 1906.

Colonel Stout is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, being affiliated as a charter member with the local organization at Pekin. The title of "Colonel" which he bears is an honorary one, expressive of the high regard and good-will entertained for him by those with whom he comes in contact. On various occasions Colonel Stout has been called upon to render his services in political campaigns and he has given valuable assistance in the campaigns of such prominent men as Colonel Smith, Governor Deneen and Governor Yates when they were running for office. In this way as well as through his business relations he has naturally become one of the best known men in the state and wherever he is known he is highly esteemed and appreciated. He possesses a social, genial nature, has a faculty of placing any one at ease in his presence, always has ready the apt word and the fitting answer and at the same time he possesses a marked executive force and business ability that have enabled him to far outstrip many others in the race of life on the same road on which his course has been run.

LLEWELYN OWEN.

Llewelyn Owen is superintendent of the electrical department of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, with which he has been connected since its reorganization. In 1899 he became assistant superintendent of the Peoples Gas & Electric Company, which in 1900 was merged with the General Electric Company under the name of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company. Mr. Owen became assistant superintendent of the new company and acted in that capacity for several years, when he was given the position of superintendent. He is well qualified by thorough collegiate training for the responsibilities and onerous

duties which devolve upon him in this connection, and in the management of the office he displays most careful systematization, together with keen sagacity in the control of affairs.

Mr. Owen is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His boyhood and youth were spent in that city and he attended the public schools, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, wherein he pursued the electrical engineering course, which he completed with the class of 1897. He has since been engaged in the electrical business and practical experience has constantly promoted his skill and ability. He came to Peoria in 1899 and has since made this city his home. He is, therefore, well known as a representative of electrical interests here, acting as assistant superintendent of the Peoples Gas & Electric Company and continuing in the position after the merger with the General Electric Company. He is thoroughly acquainted with every phase of the electrical engineering and is yet an interested student of the literature of the profession, keeping in touch with the rapid strides that are being made in the electrical field.

Mr. Owen was united in marriage, in 1905, to Miss Abigail Blair, of Peoria, a daughter of Richard M. Blair, of this city, and they now have two children, David Blair and Robert Llewelyn. Mr. Owen belongs to the Delta Upsilon, a college fraternity. Something of his social standing is indicated in the fact that he is a valued and popular member of the Creve Coeur Club. He also belongs to the Peoria Association of Commerce and is in hearty sympathy with its projects and purposes for the benefit of Peoria and the development of its growth along progressive and substantial lines.

THOMAS ATHERTON GRIER.

Thomas Atherton Grier needs no introduction to the readers of this volume, for his long connection with the grain trade of Peoria has made him well known and his efforts have ever been of a character which have contributed to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. He has done much to give Peoria its present standing as one of the leading grain markets of the great Mississippi valley and in all his business affairs has followed constructive methods, never seeking success at the cost of another's failure but winning advancement through fair competition and straightforward dealing. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1850, and the following year his parents, John C. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Grier, left the Keystone state and made their way westward to Illinois, settling in Peoria. The father was a son of the Rev. Isaac Grier, a Presbyterian clergyman who at one time was president of the Northumberland College in eastern Pennsylvania, where he died in 1814. John C. Grier was born in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and in 1819 went to Danville, that state, where he entered a mercantile house. With knowledge thus acquired and as his capital permitted he entered that line of business on his own account, continuing in active connection with mercantile interests in Danville until 1846, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1851. In the latter year he removed westward, settling in Peoria, where he engaged in pork packing and in the lumber trade. From the time of his location in this city he took an active part in its upbuilding and improvement. He was also prominent in advancing its moral and financial interests and manifested an extraordinary earnestness and zeal in whatever he undertook. He served the city for two terms as a member of the county board of supervisors, actuated only by his public spirit and with no desire for public prominence. He was a thorough Christian gentleman and practiced his religion seven days in the week. He is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church and with his family



THOMAS A. GRIER

took a keen interest and active part in its work. He served as one of the original directors of the Northwestern Theological Seminary, now the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, Illinois, and for years was a member of its board. He married Elizabeth Perkins, of Pennsylvania, and they became the parents of five sons and six daughters.

In the local schools of Peoria Thomas Atherton Grier pursued his education to the age of sixteen years, when he put aside his text-books that he might become a factor in the business world. He secured a clerical position in the Mechanic's National Bank, and six years later he left that institution to enter the employ of his brothers, Robert C. and David P., grain merchants. The name of Grier has been inseparably interwoven with the history of the grain trade in Peoria and with the development of the local board of trade. The brothers erected the first elevator here. It was a small concern but constituted the nucleus of the immense grain business which has been developed in this city, making Peoria one of the prominent grain markets of the United States. Entering the employ of his brothers, Thomas A. Grier became a factor in developing the vast business which eventually crowned their labors. He continued with the firm for ten years, spending a part of the time in Boston, looking after the eastern interests of the business. He made a close study of the grain trade in every possible relation, acquainted himself with the markets of the east and the west and eventually embarked in business on his own account, in 1886 organizing the present firm of T. A. Grier & Company, for the conduct of a grain trade, commission, shipping and elevator business. From the outset the new undertaking prospered and has grown steadily year by year until it is now the largest of the kind in Peoria. In this connection the name of Thomas A. Grier has become known throughout the country. He is also the president of the Burlington Elevator Company, which owns and operates one of Peoria's largest grain elevators. He is likewise the vice president of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company, which owns and conducts the traction line running between Peoria, South Bartonville and Pekin, Illinois. Whatever he undertakes is carried forward to successful completion. He carefully considers his plans and then executes them with determination. He seems to realize the possibilities of any undertaking and to use his advantages in the best manner. Moreover, his name is recognized as a synonym for reliable dealing as well as for mammoth operations and in the past few decades he has done much to establish the grain trade of the state.

On the 6th of January, 1876, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Grier and Miss Ella Bancroft Clarke, and unto them have been born five children, of whom four are living, Caroline King, Isabel Hooker, Thomas Perkins and Samuel Clarke. The elder daughter was graduated from Smith College with the class of 1900 and in October, 1901, was celebrated her marriage to Herbert B. Jamison, of Peoria. The second daughter, Isabel, was married in February, 1910, to William A. Jack of this city. The family is very prominent socially and at their home are held many of the most attractive social functions of the city. Mr. Grier has been honored with the presidency of the Creve Coeur Club, acting as its chief officer in 1899-1900, and also of the Country Club. His aid is always counted upon where the public interest and welfare are involved. He cooperates heartily, willingly and liberally in various projects for the general good and his efforts have been a tangible element in the city's improvement and adornment in many ways. He was the president of the Corn Exposition in 1900 and he has been very prominent in promoting a taste for and love of music in this city, being widely recognized as a patron of that art. His own love of music is inherent. He holds to the religious faith of his ancestors who for generations have been loyal members of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Grier also belongs. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he was appointed by Governor Yates as commissioner from Illinois to the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, and by Governor Dencen as one of the board of three trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at South Bartonville in which capacity

he served until the state institutions were all placed under a board of control. Political honors and offices, however, have had no attraction for him, as he has preferred to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and in their development he has shown himself to be capable of managing mammoth interests which are alike of benefit to the city and to the individual.

WILLIAM FREMONT WOLFNER.

No matter in how much fantastic theorizing one may indulge as to the causation of success the conclusion must eventually be reached that unabating energy, straightforward dealing and industry that never flags are the indispensable concomitants in attaining prosperity. These have figured largely in the life of William Fremont Wolfner, a prominent representative of the distillery interests of Peoria and the first vice president of the National Cooperage & Woodenware Company, which is undoubtedly one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. As these connections indicate, Mr. Wolfner has attained to a position among the foremost representatives of trade and manufacturing interests in the city and at the same time he has figured prominently in charitable work, few men realizing more fully than he the obligations and responsibilities of wealth.

Mr. Wolfner was born on the 10th of March, 1862. His parents were Isaac and Josephine (Saxel) Wolfner, who were natives of Bohemia, Austria, which was also the birthplace of his grandparents, Carl and Bertha Wolfner, and Joseph H. and Francesca Saxel. In his life record William F. Wolfner has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of an ancestry noted for industry and enterprise.

He acquired his education in the public schools of Chicago and St. Louis, and in 1881, when a youth of nineteen years, came to Peoria. Even then his business ability and capacity had been recognized, for he became assistant secretary of the Great Western Distilling Company and also the local representative of the cattle interests of Nelson Morris, the well known Chicago packer. As the years passed by he increased in his business capacity and knowledge of the trade and in 1887 was made manager of the Great Western Distillery, which position he continued to fill for ten years, or until July, 1897, when he purchased an interest in the Mound City Distilling Company of St. Louis. A year later, or in July, 1898, he became associated in the same capacity with the Standard Distilling & Distributing Company of Peoria and has since been recognized as a foremost factor in connection with the distillery interests of this city, which are a chief source of revenue here. Into other fields, however, he has extended his efforts and as vice president of the National Cooperage & Woodenware Company he is the second executive officer in what is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world, its output being represented by mammoth figures. Mr. Wolfner is also financially interested in other business concerns and corporations and his sound judgment has proved a valuable asset in their successful management. He is a director of the Commercial German National Bank of Peoria, the largest bank in the state outside Chicago. He readily recognizes the opportunities of a situation and never passes an opportunity by in a heedless manner. He has concentrated his energies upon his business affairs in such a way as to insure success and gradually has advanced in his trade and financial connections until he stands as one of the foremost residents of his adopted city.

On the 26th of January, 1887, Mr. Wolfner married to Miss Sophia Woolner, of Peoria, and unto them have been born three children, Ira W., Rose and Josephine. Mr. Wolfner rejoices in his success because of what it enables him to do in behalf of his family and also because of the opportunity it gives him

to aid his fellowmen. He has been most generous of his means in assisting others and both his individual and his public charities are large. He gives most freely and generously where it is needed and something of his activity in this relation is indicated by the fact that for many years he has held the position of president of the Hebrew Relief Association of Peoria. He is also president of the Anshai Amuth congregation. His beneficence and his benevolence are entirely free from ostentation or display and he never limits his charity to people of his own nationality and religious faith. He holds to the belief of his fathers, yet is liberal and tolerant of the opinions of others and never regards religious faith when aid is needed. In politics he is a republican and keeps thoroughly informed concerning the vital and significant questions of the day. With him patriotism is above partisanship and the general welfare before personal aggrandizement. He is indeed a man of broad sympathies and interests as well as of marked business capacity and with him commercial activity finds an even balance in his broad humanitarianism.

W. THOMAS TREWYN, M. D.

Dr. W. Thomas Trewyn, who since September, 1906, has engaged in the practice of medicine in Peoria, his office being located at No. 2522 South Adams street, came to the starting point of his professional career well equipped for the duties which have since devolved upon him. He was born upon a farm in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, January 16, 1877, his parents being Thomas T. and Margaret Chapman (Bryant) Trewyn, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation and devoted his entire life to the work of tilling the soil.

It was upon the old home farm that Dr. Trewyn spent his boyhood and youth and when not attending the country schools in the acquirement of a general education he devoted his attention to the work of the fields, early assisting in the labors of plowing, planting and harvesting. He afterward had the benefit of instruction in the state Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and entered upon the profession of teaching, which he followed for ten years, spending four years of that time as an instructor in the State Reform School for Boys, in Wisconsin. He also engaged in teaching in the public schools of Whitewater and Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and proved an able educator imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge which he had acquired. He felt that there was comparatively little future, however, in that profession and, thinking to find the practice of medicine more congenial and hoping also to find it more profitable, he entered the Northwestern University as a student in the medical department, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. He then served as interne in St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago for a year and during that period gained a broad and varied experience which only hospital practice can bring. The following year, or in September, 1906, he came to Peoria, where he has since remained. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit he has made continuous progress and is today accounted one of the leading physicians and surgeons of South Peoria, where he has built up a very large practice. He is now serving on the staff of St. Francis Hospital and he is a member of the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, which enables him to keep in close touch with what is being done by eminent members of the medical fraternity.

Dr. Trewyn is pleasantly situated in his home life. He married Gertrude Mary Cross of Marshalltown, Iowa, and they have one son, Victor Cross. In the six years of their residence in Peoria they have become widely known and

have gained a large circle of warm friends. Dr. Trewyn holds to high professional standards and puts forth conscientious efforts to make his labors of the utmost value to his patients. That his work is attended by gratifying results is manifest in his constantly increasing patronage and that he holds to high professional ethics is evidenced in the fact that his fellow practitioners always speak of him in terms of high regard.

WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.

In the history of William H. Coleman is found an example that stands in direct contradiction to the often expressed opinion that the eminently successful business man cannot be a thoroughly honest man. In all of his life Mr. Coleman has never been known to take advantage of another in a trade transaction. On the contrary, he has held to the highest standards of justice and fairness with the result that his business has grown to large proportions, but no matter what demands are made upon his time and energies as a contractor and builder he has always found opportunity to aid in church work and promote the moral progress of his community. He was born in Ireland, July 6, 1852, and was sixteen years of age when he came alone to the new world. Favorable reports had reached him concerning the opportunities on this side of the Atlantic. He had a brother and sister who were then living in Haverstraw, New York, and he made his way direct to that place, residing there for about four years. During that period he learned the carpenter's trade, which he mastered in principle and detail, becoming an expert workman. Thinking that still better opportunities were to be secured in the Mississippi valley, he made his way to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1872, and during the year there passed, also followed carpentering. In the later part of 1873 he returned to Haverstraw where resided the lady whom he wished to make his wife. In that state he wedded Miss Elizabeth Kattyle, a native of the north of Ireland, who was residing, however, in New York city at the time of her marriage. The young couple began their domestic life in Haverstraw, where Mr. Coleman worked at carpentering until 1876, when he removed westward with his family with Peoria as his destination. After following his trade in the employ of others for a year he began contracting and building on his own account. The first contract ever accorded him was for the erection of a building on First street, the lower floor to be used for business purposes and the second floor as a dwelling. He has never had a partner, but in time his ability and trustworthiness gained recognition and his patronage has steadily increased. He has done much important contract work in the city, employing a number of workmen, and his success is further indicated in the fact that he erected his own business building at Nos. 800-802 Main street, a two-story frame structure, in 1890, and also residence property on Green street. In addition he owns his own home on East Armstrong street, a residence on Munson avenue, another on St. James avenue, still another on Indiana and one on Behrends streets. He has thus engaged in speculative building and from his properties he derives a good annual rental which constitutes a valuable addition to his income. His work has always been characterized by thoroughness and reliability. He was the contractor for the Kingman Plow Works, also the new automobile factory for the Bartholomew Company, and the warehouse on South Washington street for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. These and many other important structures stand as monuments to his progressiveness, his business ability and his straightforward dealing. He takes contracts for the erection of buildings from the ground up, including the plastering, plumbing, etc., and makes a specialty of heavy buildings. More and more largely year by year he has come into public favor as a contractor until his pat-

ronage is now extensive and he is one of the foremost representatives of building interests in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have gained a large circle of friends during their residence in Peoria and here they have reared their family of two sons: William H., who is sales agent for the Standard Oil Company; and John R., who is assistant manager at Peoria for the same company. The family are members of the First Congregational church and have long been most active, earnest and effective workers in behalf of the denomination. Mr. Coleman previously served as pastor of the South Peoria Congregational church and is now pastor of the Peoria Heights Congregational church. No matter how extensive or how important have been his business affairs he has never allowed material things to interfere with his religious duties and in fact he feels that he has been the more prospered as he has labored the more earnestly for the benefit of the church. He has organized seven different missions and Sunday schools in and near Peoria in the last thirty years, and who can measure the influence that has thus been exerted for good. He has been continuously in missionary work since coming to Peoria and in all of his efforts to advance the cause of Christianity he is ably assisted and encouraged by his wife, who has been a teacher in the Sunday school and an active helper in all lines of church work until ill health has forced her to in a measure put aside her efforts in that direction. Mr. Coleman's example is often quoted not only in Peoria but in Cleveland and in other centers as one who has found that it was possible to lead a consistent Christian life and at the same time win success. He has felt that he has been all the more prospered when his devotion to the church has been the greatest. His life demonstrates the fact that it is perfectly possible to conduct a good business and at the same time give much assistance to the more important effort of Christianizing the world. He never believes in choosing the second best but always in seeking that which is the highest; he has never compromised with evil or with wrong-doing in the slightest degree, but has held firmly to the standards of right, justice and truth and today enjoys that untarnished name which is to be chosen in preference to great riches.

HAROLD R. WETHERELL.

Gradually working his way upward, undeterred by obstacles and difficulties in his path, Harold R. Wetherell is now superintendent of the steam-heating department of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, with which he has been connected for nine years, having charge of the heating system for about six years. Peoria claims him as a native son, his birth having here occurred on the 29th of July, 1884. His parents are E. and Caroline Wetherell, both of whom are still living. The father was engaged in the electrical business, also conducting an awning and gear works, and is a practical mechanic. For half a century he has been a resident of this city and has become known as a leading representative of mechanical pursuits.

Harold R. Wetherell was reared in Peoria and attended the public schools until he entered Bradley Polytechnic Institute, from which he was in due time graduated. He afterward worked for the Acme Harvester Company for seven months as draughtsman and also spent several months with the McAleenan Boiler Works in the same capacity. He next entered the employ of what is now the Peoria Gas & Electric Company and has since continued with this corporation. He was with the old General Electric Company as draughtsman and later had charge of construction work, steam work, etc. He continued with the Peoria Gas & Electric Company when it took over all of the business of the General Electric Company, his ability being recognized by the new manage-

ment. In the summer months he has at times from fifty to 100 men under his supervision, but in the winter seasons only ten or fifteen men are employed. He is thoroughly acquainted with the great scientific principles which underly his branch of the work which, added to his practical experience, has made him particularly well qualified to discharge the duties that now devolve upon him. He does a great deal of steam heating work and engineering on the outside and it was he who made the plans for the heating system in the new Jefferson Hotel. He also made the plans for the separate plant to heat the building for the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

On the 7th of November, 1911, Mr. Wetherell was united in marriage to Miss Jean Barnhardt, of this city, a daughter of Samuel Barnhardt. In his leisure hours Mr. Wetherell enjoys manly outdoor and athletic sports and is a member of the Peoria Canoe Club. He stands as a splendid type of the progressive young business man who at the outset of his career recognizes the fact that there is no royal road to wealth. He felt that his advancement must depend upon individual efforts and ability and he has concentrated his labors along the lines that have been the most resultant. He is thoroughly conversant with the various lines of work that come under his direction and his long practical experience well enables him to direct the labors of his subordinates.

FRANK G. GODEL.

Frank G. Godel is president of the Behrends Ice & Fuel Company of Peoria, his place of business being at the corner of Apple and South Washington streets. His identification with the company covers three years, during two years of which period he has served as president, and as active manager has so directed its interests and growth as to win substantial success. He has always followed constructive methods in his business, never taking advantage of the necessities of another but in the legitimate lines of trade winning his prosperity.

Mr. Godel was born in Peoria on the 7th of May, 1863, his father being Eberhard Godel, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and for many years a prominent, influential and honored resident of this city. He came to Peoria in 1855 and after residing here for two years removed to Burlington, Iowa. After a brief period, however, he returned to this city in 1867 and became the founder of the large Godel Packing Company, one of the important manufacturing interests of the city. For many years he occupied a prominent position in business circles here and on the 10th of August, 1887, passed to the life beyond. His wife, who was a native of Pennsylvania, survived him for many years, her death occurring in July, 1910, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Frank G. Godel was reared in Peoria and attended the local schools, thus acquiring a fair English education which fitted him for life's practical and responsible duties. He then entered his father's packing house of which his eldest brother, George Godel, was the first president after the business was incorporated. Upon the death of his brother Frank G. Godel succeeded to the presidency and for fifteen years remained at the head of that business, his capable direction of its affairs proving a substantial and gratifying source of success. He mastered the business in principle and detail, acquainting himself with every feature of the trade, and in the course of years developed a business that reached extensive and gratifying proportions. At length, however, he turned his attention to the ice and fuel business, becoming interested in the Behrends Ice & Fuel Company in 1908. A year later he was elected to the presidency and has since bent his energies to administrative direction and executive control. His son Walter is vice president of the company with J. W. Wickler, secretary and treasurer. They handle both natural and artificial ice, having erected their plant



FRANK G. GODEL

for the manufacture of ice in 1911. They also handle every kind of fuel and conduct a cold storage warehouse. The business in its various departments is meeting with substantial success, the energy and enterprise of the owners constituting a feature of growth that makes this one of the important manufacturing and commercial interests of Peoria.

Mr. Godel was united in marriage to Miss Emily Thiene, of this city, a daughter of John Thiene, and unto them have been born five children, namely: Edna, the wife of Herman Stanhope, of Peoria; and Irma, Walter, Alma and Olga, all yet at home. Mr. Godel belongs to the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite. He is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine and also holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Creve Coeur Club. His life has been one of continuous activity in which he has been accorded due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Peoria, his native city, in which his entire life has been passed, and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

MICHAEL R. HALLIGAN.

Michael R. Halligan is the sole proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the People's Transfer & Baggage Company, with offices at No. 115 Depot street, Peoria. Since embarking upon this line of activity he has met with notable success, his capable management and unfaltering enterprise developing a business of large proportions. He was born in Peoria, August 30, 1887, a son of Michael and Julia Halligan. His grandfather, Stephen Halligan, came from Ireland to America about 1830 and served as a soldier in the Civil war. His son, Michael Halligan, Sr., father of our subject, was a boiler manufacturer, operating for many years in Peoria. He was also commissioner of public works in this city for some time, and in politics was a staunch democrat. His death occurred in 1894, at the age of forty-seven years, and he was buried at St. Mary's cemetery, Peoria. His wife is still living and now makes her home in this city.

Michael R. Halligan, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Peoria, here attending the public schools until his graduation from Spalding Institute in 1903. He then entered the employ of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, having worked his way up in the business world from the position of office boy to an assistant cashiership. After holding that position for one year he purchased a small baggage and bus business from W. F. Saurer and from that small beginning built up the business to its present proportions, it being one of the largest of its kind in Peoria at the present time. The business was established only three years ago, at which time he used but two teams. It is now the second largest transfer business in the city, using twenty teams and transferring freight for one hundred and fifty business houses, while handling more personal trunks than any firm in the city. Mr. Halligan, who is the president and manager of the concern, is contemplating a material increase in the equipment of the business, and what he has already accomplished argues well for future growth and success. His slogan has been "two men to every trunk," thus avoiding all scratching of stairways or walls, and the excellent service which he has rendered has been the prominent feature in his success, winning for him a constantly increasing patronage.

Politically Mr. Halligan is independent, preferring to vote for those candi-

dates for political office who seem to him best fitted for the place to which they aspire. In his fraternal relations he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and also of the Elite Club. He makes his home with his mother at 400 Third avenue. In building up the large and successful business which he now enjoys he attributes his success principally to energy and ambition. The public character of his business has made him well acquainted throughout Peoria and the careful attention which he gives to all business entrusted to him has served in a very large degree to build up the undertaking to its present proportions.

THEODORE H. PAGE, M. D.

Dr. Theodore H. Page is junior member of the firm of Kruse & Page, oculists and aurists of Peoria. He is numbered among the alumni of Rush Medical College of Chicago and has been a representative of the medical profession in Peoria since 1906. He was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, March 10, 1875, a son of J. M. and Sarah M. Page, the former well known in journalistic circles. His course was pursued, as previously stated, in Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. The following year was spent in special service in the Cook County Hospital and in the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, and his varied experiences there made him particularly well qualified for the onerous duties of private practice. He came into contact with the most eminent and capable physicians and surgeons of the city and acquainted himself with their methods. In 1899 he entered upon general practice, opening an office in St. Louis, where he remained until he came to Peoria in 1906. He holds to the highest standards of the profession and has taken post graduate work in some of the best colleges of the country. He is now devoting his time and attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has been very successful as an oculist, aurist and laryngologist. His office is in the Herald-Transcript building and his practice is now very extensive. His suite of rooms is equipped with the latest appliances to further his work.

In 1904 Dr. Page was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Heidrich, of Peoria, a daughter of Edward C. Heidrich, president of the Peoria Coardage Company, of this city, and they have two children, Frances and Theodore. Dr. Page has high social as well as professional standing and is a member of the Creve Coeur and the Country Clubs. He has passed through various degrees in Masonry to the thirty-second degree in the consistory and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is thoroughly conversant with the work of those organizations.

CYRUS MINOR AVERY.

In the city of Galesburg, where many years of his life were passed, Cyrus Minor Avery was widely known and his many attractive social qualities and admirable characteristics gained for him the friendship and kindly regard of all with whom he came in contact. He was one of Galesburg's native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 19th of June, 1846, when the city was but a small town and outlying districts of the state were largely undeveloped and unimproved. His parents were George and Saraphena Princess Mary (Phelps) Avery, both natives of the state of New York. The father was born in New

Lebanon and was a representative in the seventh generation of a family that traces its ancestry back to Christopher Avery, the line coming down through James, Thomas, Abraham, Nathan and William Thomas to George. As a young man the last named came to the west, arriving in Galesburg in 1837. Here he built the second house in what was then known as Log City. Later the place of his abode, now on West Main street, came to be called the Avery farm. There he followed general agricultural pursuits at a time when the most foresighted could not have dreamed that his place would one day be near the very heart of the enterprising city. The lady whom he afterward made his wife came to the west with her brother and mother, settling in Knoxville, where they were married. For many years Mr. Avery continued to engage in general farming but at length retired and took up his abode within the limits of Galesburg, living on North Cherry street. There the fruits of his former toil supplied him with the necessities and comforts of life up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1884. His wife also died at the Cherry street home. They were members of the First Congregational church, in the work of which they took active and helpful part, Mr. Avery serving as deacon for many years. His political indorsement was given to the republican party. In the family were six children: Robert H., who died September 13, 1892; Mary, the wife of W. R. Butcher, living at Roodhouse, Illinois; John T., who died August 11, 1905, at Galesburg; Cyrus M.; Phoebe T., who is now living in Biloxi, Mississippi; and George, also of Biloxi.

Cyrus M. Avery was educated in the public schools of Galesburg and in Knox College, where he completed his course with the class of 1868. He worked with his father on the farm for a time and was early trained to habits of industry and diligence. He afterward engaged in the manufacturing business and made for himself a creditable position in trade circles in his native city. Early in the '70s he joined his brother, Robert Hanneman Avery, in the establishment of a plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements in Galesburg. The brother had been a soldier in the Civil War, was captured and was held as a prisoner at Andersonville, where he spent many otherwise idle hours in drawing in the sand of the prison yard designs of agricultural implements which he began to make soon after his release, the first being a stalk cutter and a corn planter. When the plans of the brothers were perfected for the conduct of an agricultural implement manufactory, they began business under the style of R. H. & C. M. Avery, operating their plant at Galesburg until 1882, when they went to Peoria and made arrangements for removing their factory to the latter city. There the enterprise was developed into a very large corporation known as the Avery Company. In 1883, after the removal of the business to Peoria, the Avery Planter Company was organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Ten years later the authorized capital was increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and in 1900 the name was changed to the Avery Manufacturing Company, at which time the capital stock was increased to one million dollars. The business continued to grow and is now capitalized for two million, five hundred thousand dollars. The plant is one of the most extensive and prominent productive industries of Peoria, with business connections that reach out to all parts of the world. C. M. Avery continued active in the management and control of the interests at Peoria until 1902, when he returned to his native city and erected here a large, comfortable and attractive modern residence. The remainder of his life was divided between the two cities of Galesburg and Peoria, although he regarded the former as his home.

It was here on the 4th of October, 1877, that Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Evalena Bartholomew, who was born at Elmwood, Illinois, February 25, 1856, and is a daughter of Luzerne and Sarah Elvira (Payne) Bartholomew. They became the parents of five children: Elvira Princess, born September 25, 1878; George Luzerne, September 12, 1879; Grace Ophelia, Octo-

ber 8, 1883; Harriette, June 20, 1886; and Cyrus Minor, May 29, 1899. The first two were born in Galesburg, the last three in Peoria. George Luzerne Avery is still connected with the Avery Company as its secretary. The enterprise is now a business of mammoth proportions and includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, farm wagons, engines, threshers, engine gang plows, gas tractors and city and farm trucks. While the factory and main office are at Peoria, branch houses are maintained at Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; Billings, Montana; Kansas City, Missouri; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Grand Forks, North Dakota; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The family circle was broken by death, when on the 15th of September, 1905, in Galesburg, Cyrus M. Avery passed away. His life record has been a credit and honor to the city which had ever honored and respected him. His business career was notable by reason of its successful achievement and the extent of the concern which was developed through the enterprise and under the able direction of himself and brother. He seemed to possess a faculty for devising and executing the right thing at the right time and this was joined to every day common sense. He seemed easily to discriminate between the essential and the non-essential, to see the possibility for the coordination of forces and to use each opportunity to the best advantage. Method and system were ever features of the business, together with the employment of skilled and expert workmen. In matters of judgment Mr. Avery was seldom if ever at fault and what he accomplished represented the fit utilization of the innate powers and talents which were his. As prosperity came to him he continually reached out a helping hand to those less fortunate and his benevolence was manifest in generous support of many worthy public projects and charities. Something of his position in the city of his birth is indicated in the fact that at his demise the year book of Knox College for 1907 bore the following inscription:

"To the memory of
Cyrus Minor Avery,
honored alumnus, valued trustee, successful business man, upright and influential citizen; whose singular nobility of character, loyal friendship and warm-hearted, open-handed generosity, his Alma Mater holds in grateful and loving esteem,
This Book is Dedicated."

This pictured forth the feeling entertained for him not only in Galesburg and in Peoria but wherever he was known and no higher testimonial of his character could be given than the fact that he was most honored where best known.

CHARLES D. CLARK.

Charles D. Clark has occupied a central place on the stage of business activity in Peoria for a number of years. He is today widely known as the president of the Clark-Smith Hardware Company, the president of the Western Stoneware Company, as the vice president of the Clark Coal & Coke Company and vice president of the Horace Clark & Sons Company, dealers in grain, flour and feed. His identification with the hardware trade of this city dates from 1869 and his name is synonymous with the highest standards of commercial ethics. He was born upon a farm in Tazewell county, September 22, 1848, his parents being Horace and Mary E. (Kingsbury) Clark. Genealogical records of the two families are transferring in the paternal line. Charles D. Clark is descended from a certain captain of the Revolutionary war. The Kingsbury and the Clark

record shows a lieutenant-colonel of the War for Independence. The children of Charles D. Clark on their mother's side are also descendants of Captain David Blakely, of Connecticut.

Horace and Mary E. (Kingsbury) Clark were farming people of Tazewell county, who, when their son was a youth of thirteen years left the old homestead in Tazewell county and removed to the city of Peoria, so that his preliminary education, which was acquired in the district schools, was supplemented by study in the graded and high schools of this city. The training thus received well qualified him for the practical and responsible duties which have devolved upon him in later life and gradually his broadening experiences have developed his powers and energies until he stands among the most resourceful, capable and representative business men of central Illinois. He crossed the threshold of the business world as bookkeeper for the firm of Ely, Clarke & Company, with whom he remained for several months and then entered the hardware trade in 1869, as partner in the firm of Clark, Quien & Chalmers. On the incorporation of the business in 1888 he entered the corporation under the style of Clark, Quien & Morse and was elected to the presidency of the company, which operated under that name until 1910, when a reorganization was affected under the style of Clark-Smith Hardware Company. In 1903 was erected their present large brick building on Commercial street, which is a four-story structure, one hundred and thirty-one by one hundred and fifty-five feet. There they carry an extensive line of hardware of every description, which they sell to the retail trade, employing 14 traveling salesmen and in connection they are engaged in the manufacturing of eave troughs and conductor pipes. The business in both branches has grown continuously, making theirs one of the leading mercantile and manufacturing establishments of the city. He has largely concentrated his energies along this single line and undoubtedly one of the strong factors of his success is the fact that he has continued in that department of business in which he embarked in early manhood. He has achieved success because he has labored indefatigably and because his energy and perseverance have enabled him to meet competition and overcome all the difficulties and obstacles in his path. Mr. Clark has recently been elected president of the Western Stoneware Company, the largest business of its kind in the world, and will have the full management of this firm.

In 1875 Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Emily Blakesley, of Peoria, a daughter of Joel and Amy Blakesley, and unto them have been born five children; Lucie B., wife of H. L. Parkhurst, of Brooklyn, New York; Marie V. and Richard F., who are living at home; and Horace and Charles, who have passed away. In 1910 Mr. Clark took his wife and children on a trip around the world, being passengers on the ship Cleveland, of the Hamburg-American line, which visited many ports and from these the party made their way to many points of interest in the interior of the countries. Mr. Clark wrote a series of most interesting articles concerning the trip to the Peoria Star. His letters display high literary merit and at the same time indicate a most keen observation and retentive memory. He seems not only to have seen those things which are pointed out to the traveler, but also to have noted many little incidents and customs which indicate something of the life of the people, their habits and trend of thought that does not usually appear in works of travel. From his letters it would appear that he forgets nothing that he has once seen, and he describes with equal clearness the great temples or the peculiar kinds of foods found in the markets of the Orient, the clothing of the people, or a distant mountain range with its lights, shadows and coloring. He was as interested in the mat weaving of Java as in the burials of India and he presents to the reader a vivid picture of each. Day by day brought something new and interesting, all of which he describes most graphically until the reader feels that he himself has looked upon the scene or witnessed the action told. It would be impossible in this connec-

tion to quote at length from Mr. Clark's description of the lands visited, but something of his style of writing is gathered from the closing words of one of his letters which read: "The experiences of such a trip as this are manifold. No attempt has been made to enumerate the many little incidents that enlivened the trip and which will be cherished for years by those who participated. Yet no matter what sights were seen or what lands were visited, no sight could so thrill their hearts and cause the tears of joy to spring unbidden to their eyes as the sight of the dear old flag as it waved a glad welcome from the heights of Manila.

"Never will be forgotten the golden days and the balmy nights when the good ship went gliding smoothly over the tropic seas, where all around, for limitless miles, stretched the vast ocean with its mysteries. Deep below the waves lie life and death together: The coral builders at work and women in their last sleep; living fishes and wrecks of ships; lofty mountains, deep valleys and wide deserts; sea mosses, shells and caverns; petrified forests and the mouths of dead volcanoes. Every ideal, every real, every hope, every faith; lessons of courage, heroism, sacrifice; these and a hundred other virtues and glories spring to the mind out of the everlasting fountains of the sea.

"'Oh, boundless sweep of restless deep, what secrets dost thou hold
Locked safe within thy heart of hearts through ages manifold.'"

His powers of description and his ability in story telling, as well as other individual traits of character have made Mr. Clark a valued and well known member of the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs, with both of which he has been identified for some time. He is one of whom the word citizenship is no mere idle term. He has rendered full return for the privileges and opportunities that have been his and in compensation has given faithful and effective service in promoting public progress and advancing the general good in many lines. In whatever condition of life he has been found he has sought for all that is best in American manhood. He believes that every citizen should exercise the right of franchise and, moreover, that each should thoroughly inform himself concerning the political conditions and the significant problems of the age. His mature judgment has led him to support republican principles and while never an office seeker, he has served as chairman of the republican county central committee. His fellow townsmen recognize his merit and ability and his business colleagues and contemporaries entertain the warmest admiration for his many good qualities.

GUY C. POWELL, M. D.

During the years of his residence in Peoria Dr. Guy C. Powell occupied a commanding position as a member of the medical profession, especially in the field of his specialty. He ever fully recognized the duties, obligations and responsibilities of his chosen life work and put forth persistent effort to make his labors valuable in checking the ravages of disease. He received the patronage of many of the best families of the city and in addition he won success in other business undertakings. He was born September 23, 1868, in Rockfield, Indiana, a son of Dr. J. W. Powell. Whether parental example, early environment or natural tendency had most to do with his choice of a life work it is impossible to determine. At all events, however, he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father, who about 1878 removed with his family from Rockfield to Peoria, Illinois. The boy had previously begun his education in the schools of his native city and here he continued his studies, attending the Greeley school. His professional training was received in the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1895. He then returned to Peoria and practiced as a specialist for ear, eye and



DR. GUY C. POWELL

throat troubles and soon gained popularity and success, becoming well known as a representative and able member of the medical fraternity in this city. As he prospered he made investments in land in Texas and became the owner of large holdings there, which added materially to his income.

On the 17th of August, 1903, Dr. Powell was united in marriage to Miss Dean Weaver, a daughter of Abraham and Eudora (Jewett) Weaver, both of whom were natives of Vermont and on removing westward became residents of Illinois. Dr. Powell held membership in the Episcopal church, which his widow also attends. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, for he believed that its principles contained the best elements of good government. He held membership with the Masonic fraternity and attained the Knight Templar degree. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Creve Coeur and Ivy Yacht Clubs, and was loyal to each. In fact, fidelity was one of his marked characteristics and was evidenced as strongly in his devotion to these fraternal organizations and to his church as to his profession. His ideals of life were high and he never lowered the standard which he set up at the outset of his career. Death came to him August 25, 1911, when he was scarcely forty-three years of age, yet within that period he had accomplished a work equal to that which crowns the lives of many men of twice his years.

HENRY SANDMEYER, JR.

Henry Sandmeyer, Jr., is manager of the Majestic Theater, the leading and highly exclusive show house of Peoria, presenting the best attractions known to the stage. In the control of this theater he displays keen business judgment and sagacity and substantial success has crowned his labors. He needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for he has been a lifelong resident of Peoria and is a representative of one of its oldest families, his father, Henry Sandmeyer, Sr., having located here at an early day. He was a well known business man in the period of Peoria's pioneer development and progress, becoming well known as a manufacturer, banker and capitalist. He is today one of the venerable and honored residents of the city and is mentioned at length on another page of this work.

The son was born in Peoria, February 24, 1862, and at the usual age entered the public schools, therein mastering the common branches of learning. Starting out in the business world, he became an employe in his father's hardware store, then situated in the Hundred block, on South Adams street. There he remained and worked his way upward through the development of business capability until he finally became manager, retaining that position until the time the business was closed out, in 1905. He then devoted a year or more to the erection of the Majestic Theater and also to the building, in connection with his father, of the elegant Sandmeyer apartments, which is the largest and most exclusive apartment building of the city. Every modern convenience has been introduced, the interior finish and equipments are most attractive and the style of architecture thoroughly pleasing. On the completion of the Majestic Theater Mr. Sandmeyer assumed its management and has never deviated from the high standard which he set up in assuming control here. The most distinguished actors and actresses not only of this country but of England have here appeared and Mr. Sandmeyer has given to the city a list of attractions equal to those appearing in the leading houses of Chicago. He is also a director of the Peoria Stone & Marble Works, of which his father is the president, and he is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, of which his father is the vice president. In many other of Peoria's prominent business concerns he is financially

interested and is recognized as a man of sound judgment and keen discrimination whose opinions constitute valuable and effective forces in the successful management of business concerns.

In 1887 Mr. Sandmeyer was united in marriage with Miss Emma C. Singer, a daughter of P. J. Singer, and theirs is one of the attractive and hospitable homes of the city. Mr. Sandmeyer is a very prominent Mason, and he was one of the original members and of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and is one of the fifteen life members of the Peoria Country Club. His friends are many in the city in which he has always lived, for his salient qualities have endeared him to those with whom he has come in contact. He enjoys the admiration and respect of his colleagues and contemporaries, the good-will of acquaintances and the strong and enduring regard of those with whom he has been more intimately associated.

GEORGE A. ZELLER, M. D.

Dr. George A. Zeller, occupying the responsible position of superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital at South Bartonville, an institution caring for two thousand patients, entered upon this connection well equipped by thorough preliminary training and broad experience. Indeed, he is a man of national reputation, whose investigations and researches have gained him world-wide prominence. Along many lines of professional activity he has manifested the spirit of the pioneer in that he has advanced beyond the majority of his fellows into new and untried fields, wherein he has gleaned many facts and truths of immense value in professional service.

Dr. Zeller was born at Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, just across the river from and within sight of the city of Peoria, in 1858. His father, Dr. John G. Zeller, was one of the best known physicians of central Illinois and, stimulated by his example, the son entered upon preparation for the profession, which he has made his life work. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native village, wherein he displayed special aptitude in his studies, entering the University of Illinois before he reached the age of fifteen years. He continued his studies in that institution from 1873 until the close of the school year in the spring of 1876. He had determined upon the practice of medicine as his life work and in the fall of the latter year he matriculated in the St. Louis Medical College, in which he pursued the regular three years' course and was graduated in 1879. He then entered upon active practice in connection with his father, Dr. John G. Zeller, at Spring Bay, Illinois, and their professional relation continued for ten years, or until 1889, when Dr. George A. Zeller after spending a year in European clinics removed to Peoria, where he continued in active practice until 1898. He was then appointed superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital, which important position he has since filled save for the period of his service in the Philippines. In November, 1899, he entered the volunteer medical service of the United States army and on the 21st of March, 1901, he was promoted captain and assistant surgeon of volunteers while in the field, and remained in the government service until November, 1902, spending the entire time in the Philippines. He then returned to Peoria and was reappointed superintendent of the Peoria State Hospital. The buildings of this institution were in process of erection while he was in the military service of the country and he was excused from his duties as superintendent to go to the front. Today the Peoria State Hospital is one of the best equipped and most thoroughly appointed institutions of this character in the country, and its methods of caring for the two thousand unfortunate people who are thus wards of the state there embody the most advanced and scientific principles and re-

ceive the indorsement of all those qualified to speak intelligently upon the subject. Dr. Zeller holds to the highest standards in his care of the patients and the plans utilized in an attempt to effect cures. He has long made a close and thorough study of mental and nervous diseases and of the various causes which produce mental aberration. He was one of the most prominent in bringing to the scientific world a knowledge of the disease now known as pellagra and is the general secretary of the National Association for the Study of Pellagra. He also belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the National Association of Military Surgeons.

In 1889 Dr. Zeller was united in marriage to Miss Sophie Kline, of Henry, Illinois. He has not allowed his interest in public affairs to lag and has been many times chairman of the Peoria county and city republican central committees, maintaining a leadership that had the united support of the party and achieved an unbroken line of victories. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons and socially with the Creve Coeur Club and Country Club. As a scientist his contributions to the world's work have been most valuable and the advanced methods which he has introduced into the Peoria State Hospital place him with the foremost representatives of the profession in America. His brother, Rev. Julius C. Zeller, is president of the University of Puget Sound, of Tacoma, Washington.

JOHN MICHAEL NIEHAUS.

John M. Niehaus, master in chancery at Peoria, to which office he was appointed by the circuit court in November, 1898, exemplifies in his life many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry, and his record is another proof of the fact that Peoria is largely indebted to its German citizenship for its progress and development. He was born at Warendorf, Germany, February 15, 1855, and came to America with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Niehaus, who first made their home in Pittsburg for about one year and then removed to Peoria where the father engaged in mercantile business, becoming one of the early and representative merchants of this city. In his native country he had engaged in the hardware business.

John M. Niehaus was an infant at the time of the migration to the new world and was about two years of age when brought to Peoria where, later he pursued his education in German private schools and received special instructions in Latin and the classics. He also attended a local business college from which he was graduated in 1871. He then took up the study of law under the preceptorship of the firm of O'Brien & Harman, well known Peoria attorneys, who directed his reading until his admission to the bar in 1874. He did not begin active practice, however, until 1877. As a representative of the legal fraternity he made continuous progress and the public recognition of his ability won to him a large clientage. He was also a student of the political issues, questions and conditions and in 1880 was elected on the democratic ticket to the state legislature in which he served for one term. In 1883 he was chosen state's attorney of Peoria county to fill out an unexpired term and was elected to the office in 1884 and again in 1888, serving until 1892, or for nine consecutive years in that position during which time he carefully safeguarded the legal interests of the county, conducted much important litigation and won many favorable verdicts. He again became one of the lawmakers when in 1892 he was elected state senator, serving for four years. In both the house and the senate he gave careful consideration to the questions which came up for settlement and staunchly supported those measures which he deemed of value in promoting the welfare of the commonwealth.

In 1895 Mr. Niehaus was married to Miss Kathryn L. Gallagher, and the children of this marriage are two in number—Kathryn M. and John M. Mr. Niehaus holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is also prominent in club circles, belonging to the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria and the Peoria Country Club. He has gained a large circle of warm friends in those organizations, also among his professional associates, and he is justly accounted a representative member of a bar that has numbered many distinguished and able lawyers. For more than a third of a century he has continued in active practice and the excellent work he has done in behalf of his clients indicates his thorough mastery of the principles of jurisprudence and his devotion to the legal interests of those who retain his services.

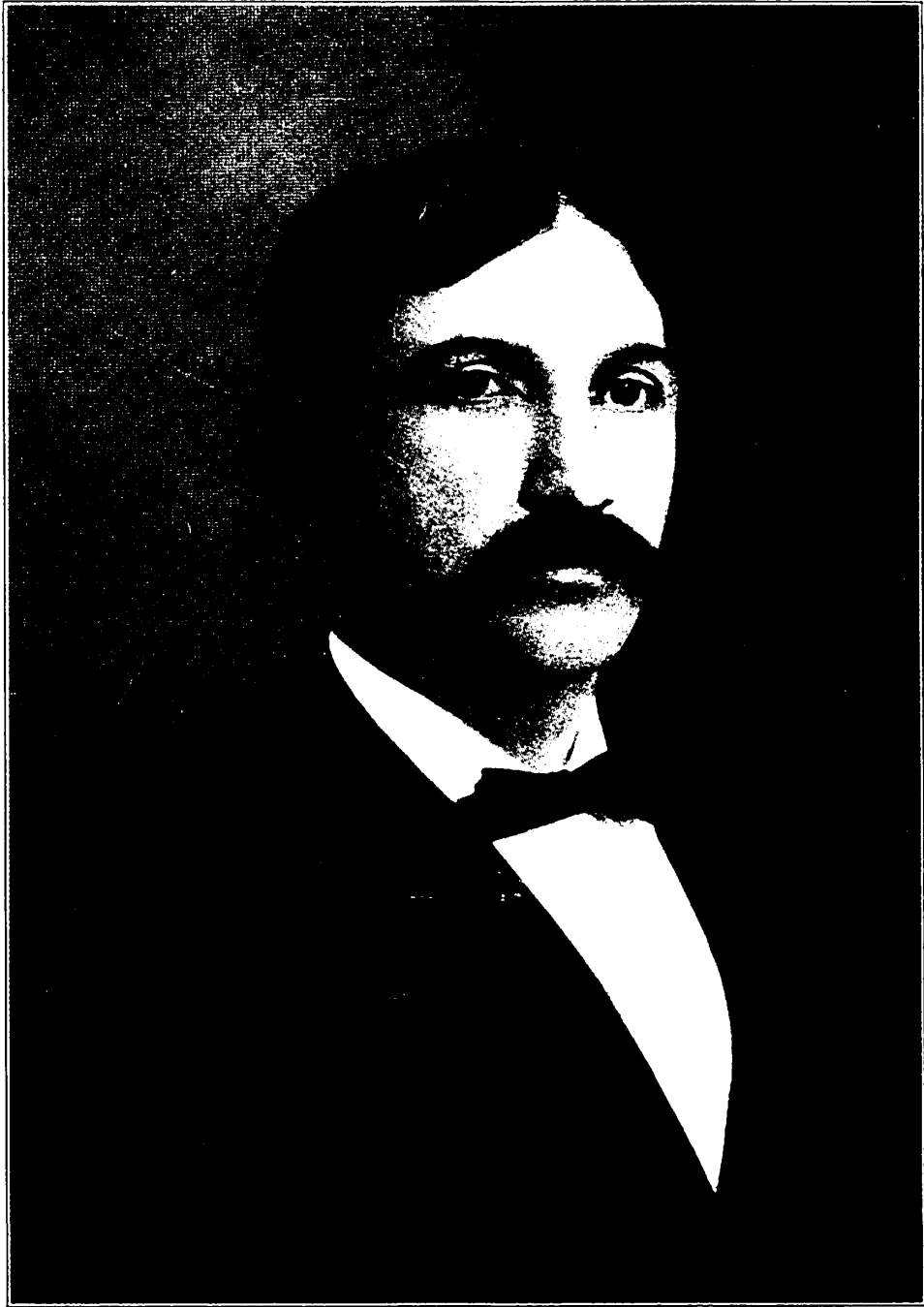
SANDOR HORWITZ, M. D.

The story of the Jewish people since the beginning of history has been a record of high and ennobling sacrifice, the un murmuring acceptance of undeserved subservience for the sake of standards which they loved and cherished. The better class of Jews, the class which has written its story upon the records of time, are high-minded, God-fearing, upright men, honoring their own people, loyal to their own religion and leaving the impress of this honor and love in tragic history. The life of the subject of this sketch, Dr. Sandor Horwitz, has its roots in this tragedy. Before his babyhood was well over he had known hunger and homelessness, and the loss of friends. His childish years were filled with work for food and shelter, and with the dread need of money to purchase his existence. And yet through it all he kept in his heart his loyalty to the faith of his fathers, and his burning ambition, which he has today realized, to be a learned and a cultured gentleman.

Dr. Sandor Horwitz, city physician of Peoria, enjoying also a large private practice in medicine and surgery, was born in Hungary, August 11, 1867. He traces his ancestry back to the middle of the seventeenth century, when the first person of his line was a very prominent rabbi in Bohemia. Today his relatives are occupying rabbinical chairs in various communities in Hungary. His father, Moses Horwitz, was a rabbi in the Jewish church in Hungary, and his brother is today chief rabbi of Jerusalem.

Until he was six years old, Dr. Horwitz lived happily with his parents, being trained in the daily exercise of Jewish virtues, and acquiring a love of learning and culture which has never left him. In 1873, a terrible scourge of cholera Asiatica broke out in Hungary and raged there for many months, and among its first victims were Moses Horwitz and his wife, the parents of Dr. Sandor Horwitz. He lost both father and mother in one month, and was left with one brother and two sisters dependent absolutely upon the bounty of relations, who did not have a bountiful enough supply of this world's goods themselves to keep their own families in comfort. So at the early age of six years, Dr. Horwitz's wandering and troublous life began. He was sent about from place to place, unable to find any of his relatives who could take care of him properly. And yet, despite his removal from one town to another, amid constantly changing surroundings, Dr. Horwitz was nevertheless kept in school as much as possible by his relatives who had been trained to appreciate the value and uses of education. He attended the public and religious schools, and his training was almost entirely along a theological line. His relations were poor, but they managed to keep the boy in school until the age of twelve, by the expedient of giving him board and lodging every day at a different place.

At the age of twelve, Dr. Horwitz was obliged to take his career into his own hands. It was the custom in Hungary, for the citizens of little villages where



DR. SANDOR HORWITZ

they had no public schools, to come to the market places in the larger cities, and look for men able to teach their children. Dr. Horwitz entered the higher rabbinical school, in one of the larger cities, and earned his board and tuition, by hiring himself out from the market place. During the first winter season he received for his services the sum of four dollars for the six months' work. By dint of hard work and much saving, however, Dr. Horwitz managed to continue his college course in theology, and at the age of seventeen had the good fortune to be engaged by a prominent family as a private tutor for their children. This time the six months' work earned him forty dollars. With this princely sum in his pocket, and fired by tales of the wonderful wealth to be found in America, the boy concluded to emigrate to the new country. He landed in New York in April, 1885, with three pennies in his pocket, to conquer his destiny.

With true Jewish humble-heartedness, this young boy, descendant of a long line of rabbinical ancestors, educated in the high and uplifting theology of his race, cultured, sensitive, high-minded, realized that the way to success was along the road of hard work, and like all the emigrants of his day, he did the one thing which his hand found to do, and spent the first three months in New York peddling in the streets. He earned enough in that length of time for a ticket farther west, and in July of the same year he landed at St. Louis. Here he still pursued his occupation of peddling, always with the intention of earning enough money to complete his already fine education in the American schools. As soon as he could afford it, he entered the grade work of the St. Louis public schools, and made eight grades in one year. In September, 1888, he passed the examination for the high school and pursued the four years' course in the Central high school of St. Louis and was graduated therefrom on the 29th of January, 1892. During this time, Dr. Horwitz supported himself and paid the expenses of his education, by tutoring in German and Hebrew. Coming from a rabbinical line, and having acquired an excellent theological course in Europe, he supplemented this tutoring by serving as rabbi during the Jewish holidays.

During the last year of his high-school course, he definitely determined upon his life work and in 1891 entered the Missouri Medical College, continuing his studies therein along with his senior high-school course. This medical college is now the medical department of the Washington University. His medical course at the Missouri Medical College was interrupted in 1893 by his removal to Richmond, where an opportunity came to him to combine the duties of rabbi with an excellent medical training, thus enabling him to support himself more adequately. However, he returned to St. Louis in 1894, and completed his course, receiving his medical degree in March, 1895.

Valuable experience came to him during three months' connection with the St. Louis City Dispensary as physician. In August, 1895, he came to Peoria after practicing in the interim at St. Louis. Here he opened an office and in connection with general practice makes a specialty of genito-urinary diseases. He pursued a post-graduate course in the Missouri Medical College along that line in 1906 and displays broad skill in his specialty. His professional duties are always discharged with a high sense of conscientious obligation and he is continually reaching out along broadening lines in order that his work may be of greater benefit to humanity.

On May 20, 1897, Dr. Horwitz was married to Miss Bertha Horwitz, a distant relative, and they now have one child, Miriam L., who is attending the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Fraternally, Dr. Horwitz is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He belongs to the Monroe Street Temple, sometimes acting temporarily as rabbi. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the Peoria Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is now examiner for the Germania Life Insurance Company and the Prudential Insurance Company, and he has held several public offices directly connected

with the profession. He was police surgeon under Mayor Woodruff's first administration in 1903 and the same year was assistant county physician. In 1907 Mayor Woodruff appointed him city physician, which office he is still filling. He is now physician in charge of the Emergency Hospital and surgeon for the police department, and is medical examiner for the police and fire departments. The record which he has made is most creditable. His characteristics of determination and energy were strongly manifest in the way in which he mastered the public-school course until his completion of the high-school work and then entered upon preparation for the medical profession. Laudable ambition has actuated him in all of his career and brought him to a prominent place among the physicians of Peoria.

LOUIS F. MEEK.

Louis F. Meek, for almost a quarter of a century a representative of the Peoria bar and admitted to practice in Illinois in 1884, is now accorded a large and distinctively representative clientage and has won many notable successes in the courts. His careful preparation of his cases is one of the elements in his advancement, bringing him to a position which many a lawyer might well envy. He was born in Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois, in June, 1863, and is a son of Basil D. Meek, an attorney at law who was associated with Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll in raising the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, of which he became lieutenant colonel. After two years' service he resigned and returned to Illinois, where he resumed the practice of law. He was regarded as one of the distinguished and able members of the bar in his county and figured prominently in public life, serving at one time as county judge and on other occasions as county treasurer and as county superintendent of schools. He was thus a recognized leader in professional, educational and political circles and his high standard of manhood and citizenship gained for him the warm regard and honor of his fellowmen. He died in Eureka, April 30, 1909.

In his native town Louis F. Meek was reared and the public schools afforded him his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course of law study in the Northwestern University of Chicago. He was there graduated with the class of 1884 and was admitted to the bar that year. He first engaged in practice in Eureka, where he remained for three years, becoming a partner of his father, which association was maintained until 1888, when he decided to seek the opportunities offered by a larger city and removed to Peoria. Here he opened an office in 1888 in connection with R. J. Cooney, afterward state's attorney of this county, with whom he continued for two years. He later spent two years as assistant state's attorney under John Niehaus and later practiced alone until he was joined by Mr. Ellwood in a partnership that still continues. He is a general practitioner of law, of superior merit and wide reputation. This is a profession in which outside aid or influence have little avail. The individual must depend upon his own merit and ability for advancement and Mr. Meek has won his success by reason of the excellent work which he has done in the courts. He is strong and forceful in argument and logical in his deductions and his labors place his name high on the roll of leading attorneys in this city. In 1907 Mr. Meek was away from the state on business and returned to find that he had been nominated by the democratic party for congress in a district that had never given his republican opponent less than six thousand majority. Mr. Meek was defeated by less than three thousand votes but made a clean race and gained many friends in his canvass.

In 1890 Mr. Meek was united in marriage to Miss Ella Perry, of Indiana, and they have three children, Elizabeth, Perry and Louis. They are well known

socially in this city, where they have continuously resided since their marriage, and the hospitality of many of the best homes is freely accorded them. Mr. Meek belongs to the Masonic fraternity and his life conforms to the principles and the purpose of the craft. There have been no spectacular phases in his career, his life being characterized by the continuous devotion to duty that eventually wins success.

CARL JOBST.

What the name of Marshall Field & Company is to the dry-goods trade of America, that of the Jobst-Bethard Company is to the grocery trade of Peoria. This great wholesale house has set the standard for commercial activity in their line in the city and the development of the business is the outcome of the sound judgment, experience and laudable ambition of the men who are at the head. In this connection Carl Jobst, vice president, has been continuously known since the business was taken over by the present company in 1890. It was conducted as a partnership concern for about twelve years and in 1902 was incorporated under the present style. Mr. Jobst is yet in the prime of life and probably has many more years of activity before him. His entire career has been marked by a continuous progress and never has he allowed obstacles and difficulties to bar his path if they could be overcome by persistent, earnest and honorable effort.

Peoria names Mr. Jobst as one of her native sons, his birth having here occurred September 18, 1860. His parents are Valentine and Susanna (Schneider) Jobst, both of whom are living. For a number of years the father has enjoyed the well earned and well merited reputation of being one of the best and most widely known building contractors of central Illinois, and is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. The son spent his youthful days under the parental roof, without any special advantages or opportunities to aid him when he started out in life. He began to earn his own living at an early age, working as an office boy at the meager salary of a dollar and a half per week, in the employ of the firm of Oakford & Fahnestock, wholesale grocers. He laughingly tells when he drew his first week's salary he ran faster than he ever had before or has since in order to give the money to his mother. For ten years he remained with the firm of Oakford & Fahnestock but did not long remain in his original position, for his earnestness and industry enabled him to work his way upward and he served successfully as clerk, assistant bookkeeper and buyer. Then on account of the confinement which was undermining his health he went upon the road as a traveling salesman, spending five years in that way. In 1887 he became a partner in the wholesale house of S. H. Thompson & Company, and in 1890, when Mr. Thompson wished to retire from business, became associated with Douglas H. Bethard and Charles E. Fulks, in the purchase of the business. At the outset there were also two other partners, W. P. Gauss and Herbert Simpson, and at that time the firm style of Gauss, Jobst, Bethard & Company was assumed. The partnership under that style continued for three years, when Mr. Gauss retired, selling his interest to Messrs. Jobst, Bethard & Fulks, and in 1902 the interest of Herbert Simpson was purchased. The other three original partners have since retained their connection in the business, which has grown along substantial and gratifying lines. There has been no esoteric phase in the history of the house. Its business methods have always been such as would bear close investigation and scrutiny and its trade has increased because of the honorable methods of the firm and the excellent line of goods carried and promptness in delivery. From time to time it has been

necessary to increase their facilities in order to meet the growing demands of the trade. Almost each year they were compelled to seek additional room until they occupied practically the entire north half of the block on Main street, between Washington and Water streets, and also a three-story warehouse at No. 106 South Washington. Still their quarters were not sufficient to enable them to handle their trade to the best advantage and to meet the exigencies of the case they determined to erect a building which was begun on the 1st of June, 1910, and was ready for occupancy on the 1st of May, 1911. It is a splendid reinforced concrete structure, with brick exterior, the dimensions being one hundred and five by one hundred and sixty-eight feet. The building rises to the height of six stories and also has a basement underneath. The entire floor space is one hundred and fifteen thousand, one hundred and ten square feet, and the equipment of the building is most complete and modern in every way, enabling them to handle their business in the best possible manner. Since the incorporation of the company in 1902 Mr. Jobst has been the vice president, Mr. Bethard the president, and Charles E. Fulks the treasurer, and associated with them as directors are Alexander Furst, George W. Fulks and C. G. Cole. The three men who are the principal factors in the business have always worked together in utmost harmony, the labors of the one ably supplementing and rounding out the labors of the other.

In 1886 Mr. Jobst was united in marriage to Miss Amalia Muller, a daughter of Jacob Muller, of Peoria, and they have one child, Natalie. Fraternally Mr. Jobst is an Elk and also a Mason and in his life exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, which is based upon the truth of the universal brotherhood of man. He is also prominently known to the membership of the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club, both of which claim him as a worthy representative. He also belongs to the Peoria Association of Commerce and cooperates in all its various movements and measures to advance the interests of the city and promote its trade relations. He is a thorough-going, enterprising business man and one who merits and commands the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen.

GUSTAV BREYMEIER.

Gustav Breymeier is a captain of the Peoria police force with which he has been identified since 1902, in which year he became a patrolman. He continued in that position for four years and was then promoted, having served as captain for six years in charge of the night force. His birth occurred in this city, October 16, 1856, his parents being Barney and Elizabeth Breymeier, who were natives of Germany. They settled in this city, but when their son was two and one-half years old they removed to El Paso, Illinois, where he received his schooling. Starting out for himself he engaged with a farmer named Joe Ellis, for whom he worked in exchange for board and clothing, meanwhile attending school during the winter terms. Thus he spent a year and a half, after which he went to work for Al. Dimery, proprietor of a barber shop. Later he worked for Joe Widman, driving a horse which supplied the power for hoisting brick and mortar used in the construction of a building. After this work was completed he returned to farm labor for which he received twelve dollars per month, his employer being a Mr. Harper. In 1876 he returned to Peoria with his mother, the father having passed away when his son Gustav was but five years of age. Here he entered the employ of Reuben Armfield, for whom he drove an express wagon. He afterward worked for one season in the old Reynolds packing house and later secured a situation in the blacksmith shop of

William Huppie. He next turned his attention to the tinner's trade which he learned in the establishment of Frank Meyer & Brother, working at that until he joined the police force. For two years he conducted a shop of his own. He first became identified with the police department twenty-five years ago, but severed his connection with the force soon thereafter and worked at the tinner's trade, until in 1902 he again entered the department. No special advantages were his at the outset of his career. He has been diligent and industrious and to these qualities he owes whatever success he has achieved.

In 1880 Captain Breymeier was united in marriage to Miss Mary Schuster, a native of Peoria and a daughter of Adam Schuster. Five children were born of this marriage of whom three are yet living: Elizabeth, the eldest, is the wife of William Metzell, of this city, and they have two children, Harold and Claude. Pearl is the wife of John Herget, of Peoria. Gustav William is now a high-school student. The two who passed away were: Theodor Robert, who was the second in order of birth and died at the age of four years; and Hazel, who died when an infant of three months.

Captain Breymeier is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and has many warm friends in that organization. He is very popular with the members of the police force and in 1910 they presented him with a handsome solid gold policeman's star set with a large diamond and a ruby. During his identification with the department the force has been increased in its membership from thirty-six to eighty-six men, a fact which is indicative of the growth of the city. There have also been many improvements made in its equipment and the work of the department is now most carefully systematized and is therefore proving very effective. In the discharge of his duties Captain Breymeier is most earnest and faithful and his record is a commendable one.

C. W. SPANGLER.

C. W. Spangler, who since 1868 has resided on his farm, on section 18, Rosefield township, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 18, 1834. His parents were Mathias and Sarah (Wells) Spangler, who settled in Elmwood township in 1851 on a farm of sixty acres, where they passed the remainder of their lives. In their family beside C. W. Spangler, of this review, were the following children: Eliza, who died at the age of ninety-two; Mrs. Nancy Harper, who died at the age of seventy-two; Amanda, who died at the age of ninety-one; H. B., who died at the age of seventy-five; Washington, who died at the age of eighteen months; O. P., who died at the age of seventy-two; Mrs. Phoebe Sloan, who died at the age of seventy-six; Mrs. Minerva Kent, who died at the age of seventy; and one who died in infancy in Ohio.

C. W. Spangler was only seventeen years of age when he removed with his parents to Elmwood township and at the age of thirty-four he purchased his present home. He now owns three hundred and twenty-five acres which are situated in Rosefield and Elmwood townships and he engages extensively in raising grain and a high grade of live stock. He has seventy-five acres in corn, forty acres in wheat, thirty acres in oats, sixty acres in timothy, fifteen acres in alfalfa, and one hundred and twenty acres in pasture. He now is the owner of two excellent stallions, one an imported Percheron, weighing two thousand pounds, and the other a standard bred roadster, weighing twelve hundred pounds. He also has forty head of Poland China hogs, fifteen head of cattle and eighteen head of horses.

On the 6th of November, 1862, Mr. Spangler was united in marriage with Miss Rachel Magee, who was a daughter of Deacon John and Maria (Muskimins) Magee. Mr. and Mrs. Spangler have become the parents of two chil-

dren: one who died in infancy; and Howard, born June 7, 1870. Mr. Spangler cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and till today he is a staunch republican. He takes a great interest in local party work and has served as township supervisor. He has given much time to the cause of education and has been a very efficient member of the school board. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. Mr. Spangler has now been a resident of Peoria county for over sixty years and has lived on his present farm for more than forty-four years. In that time he has not only been a witness to the general development of the community but has borne his full share in the general reform and progress and he stands in the highest regard of all with whom he is associated.

J. W. McALISTER.

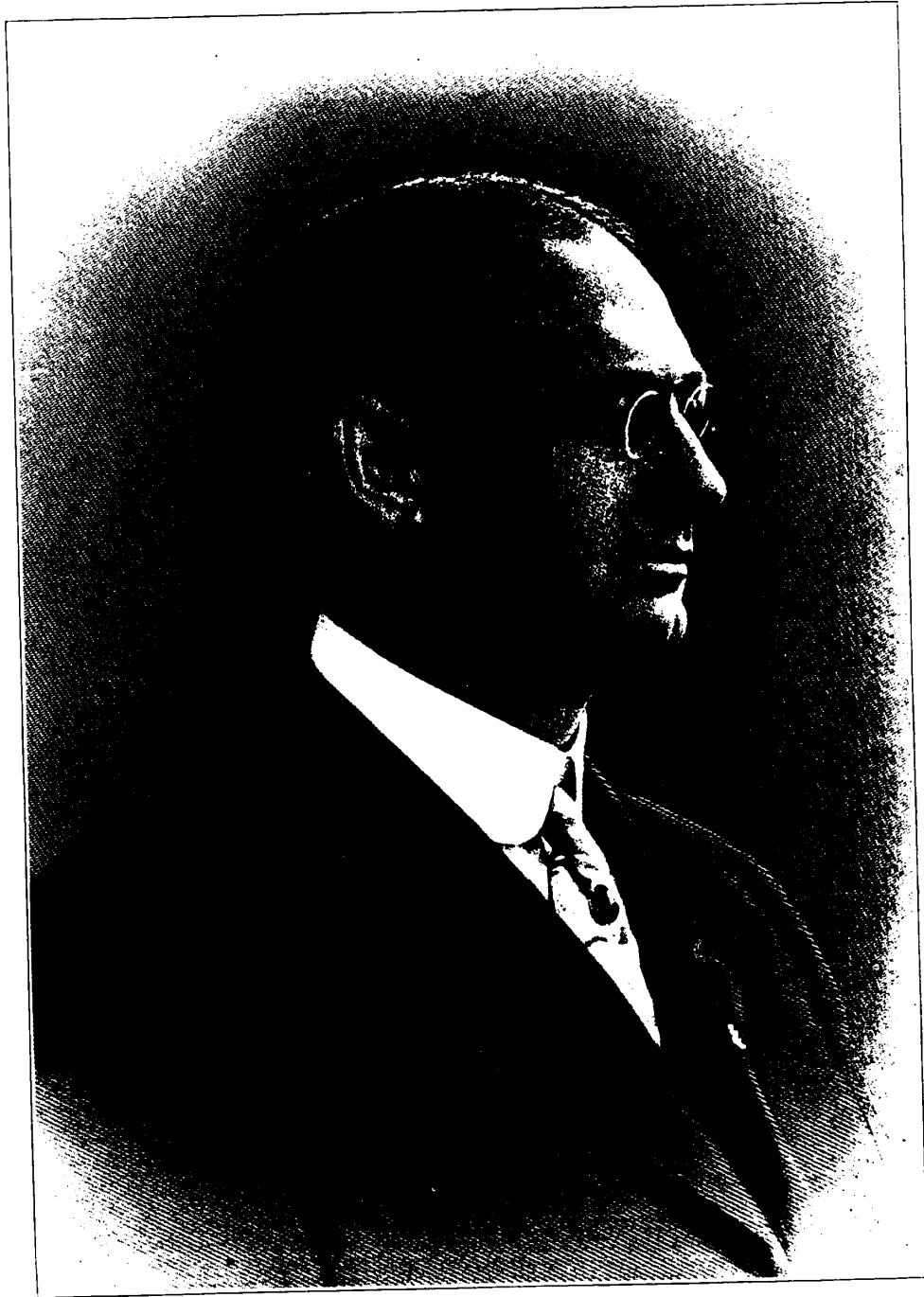
J. W. McAlister who is engaged in farming, is a native resident of Logan township, born on September 1, 1855. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Enos McAlister who resided on their farm of one hundred acres in Logan township. J. W. McAlister was reared under the parental roof where he remained until he was thirty years of age. When he was twenty-one years old he, together with his father, purchased forty acres of land and later twenty acres more, but selling the same J. W. McAlister bought one hundred and forty acres on section 16 of Logan township four miles from Hanna City where he now resides, and is farming in addition another sixty acres, making in all two hundred acres which he is now cultivating. He engages quite extensively in raising grain, and also live stock, making a specialty of hogs.

On the 25th of December, 1883, Mr. McAlister was united in marriage to Miss Drusilla McAvoy of Timber township, and to them have been born seven children. Clarence E., who remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age is now married to Miss Bertha McMeen and is engaged in farming on a tract of eighty acres in Elmwood township. Ethel Fern, who is the wife of John Gibbons was for two years engaged in teaching. Roy married Blanche Bitner, and is now farming in Elmwood township. Nellie is at home. Grace is deceased. Enos and Mary are both at home.

In politics Mr. McAlister gives his allegiance to the democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He gives much time and attention to the interests of education and has served as school director. He has ever been active as an agriculturist in promoting the growth of the county, and its material improvement and his well directed labors make him a successful farmer of his native township.

WILLIAM E. PERSONS.

Prominent among the energetic, far-sighted and successful business men of Peoria is William E. Persons, now manager for the Larkin Company of Illinois. He has been connected with the business in Peoria since the company established its branch here on the 1st of April, 1902, and in the ten years of his residence in this city has won recognition as an enterprising business man and progressive, public-spirited citizen. He was born in Bennington, New York, on the 1st of December, 1868, but the greater part of his life has been spent in the middle west, for he was reared in Wisconsin, to which state his parents removed in his childhood days. His public-school course was supplemented by study in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, from which he was graduated on the completion of a four years' course in 1889. He then joined his father who was engaged in the



W. E. PERSONS

lumber business and for ten years continued in that line of trade. This brought him to the period of his connection with the Larkin interests. He came to Peoria as their representative from the home office in Buffalo, New York, following the establishment of their business at this point on the 1st of April, 1902. He was made general manager in Peoria and as such supervised the erection of the large warehouse in this city. Something of the extent of the business at this point is indicated by the fact that there are about three hundred and fifty employes in the Peoria branch. The Larkin company is the largest concern of its kind in the world. They manufacture soap, perfumes, etc., and sell their products through agencies. They give attractive premiums of furniture and many kinds of merchandise and the business has had a phenomenal growth. They keep their product up to a high standard of excellence and their trade now covers every section of this country. The Peoria house controls a large branch of the trade in the middle west and in this connection Mr. Persons displays excellent executive ability.

In 1907 occurred the marriage of Mr. Persons and Miss Katharine Forbes, and unto them has been born a daughter, Eleanore. Mr. Persons is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he is a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs also to the Creve Coeur Club and the Ivy Club and is thus well known in the leading social circles of the city. While he has been a resident of Peoria for only a decade he has become widely known here and his substantial qualities of manhood and of character have gained for him an enviable position in the regard of those with whom he has come in contact.

WILLIAM JACK.

No class of citizens has borne a more conspicuous or influential part in giving to Peoria the prominence which it has enjoyed among the cities of the state, than has its lawyers. These have numbered among them men who have not only won reputations in the practice of their profession at the bar, but who have achieved distinction upon the bench, in the forum and in the councils of the state and nation. Of those belonging to a later period, no name stands more prominent at the present time for actual service at the bar than that of William Jack, of the firm of Jack, Irwin, Jack & Miles. Mr. Jack is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born January 10, 1844, his parents, Joseph and H. J. (Herron) Jack, both being natives of that state. After a course in the Sewickley Academy in his native state, in 1860, at the age of sixteen, he came to Peoria, where he attended the high school, being graduated therefrom in 1862. He then engaged in the study of law, at first with the late Judge Marion Williamson, and later in the office of Judge Hezekiah M. Wead, upon his admission to the bar becoming a partner of the latter.

In 1873 he was appointed master in chancery for the Peoria county circuit court, serving for several terms. The firm of Wead & Jack having been dissolved, in January, 1874, Mr. Jack formed a partnership with Judge Lawrence W. James, which was continued until about 1882, when Mr. James having been elected county judge of Peoria county, Nathan G. Moore, now of the firm of Wilson, Moore & McIlvaine, Chicago, was admitted to the firm. Mr. Moore retired about 1885, when Mr. Jack entered into partnership with F. H. Tichenor which continued for many years. The business of late years has been largely in connection with incorporation cases. For more than fifteen years Mr. Jack has been one of the attorneys for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and has also been identified in a similar capacity with several of the banks and other corporations of the city of Peoria. In politics he is an independent (or

gold) democrat, but does not aspire to be an active politician, preferring to devote his attention to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Jack was united in marriage on August 5, 1869, to Miss Annie Grier, a daughter of John C. Grier, a prominent grain and commission merchant of Peoria, and has four children—two sons and two daughters. The older son, Robert P., is now a practicing attorney of Peoria. The other children are Sarah G., William J. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Jack is a sister of the late General David P. Grier, who won a high reputation as a soldier and an officer during the Civil war. Mr. Jack is a member of the Second Presbyterian church and is, in the language of the Bench and Bar of Illinois, a valued citizen of the community who gives his support to all beneficial measures, and lends the influence of his opposition to all movements detrimental to the public good.”

P. A. KRATZER.

P. A. Kratzer, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Rosefield township, has resided on his present farm since 1866. At that date he purchased sixty-three acres of land and later, at different times, added adjoining tracts of forty acres, seven acres, eleven acres, forty acres and eighty-two acres, making in all two hundred and fifty-three acres that he now owns. He makes a specialty of raising grain and live stock. He has fifty acres in corn, forty acres in wheat, thirty acres in oats, seventeen acres in timothy, twelve acres in clover, and one hundred and forty acres in pasture land. He owns one registered imported Percheron stallion, weighing two thousand pounds, and has one hundred Duroc Jersey hogs, thirty head of cattle and twelve head of horses.

In 1889 Mr. Kratzer was united in marriage with Miss Katie Streider and they have become the parents of five children: Louis C., who is engaged in farming in Rosefield township; Lizzie, who died in November, 1907, at the age of seventeen years; and Philip, Walter and Ethel, all of whom are at home and are seventeen, fifteen and thirteen years respectively. In politics Mr. Kratzer votes the republican ticket and he has served as road commissioner. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and has given efficient service as school director. Fraternaly he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and both he and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church. Both in raising grain and live stock Mr. Kratzer has had excellent success and he is now considered one of the substantial farmers of his township. He is thrifty and industrious and shows the most admirable traits of character in both business and social relations and, therefore, has the highest regard of all who know him.

CHARLES V. MILES.

Charles V. Miles, attorney at law, is practicing as a member of the firm of Jack, Irwin, Jack & Miles, and has been an active member of the Peoria bar since 1901. Nine years before he had been admitted to practice at Omaha, Nebraska, and since entering upon his professional career has made steady advancement by reason of his close study and strong purpose. He was born in Jerseyville, Illinois, April 12, 1868, and is a son of George S. and Martha (De Wolf) Miles, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a dentist, largely devoting his life to the practice of that profession. The son spent his youthful days in his native town and at the usual age entered the public schools, wherein he pursued his work through consecutive grades until graduated from the high

school with the class of 1886. He then entered newspaper work, devoting his energies thereto for two years. In 1888 he became a student in the University of Michigan, pursuing an academic course and in 1891 was graduated from the law department. He next went to Omaha, Nebraska, and was admitted to practice at the bar of that state and remained here until 1901, when he returned to Illinois and opened an office in Peoria, joining Joseph V. Graff, under the firm name of Graff & Miles. That association was maintained for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Miles withdrew and entered the present firm of Jack, Irwin, Jack & Miles. This is one of the strongest and most capable law firms of the city and the litigation entrusted to them is of a most important character. Their clientage, too, is very extensive and makes constant demand upon the time and energies of the different members of the firm. Recognizing the fact that careful preparation is one of the most potent elements in success in the courts, Mr. Miles has never failed to thoroughly acquaint himself with his case and careful analysis has enabled him to readily determine the law applicable thereto.

In 1899 occurred the marriage of Mr. Miles and Miss Josephine Danforth, of Washington, Illinois, and unto them have been born two children: Catherine, who died in 1906 at the age of six; and Warren. Mr. Miles is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has advanced to the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Creve Coeur and to the Country Clubs and in all these different organizations is well known, having a circle of friends which attests his personal worth and his fidelity to high and manly principles.

GEORGE J. JOCHEM.

For ten years George J. Jochem has been a practitioner at the bar of Peoria, entering upon the work of the profession here immediately after being admitted to practice by the supreme court. He is one of the city's younger lawyers, yet the measure of success he has attained and the kind of work he handles identify him rather with the old and tried practitioners. He was born in Peoria, October 14, 1876, and is a son of George J. and Rosina (Off) Jochem. His father was connected with the brewing interests of Pekin, Illinois, in the latter '60s and early '70s, and died in 1877. His mother, however, still survives.

Mr. Jochem acquired his education from the public-school system, completing a four years' select course in the Peoria high school. He then entered the University of Michigan for the study of law, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1902, having pursued the regular course. In the fall of the same year he was admitted to practice, opened an office in Peoria, and entered upon what has proved a most successful professional career. He now occupies a suite of rooms in the Woolner building and his clientage, already large, is steadily growing. The class of work he handles is eminently satisfactory, not only because it has brought him good returns, but because it is of the substantial kind of which the handling is a guarantee of good citizenship and progress. His fidelity to a high standard of professional ethics and his adherence to straightforward business methods and manly ideals has gained for him the warm regard and good will of the legal fraternity and business men in general, in this city. Although he attends to the general practice of law, he has devoted a great amount of time to the study of corporation law, and handles a considerable amount of that sort of work.

George Jochem is well known in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Peoria consistory while with the Nobles of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine, he has also crossed the sands of the

desert. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and actively interested in various legal organizations. He is widely known in Peoria, and his admirable, enduring traits of character have won him the regard and friendship of those with whom he has been associated.

ALMON VIETS WHITNEY.

The sudden death of Almon V. Whitney on the 29th of October, 1911, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret in Peoria. He was at the time filling the office of justice of the peace to which he was elected by a larger vote than given to any candidate of the party except Mayor Woodruff. Those who knew him—and his acquaintance was wide—found him a genial whole-souled man, "fair and square" in his dealings and popular alike with young and old, rich and poor. He was born in Geauga county, Ohio, May 25, 1842. His father, the Rev. Jonathan Ransaker Whitney, was a native of Massachusetts and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He, his father and his wife's father were the first three settlers in Montville township, Geauga county, Ohio. The district there was an unbroken forest, the trees standing in their primeval strength. The greenwoods were the haunt of many wolves and panthers and there was little indication that the work of civilization had been begun in all the surrounding district. Jonathan R. Whitney wedded Miss Mary Moore, also a native of Massachusetts. She died when her son Almon was but two months old, the father, however, surviving until he had reached the age of eighty-five years. Almon Whitney was the youngest of twelve children, there being nineteen years' difference in age between himself and his oldest brother, S. E. Whitney, who is now living in Portland, Michigan.

Almon V. Whitney pursued his early education in the district schools and afterward attended the Burton (Ohio) Academy, from which he was graduated when he was twenty-three years of age. He engaged in teaching in the rural schools of his native state, and while following that profession was married on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his birth, to Miss Clara E. Coe, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was a teacher in the public schools of that state. They became the parents of three children, but their first born, a daughter, Blanche Maude, died when but three years of age. Ernest died in New York in 1898, only three months after his marriage. The living son, Ray A., is an efficient representative of the firm of Bartholomew & Company at Peoria, Illinois.

Following his marriage A. V. Whitney continued to engage in teaching in Ohio for several years and then came to Illinois, accepting the position of principal of the public schools at Sheridan, LaSalle county, where he continued for three years. He then purchased a newspaper, the Sheridan News Letter, which he conducted for three years and then sold. At the expiration of that period he went to Burlington, Iowa, and became a local reporter on the Burlington Hawkeye. Subsequently he removed to Canton, Illinois, purchased an interest in the Canton Republican, which he edited for two years. He came to Peoria in 1885 to accept a position on the old Peoria Morning Transcript, then published by Alexander G. Stone at Adams and Fulton streets. When three years had passed he was made milk inspector for the city and continued in that position for several years during which time he revolutionized the milk business. He determined that the milk supply should be sanitary and placed the public on its guard against conditions detrimental to the end in view. He was known as the "father of pure milk" in this city. He would not take the word of venders of milk but obtained samples from their wagons and made careful analyses of the milk. His valuable service in that connection led to his selection for still other political duties and honors. In 1905 he was chosen

justice of the peace and was reelected in 1909 by a very flattering majority, his vote exceeding that of any candidate of the party save Mayor Woodruff. Before coming to Peoria Mr. Whitney had been admitted to the bar, his diploma, issued in LaSalle county, bearing date of July 21, 1871.

He was for thirty years a valued member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and held all the offices in Peoria Lodge, No. 15, being secretary and recorder at the time of his death. He was a high degree Mason, holding membership in Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., Peoria consistory and Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. His recreation largely came to him through driving horses. He had great love for the noble steed, owning his first horse when eighteen years of age, and always keeping one or more from that time forward. He had just such qualities as drew men to him and won for him their high regard and confidence. They greatly appreciated his many sterling traits, his unfeigned cordiality, his genial disposition and his wholehearted interest in others. His death, therefore, brought a sense of personal bereavement to many outside of his immediate family, and many years will pass ere his memory ceases to be cherished by those who were in any way associated with him.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

Mastering the lessons of life day by day until his post-graduate work in the school of experience has placed him with the men of ability and enterprise in the business circles of Peoria, Charles Johnson now figures prominently as president of the Johnson Hardware Company, and has conducted business since March, 1885, at 2023 South Adams street. The mammoth enterprise of the present day had but a small beginning but it has gradually developed and improved until it now stands foremost among the most enterprising concerns of this character in the city.

Mr. Johnson was born in Peoria, January 1, 1862, a son of John H. Johnson, a native of northern Germany who, in 1852, crossed the Atlantic to the new world and came to Peoria. Here he followed the blacksmith's trade which he had previously learned in his native land, continuing in that line of activity until 1867. He then removed to Farmington, Illinois, where he conducted a shop until 1886 in which year he returned to Peoria where he lived retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest until the time of his death in 1890. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Mary C. Reiker, was also a native of Germany, and of their marriage eleven children were born, eight of whom are still living: George, Charles, Peter A., John, William, Mrs. Alma Spindler, Mary Johnson and Mrs. T. England. Of this family Peter A. Johnson is now city treasurer of Peoria, and is mentioned on another page of this work.

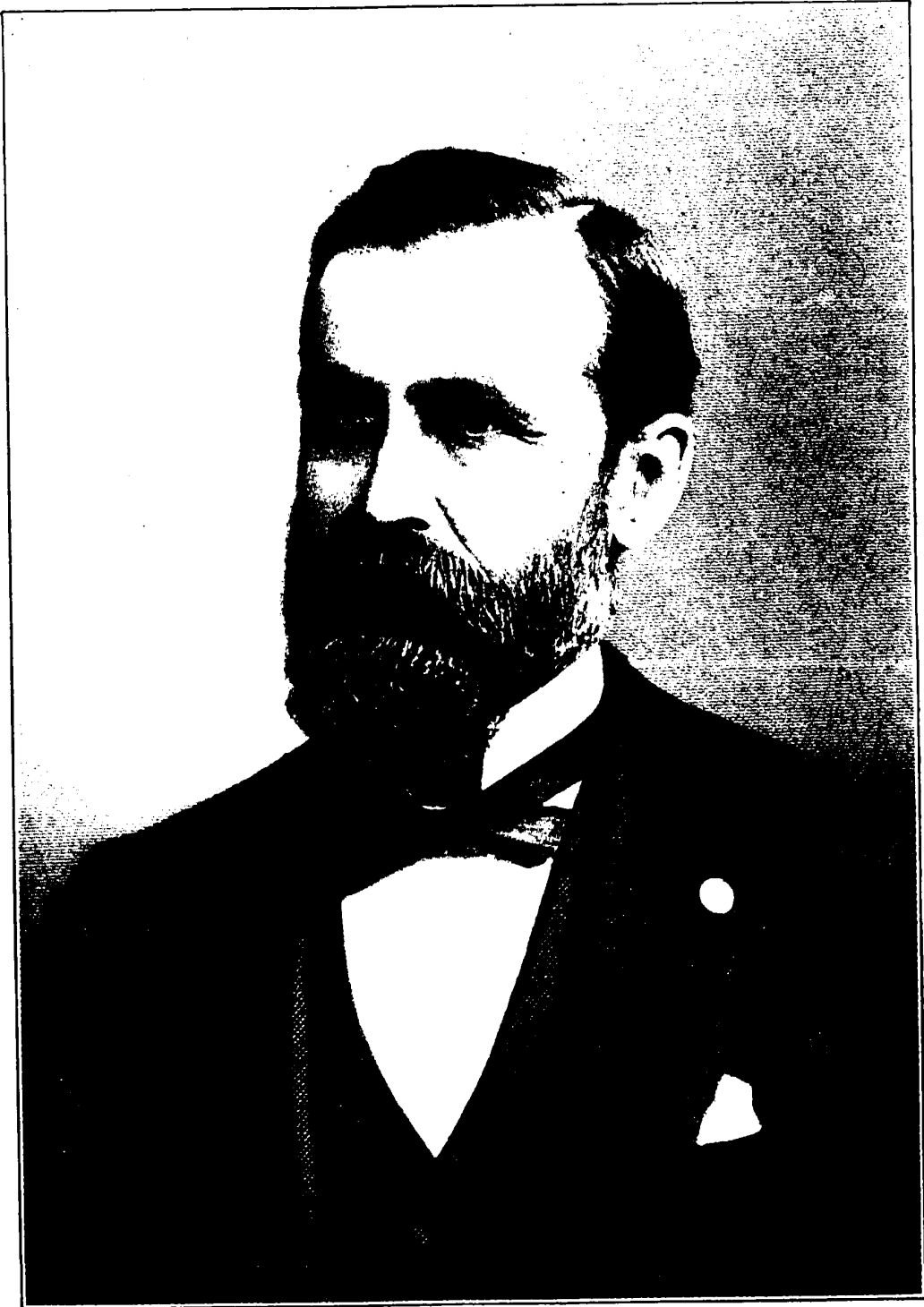
The boyhood and youth of Charles Johnson were divided between Peoria, Elmwood and Farmington, as his parents resided in the different places. However, he returned to Peoria when a lad of thirteen years and soon afterward started out to earn his own livelihood, securing a position in the employ of the Meyer Hardware Company where he remained for several years, his long connection therewith enabling him to not only thoroughly learn the hardware business but also prove his fidelity, capability and trustworthiness. He was ambitious to engage in business on his own account and carefully saved his earnings until the sum was sufficient to purchase a small stock of hardware. This he offered for sale at 2023 South Adams street in March, 1885, and from that small beginning he has developed one of the largest hardware trades in central Illinois. In 1888 he purchased the site whereon he was conducting his business and erected there a substantial two-story brick building, both floors of which are occupied with an extensive stock of shelf and heavy hardware. A good

addition has been erected in the rear across the alley and in this is conducted the tin, sheet metal and cornice department of the business. In 1891 the Charles Johnson Hardware Company was incorporated with Charles Johnson as president, Peter A. Johnson, vice president, and a third brother, William Johnson, secretary and treasurer. The three still remain actively interested in the business and they contract for all kinds of tin and sheet metal work such as roofing, spouting and cornice work. Their trade is conducted along wholesale and retail lines, and the volume of their business has grown annually so their yearly sales have reached a gratifying figure.

Mr. Johnson was married in 1889 to Miss Anna Tjarks of Peoria, and they have five children, Anna, Carl, Lucile, Ruth and Cecilia. The life history of Charles Johnson is that of a self-made man. When determination, perseverance and capability are arrayed against drawbacks, poverty and trials, the result is almost absolutely certain; the former qualities are invincible, they know no defeat, and such have been the elements which have constituted the chief features in the success of him whose name introduces this review.

COLONEL ISAAC TAYLOR.

Peoria county numbered Colonel Isaac Taylor as a valued citizen. His life was one of usefulness. He served for many years in public office, filling the position of county treasurer for eleven years, and he rendered his country valuable aid as a soldier of the Civil war. His life record in every phase commended him to the confidence and respect of those with whom he came in contact. He was born April 22, 1836, in Saratoga, New York, and his parents, Isaac Putnam and Martha G. (Scidmore) Taylor, were also natives of that place, whence they removed to Illinois in 1837, settling in Canton, Fulton county. After two years they became residents of Trivoli township, Peoria county, where the father devoted his attention to farming, and Colonel Taylor was, therefore, reared to agricultural life, assisting in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting throughout the period of his youth. His early education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward spent a year in Jonesville Academy, Ballston Springs, in Saratoga county, New York. He then returned to this state and devoted four years to the study of law under the direction of Henry Grove and two years under Elbridge G. Johnson, of Peoria. While engaged in studying law he taught school. Ill health, however, prevented him from securing admission to the bar at that time, and in the hope of finding benefit in a change of climate he removed to Minnesota and at St. Paul was admitted to the bar. Almost immediately his health improved so that by the 8th of October, 1861, he was able for military duty and his patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment for service in the Civil war. At Fort Snelling he enrolled as a member of Company H, Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, of which he became second lieutenant, while subsequently he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and afterward to that of captain. He served until the fall of 1864 under his first term of enlistment and then veteranized, continuing with the same regiment until April 27, 1865, when he resigned. His was a brilliant military record, characterized by marked bravery in times of intense danger. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in July, 1862, the Third Minnesota Infantry was captured by the rebel forces under General Forest, but Colonel Taylor with a comrade escaped and later was placed in command of a convalescent camp at Nashville, where he was located during the siege of that city. At length his regiment was paroled and transferred to Minnesota, where it was engaged for a time in fighting the Indians. Lieutenant Taylor, however, remained on duty in Tennessee until the exchange of his regiment was effected, at which time he rejoined



COL. ISAAC TAYLOR

his old command at Columbus, Kentucky. With his comrades he participated in the advance on Vicksburg in 1863 with the Sixteenth Army Corps under command of General C. C. Washburn and after taking part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, for three months the Third Minnesota was engaged in military operations in Arkansas, including the capture of Little Rock and its reconstruction and the movements at Pine Bluff, Jackson and Devall Bluff. In the meantime the regiment was assigned to duty with the Seventh Army Corps and Captain Taylor, who had been promoted to the rank of captain on the 15th of April, 1863, was assigned to duty with General Shaler commanding the division, to serve as judge advocate in the general court-martial at Pine Bluff, having charge of many important cases during the remainder of his term of service. His entire military record whether on the firing line or in court-martial service was most commendable and he deserved all the honor and credit that was given to the brave boys in blue who defended the Union during the darkest hour in the country's history.

In April, 1865, Colonel Taylor rejoined his family at Trivoli and soon afterward went again to Minnesota but remained only for a short time. His health did not improve there and he returned to Trivoli, where he continued until 1871. In that year he took up his abode in Peoria and through much of the remainder of his life he was active in public service, in which connection he made a splendid record. In 1869 he received appointment to the position of assistant assessor of internal revenue for Peoria county but in 1870 he was elected county treasurer and retired from the former position to accept the latter, in which he continued for eleven years. No higher testimonial of his faithfulness and capability could be given than his long retention in the position. Through appointment of Governor Oglesby he was canal commissioner from 1885 until 1889 and in 1893 he was made commissioner of public works in Peoria by Mayor Miles, continuing in the position for two years. He was also named as president of the special commission to inspect the Chicago drainage canal, his appointment coming to him from Governor Tanner, in May, 1899, while his incumbency in office continued until June, 1900. His associates on this commission were Colonel John Lambert of Joliet, and Colonel Al. F. Schoch, of Ottawa. He was splendidly qualified for the position by previous experience and broad knowledge of the state, having for fifteen years been chairman of the Illinois Valley Association, which was organized in 1887 for the purpose of securing legislation from the general government for the creation of a deep waterway between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1878 Colonel Taylor was commissioned by Governor Cullom colonel of the Seventh Regiment of the Illinois National Guard and in 1898 was chosen colonel of the Provisional Regiment organized in Peoria for service in the Spanish-American war. This regiment was never called for active duty but the quality of its members was such that it would not have been lacking in valor had it been placed on the firing line. Many of its members had been, like Colonel Taylor, in military service before and all were actuated by a spirit of patriotism that was most marked. During the later years of his life Colonel Taylor was engaged in the real estate and loan business, to which he devoted his energies until his death.

On the 15th of October, 1860, at Trivoli, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Taylor and Miss Mary Bartlett Bourne, a daughter of Melatiah T. and Mary Loring Bourne. Their three children are: Alice L., who is the wife of Charles E. Bunn, of Peoria; Laura B., the wife of Herbert Walker, of Chicago; and Isa Dean. The family has long been prominent in this city, its members occupying a creditable position in social circles. Colonel Taylor was a republican in his political views and never faltered in his support of a principle or measure which he deemed to be for the best interest of the community at large. His life was always actuated by high and noble purposes and he was a devoted member of the Congregational church. He stood as a splendid type of the progressive,

patriotic citizen, honored wherever known and most of all where he was best known. The simple weight of his character and ability carried him into important relations. Every trust reposed in him throughout his entire life was faithfully fulfilled. His name stood as a synonym for those qualities which men most admire and which are most effective forces in good government and in the civilizing processes of the world.

FRANCIS GRANT MINOR.

The name of Francis Grant Minor has almost continuously since the 1st of December, 1888, been on the roll of officials of the city or county of Peoria and his long continued service as a public officer stands in incontrovertible proof of his ability and fidelity in discharging the duties that have devolved upon him. He is now serving as sheriff of Peoria county and it is well known that neither fear nor favor can swerve him from a course which he believes to be right. He was born in this city, October 18, 1852, a son of John Minor, who came here from Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1850. He was a miller by trade and followed that business during the period of his residence in Peoria, which continued to the time of his death in 1865. He married Martha Near, who, like her husband, was a native of western Pennsylvania. They became the parents of five children, all of whom are still living.

At the usual age Francis Grant Minor began his education in the old First Ward schoolhouse which stood on the site now occupied by the Smith Hotel, his teacher being E. F. Baldwin, the present editor of the Peoria Evening Star, while later he was instructed by J. E. Dow, who was afterward city superintendent of schools. When his schooldays were over he crossed the threshold of the business world by securing a position of trust in the Mechanics' National Bank which later became the Merchants' National Bank, entering that institution on the 11th of December, 1871. That he was faithful and capable is indicated by the fact that he continued with the bank until the 1st of December, 1888, and through intermediate positions was promoted to one of considerable responsibility. He severed his connection with financial circles, however, to enter public life in the position of circuit clerk of Peoria county, to which he had been elected in the previous November. His four years' term won him high commendation by reason of his loyal and efficient service and upon his retirement from that office in 1892 he was appointed oil inspector by Mayor Philo B. Miles, acting in that capacity during the Miles administration. Mr. Minor became connected with the coal trade when, on Christmas day, 1895, he entered the employ of Stephen Wolschlag, a prominent coal operator.

Mr. Minor was called to the office of sheriff in November, 1910, and is the present incumbent in that office. His determination to enforce the laws throughout the county was soon evident and in this he won the approbation of every right-minded and law-abiding citizen. He has done everything in his power to suppress crime and vice and it is well known that conformity to the law is the only thing that can win his favor. He is never hesitant in the discharge of his duties but fearlessly and promptly administers justice according to the demands of his office and his record has gained him high commendation throughout the county.

In 1879 Mr. Minor was united in marriage at Peoria to Miss Pauline Pruschwitz, who was born in this city and is a daughter of Ewald Pruschwitz, who came from Germany and in Peoria engaged in the cabinet-making business. Mr. and Mrs. Minor are the parents of three children: John R., a farmer residing near Elmwood; Ewald F., who is farming in Milbrook township; and Francis G., who is serving as deputy under his father in the sheriff's office.

Mr. Minor gives his political allegiance to the republican party, believing that its principles contain the best elements of good government. In matters of citizenship he takes a progressive stand and whether in office or out of it seeks the welfare and development of his community. His labors in behalf of public advancement have always been of a practical character. He has a wide acquaintance among the leading citizens of Peoria county and the social qualities of his nature have gained him a wide circle of friends.

CHARLES RINDFLEISCH.

Charles Rindfleisch is the mayor of Hanna City, now serving for his third term, and to the discharge of the duties of the office he brought the same spirit of carefulness, enterprise and integrity that has characterized his business career. He has resided here for eight years, establishing his home in this district about the time the village was incorporated. His birthplace was a farm in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, near Cleveland, and his natal day was March 25, 1861. His parents, Frederick and Angie Rindfleisch, were both natives of Germany but the mother died when her son Charles was only seven years of age. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm near Cleveland where he remained until he had attained his majority, working in the fields through the summer months and acquiring his education during the winter seasons in the public schools. When he had reached manhood he decided to seek his fortune in another quarter and in 1882 came to Peoria county, where he began to work as a farm hand for Val Ulrich with whom he continued for two years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Cheyenne county, Kansas, where he homesteaded a farm. There he lived for ten years, after which he returned to Peoria and rented a farm in Logan township, from his brother Fred, who is now deceased. This property was situated about a mile from Hanna City. He continued its cultivation for two years, after which he rented the James Bowling farm in Limestone township, upon which he lived for three years. He afterward worked in the dairy of O. J. Bailey for two years and then came to Hanna City where he has now resided for eight years or almost continuously since the incorporation of the town. He is now proprietor of the restaurant here and also purchased the grain elevator which he has since operated. His business activities as well as his official service make him a leading and representative citizen.

In 1892 Mr. Rindfleisch was united in marriage in Kansas to Miss Mary Gallup and they now have two children, George and Ida, both at home. The family are well known in the locality where they reside and have a large circle of friends who entertain for them warm regard. Mr. Rindfleisch is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and is loyal to the teachings of that order. He is popular with his fellow townsmen who manifest their confidence in his ability and in his public-spirited citizenship by choosing him for the position of chief executive of the town, a position which he has occupied for six years.

GEORGE W. VAN FLEET.

George W. Van Fleet is a splendid representative of that class of enterprising young business men who recognize and utilize opportunities and coordinate forces into a unified and harmonious whole. From a humble position in connection with insurance interests he has steadily advanced to the presidency of the Peoria Life Insurance Company which had its inception in 1902. He

has made his home in this city since 1907, and throughout the entire period has managed and controlled the interests of the corporation of which he is now the head. He was born upon a farm in Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1874, and in his youthful days attended the country schools, after which he engaged in teaching for several years. Desirous, however, to further promote his own knowledge he entered Callahan College at Des Moines and afterward became a student in Drake University of this city. He is a graduate of the former institution and he has remained throughout life a student of the questions, interests and conditions which are of vital significance in the business world and in the public life of state and nation. He became identified with insurance interests as a representative of the Northwestern Life Association with headquarters at Minneapolis, being appointed to the position of superintendent of agencies. He spent three years in that connection and then entered the service of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. Again he was at the head of the agency department, continuing with that company for seven years, and afterward spent two years as general agent for the state of Connecticut with the headquarters at New Haven. On the expiration of that period he came to Peoria and is now president and general manager of the Peoria Life Insurance Company. As previously stated, this was organized in 1902 and its present officers are: George W. Van Fleet, president; Emmet C. May, vice president; and O. B. Wysong, secretary and treasurer. This was incorporated as a stock company with an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars and a paid-in capital of one hundred thousand dollars. This concern was established by Messrs. E. C. May, Warren Sutliff, E. J. Case and E. N. Woodruff and on the 1st of August, 1907, Mr. Van Fleet became identified with the corporation as vice president and general manager. He then reorganized it as a stock company and one year afterward was chosen to the presidency. His safe, conservative business policy has placed it on a par with many older insurance companies and he has instituted a plan of expansion that has resulted in rapid and substantial growth. Today there are one hundred and forty agencies over Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Michigan and a large volume of business is written annually.

In 1898 Mr. Van Fleet was united in marriage to Miss Anna May Locke, of Farmington, Iowa. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria, the Peoria Association of Commerce and the Union League Club of New Haven, Connecticut. He is widely recognized as a man of excellent business ability who readily discriminates between the essential and nonessential. His theories find justification in immediate and successful action and his executive force enables him to capably control a constantly growing corporation.

CHARLES KNETZGER.

Charles Knetzger is proprietor of large lumberyards of Peoria, and is also well known in financial circles as one of the directors of the Illinois National Bank. His identification with the lumber trade here covers a period of twelve years, prior to which time he had been in business in St. Louis, Missouri. He is a native of Wisconsin, his birth having occurred in Germantown, November 10, 1862. His parents were Leonard and Beatrice (Weber) Knetzger. His youthful days were passed in Naperville, Illinois, and there he attended the parochial schools of the Catholic church, after which he started out in the business world in a very humble capacity. He worked at the shoe bench and learned the shoemaker's trade under his father, whom he thus assisted until twenty years of age. Feeling that his education was not sufficient to enable him to advance as he desired in the business world, he then entered St. Joseph's College at



CHARLES KNETZGER

Teutopolis, Illinois, and later took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for a time. He was also employed in a grocery store at Duquoin, Illinois, and when his labors had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to start out in business for himself, he opened a cigar store at Duquoin. Later he removed to St. Louis, where he continued in the same line of business for four years but afterward returned to Duquoin and accepted the position of bookkeeper with a mining company. Subsequently he spent two years as cashier in the Duquoin bank, and then again went to St. Louis, where he remained for eight years and gained his experience in the lumber trade, being connected with a lumber firm of that city. He left St. Louis in 1900 to become a resident of Peoria, and here bought out the old Rogers lumberyard. He now deals in all kinds of building materials and his yard covers an acre and a quarter of ground. He has a large lumberyard and a shed with a capacity for two million feet of lumber and has built up a big business, handling oak, maple and beech hardwood flooring, white pine, redwood, cypress, spruce and other finishing materials.

On April 8, 1891, Mr. Knetzger was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Reis, of Belleville, Illinois. They are very prominent members of the Catholic church and Mr. Knetzger is also well known in connection with the Knights of Columbus. Business interests and activities have claimed the greater part of his time since he started out in life on his own account, and without assistance from others he has worked his way steadily upward, realizing that energy, industry and perseverance are substantial qualities in the attainment of success.

R. W. MORRIS.

R. W. Morris, who is numbered among the substantial farmers and representative citizens of Logan township, was born in Rosefield township in 1860. He is the son of Henry Morris, who was born in Lancashire, England, in 1808, and his wife, Ann (Wrigley) Morris, also a native of Lancashire. The parents were married in England, September 11, 1836, and together with the paternal grandparents, James and Betty (Manock) Morris, came to America in 1841. They took passage on a sailing vessel to New York city, being six weeks in crossing the ocean, and thence came by the water route to Illinois, where they located in Peoria county. They intended to homestead at Rock Island but found Peoria county very inviting and the grandfather entered eighty acres of land there, for which he paid a dollar and a quarter per acre and in due time received the title for same, written on sheepskin parchment and signed by President James K. Polk. The grandparents resided on this tract of land during the remainder of their lives, the grandfather dying in 1842, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife in 1845, at the age of sixty-five. The father, Henry Morris, rented a tract of eighty acres of land in Peoria county and tilled the same with an ox team. At the death of his father he was made executor of the estate and purchased the shares of the other heirs. He later purchased the adjoining eighty acres, owning in all a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He remained on his homestead until the fall of 1881, when he moved to Elmwood, where he died on the 8th of June, 1883, at the age of seventy-four years, seven months and eight days. In his family were eleven children, of whom six are now living, R. W., of this review, being the youngest.

R. W. Morris was reared under the parental roof and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age. At that time he took full charge of the homestead which he had rented, until 1900, when he bought out the other heirs. In 1902 he purchased eighty acres on sections 8 and 9, Logan township, and in 1903 he sold the old home place and bought forty acres on section 17 of Logan township, so that he now has a farm of two hundred and twenty

acres in all. All of this except thirty acres, which is in pasture land, is under a high state of cultivation, and he raises yearly seventy acres in corn, forty-five acres in wheat and forty acres in oats. He has about one hundred head of hogs and eight head of horses. On his farm, which is situated two miles from Hanna City, are the very best improvements including an excellent house and barn.

On the 30th of January, 1889, Mr. Morris was united in marriage to Miss Ida Alice Morby, and they are the parents of one son, Clyde, who was born August 16, 1894, and died January 2, 1895. In politics Mr. Morris casts his vote with the republican party. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church and they enjoy a large circle of friends and acquaintances and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

WILLIAM DOREY.

William Dorey is at the head of one of the well known productive industries of Peoria—The Advance Bottling Works, manufacturers and bottlers of soft drinks. His life record had its beginning on the 17th of October, 1871, Peoria being his native city. He was left an orphan by the death of his parents when only six months old and was adopted by a family that reared him. His youthful days were passed in this city and he attended the public schools, thus acquiring his education. He afterward engaged in driving a team and later became a street car conductor. He turned from this to enter the ice business and subsequently he engaged in dealing in coal. His next venture was in the feed business and at one time he dealt in gasoline and oil but sold out in that line to engage in the liquor trade, in which he continued in Peoria for six years. He engaged in the manufacture and bottling of soft drinks at No. 313 Warner avenue. On the expiration of that period he entered his present line of business, beginning when he started in this line on the 28th of November, 1909, Frank E. Holland was associated with him in a partnership relation but Mr. Dorey has since purchased his partner's interest and is now sole proprietor. During the summer months he keeps three wagons in continuous use and two in the winter season. He manufactures the famous A. B. C. ginger ale and other popular soft drinks, conducting his business under the name of The Advance Bottling Company, a name that has become synonymous to the trade with the excellence of the product and straightforward dealing. Mr. Dorey is also engaged in the gas drum business for drawing beer from kegs.

In 1891 occurred the marriage of Mr. Dorey and Miss Mamie L. Jones, of Decatur, Illinois, and they have six children: Myrtle, the wife of A. H. Miller; Earl; Chester; Theodore; Luella; and Harold. Mr. Dorey holds membership with the Order of the Moose but is not otherwise prominent in fraternal circles, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business affairs. Gradually he has worked his way upward and is now at the head of an enterprise that is bringing him good returns.

HON. SAMUEL A. KINSEY.

Hon. Samuel A. Kinsey, former mayor of Peoria and president of the Kinsey & Mahler Company, brass founders, has been a resident of this city since 1856. He was born in Morris county, New Jersey, February 15, 1827, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pomp) Kinsey. The father was a merchant of Easton, Pennsylvania, and died at Hokendauqua, Pennsylvania. Captain Ingham Kinsey, the

great-grandfather of Samuel A. Kinsey, of this review, participated in the struggle for independence, as did several other members of the family. Lieutenant Samuel Kinsey, in the Maryland line, under the command of General Smallwood, was an ancestor, as was John Kinsey, one of the commissioners sent out by the proprietor of West Jersey, in the ship Kent in 1677. On his mother's side he is a descendant of the Rev. Nicholas Pomp, a native of Danzig, who was educated at Halle and was sent to America by the synod of Holland about 1760. His son, Thomas Pomp, was a German Reformed church preacher who for fifty-seven years was pastor of a church in Easton, Pennsylvania.

Samuel A. Kinsey at the age of sixteen years was bound out as an apprentice to learn the machine and pattern-making trade. He served his time and worked in various places as journeyman until 1852. Then he began contracting and building railroads, in which business he engaged for four years. In 1856 he came west and took charge of the Peters foundry and machine shop at the corner of Walnut and Water streets, Peoria, which position he held until 1860, and then went into business for himself in the brass foundry, pattern and model-making business. In 1866 this was consolidated with the interests of John C. Mahler, a coppersmith, who was the surviving partner of the firm of Loker, Seiler & Company who in 1850 established the business from which has grown the present Kinsey & Mahler Company.

Samuel A. Kinsey, out of the fifty-six years of his residence in Peoria, has spent twenty-four in public life, eight years as alderman, two as mayor, ten as trustee of the Peoria Driveway and Park system, and four years as president of that department. He was a whig and since the organization of the republican party has been one of its supporters. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed church in Philadelphia. His wife was Lydia Ann Emery, who passed away May 23, 1909. Their children were six in number, William, Warren, Nellie, Blanche, Ada and Samuel, Jr.

EDWARD LOUIS NOTHNAGEL.

Edward Louis Nothnagel, a veteran of the Civil war, a public official whose record in office has been creditable and an engineer whose work in that field has been of an important character, is now serving as justice of the peace in Peoria. He was born in the city of Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, March 11, 1843, and his father, Edward Adolph Nothnagel, was a native of Hesse, Germany, and in early manhood studied medicine. He located for practice in Peoria in 1835 but afterward removed to Tazewell county, where he long followed his profession. He was married there to Catherine Trautman, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, who died when her son Edward L. was fourteen years of age. In their family were six children, Edward, George, Elijah, Mary, Lydia and William.

The first named was a pupil in the city schools of Washington, Illinois, but ere the completion of the full course there he put aside his text-books. The country was engaged in civil war and he felt that his first duty was to the Union. Although but eighteen years of age he enlisted as a member of Company E, Seventeenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years, one month and four days. During that period he participated in a number of important engagements and was always faithful to his duty whether on the lonely picket line or on the firing line. When the war was over and the country no longer needed his aid he returned to Illinois and secured a position as railroad engineer in the operative departments of the Northwestern and Wabash railroads. His mechanical turn of mind and his ability found further expression in thirteen years' service as hoisting engineer at the coal banks. His life has thus

been an active one, for he has always been busily employed in mechanical pursuits save when in office. He first filled the position of constable and was afterward deputy sheriff under Cyrus J. Berry. He is now filling the position of justice of the peace and his decisions are strictly fair and impartial, winning him golden opinions.

Mr. Nothnagel has been married twice. In Chicago, in 1866, he wedded Elizabeth Laura McGuire, and unto them was born a son, Charles Edward, who is now in the employ of the American Express Company at Chicago. In 1875 Mr. Nothnagel wedded Mary Hagemier, and unto them have been born three children, of whom two died in infancy while one is yet living, Mrs. Elizabeth Zink, a resident of Peoria. Mr. Nothnagel belongs to Bryner Post, G. A. R., and to the Charter Oak Camp, M. W. A. In politics he has always been an active republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, and in matters of citizenship he is as true and loyal to his country today as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields.

H. M. KILPATRICK.

H. M. Kilpatrick, a resident of Elmwood, is well known in Peoria county as a director of funeral services and as an efficient undertaker. He was born in LaFayette, Indiana, September 21, 1865, his parents being Robert and Anna (Kleinhaus) Kilpatrick, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of Germany. The mother was brought to America at the age of two years by her parents, who located at LaFayette, Indiana. Robert Kilpatrick was reared in Illinois and later removed to LaFayette where he was married. He was a tinner by trade and in about 1869 went to Clinton, Illinois, where he followed his trade until 1874, when he came to Elmwood. Later he went west but returned to Illinois, settling at Danville, in which state he passed away. His wife is still living there. Their only child is the subject of this sketch.

H. M. Kilpatrick was educated in the public schools of Elmwood and at the age of fourteen started out in life for himself. For the first two years he was employed in a grocery store and in 1882 he began to work for J. F. Caverly, in the furniture and undertaking business, which was operated under the firm name of the Caverly Brothers. In July, 1888, the firm name was changed to Caverly & Kilpatrick and in October, 1894, Mr. Kilpatrick, of this review, became the sole proprietor of the same and has continued thus ever since. He carries a large and excellent stock in his furniture department and his undertaking establishment is well equipped and conducted.

On December 5, 1889, Mr. Kilpatrick was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Heptonstall, who was born in Peoria county, a daughter of John H. and Margaret Heptonstall, who were early settlers here. The father was a native of England and came to America when a small boy. He died in this county, but the mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kilpatrick have become parents of four children: Ralph Sidney, born 1893; Edwin Richard, born 1895; John Robert, born 1898; and Margaret Anna, born 1903.

Mr. Kilpatrick has ever led an active and useful life, and has been engaged with many of the important organizations of his county. He belongs to the Elmwood Homestead & Loan Association and has been secretary of the same since 1906. He is a member of the Illinois State Undertakers Association, having served as secretary since June, 1906 and since 1908 has been secretary of the National Funeral Directors Association. A review of his excellent work as a funeral director has been written by many of the magazines, including the *Embalmer's Monthly*. Mr. Kilpatrick, being an energetic man, keeps no stenographers, but does all the work of his various offices alone. Fraternaly he is

identified with the Arcanus Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has ever taken an active interest in the schools of his town, and is now serving as a member of the board of education. He finds time in his unusually busy life to give much attention to social and recreative interests. He is the leader and manager of the American band of Elmwood. He is an enthusiast and motorist and is fond of out door life. Well known in the county where he has resided from early boyhood days, he has won the uniform trust and good will of all by reason of his pleasant and attractive personality, and all his life he has been straightforward and honorable.

ARTHUR MELVIN OTMAN.

Arthur Melvin Otman, probate judge of Peoria county since 1910, was born in Wyoming, Illinois, October 3, 1868. His grandfather, David Otman, was a resident of Stockbridge, New York, and a son of Nicholas Otman, two of whose brothers were soldiers of the Revolutionary war. Sylvester F. Otman, father of A. M. Otman, was a native of New York and came to Illinois in 1849. Following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he enlisted in 1861 and served for four years as captain of Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He married Sarah Smith, a daughter of Harrison Smith, who removed westward from North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and settled in Peoria about 1850. He was one of the old-time residents here and filled the office of justice of the peace at an early day. In early womanhood his daughter, Sarah, engaged in teaching school in the building now used as a teachers' club at Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Arthur M. Otman pursued his education in the graded and high schools at Wyoming and in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, although he was not graduated there. Subsequently he entered the law department of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City, where he won the degree of LL. B. on his graduation with the class of 1890. Removing to Peoria he opened a law office immediately after his graduation and his admission to the bar. He has been continuously connected with the profession and his comprehensive understanding of legal principles, combined with his devotion to his clients' interests, secures him a large share of the business of the courts. He was deputy circuit clerk of Peoria county from 1900 until 1904, when he was made first assistant state's attorney, which position he filled until 1906. He was a member of the law firm of Quinn, Quinn & Otman until 1908, when he was appointed first assistant state's attorney and so continued until 1910, when he was elected probate judge, which office he is now acceptably filling. His comprehensive understanding of the general principles of jurisprudence qualifies him for the capable discharge of his duties in this connection and his course is winning him high commendation as the occupant of the probate bench.

On the 24th of November, 1887, in Wyoming, Illinois, Mr. Otman was married to Miss Florence Simmons, a daughter of Amor Simmons, who was a hardware merchant of Wyoming and a veteran of the Civil war. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Otman is Alice May, now a teacher of English literature in the Peoria Manual Training high school. Mr. Otman has always been a republican in his political views, supporting the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, the Modern Woodmen camp and the Maccabees tent. In Masonry he has attained high rank and has been frequently honored with office. In 1910 he was master of Temple Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M.; in 1898 was high priest of Peoria Chapter, R. A. M.; in 1899 was commander of the Knights Templar Commandery; in 1900 was potentate of the Mystic Shrine; and in 1904 became commander-in-chief of the

Scottish Rite at Peoria. The same year he was elected to the supreme council, thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. Still higher Masonic honors came to him in his election as grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Creve Coeur and Ivy Clubs, in both of which he has many friends. His ability in his profession has won him constant advancement and his qualities of leadership are furthermore indicated in the offices to which he has been called in his fraternal connections.

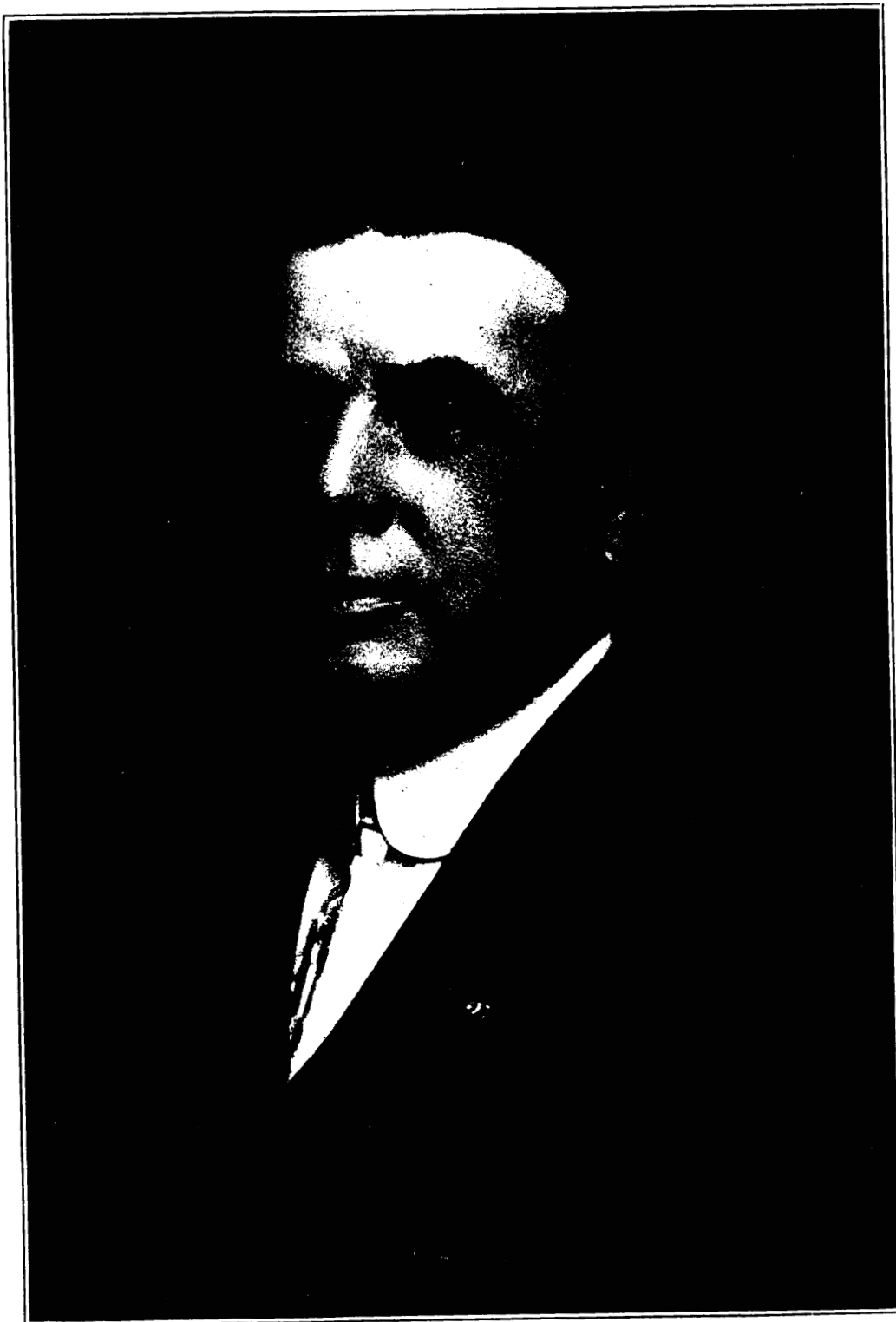
W. W. RHOADES.

W. W. Rhoades, serving for the second term as chief of police of Peoria, has in the discharge of his official duties instituted various reforms and modern improvements which have largely promoted the efficiency of the service. As a public officer his course has won wide indorsement from law-abiding citizens, the consensus of public opinion regarding his record being altogether favorable.

Mr. Rhoades is one of the residents that Pennsylvania has furnished to Peoria, his birth having occurred in Phoenixville of the former state on the 29th of March, 1867. His father, William F. Rhoades, was descended from English and German ancestry but the family has been so long represented on this side of the Atlantic that it has become thoroughly American in thought, spirit and purpose. William F. Rhoades was engaged in the hotel business throughout his entire life. He wedded Mary Morgan, also a native of Pennsylvania, and unto them were born seven children, of whom six are yet living, four sons and two daughters. The parents were residents of Chester county, Pennsylvania, until called to their final home.

In the schools of his native city W. W. Rhoades pursued his education and was twenty-three years of age when, in 1890, he came to Peoria. He was a potter by trade and for ten years followed that pursuit in this city, on the expiration of which period he engaged with the Acme Harvester Company, which he represented here for two years. He entered into his connection with the police department without any previous knowledge of or experience in work along this line but the natural resourcefulness of the man, his determination to "make good," and his fidelity to the obligations devolving upon him have made him an officer whose record is above reproach. He was called to the office of chief of police in May, 1903, as the successor of Mr. Kennedy and remained at the head of the department for two years. He then retired at the change of administration and became connected with the sheriff's office as deputy, so continuing until May, 1909. At that date he was again called to the office of chief of police, which position he has since filled. He has bent his energies to the improvement of the department in many ways, has installed a new flash light system, motor driven vehicles have taken the place of the old patrol wagons and the civil service plan has been adopted. He has given special attention to the personality of the men on the force, endeavoring to install as patrolmen such men as will make duty paramount to all else. He has likewise increased and perfected the detective department and his work on the whole has won him high commendation and encomiums.

In 1892, in Peoria, Mr. Rhoades was united in marriage to Miss Emma Heitzman, a daughter of Albert Heitzman, who was at one time a tailor of Peoria but is now deceased. Three children have been born of this marriage: Inez and Ethel, twins; and Marjorie. In his fraternal relations Mr. Rhoades is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He belongs also to the Modern Woodmen Camp, the Maccabees Tent and the Royal Arcanum Lodge, and finds in their beneficent teachings the high principles and



W. W. RHOADES

rules which govern his conduct and shape his relations with his fellowmen. He has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and is a firm believer in its principles as effective forces in good government, yet he ever places patriotism before partisanship and the general welfare before individual aggrandizement.

CHARLES D. THOMAS, M. D.

Dr. Charles D. Thomas, oculist and aurist, with office in the Hamlin building, has practiced his profession in Peoria since 1897. He was previously a general practitioner in Lacon, Illinois, for nine years. His work has brought him a measure of success that could only be obtained through ability, for he is devoting his life to a profession wherein advancement is won only through the possession of marked skill and wide knowledge. He was born in Washburn, Woodford county, Illinois, November 17, 1863, and is a son of Dr. D. Erastus and Minerva Jane (Barnes) Thomas. The Barnes family was founded in Marshall county, Illinois, in 1832, when Captain Robert Barnes removed westward from Indian River, Delaware. With one exception this was the first family to establish a home in that county. Dr. D. Erastus Thomas was a native of Jacksonville, Indiana, and in early manhood he prepared for a professional career, practicing medicine from 1852 until his death, which occurred in 1903. Most of that period was spent in the town of Lacon although in 1852 he opened an office at Spring Bay, Illinois, where he practiced in connection with Dr. Burns. The office, however, was destroyed by fire there in 1853 and he then removed to Washburn, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he established his home in Lacon. His life was a most serviceable one, proving of great worth in the world, and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. He died very suddenly of heart disease while at the home of his son, R. H. Thomas, in St. Petersburg, Florida, where he was then visiting. His wife passed away six months later, dying in August of the same year.

Dr. Charles D. Thomas spent his youthful days in Lacon, to which place his parents removed when he was but three months old. He there attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until the final year in the high school. On putting aside his text-books he began work in his father's drug store, where he remained for two years, but feeling the need of further educational opportunities he then entered Buchtel College of Akron, Ohio, where he spent the succeeding two years in study. He next became a student in the Ohio State University at Columbus, which he also attended two years in the mastery of an elective course. He began preparation for the medical profession in Rush Medical College of Chicago and was graduated in 1888. The same year he entered upon active practice in connection with his father at Lacon, where he continued until 1892, when he went abroad for further study, spending one year in Vienna, Austria, where he gave special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He thus thoroughly acquainted himself with the most advanced and scientific methods as practiced by the leading specialists of the old world, and with a comprehensive knowledge along that line he returned to Lacon. In 1896 he again went to Europe and spent a part of that and the following year in Vienna, pursuing his studies and investigations in the general hospital of that city and in the Polyclinic at Vienna, specializing all the time on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He acted as second assistant in the hospital under Professor Adam Politzer, whose practice was confined to diseases of the ear and he also became second assistant to Professor Hajek, who concentrated his attention upon diseases of the nose and throat. This was a high honor conferred upon an American and it gave him special advantages, qualifying him in notable measure for the work to which he now devotes his time and energies.

In August, 1897, Dr. Thomas removed to Peoria, where he has since practiced, specializing as an oculist and aurist. He is now serving in that capacity on the staff of the Proctor Hospital and in addition he has a very extensive private practice. He is continually adding to his knowledge through reading and research and keeps in close touch with the most advanced work of the profession. He is now oculist and aurist for the Rock Island Railroad Company and is a member of the National Association of Pension Examiners, acting as expert examiner for this district.

Dr. Thomas was united in marriage to Miss Cecilia Geraldine Kendricken, of Boston, Massachusetts, with whom he became acquainted while studying in Vienna, where Mrs. Thomas was then studying music. Unto them were born three children, two of whom are now living, Paul K. and Charles D., Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas are prominent socially in the city, having an extensive circle of warm friends. The Doctor belongs to the Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, and is connected with the leading medical societies, belonging to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the North Central Illinois Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Oto-Laryngological Association and the National Association of Railway Surgeons. He is one of three members on the board of censors for the Peoria City Medical Society and he is serving as a member of the board of trustees in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria. He is interested in all the vital and prominent questions relating to the welfare and progress of his city and the country at large and yet has no time for active participation in public affairs, owing to the increasing demands which are being made upon his professional skill and ability. His broad study, his natural talent, inherited from a father and grandfather who were physicians, and his acquired ability have gained him a preeminent position as one of the foremost oculists and aurists of the state.

HARRY SCHENCK.

Harry Schenck, who is well known in the business world in Elmwood from his connection with the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott, was born in Peoria county, October 28, 1872. His parents were Henry and Susan (Selby) Snyder Schenck, both of whom were natives of Butler county, Ohio. The father was born December 23, 1838, and grew to manhood in his native county. He was married there to a Miss Kemp, who died one year later. Subsequently the father and James Foster came to Peoria county, driving with a team and wagon from Butler county, Ohio. They located in Elmwood township and in 1864 Mr. Schenck purchased two hundred acres of land there. He then returned to Ohio, where he was married to Susan (Selby) Snyder, who was then a widow, and subsequently they resided on his farm in Elmwood township. In 1888 he purchased an interest in the bank of Clinch & Lott and the firm name was changed to Clinch, Schenck & Lott, and he held this interest until the time of his death. In 1904 he retired from active work and moved to Elmwood, where he resided until his death, in 1905. In his family were two children: Harry, of this review; and a daughter, who is now Mrs. Edna E. Cone, of Peoria.

Harry Schenck received his early education in the public schools of Elmwood and later completed a course in a business college. In 1891 he began working in the bank in which his father had an interest and in 1905, at the time of his father's death, he became one of the partners in the firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott.

On the 7th of October, 1896, Mr. Schenck was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Welles, who was born in Elmwood, February 29, 1876, a daughter of W. T. and Laura A. Welles, both of whom were natives of Peoria county. Mr. and Mrs. Schenck have become the parents of six children: Margery, Richard, Earl, William, Dorothy and Ruth. The last named died at the age of three years. In politics Mr. Schenck is a democrat and, being interested in local party issues, he has filled the office of city treasurer. He also gives much time to the cause of education and has served as school treasurer. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is very fond of hunting and fishing, revelling in these sports several times a year, and is noted for his skill along these lines. He is a shrewd, conscientious business man and has many friends in the business world; also he is popular socially in the city where his entire life has been passed and where many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood.

ELBERT H. ZARLEY.

Elbert H. Zarley is the president of the Brown Printing Company, which has its plant at No. 201 South Washington street. His identification with this enterprise covers about sixteen years. He was but a boy when he entered the employ of the company and in the intervening period to the present time he has gradually worked his way upward, his ability and energy winning him advancement until he is now the chief executive officer in one of the leading business concerns of the city. He came to Peoria when a youth, his birth having occurred in Oakland, Coles county, Illinois, October 27, 1876, his father being Abram Zarley. He spent his boyhood in his native town and at the usual age entered the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school pupil. When he put aside his text-books he began learning the printing business, with which he is acquainted in all of its branches. He has been a resident of Peoria for about seventeen years and with the exception of one year the entire period has been spent in connection with the Brown Printing Company, which is the successor of the Brown-Williams Printing Company that took over the business of Frank Brown, who opened a printing establishment on South Adams street about 1890. Mr. Zarley had not been long in the employ of the company before he proved his worth and capability and his industry, energy and fidelity won him promotion from time to time. Eventually he was elected one of the officers of the company and for five years served as its secretary. In June, 1911, upon the reorganization of the business, he was chosen to the presidency and is, therefore, bending his energies to administrative direction and executive control. The company conducts a general printing and embossing business and employs about thirty people. They turn out work of the highest excellence and of the most artistic design, embracing all that is best in the "art preservative of arts." Their patronage is now extensive, for the excellent work done commends them to the public. They make a specialty of color printing and in addition they manufacture blank books, rubber stamps, seals and stencils in addition to conducting a general printing and bookbinding business. Their plant is thoroughly equipped in every department and in the excellence of their work is found the secret of their success.

In Peoria, in 1900, Mr. Zarley was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Brown, of this city, and they now have one son, Brown Zarley. Mr. Zarley is well known as a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the consistory. He has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and he holds membership with the Knights

of Pythias. In his life he exemplifies the beneficent spirit of the craft, which inculcates and develops all that is best in manhood and in citizenship. In his business career his steady progress has followed the manifestation of his ability, which has been developed through close application, perseverance and unremitting energy. His course proves, too, that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously and that the rewards of persistent and intelligently directed labor are sure and certain.

GEORGE W. HAMMERBACHER.

George W. Hammerbacher, a resident of Oak Hill, who is successfully engaged in the carpentering business, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, August 10, 1850. His parents were Ludwig and Mary E. Hammerbacher, who came from Germany in 1847 and located in Ohio. In 1854 they removed to Illinois, settling in Rosefield township, where they passed the remainder of their days. In their family were six children, of whom George W. was the third in order of birth.

George W. Hammerbacher was reared and educated in Rosefield township and remained at home with his parents until he was eighteen years of age. He then began working as a farm hand, an employment which he followed for six years. In 1874 he took up the trade of carpentry and has since worked at it continuously. He has been very successful in his work and he now owns the old homestead of seventy-seven acres, which is situated one mile north of Oak Hill.

On the 18th of February, 1870, Mr. Hammerbacher was united in marriage to Miss Margaret E. Dawson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ronemus Dawson. In politics Mr. Hammerbacher gives his support to the republican party and socially he is identified with Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., at Elmwood. He is a staunch supporter of the interests of education and has been a school director for eighteen years and is now serving as school treasurer. He is well known throughout his community and in all matters relating to the welfare of the township he is public-spirited and his cooperation can be counted upon to further all public progress.

LESLIE RUTHERFORD, M. D.

In eleven years of active practice since his graduation from Rush Medical College, Dr. Leslie Rutherford has made continuous progress, experience and further reading adding to his skill and ability. He has been abroad for further study and keeps in close touch with the most advanced methods of eminent physicians not only of this country but of the old world. Peoria is his native city and his natal day was December 27, 1879. He comes of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather being William Rutherford, a native of Scotland, who after sailing from the old world to the new, made his way into the interior of the country, settling in Tennessee in 1849. Soon afterward, however, he came to Peoria, thus founding the family in this city. His son, R. William Rutherford, the father of Dr. Rutherford, became a prominent coal merchant here and for many years occupied a leading position in commercial circles, so that his death, which occurred in 1901, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife bore the maiden name of Isabella Grieves.

Dr. Rutherford was reared in Peoria and attended the public schools, mastering the branches of learning in successive grades until graduated from the

high school with the class of 1897. A professional career appeared to him most attractive, and thinking to find the practice of medicine congenial and hoping to find it profitable, he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago in preparation for his chosen life work. He pursued the regular four years' course and was graduated in 1901, being chosen president of his class by his fellow students and being awarded the Benjamin Rush medal by the college. His high standing secured him the position of interne in the Presbyterian Hospital of that city, where he remained for a year. The years 1903 to 1905 he devoted to post-graduate work in Chicago. He then returned to Peoria to take up his permanent abode and in the intervening years has concentrated his energies upon his chosen life work. He practiced here until 1908, when he went abroad, spending a part of that and the succeeding year in the General Hospital at Vienna and also doing considerable work in a hospital in Berlin. He makes a specialty of internal medicine and is serving on the staff of Proctor Hospital. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In 1904, Dr. Rutherford married Miss Margaret Tallman, of Berkeley, California, and they now have one child, Margaret. Dr. Rutherford is well known in the city where his entire life has been passed save for brief periods when he has absented himself for the purposes of study. Many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present and this fact is indicative of an honorable and well spent life.

CHARLES H. BROBST, M. D.

This is an age of specialization. Scientific knowledge has become so broad and so complex that a single individual cannot master fully every department of any single science, and therefore with a knowledge of the broad fundamental principles men have concentrated their efforts and their energies along a single line and have thereby attained a proficiency which otherwise could not be secured. Following the natural trend of the age, Dr. Charles H. Brobst has concentrated his attention upon the diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and is accorded a liberal patronage which enables him to maintain well appointed offices in the Observatory building. He has followed his profession in Peoria since November, 1893. He comes from one of the chief centers of medical learning, being a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, his birth having there occurred in 1864. While spending his boyhood days in the home of his father, Jonas L. Brobst, he attended the public and high schools of Philadelphia, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1881. He studied medicine in the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and at Johns Hopkins University of the same city. From the former he was graduated with the class of 1887 and he then pursued special studies in the latter. In 1888 he was graduated from the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia and thus he came under the teaching of some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country in the different centers of medical learning. He afterward went to New York City, where he studied for a year and acted as interne at the Post-Graduate School. His experience there greatly augmented his skill but still not content with the advantages he had already received and striving to attain as high a degree of perfection as possible, he went in 1890 to Vienna, spending two years at the General Hospital as a student in that branch of practice, which has to do with diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also passed a year at Moorefield's Hospital in London and at the Golden Square Nose and Throat Hospital of the same city. Splendid equipment qualified him for his specialty and upon his return to the United States he opened an office in Peoria, where he

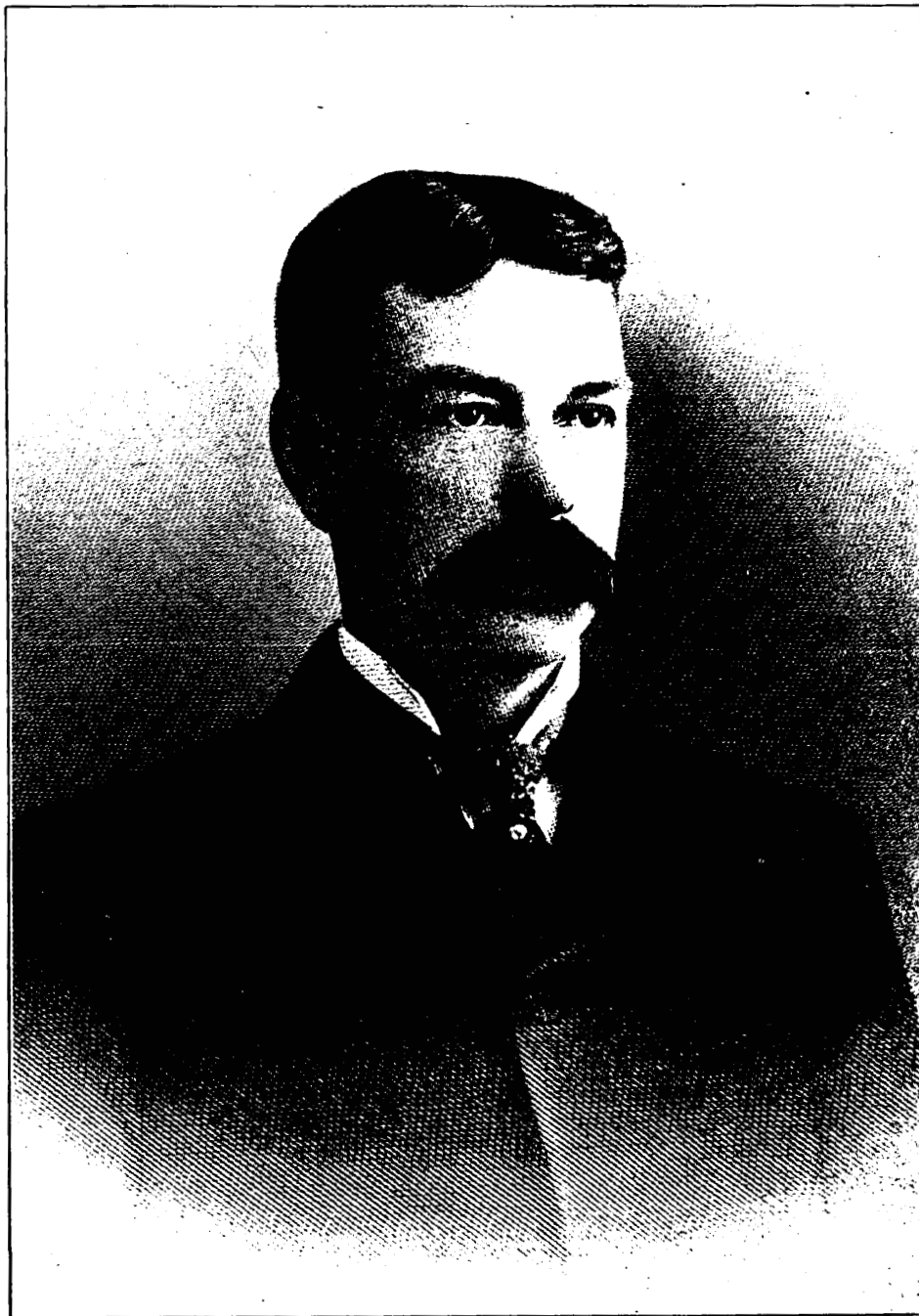
has since been located. He soon demonstrated his ability in practice and the volume of his business has steadily grown until it has now reached extensive proportions. In addition to a large private practice he is serving as president on the staff of Proctor Hospital and has become well known as an educator, being the lecturer on physiological optics at Bradley Polytechnic Institute of this city.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Dr. Brobst was married in 1894 to Miss Marian K. Kuntz, of Peoria, and they have two children, Dorothy and Charles. They are widely and favorably known and theirs is a hospitable home, always open for the reception of their many friends. Dr. Brobst is a Mason of high standing. He has taken all of the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites, being a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree consistory Mason, as well as a member of the Mystic Shrine. His social prominence is indicated in his admission to the Creve Coeur Club. Notwithstanding the fact that his many activities and interests are wide and varied, keeping him in touch with the world's progress along many lines, he yet concentrates his energies upon his professional duties, realizing fully the responsibilities that devolve upon him in this connection. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and seeks always that perfection which is the legitimate aim of every earnest, conscientious physician.

GEORGE FRANCIS EMERSON.

Prominent among the energetic, enterprising and successful business men of Peoria is George Francis Emerson, of the firm of Cummings & Emerson, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware. His career is another illustration of the fact that the road to usefulness and prosperity is open to any who wish to pursue it. He early learned the lesson that industry is the basis of all honorable success and that perseverance will often overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles. He was born in Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, April 4, 1847, his parents being Enoch G. and Harriet P. (Waters) Emerson, both of whom were natives of New England. The father's birth occurred in Rochester, Vermont, April 19, 1812, and the mother was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, October 22, 1815. They came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1834, in company with a colony that expected to locate there but being disappointed in securing a satisfactory location as to lands they removed to Tazewell county and became pioneers of that section. This was only two years after the Black Hawk war occurred and on every hand were seen evidences of frontier life, with all its attendant hardships, difficulties and disadvantages. However, it is a well known fact that in the face of opposition the best and strongest in men is brought out and developed and Mr. Emerson proved himself equal to the arduous task of cultivating a new farm on the frontier. He remained in Tazewell county until March, 1865, when he brought his family to Peoria.

George Francis Emerson was then about eighteen years of age. He had been educated in the public schools of Tazewell county and early became familiar with the arduous task of developing a new farm. Following the removal of the family to this city he pursued a course of study in the Worthington, Warner & Coles Commercial College, and in the following fall entered actively in business life as assistant bookkeeper for D. C. Farrell. In 1866 and 1867 he was bookkeeper for the firm of C. L. Bobb & Company and on the 15th of June, 1868, he accepted the position of bookkeeper with Cummings & Stone, wholesale dealers in heavy hardware. This was his initial step in connection with the business that has since claimed his time and attention. At length Mr. Stone sold out his interest in the establishment to his partner, Mr. Cummings,



GEORGE F. EMERSON

who conducted the business alone for the next two years. On the 1st of February, 1872, he admitted Mr. Emerson to a partnership under the firm style of Cummings & Emerson, and since Mr. Cummings' death on the 25th of January, 1878, the business has been under the sole management of Mr. Emerson. In the meantime the interest of Mr. Cummings remained under the control of his widow until 1896, when it passed into the hands of her heirs. Early in March, 1897, the business was incorporated under the original firm name of Cummings & Emerson, with Mr. Emerson as president and manager. The trade of the house has grown steadily since the establishment of the business in 1867. They carry a most complete and extensive line of heavy hardware and this is widely known as one of the most progressive houses in their branch of the trade. Improvement and advancement have been Mr. Emerson's watchwords and he has never lost sight of the fact that each year should record a growth in the business. His has been an expensive policy, yet tempered by safe conservatism, and he has always kept in close touch with the various phases of the trade, so that he has been enabled to purchase judiciously from manufacturers and thereby gain a good profit on his sales without asking exorbitant prices. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Emerson is a director in the First National Bank and is thus widely and favorably known in financial circles.

On the 17th of November, 1871, Mr. Emerson was united in marriage to Miss Harriet C. Woodruff, a daughter of Nelson and Mary A. Woodruff, of Peoria. They became the parents of four children, of whom Ada, the eldest, died in infancy, and George W. died at the age of five and a half years. The surviving children are Frank Nelson and Grace W. E., the latter of whom is a graduate of LaSalle Seminary, Boston. Frank Nelson Emerson was graduated from Princeton University of New Jersey, and also the Institute of Technology, at Boston, and is now a successful practicing architect in this city.

Mr. Emerson belongs to the Presbyterian church but is a broad-minded man, whose Christianity is above creed and dogma. His political faith is that of the republican party and while never an office seeker his cooperation has ever been counted upon for the benefit and welfare of the community in the long period in which he has made his home in Peoria. He started in business life without any special advantages but he early realized that "there is no excellence without labor," and also that "there is no royal road to wealth." He was willing to earn his success and he has used every honorable means for its attainment.

CHESTER F. BARNETT.

Chester F. Barnett, police magistrate and attorney at law, has come to his present position solely through his own merit. He is one of the younger members of the Peoria bar, whose earnest labor and ability have won recognition and secured his continuous advancement. He was born upon a farm in Dewitt county, Illinois, August 4, 1878, his parents being John W. and Mary Ellen (Cheek) Barnett. The father is a farmer, who has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and both he and his wife are still living on the old homestead farm in Dewitt county. The Barnetts were early settlers there and the family has been represented in America since colonial days. Prior to the Revolutionary war, the ancestors of our subject lived in Virginia and about 1780 went to Kentucky. Sixty years later, or about 1840, a removal was made from that state to Illinois. Alexander Barnett, great-great-grandfather of our subject, served in the Revolutionary war and was a pioneer and prominent physician in Bourbon county, Kentucky. Robert Barnett, the great-grandfather, came from Kentucky with his family and in that state Benjamin Barnett, the

grandfather, was also born. The Cheek family lived in Pennsylvania and was also founded in Illinois in pioneer times.

It was upon the old home farm that Chester F. Barnett was reared and the work of tilling the soil early became familiar to him. When not occupied with the duties of the schoolroom, he worked in the fields and early became familiar with the best methods of plowing, planting and harvesting. He supplemented his early educational advantages by study in Kenney high school and afterward pursued a business course in Eureka (Illinois) College, where he took up the study of shorthand in connection with the regular business course. For a number of years he worked as a stenographer but in that time became imbued with a desire to make the practice of law his life work, and with that end in view he entered the Illinois College of Law, at Chicago, in 1902, for a three years' course, which he completed by graduation with the class of 1905. He then came to Peoria in January, 1906, and has practiced continuously in this city. He soon demonstrated his ability in the successful conduct of the cases entrusted to his care and in the spring of 1911 there came to him a public expression of confidence on the part of his fellow townsmen in his election to the office of police magistrate on the democratic ticket. He succeeded Frank Fox and was the only democrat elected on the democratic city ticket, a fact which is indicative of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him and in his professional power.

In 1900 Mr. Barnett was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Whicher, of Chicago, and unto them have been born two sons, Franklin Newell and Robert Vernon. Mr. Barnett is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and exemplifies in his life the basic elements upon which the craft rests. By nature he is social and genial and he has many attractive social qualities which have won him a circle of warm friends.

DAVID FORNEY.

The years which have brought David Forney to his present enviable position as a financier and land owner have been characterized by continuous progress that has resulted from his close application and keen business discernment. He has never sought to figure prominently in any public life outside his strict path of business, for therein he has found ample opportunity to utilize his ambition and his energy—his dominant qualities. He has been a resident of the city of Peoria for only a brief period, but has been a lifelong resident of the county and for years was one of the foremost representatives of agricultural life in eastern Illinois. The name of Forney has been associated with development and progress in Peoria since pioneer times. David Forney was born upon a farm in Kickapoo township on the 12th of February, 1854. His parents, J. Y. and Catherine (Feaser) Forney, were married in Pennsylvania in May, 1852, and immediately afterward removed westward, settling in Peoria county, the father purchasing a tract of land which he converted into a rich and productive farm, making his home thereon for almost a half century, or until the time of his death which occurred January 25, 1900. He added to his original holdings until he was the owner of a very fine farm in Kickapoo township and also had an extensive tract of land in Radner township. Besides these he owned three valuable farms in Woodford county, Illinois, and a large farming property in Kansas. He regarded real estate as the safest of all investments, and as the years passed on and his financial resources increased he dealt extensively in land. His business efforts were always carefully and systematically managed, and his integrity was never a matter of question. He was survived for nearly six years by his wife who passed away November 9, 1905.

The old homestead farm in Kickapoo township was both a playground and training school for David Forney in his boyhood and youth. He still owns a part of that property and resided thereon until January, 1908. He has, however, sold a portion of the original tract owned by his father but still has one hundred and thirty-six acres in Kickapoo township, together with a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Woodford county, Illinois, near Minonk. He rents both of these properties, deriving a good income therefrom. While living on the old homestead he carried on general farming and brought his fields under a high state of cultivation in the raising of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate. He also dealt largely in fine stock and did not a little to improve the grade of cattle raised in this section. In his boyhood days Mr. Forney attended the district schools and for two years was a student in the high school at Elmwood, after which he finished his course in the Peoria County Normal. He engaged in teaching for three years in Rosefield, Kickapoo and Radner townships, spending one year in each, and displayed considerable ability in imparting clearly and readily to others the knowledge he had acquired, but farming was his real life work up to the time he retired from the old homestead and established his residence in Peoria. Here he figured prominently in financial circles, being the vice president of the State Trust & Savings Bank. He was one of the incorporators of this institution, and he and the president, E. A. Strause, are now the only members of the original board of directors. He has served on the examining committee of the bank for years, and in his present position has voice in its management and contributes in no small measure to its successful conduct. He is also largely interested in stocks, having made heavy investments in commercial paper of that character, and he also has much money loaned out but regards investments in land as superior to all others.

On the 14th of December, 1882, Mr. Forney was married to Miss Annie Karnaghan of Hanna City, Illinois. They are the parents of one child, Everett E. The family residence is at 506 North Monroe street, and is one of the attractive homes of the city. Hospitality there reigns supreme, and good cheer is extended to all their many friends. Mr. Forney has never regarded the word "citizenship" as an idle term. It represents to him obligations and duties as well as privileges, and he has utilized every means at hand to further the welfare and promote the progress and upbuilding of his county. His political allegiance has always been given the republican party and he has served as road commissioner of Kickapoo township, and for one term was supervisor, being elected by a majority of seventy-nine in a vote of three hundred and twenty-five that was cast in the democratic township. This fact alone indicates his personal popularity and the high regard entertained for him by his neighbors and friends. Mr. Forney has, in a manner, lived a quiet life. There have been none of the spectacular features which are to be found in connection with high political or military office, but day by day he has faithfully performed the duties nearest at hand, and in so doing has commanded the respect and good-will of his fellow-men. Moreover, in all his business transactions he has been found thoroughly reliable as well as enterprising, and the success which is his has come to him as the legitimate and well merited reward of earnest labor and keen business sagacity.

ROBERT A. HANNA, M. D.

Dr. Robert A. Hanna, a representative of the medical profession in Peoria since 1894, has devoted himself exclusively to surgery since 1908 and has gained a position of distinction in that field of practice. He was born here July 20, 1868, a son of Robert S. and Charlotte (Roberts) Hanna, both of whom are still living in this city. His maternal grandfather came to Illinois in 1835, removing

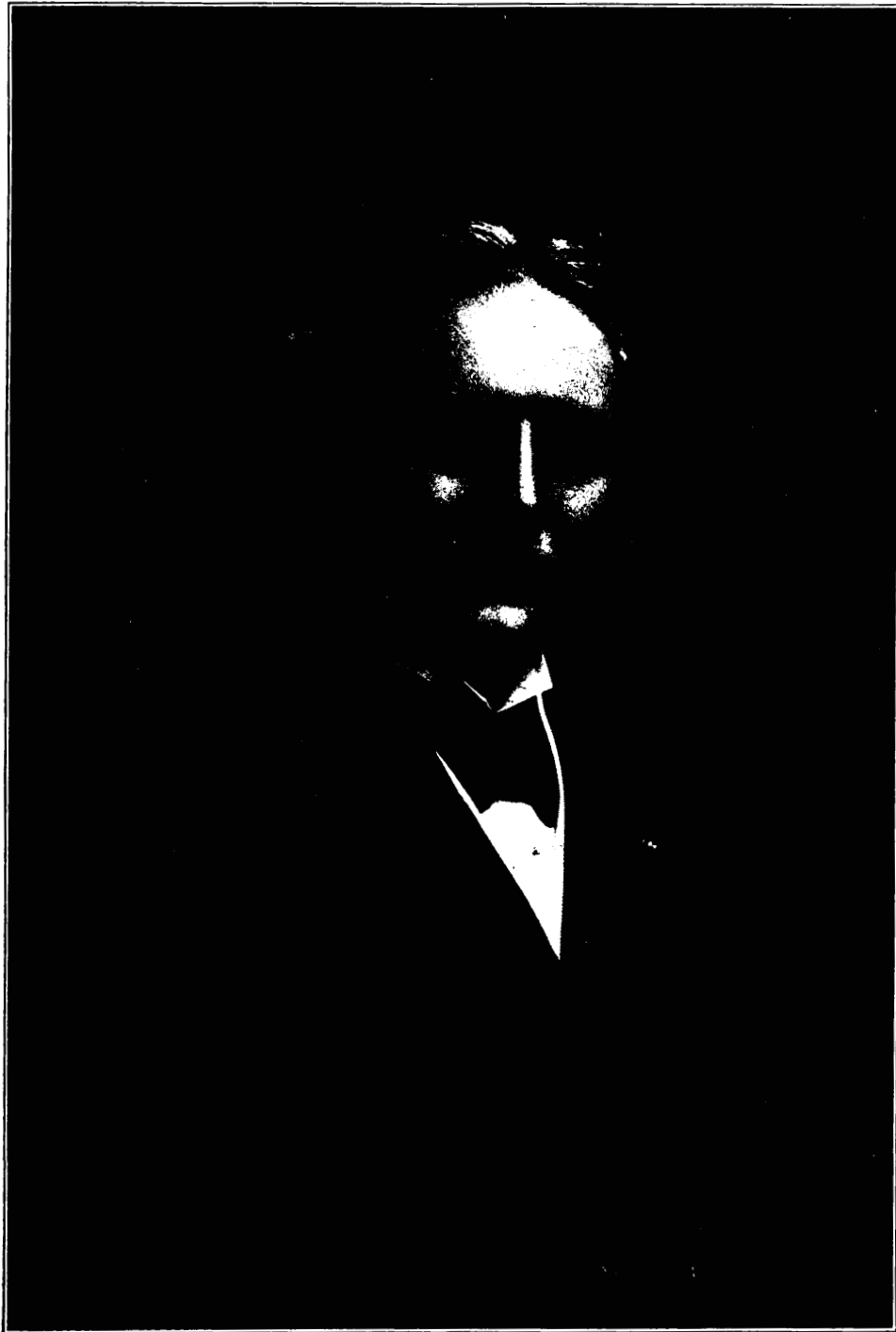
from Ohio to this state just three years after the Black Hawk war occurred, when all eastern Illinois was largely an undeveloped and unimproved region. He settled in Tazewell county, just across the river from Peoria, which, however, at that time, was a mere hamlet and gave no indication of the prominence to which it was to attain as a commercial and industrial center.

Dr. Hanna was reared in this city and his youth was passed as that of most boys, the public schools affording him his educational privileges. He passed from one grade to another until he became a high-school student, and when he left school he entered business life, securing a position in a wholesale paper house, in which he was employed for four years. Thinking to find a professional career more congenial than commercial pursuits he then entered upon the study of medicine and was graduated from the Keokuk Medical College, at Keokuk, Iowa, with the class of 1894. Immediately afterward he returned to this city and opened an office. His record stands in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country, for in the city of his birth Dr. Hanna has made continuous progress and is today regarded as one of the eminent members of the profession in eastern Illinois, especially in the field of surgery, to which he has confined his attention exclusively since 1908. Up to that time he continued in general practice but his work was becoming more and more largely that of surgery and he felt the keenest interest in that branch of the profession. His reading and study were largely directed along that line and his experience constantly added to his ability. His work embodies the most modern and scientific principles and methods and he has proven his power in many notable instances. He served for three years as county physician, from 1899 until 1901, inclusive. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and has served as president of the first named. He holds to high standards of professional service and is interested in anything that tends to bring to man the key to that complex mystery which we call life. His reading has been broad, his research deep and his wide knowledge makes his opinions authority upon many questions relative to the profession.

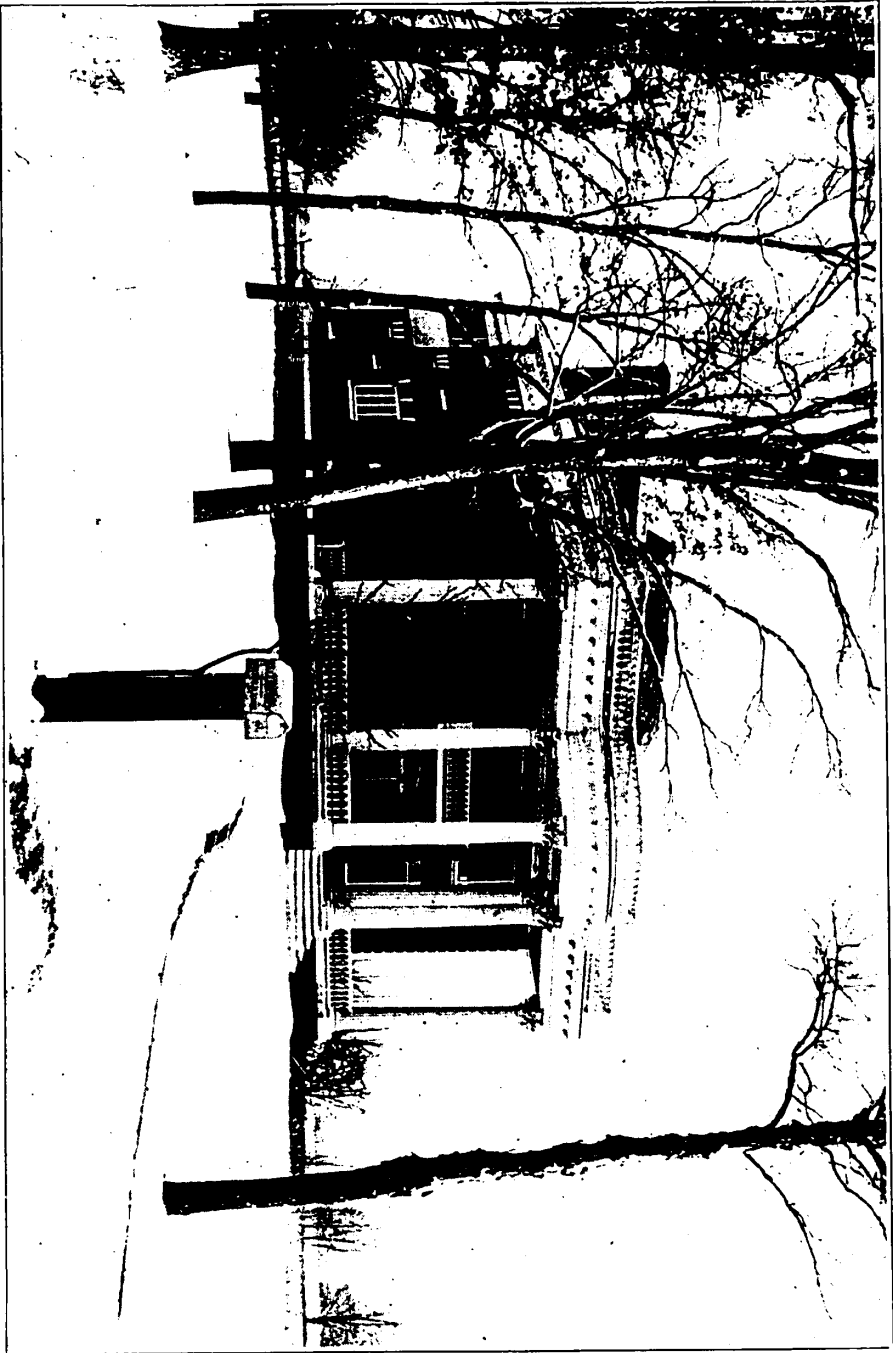
Dr. Hanna was united in marriage to Miss Emma Coleman, of this city, and they have a large circle of warm friends here. Fraternally he is a Mason and socially is connected with the Creve Coeur Club. His friends, and they are many, find him a social, genial gentleman of broad and liberal culture.

WALTER HERMANN KIRK.

Walter Hermann Kirk, attorney and counselor, was born December 5, 1870, in Baxter Springs, Cherokee county, Kansas, the son of John E. and Laura J. (Sevier) Kirk. His father, John E. Kirk was born in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, March 4, 1850, and was the son of James F. Kirk, a native Tennessean. His mother was born in Sullivan county, December 3, 1852. He was engaged in the cattle and grain business for a number of years, his home having been in the northern part of Missouri, near Kirksville, which city was named after relatives, who moved from Virginia and Tennessee at a very early period in the settling of the state of Missouri. After a few years in Kansas, Mr. Kirk returned to Missouri where he engaged in farming and later went to California, residing at San Jose and Colusa. From there he returned to Missouri about 1876, and shortly after acquired by purchase a patent hay-stacking device from James R. Hill, which he perfected, manufactured and sold. His headquarters were at Salisbury, Missouri, but this town did not furnish the facilities for a large manufacturing business, and in looking for a location he came to Peoria in August, 1881. Shortly afterward Mr. Kirk organized the



WALTER H. KIRK



HOME OF WALTER H. KIRK, GRAND VIEW DRIVE

Acme Hay Harvester Company and was president and general manager until his health failed in 1890. At that time he disposed of his interests and was not actively engaged in business at the time of his death, excepting the care of extensive land interests in California, where he died in March, 1898. The interment was in the family lot in Springdale cemetery, Peoria.

Walter H. Kirk was graduated from the Peoria grade and Peoria high schools, and in June, 1894, with the degree LL. B. from the University of Michigan. He returned to Peoria for the practice of law and has remained here since that time. Mr. Kirk was assistant supervisor in 1901-3 and city attorney, 1903-5. He has never held any other office, but is prominent in republican politics, and became widely known as a candidate for state senator in 1908. He is now associated in the practice of law with George A. Shurtleff, the firm name being Kirk & Shurtleff.

Mr. Kirk was united in marriage with Miss Pearl Matthews, daughter of Newton Matthews, November 12, 1895. They have a daughter, Evangeline, born November 12, 1897. Their home, "Valley View" on the Grand View Drive, overlooks the Illinois river valley at Peoria Heights. Mr. Kirk is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Peoria; the Country Club, the Creve Coeur Club and all the masonic orders leading up to and including the Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine.

JOHN HILLIS DE WEIN.

It rarely falls to the lot of a man, even in these days of hustle and initiative, to start in a city the size of Peoria a business of an entirely new character. Men in this city have rung changes upon old established businesses, have torn down, built up, and improved, have branched out in new departments and large additions, but it was the part of the young man who is the subject of this sketch, John Hillis De Wein, to bring something new into the business world of this city. Mr. De Wein's business is the selling of rebuilt typewriters. He makes a specialty of this. He has no new typewriters in his shop. The rewards which are the natural result of originality and initiative, and which invariably come to the pioneer in any line of activity in the development of a city, have been Mr. De Wein's in the short period of his business career. He is a man of marked capacity and decided character and of the most undoubted integrity. In business transactions he exhibits the quick appreciation and prompt decision which are as necessary to the successful merchant as to the successful general, but tempered with a courtesy which wins the esteem of all who come in contact with him.

John Hillis De Wein was born in Peoria in 1886, the son of John N. and Catherine De Wein of this city. His father was at one time a prominent grocer in this city, with a large store on Liberty street, but retired a number of years before his death, which occurred in 1889.

John Hillis De Wein was educated in the grammar schools of Peoria, but left at the age of thirteen years, after his graduation from the Franklin school, and entered the employ of the Underwood Typewriter Company, holding important positions in the mechanical and sales departments until 1910. During all these years, Mr. De Wein gave his best efforts to the company by whom he was employed, and all the affairs for which he was responsible were conducted in a manner reflecting upon him the greatest credit. He learned the business from the bottom up. Few men in the business today understand more about the mechanism and sale of typewriters than he does. He combines with business ability and sagacity of the highest order, those personal qualities which attach men to him, and gain for him the confidence and esteem of the business world.

In 1910, Mr. De Wein left the employ of the Underwood company, and started in business for himself, selling rebuilt typewriters. He has a large and pleasant office on the twelfth floor of the Jefferson building, where he conducts an extensive and constantly growing business. He has recently opened a repair department and a department of typewriter supplies, but his main attention is still given to the rebuilt typewriters. He gets his machines from the Typewriter rebuilders in Chicago who make a specialty of rebuilding, and although his business is young, it is flourishing from year to year. The first year his sales amounted to over two hundred rebuilt typewriters, and this record has been broken each year during which he has conducted the office.

Mr. De Wein keeps himself entirely independent politically, voting always for the man whom he considers the best for the position. He is active in the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is very much interested in the affairs of the Peoria Association of Commerce.

Mr. De Wein is one of those active, rising young business men to whom Peoria looks for her future greatness. He is an indefatigable worker, a man of marked capacity, quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any business proposition and its possibilities. He gives his time and his best energies to the business which he has established, believing in the doctrine of hard work, as the foundation of success. The record of such a life is well worth preserving, and in it his fellow citizens and friends may find much for emulation.

CHARLES W. FEY.

Peoria has every reason to be proud of its commercial enterprises, and conspicuous among these is the extensive jewelry establishment in which Charles W. Fey is a partner. The house now sustains an enviable reputation by reason of the fine line of goods carried, showing everything that is most attractive in workmanship and design of both foreign and domestic manufacture. The business is one of the old established houses of the city, and throughout has maintained the highest standards in trade. It was founded by David Fey, the father of Charles W. Fey, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 2, 1833. The first thirteen years of his life were spent in his native land, during which period his parents died and he came with his brother to America, they making their way to Cincinnati. In that city he learned the watchmaker's and jeweler's trade, and when about nineteen years of age he went to Glasgow, Kentucky, where he engaged in the jewelry business for one year. At the expiration of that period he removed to Peoria. He was married here in 1856 and then returned to Glasgow, Kentucky, where he disposed of his business. Again he came to Peoria and opened a jewelry store on Main street. He continued alone until he admitted his two sons, George S. and Charles W., to a partnership in 1882, at which time he retired from the active management of the store. Within that period he had built up a gratifying trade and had made for the house a most enviable reputation, owing to his straightforward dealings and his strict conformity to a high standard of commercial ethics. His name figures prominently upon the pages of Peoria's business history during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. He is still survived by his widow, who bore the maiden name of Barbara Schafer and is now living in this city. They were the parents of six children, of whom three survive: Mrs. C. J. Off, George S. and Charles W. The last named has now retired from business.

Charles W. Fey was born in Peoria, January 21, 1860, and upon attaining school age began his studies. He was still quite young when he entered his father's store, and learning the trade became a practical watchmaker and engraver. As previously stated, his father retired in 1882, turning over the busi-

ness to his two sons, George S. and Charles W. Their original location was at 319 Main street where the store had been located for about ten years. In 1885, however, they removed to South Adams street where they continued for twenty-four years, or until May, 1909, when they came to their present location. The elder brother, George S., has retired leaving Charles W. Fey as sole proprietor. He now confines his attention exclusively to the diamond and watch business, and his establishment is represented on the road by two traveling salesmen. For two years he has been located in the Masonic Temple and controls a business of large and gratifying proportions. He is acknowledged an expert judge of precious stones, particularly diamonds, and his trade therein is now a very extensive one. Moreover, he is interested in other business affairs, and at one time was associated with his brother under the firm name of Fey Brothers in the conduct of the Fey Hotel which was erected by their father in 1893. It was then the leading hostelry of the city, and in 1894 was opened by the brothers who conducted it for a year and then sold out.

Charles W. Fey was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Swain of Stillwater, Minnesota, and they have two children, Emma and Charles David. Their friends in the city are many, and their hospitality is greatly enjoyed by those with whom they have social relations. A lifelong resident of this city Charles W. Fey is widely known here. In the specific line of his trade his knowledge is particularly sound and his insight keen, while his capable management and undaunted enterprise have been forceful and salient features in the attainment of the success which places him with the leading merchants of the city.

M. H. DOTY.

M. H. Doty, who, since October, 1903, has been connected with the business of undertaking and embalming at Hanna City, was born in Grundy Center, Grundy county, Iowa, March 15, 1876. His parents were John S. and Dora A. (Mayer) Doty, both of whom were born in Michigan and resided at Constantine, in that state, where the father for twenty years had a harness shop. They lived for a time in Iowa, but in 1879 returned to Constantine where the father died in April, 1890.

M. H. Doty remained under the parental roof until fourteen years of age when he began work on a farm on which he was employed for four years. In 1894 he came to Illinois, locating at Ottawa, where for two years he worked for the firm of H. L. Hossack & Son in the farming implement business. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Western Cottage Piano & Organ Company, remaining with them until 1900, when he became assistant superintendent of the Peoria County Poor Farm. In 1901 he went to Wieser, Idaho, where he was engaged for one year in the undertaking and furniture business in partnership with William McBratney. The following year he returned to Peoria and entered into partnership with J. B. Wilton in the undertaking business. In 1904 these partners established a branch office at Hanna City and Mr. Doty took charge of and managed the same for two years. In 1905 purchasing the interest of Mr. Wilton, he engaged alone in the undertaking business, which he is now conducting. He is a licensed embalmer.

On the 4th of November, 1903, Mr. Doty was united in marriage to Miss Cora Leslie, who is a daughter of Samuel A. and Alice (Patton) Leslie of Logan township, and they have become the parents of two children: Nathan L., born September 4, 1905; and Alden L., born June 10, 1907, and now deceased.

In politics Mr. Doty is a republican, and he is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Columbus Lodge, No. 21 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Peoria, with the Lancaster

Lodge No. 106, A. F. & A. M., and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is very efficient and conscientious in his work as an undertaker and embalmer, and has the patronage of the residents not only of Hanna City but in a radius of miles around, and his fidelity and honorable and manly principles have won for him the good-will and friendship of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

DAVID FEY.

In 1844 a small German family consisting of father and a ten year old son, left Bavaria to try their fortunes in America. Sixty-seven years afterward, the little boy, David Fey, died in Peoria, a wealthy and honored man. In the long life which he lived in America, each step he took was a step forward. The little boy grew into an industrious and intelligent young man, and the young man lived successful year after year, until the respect of his fellows and great prosperity crowned his old age.

Mr. Fey was for many years one of the most prominent jewelers of Peoria, and he brought into his business life the unflagging industry, the thorough mastery of his business, and the hard power of application which marked his character. Hard work was the keynote of his life. He had very little money of his own when he began his business life in America. What he did possess of, was the result of the strength of his industry and the power of his mind. Peoria may well be proud of being the home of a citizen of such sturdy qualities as David Fey possessed, and may well mourn the loss of such a man when he dies. Mr. Fey was one of the city's pioneer business men. He worked hard until he was able to buy his own shop, and after he bought it he attended to it assiduously until it was one of the leading jewelry stores of the city.

David Fey was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1834. At the age of ten years, he came to America with his father, and settled in Cincinnati. After what education the schools of that city then afforded, Mr. Fey applied himself to learning the jewelry business. He learned it thoroughly. He mastered every detail of his craft with characteristic exhaustiveness. When in 1856 he came to Peoria, he put his training to practical use by going into the jewelry business, in a little shop at the foot of Main street. This little shop was the source of a large fortune. The foundation was solid, composed as it was of a man's self-reliance, honesty and business integrity. The business prospered, and in the course of time, Mr. Fey was able to erect a newer and larger store at 319 Main street. Here he remained until twenty-five years of age, when, without giving up his jewelry business, Mr. Fey embarked in a new venture. He built the Hotel Fey, at the corner of Adams and Liberty streets. This hotel was, at the time it was built, one of the finest hotels in the city, and it has prospered exceedingly from that day to this. Mr. Fey removed his jewelry business to one of the stores in the hotel, and continued in personal charge of it until five years later when he sold out to his two sons, George and Charles Fey, who conducted the business for twenty years, when George retired in 1909. After his retirement from business, Mr. David Fey, our subject, spent his time in managing his local real-estate interests which were extensive. Mr. Fey had always great faith in the future of his city, and seldom went outside for investments. He had a keen sense for real-estate values, and up to the time of his death when he was over seventy-seven years, his business sagacity never deserted him. Mr. Fey died on July 2, 1911, deeply mourned by his many friends. He had five children, one daughter, Mrs. C. J. Off, and two sons, George and Charles Fey, all of Peoria, who are living; and two daughters who have passed away.

David Fey was a plain and practical business man. He was a man of quiet and domestic tastes, and rejoiced to have his family about him. He had at the

time of his death eight grandchildren, in whom he took great pride and delight. He was vigorous and keen-sighted in business, gifted with the true instinct of the modern business man and his financial success was remarkable. He was a member of the Schiller lodge of the Masonic order, the only fraternal affiliation which he had. His life was a peaceful and a prosperous one—a life filled with promises which were realized by that small German boy who came to America with his father, attained success unaided and died full of years and honors after a worthy life.

HENRY COX.

Henry Cox, who now lives retired in Elmwood was born in the northern part of Mississippi in 1859. He was the son of Lewis and Jitann Cox, both of whom were natives of Mississippi and spent all their lives there. In their family were four children. Henry Cox was born a slave and ran away just before the emancipation proclamation, coming to Illinois, where he located in Elmwood township. On reaching here he had five dollars in his possession and he immediately hired out by the month to a farmer and was thus employed for thirteen years. He then purchased a farm of seventy acres in this township, improved and cultivated the same, and now owns in all one hundred and sixty acres. He has always carried on general farming and stock-raising. In 1903 he removed to Elmwood, where he purchased a home on the south side of town and has since lived retired.

On the 6th of March, 1878, Mr. Cox married Miss Clara Reed, who was born September 2, 1847, at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, the daughter of Reuben and Dolly Reed, who were old settlers in that section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox have been born three children, all of whom died in infancy.

In his political relations Mr. Cox is a republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Cox has been successful in his business and has gained the respect of his neighbors and the business men of the community. Both he and Mrs. Cox have many friends here.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, JR.

Trade relations in Peoria find a worthy representative in John Schneider, Jr., who, fortunate in entering upon a business already established, has carried it forward upon strictly business principles. He is now a partner in the firm of Schneider & Metzger, dealers in barber's supplies and barber's furniture, while at the same time they conduct a machine and general repair shop at 410 Fulton street. Mr. Schneider comes of Swiss ancestry. His father, John Schneider, Sr., was born in Berne, Switzerland, and there spent his youthful days. He learned the cutlery trade in his native land, and as a young man came to America. He has been a resident of Peoria for forty-two years, and no citizen is more familiar with the history of the growth and development here than is John Schneider, Sr. Moreover, he figured for many years as a leading factor in the business circles. He began dealing in barbers' supplies and barbers' furniture about 1879 and long continued successfully in that trade but then turned the business over to younger men and retired to private life, enjoying a well earned rest. He was married here to Miss Susana Stoller, and both are still residents of Peoria. Mr. Schneider receives the veneration and respect which

should ever be accorded one who has reached advanced years and whose life has been well and worthily spent.

His son and namesake, John Schneider, Jr., acquired his education in the public schools of Peoria, and in 1900 entered the employ of his father with whom he remained until 1908, when, on the retirement of his father, he succeeded to an interest in the business in connection with Emil Metzger, his present partner and associate. Mr. Metzger is a practical mechanic and was connected with the house first as an employe, but in 1890 was admitted to a partnership in the business. He is also at the head of the Reliance Motor Company located at 106 South Madison street, Peoria. The firm of Schneider & Metzger employ about ten men and have a plant fully equipped for the conduct of a general machine and repair business. They also handle the most complete line of barbers' supplies and barbers' furniture in this state outside of Chicago. They are still located at 410 Fulton street where Mr. Schneider's father so long carried on the business. They occupy the entire three floors and basement of the building and their trade covers a large territory, reaching out along constantly ramifying lines until the firm name of Schneider & Metzger is now widely known throughout the middle west.

E. J. CASE.

E. J. Case is a member of the wholesale drug firm known as the Sutliff & Case Company, manufacturing chemists and pharmacists and wholesale dealers in physicians', hospital and dental supplies. In addition to the wholesale department a retail business is carried on, their location being at Nos. 312 and 314 South Adams street. The company occupies the entire four stories of a double brick building there and the business is one of the most progressive commercial enterprises in the city. Active in its management and control, E. J. Case has become well known in business circles. In addition to the drug business he is also the vice president of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and is also a member of the firm of Case & Kroenlein, manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in saddlery at Peoria. It is characteristic of him that what he undertakes he accomplishes and his constantly broadening interests indicate the scope of his ability and enterprise.

Mr. Case was born upon a farm in Medina township, Peoria county, Illinois, August 20, 1848, his parents being Irvin W. and Salina Case, who came to this state from Oswego, New York, in 1839, and settled upon a farm in Medina township, Peoria county. It was there that E. J. Case spent his early days amid the scenes and environments of farm life, dividing his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He became familiar with the best methods of cultivating and caring for the crops and was thus associated with farming interests until twenty-seven years of age, when, in 1875, he removed to Alta, Illinois. There he turned his attention to general merchandising and continued therein until 1887, when he disposed of his interests and sought the opportunities offered in the large city, coming at once to Peoria, where he joined forces with Warren Sutliff in establishing what is now well known as the Sutliff & Case Company. This house has maintained a high standard of service and has won a well merited reputation for the excellence of the products handled. They not only do a wholesale and retail business in drugs but also in physicians' and dentists' supplies and are manufacturing chemists and pharmacists. They also handle photographic stock on quite an extensive scale, this proving quite an important branch of their business. Their trade now covers a wide territory and is constantly on the increase. It is now one of the important features in the commercial life here and the business methods of the house are such as have won for it a merited reputation for reliability and enterprise.



E. J. CASE

Mr. Case has been married twice. He first wedded Georgia Edgett, who died, leaving three children: Maurice E., secretary and treasurer of the Crescent Coal Company, in which his father is largely interested; Willard G., who is associated with the Sutliff & Case Company; and Florence. In 1887 Mr. Case chose for his second wife Miss Nettie Waugh. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, advancing steadily through the different branches of the order until he is now a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery, consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Country Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club. Even his extensive business and his important social interests do not fully occupy his time. At least he makes opportunity to take part in the public life of the community, especially in support of those projects and movements which have for their object the general good. His ideas are practical, his efforts resultant and his cooperation can always be counted upon to further any measure that he believes will prove beneficial to the community at large.

JAMES GOURAN.

James Gouran is commercial agent for the Wabash Railroad, with offices in the Woolner building, and has long been identified with railway interests in this section. He comes of a family that for more than a half century has been represented in Peoria. His father was Thomas Gouran, who was born in the county of West Meath, Ireland, in 1805, and was a son of John and Rosie (Haley) Gouran, natives of West Meath and Kildare respectively. Thomas Gouran was reared on his father's farm and after starting out in life on his own account engaged in farming for himself. He was married in 1840 to Miss Margaret Gavigan, also a native of West Meath, and unto them were born seven children, John, James, Rosie, Jane, Mary, Bridget and Margaret. In the year 1858 the entire family came to the new world and cast in their lot with Peoria's citizens. The name has since been an honored one here because of the activity and the prominence of the different members of the household. For many years Thomas Gouran was active in railroad circles but at length sustained an injury and retired.

James Gouran spent his boyhood and youth largely in Peoria and at the outset of his business career became connected with railway interests. Industry, fidelity and ready adaptability have won him promotion, bringing him added responsibilities until he now occupies the important position of commercial agent for the Wabash Railroad Company, with offices in the Woolner building. In this connection he is widely known but not more so than through his activity in church and benevolent work. He contributes generously where aid is needed and has put forth earnest effort to alleviate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

HARLAN E. GIBBS.

Harlan E. Gibbs, who is engaged in general farming, is a native resident of Elmwood township. He was born November 27, 1880, the son of Ichabod O. and Mary (Truitt) Gibbs. The paternal grandparents, Justus and Betty Gibbs, were both natives of New York and were among the early settlers of this township and here they both passed away. They entered government land here and later owned a large tract of valuable land in this county. The maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Truitt, were both natives of Ohio and were also early settlers in Peoria county. The mother, Mary (Truitt) Gibbs, was a

native of Ohio but the father, Ichabod O. Gibbs, was born in this township in 1838. The parents were both reared in this county and were married here. The father was a well known farmer in this community and now lives a mile south of the home of the subject of this sketch, residing with one of his sons. He deserves especial mention as an honored veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company I, of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His wife passed away in 1885. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living.

Harlan E. Gibbs was educated in the public schools of this township and also completed a course in the Elmwood high school. Starting out in life for himself, he engaged in farming and in 1908 purchased a tract of eighty acres in Elmwood township, where he now resides. He has made many improvements on this tract of land, erecting a new barn and generally bettering his farm. He engages in stock-raising, making a specialty of Berkshire hogs and Holstein cattle. He also raises potatoes quite extensively and last year produced over thirty-six hundred bushels on fifteen acres of ground.

On April 29, 1904, Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude M. Wilson, who was born in Peoria county and is an adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wilson. To Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have been born three children, James Wilson, Harlan I. and Ruth E. In his political views Mr. Gibbs is a republican, and fraternally he belongs to Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., at Elmwood. Mr. Gibbs is a man of admirable characteristics and all his business relations have been conducted along the most honorable principles. He is exceptionally successful in his farming interests and is a prosperous resident of the section where he has always made his home.

JOHN C. PADDOCK.

John C. Paddock, whose business training has well qualified him for the solution of intricate and complex problems that arise in connection with his duties as cashier of the Merchants National Bank, has for almost a quarter of a century figured in connection with the financial interests of Peoria. His identification with the bank which he now represents covers the period from 1897 and previously he was for ten years associated with the Central National Bank. He was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 6, 1870, and is a son of Charles H. Paddock, who was a well known attorney of that city. The grandfather, John W. Paddock, was located in Peoria in the railway business and with him John C. Paddock came to Peoria in 1877. Here he was reared and attended the local schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1887. The field of banking proved an attractive one to him and he immediately sought and obtained employment in the Central National Bank, occupying a clerical position. During the ten years of his connection with that institution he was advanced from time to time through intermediate positions until he resigned as teller to enter the Merchants National Bank as general bookkeeper. Subsequently he was appointed assistant cashier, which position he filled from 1903 until 1908, when he was made cashier. The steps in his orderly progression are thus easily discernible and each advancement has come to him in recognition of his capability in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. He early recognized the fact that fidelity and indefatigable industry are indispensable concomitants of success. By proving the worth of his work to the institutions which he has represented he has gained his promotions and now occupies a most creditable and responsible position in financial circles.

Mr. Paddock is pleasantly situated in his home life, having married Miss Maude Littlewood, a daughter of George H. Littlewood, of this city. The

circle of their friends is an extensive one and in club circles, too, Mr. Paddock is well known, holding membership with the Creve Coeur and the Peoria Country Clubs. His life is actuated by high and honorable principles that have their root in his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he has served as vestryman and treasurer for ten years. In the various lines of church work he is deeply interested and his broad humanitarian spirit is further manifest in his cooperation with the Associated Charities, of which he is treasurer. He looks at life from a broad standpoint, recognizes its obligations and its opportunities and in the enjoyment of the latter never neglects the former.

GEORGE H. GIPPS.

Peoria has long since attained a position of leadership in connection with brewing and distilling interests and its output along those lines exceeds those of any other city of equal size in the country, and at the head of its enterprises of this character are men of marked business ability, keen discernment and unfaltering energy—men who recognize the possibilities of trade and utilize each opportunity for its full worth. Of this class George H. Gipps is a representative and his position in the business circles of the city is that of general agent for the Terre Haute Brewing Company. He has been identified with the brewing trade since he completed his education. He was born near Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, August 31, 1863, upon the home farm belonging to his father, John Mathuen Gipps, who came from England to the new world in 1845 and, making his way to the interior of the country, settled upon a tract of land near Morton. There for a number of years he successfully engaged in farming and when his industry and careful expenditure had brought him sufficient capital he embarked in the brewing business in Peoria, engaging in that line of trade about 1864. He was associated with a Mr. Howe in the establishment and conduct of a little ale brewery, which was afterward removed to the foot of Bridge street, where the large plant of the Gipps Brewing Company now stands. Gradually he developed a business of extensive proportions. As his trade increased he enlarged his facilities and in time drew his patronage from a very wide territory. He was president of the Gipps Brewing Company at the time of his death, which occurred November 27, 1881, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, Ellen Dawson, was also a native of England and they were married in New York city in 1852. They had two children, the elder being Mrs. Bessie Smith, the wife of C. B. Smith, of Peoria. The mother passed away in this city in 1898.

George H. Gipps was but six years of age when the family left the farm and took up their abode in Peoria, so that his education was acquired in the schools of this city, which he attended until he left the high school to become an active factor in business life. The opportunity was offered him of entering the establishment of the Gipps Brewing Company and he did so, thoroughly acquainting himself with every branch of the trade. He remained there until 1885, when he became associated with the Union Brewing Company, of which he was secretary for fifteen years. He then withdrew from that connection to accept the agency and position of manager with the Terre Haute Brewing Company in 1900. He has since been connected with this corporation and is today its general agent, having supervision of the extension of its trade relations. The position is one of large responsibility and involves most important considerations and duties, for which Mr. Gipps' long experience has well prepared him.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gipps and Miss Jennie V. Tripp, a daughter of R. H. Tripp. They now have two children, Charles M. and Della

T. In Masonry Mr. Gipps has advanced to a high position. He has served as high priest of Peoria Chapter, R. A. M., for three years, is a Knight Templar Mason and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and has various other social relations, being a member of the South Side Turners, the Concordia Singing Society and the Creve Coeur Club. His social qualities have rendered him popular, while his business ability has gained him prominence.

ALBERT H. ADDISON.

Twenty-three years' connection with the Central National Bank well establishes the position of Albert H. Addison as a thoroughly reliable and progressive business man. Gradually he has worked his way upward through intermediate positions until called to the cashiership on the 1st of January, 1910. His residence in Peoria dates from July, 1881. He was then a youth of fourteen years, his birth having occurred in Richland county, Illinois, in 1867. His parents died in his infancy and he was adopted by the Addison family, taking their name. His youthful days were passed in Livingston and in Lee counties of this state, in both of which he attended the public schools. His foster father also died when he was yet a boy so that he was thus practically twice orphaned when less than fourteen years of age. He was then thrown upon his own resources and, seeking the business opportunities offered in the city, came to Peoria where he was first employed in the grain office of Alexander G. Tyng, Sr., who was then located in the Board of Trade building. His salary was but three dollars per week and he paid out the entire amount for his board. What little money he had for clothing he obtained by gathering up grain in sacks and selling it to teamsters. His advantages and opportunities seemed extremely limited but the way of advancement is open to every ambitious, industrious and persistent individual. He resolved that he would progress and he studied day and night as he found the chance until he had mastered bookkeeping while occupying a humble clerical position. He afterward secured a position as clerk in a railroad office in which he remained for a year, and during that period he learned telegraphy. He then returned to the board of trade and for two years acted in the capacity of detail clerk with the firm of Taylor Brothers & Miles. On resigning that position he next entered the employ of the Central National Bank with which he has been continuously connected since 1889. His first position was that of bookkeeper and later he was advanced to teller. He next became assistant cashier and so continued until the 1st of January, 1910, when he was made cashier of this institution which is one of the strong moneyed concerns of the city. Thus gradually he has worked his way upward. Each step has meant a promotion and has been indicative of his increasing ability and worth. He has indeed rendered his labors a serviceable and valuable element in the business world and his promotion has been the merited recognition of his fidelity.

In 1892 Mr. Addison was united in marriage to Miss Norma Wesner, of Maquoketa, Iowa, and they have one daughter, Enid Marie. Mr. Addison is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp, organizations which have his loyalty because of the beneficent principles upon which they are founded. Moreover, he is an active and helpful worker and a member of the Cavalry Presbyterian church, doing everything in his power to further its interests along various lines. He is now serving as superintendent of the Sunday school and his labors have been effective forces in extending the influence and promoting the growth of the church and its kindred activities. His life now shows the value of choosing "the

better part." Denied in youth the home advantages and training which most boys receive, the inherent strength of his character has guided his life, prompting him to utilize those things which are most worth while in making life honorable and serviceable. He has never deviated from what his judgment sanctions as right between himself and his fellowmen and, holding to high ideals, he has commanded the respect and enjoyed the confidence and good-will of his colleagues and contemporaries.

M. H. DARNELL.

M. H. Darnell, who with his wife owns an excellent farm of two hundred and ten acres situated in Elmwood township, was born in Knox county, Illinois, April 11, 1856. His parents were James C. and Mary (Tabor) Darnell, both of whom were natives of Ohio and came with their parents to this state, where they were married. The father was a prosperous and prominent cattle dealer in Peoria county. He died in September, 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1908. In their family were six children, five of whom are now living.

M. H. Darnell was educated in the common schools of Peoria county and early became associated with the stock-raising business, at which he was employed until 1898. In that year he became a traveling salesman for the Carter White Lead Company of Chicago and Omaha, and remained with them for twelve years, during which time he traveled in various parts of the United States. He has resided on the farm since 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Darnell have an excellent property and Mr. Darnell engages in general farming and in stock-raising.

On August 29, 1877, Mr. Darnell was united in marriage with Miss Lenora A. Wiley, who was born in Peoria county, a daughter of Morrison A. and Mary Wiley, who were early settlers in this county, having come here from Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Darnell have been born two children: a daughter who died in infancy; and a son, James Morrison, who is now a Universalist minister at Owatonna, Minnesota.

In his political views Mr. Darnell is a republican, and fraternally he belongs to Illinois Chapter, No. 263, A. F. & A. M., and to Peoria Consistory, S. P. R. S. Also he is a member of Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mr. Darnell has been prosperous in all his business relations, both as a traveling salesman and as an agriculturist. He has worked persistently and energetically as the years have gone by and his fidelity and strong purpose have been the foundation upon which he has builded the superstructure of his success.

ELISHA B. HAZEN.

Elisha B. Hazen is the secretary and treasurer of the Brass Foundry Company. He became connected with this business in 1895, at which time he purchased an interest, and has since been an active factor in its capable management and successful control. He came to Peoria in 1890, when a young man of twenty years, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Champaign county, Illinois, in 1870. At the usual age he began his education in the schools there and eventually reached the high school of Champaign, from which he was graduated with the class of 1889. He then looked about him for a favorable business opening and in the fall of 1890 came to Peoria, where he secured a clerical position in the offices of the Rock Island Railroad Company. There he remained for five years, although gradually working his way upward from one position

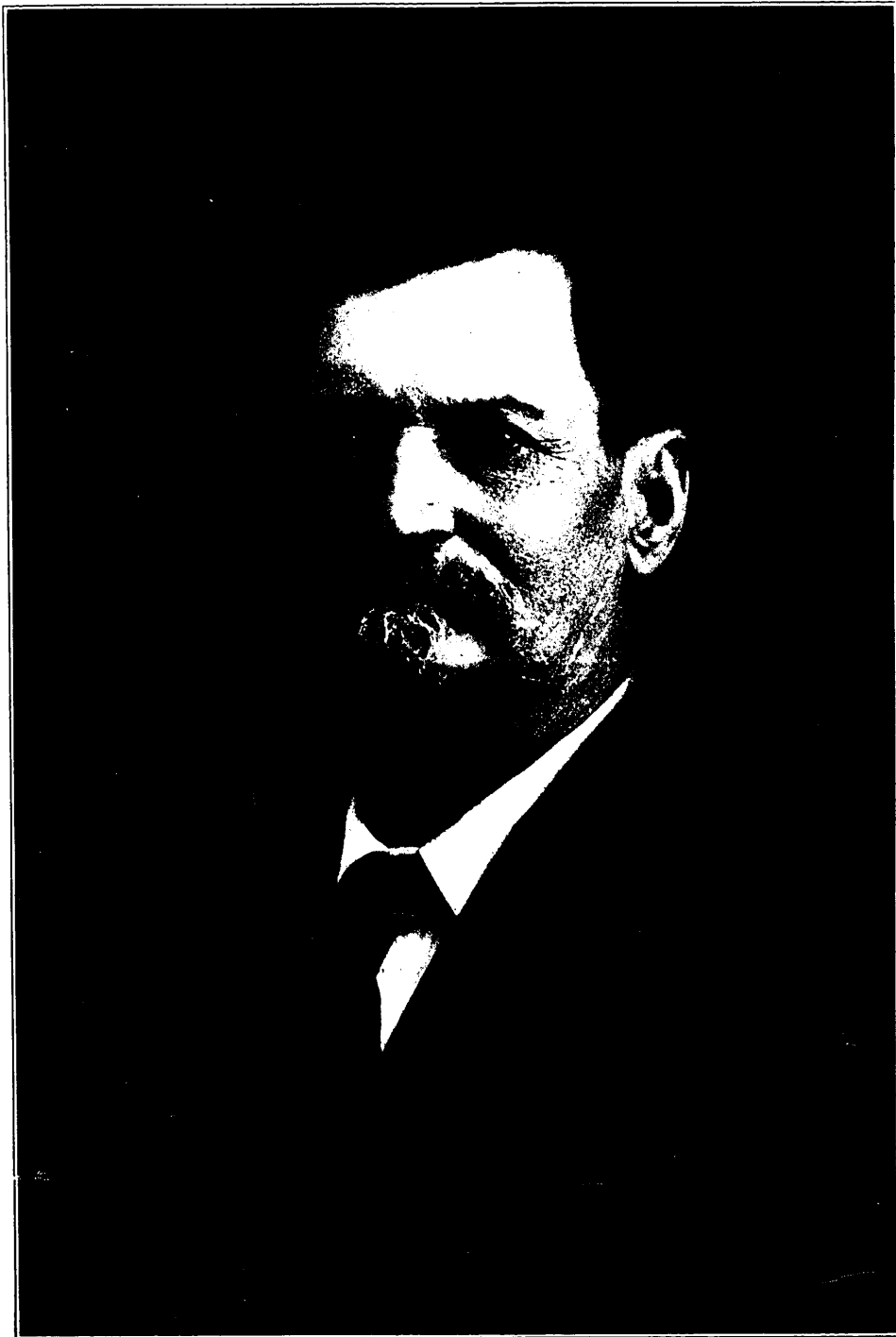
to another. At length, however, he determined that his labors should more directly benefit himself and to this end he purchased an interest in the present business and assumed charge as office manager. He also looks after new business and in this connection travels a part of the time. The president, J. G. Kasjens, is at the head of the manufacturing department and thus both branches of the Brass Foundry Company are capably controlled. Their works are at Nos. 711 to 717 South Adams street. They do all kinds of manganese bronze, nickel bronze, hydraulic and phosphor bronze work, aluminum castings, light and heavy machine work and brass finishing. They also manufacture soda fountain draft arms and coolers and take contracts for special work. The business is well housed, for they own a substantial building which has a frontage of sixty feet and a depth of one hundred and fifty feet, while their lot is one hundred and seventy-nine feet deep. They employ from twenty to thirty skilled mechanics and molders and in 1911 their business amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars. The enterprise was established about 1890 and the business was incorporated in 1892, at which time the company occupied a small building at the corner of Persimmons and Adams streets. When they were burned out there they removed to the corner of Franklin and First streets, where they remained for eight years, and in 1906 came to their present location. Mr. Hazen is also interested to some extent in the real-estate business as a partner of Will S. Nash.

In 1895 was celebrated the marriage of Elisha B. Hazen and Miss Agnes McGill, of Peoria, and unto them have been born three children, Bruce, Effie and George. Mr. Hazen served as a member of the city council for one term. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, the Kickapoo Golf Club and also to the Modern Woodmen camp. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. The world instinctively pays its tribute to him who through enterprise, unrelaxing effort and clear-sighted judgment makes advancement without infringing on the rights and liberties of others. Such has been the record of Mr. Hazen, who started out in life with no capital save commendable ambition and determination. Gradually he has advanced and his expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and broadening opportunities.

BENJAMIN OWEN.

Benjamin Owen, filling the position of inspector of boilers for the city of Peoria, was appointed by Mayor Woodruff and indorsed by the city council. He has occupied this position most creditably and acceptably since 1908, prior to which time he was for fifty years engaged in the boiler-maker's trade. He was born in England, July 23, 1842, the son of George and Jane (Wight) Owen. In the paternal line he comes of Welsh ancestry, his grandfather, George Owen, having been a native of Wales. When Benjamin Owen was twelve years of age his parents left England for the new world, settling in Cumberland, Maryland, where the father worked in a blast furnace for a number of years. In 1865, however, he removed with his family to Peoria and spent the remainder of his days in this city, his death here occurring in 1868. His wife survived until she reached the very advanced age of ninety-three years.

Benjamin Owen was a young man of about twenty-three years when he accompanied his parents to this city. He began to learn the boilermakers' trade in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1857, in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company and was its employe until 1861, when, following the outbreak of the Civil war, he joined the army. His sympathies were with the Union cause and he resolved to strike a blow in defense of the stars and stripes. He therefore en-



BENJAMIN OWEN

listed as a private in the Second Maryland Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years and three months, retiring from the army as a corporal. He was mustered out at Cumberland in 1864 and returned home with a most creditable military record for on hotly contested battlefields he had given every evidence of his loyalty and valor.

The following year Mr. Owen came to Peoria to work at his trade as boiler maker in the shops of the Rock Island Railroad and has remained a continuous resident of this city to the present time save for a period of six years. Five years of that time was spent in Forrest, Illinois, as foreman of the shops of the Wabash Railroad Company at that place and for about a year he was located in Van Wert, Ohio, as foreman of the railroad roundhouse there. He then returned to this city to enter the service of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, with which he remained for an extended period, and at length became foreman of the Peoria & Pekin Union boiler shops. A year later he became journeyman boiler maker for the Rock Island Railroad, in which connection he continued until he was called to his present position in 1908, Mayor Woodruff recognizing his ability in appointing him city boiler inspector for Peoria. His long and varied experience in boiler shops and in connection with boiler making well qualified him for the duties that devolved upon him in this connection.

Mr. Owen was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Royster, of Peoria, and unto them have been born seven children. William B., the eldest son, is an engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad. The other members of the family are: Clara, Lulu, Harry, who has been an engineer for the Illinois Central Railway for three years; Fannie; John, who is a molder; and Julia. Mr. Owen gives his political support to the republican party, of which he has always been an advocate since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and in all matters of citizenship is as true and loyal to the country as when he followed the old flag on southern battlefields. He is a self-made man and whatever success he has achieved in life is attributable to his own labors and enterprise, for he started out empty-handed and has worked his way upward through industry, perseverance and determination.

OMAR A. MORRIS.

Omar A. Morris is superintendent of the rectifying house of Clark Brothers & Company, which firm owns the largest whiskey distillery in the world, its location being at the foot of Pecan street. He has been a resident of Peoria since 1901, coming to this city from St. Louis, Missouri, to accept his present position. He was born near another of the important cities of the Mississippi valley, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, April 27, 1856. His parents, Hugh Innis and Rebecca L. (Ferree) Morris, were both natives of Kentucky but in childhood went to Indiana where they were reared. The father became a farmer by occupation and following his marriage engaged in agricultural pursuits on his own account, so that Omar A. Morris was reared on the home farm in Indiana until he reached the age of fifteen years. He then accompanied his parents on their removal westward to a farm near Kansas City, Missouri, where both his father and mother spent their remaining days, passing away only a few years after their arrival in that section of the country.

Omar A. Morris supplemented his public-school education, acquired in Indiana, by a course of study in a business college of Kansas City. He then became a clerk for the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad at that place and later entered the employ of the Kansas City Distilling Company in connection with the rectifying house in which he remained from 1881 until 1894. During that period of thirteen years he thoroughly mastered the business in principle and

detail and with his comprehensive knowledge of the work went to St. Louis, Missouri, to become superintendent of the rectifying house of the Mound City Distilling Company. He was associated therewith until 1901, when he left St. Louis to come to Peoria and accept his present position as superintendent of the rectifying house of the world's largest whiskey distillery, owned by Clark Brothers & Company. He has carefully systematized the work of the department, gives general supervision thereto and has introduced some of the most improved processes known in whiskey manufacture. Because of the extent of the business his position is a most onerous and responsible one but he proves himself entirely adequate to the demands made upon his time and energies.

Mr. Morris was married in 1885 to Miss Martha Shepherd, of Kansas City, and they have one child, Alma, who is the wife of H. N. Buckley, of Oak Park, Illinois. He is especially well known in Masonic circles. He joined the craft after coming to this city and has attained high honors in the order, serving in 1911 as eminent commander of the Peoria Commandery of the Knight Templars. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine and is in hearty sympathy with the principles and teachings of the craft. His business associates find him energetic, determined and resourceful and his Masonic brethren and his social acquaintances place him high in their regard because of the sterling traits of his manhood and his citizenship.

WILLIAM H. TRIEBEL.

It has been well said that the architectural beauty of Peoria commands the unqualified admiration of every visitor to our city, come they from the metropolitan centers of our own country or be they wayfarers from the older countries of Europe. The solid masses of brick and mortar that greet the eye upon every side of our commercial thoroughfares; the gigantic structures and monuments of granite and marble that raise their proud heads heavenward; the palatial mansions and stone fronts of the avenues; the residences of our bankers, professional men and merchant princes, adorned and beautified with every surrounding that a cultivated taste and large wealth could suggest or command, all combine to arrest the attention and excite the amazement of those who behold them. To the men from whose brains and artistic taste much of this beauty has emanated, much praise is due. In this connection may be mentioned William H. Triebel, whose reputation as a sculptor and monument builder and marble worker is as wide-spread as that of any man in the state.

He was born in the city of Peoria, December 8, 1858, a son of Otto Triebel, deceased, the biographical record of whose life appears on another page in these volumes. He attended the German school on Second street for six years and was also a student in the public schools of this city. When he put aside his text-books he entered his father's marble works and gained practical knowledge of the business in all departments. He became specially skilled in hand carving. In 1887 he was admitted to partnership under the firm style of Triebel & Sons and so continued until 1911, when he disposed of his interest to his brother Henry and started upon an independent business career. His work sustains the high reputation for sculpture which the family has long borne. Their efforts far transcend the work of mere monument builders and embrace the artistic qualities and the excellence of workmanship shown in fine sculpture. The reputation and long experience of W. H. Triebel have been the factors which have won him immediate recognition and substantial success since he started in business independently. His motto is, and ever has been "Progress." No visionary dream of impossibilities fill his mind, but practical in all his ideas, he builds up as he journeys through life, benefiting his fellowmen, and seeking

to leave the world all the better for his having been in it; and although a sound, vigorous and unimpaired constitution predicts for him a long life of usefulness, yet if he were summoned to the "summer land" tomorrow, years would flow into the mystic gulf of eternity ere the footprints he has left upon the sands of time would be forgotten or washed away.

Mr. Triebel is a gentleman of culture and refinement, which coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachments towards friends, have secured for him a high place in the affections and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart is ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character are his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impel him to seek his highest happiness in the family circle, and render him its joy and light.

On October 10, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Triebel and Miss Nettie Gillig, of this city, and they now have two children, Clarence W. and Louis G. In 1911 Mr. Triebel erected four handsome brick residences at Nos. 1412, 1414, 1416 and 1418 North Perry street. They are supplied with all modern conveniences and fitted out in most tasteful and artistic manner. Mr. Triebel and his family occupy the home at No. 1416 Perry street, and the others are rented. The houses were built on the old homestead site, where the father conducted a marble business for many years. Mr. Triebel also owns much other valuable property on North Perry street and his real-estate interests add considerably to his income.

Fraternally, Mr. Triebel is a prominent Mason, holding membership in the Knight Templar commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He has traveled quite extensively, spending a year and a half in Italy, and his artistic tastes found great delight in the galleries and art centers of that and other European countries, especially in a study of the noted marbles of the old world.

Though he has not attained great distinction in public life, Mr. Triebel has done much better than the majority of public men; he has gained the confidence and respect of the whole community by honesty, fair-dealing, and a modest and upright deportment; and while enjoying a good income from the profits of his business, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has impoverished none and injured none in his efforts to acquire wealth.

LOUIS J. GAUSS.

Louis J. Gauss, who from the 1st of December, 1906, to the present writing, in the summer of 1912, has filled the office of deputy county treasurer and is well known in political circles in Peoria, was born September 17, 1882. His parents, William P. and Louisa Gauss, have been residents of this city for about fifty-nine years and the father has been prominent in public affairs, serving as alderman for two terms, as city treasurer for one term and as county treasurer for one term. He has also been active in business circles in connection with both retail and wholesale enterprises for more than three decades and his commercial integrity and his devotion to the public good as an official are both unassailable. At the present writing he is living retired, his activity in mercantile lines having brought to him a capital sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his loyalty to the Union cause by serving for three years and four months with the boys in blue, and he is now a member of Bryner Post, G. A. R., in which he has served as commander.

In the public schools of Peoria Louis J. Gauss pursued his preliminary education and later entered Brown's Business College, from which he was gradu-

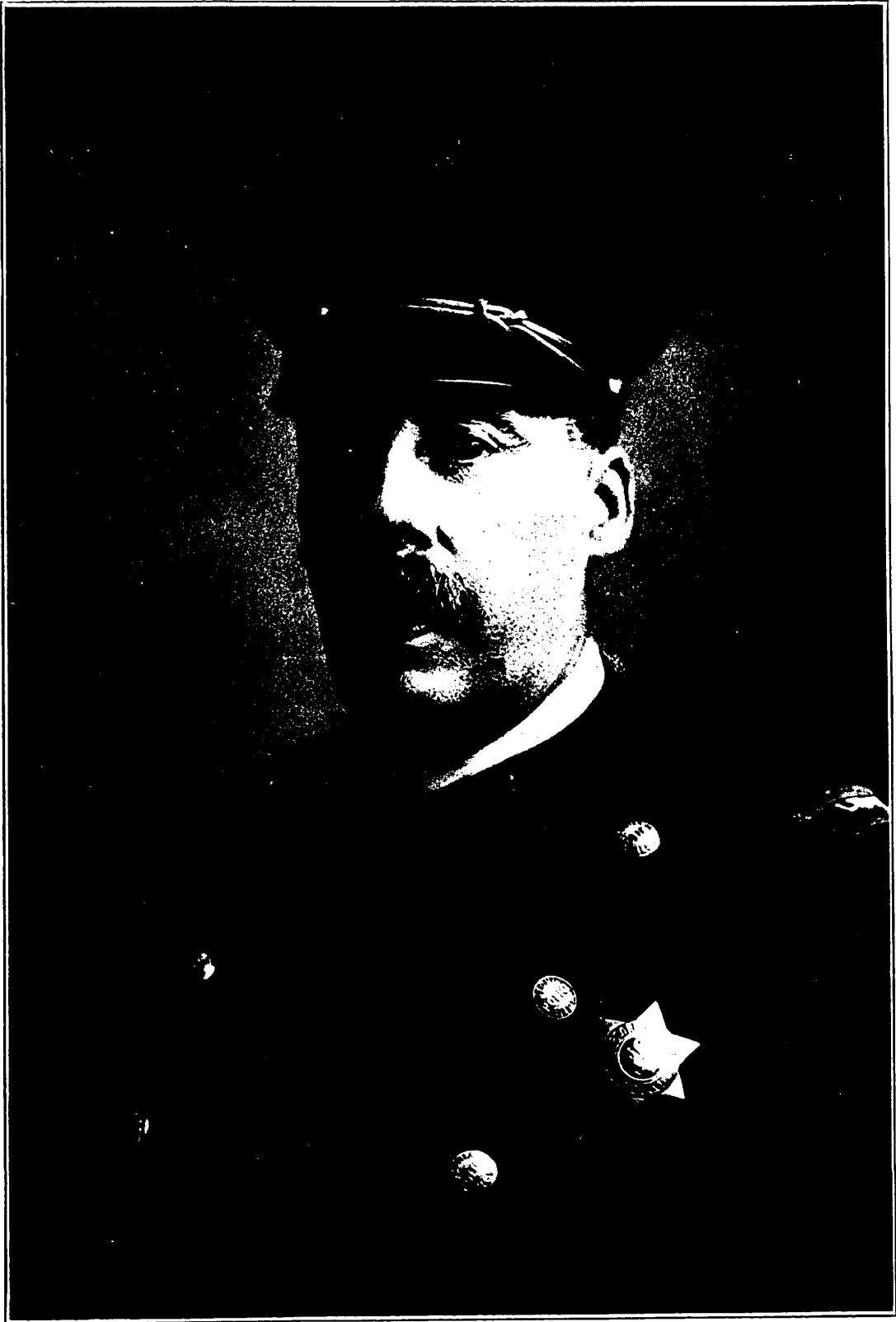
ated. He completed his course in the old Lincoln school in 1897 and his book-keeping course in the commercial college in 1900. Entering business circles, his first position was that of timekeeper for the Peoria & Pekin Terminal Railway in March, 1900. He continued with that corporation until September 1, 1905, serving in various capacities such as car accountant, cashier, station agent, chief clerk to the superintendent and in other positions. He then became book-keeper for Libby, McNeill & Libby at Chicago, remaining with that house from May 1, 1906, until the 1st of December following, when he received the appointment of deputy county treasurer of Peoria county. In the intervening period of six years he has made a most creditable record in this connection and is one for whom the future undoubtedly holds in store still higher political honors. He has ever voted with the republican party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government.

On the 27th of October, 1908, in Peoria, Mr. Gauss was married to Miss Jennie Cornelia Ockenga, a daughter of Engelke Ockenga, of Peoria. They have one son, William P. Gauss, Jr. In fraternal circles Mr. Gauss is well known, holding membership in Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Peoria Council, R. & S. M.; Peoria Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He likewise belongs to West Bluff Lodge, No. 177, K. P., and to Thrush Camp of the Sons of Veterans. He also belongs to the Marquette Club. He has been characterized as a "strong-minded, honorable young business man, who comes of sturdy German stock, is affable and winning in manner and as a citizen is wide-awake to the best interests of Peoria, the welfare of which he is ever ready to advance."

THOMAS W. GARDNER.

Thomas W. Gardner, a lieutenant of the Peoria police force, was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1856, a son of Thomas Gardner, who devoted many years of his life to farming and passed away on May 7, 1901. The usual experiences of the farm boy came to Thomas W. Gardner in his boyhood and youth and during that period he qualified for life's practical and responsible duties by pursuing a thorough course of study in the public schools. He remained a resident of his native land until twenty-six years of age, when in 1882, he crossed the Atlantic and made his way to Peoria. For a short time he worked upon the farm in this part of the state and then accepted a position in the freighting house of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad. He was next in a position in the baggage department but at length severed his connection with railway interests and went to the rolling mills at Averyville, where he remained as foreman for two or three years. His next business connection was with the upper sugar house and for one year he had charge of the gluten house. He was next made night foreman of the dry house, in which he continued for a year and a half, when he entered the public service, having been appointed patrolman on the city police force under Mayor Allen. He was on duty at night and later served on the force for a period under Mayor Warner. Mayor Lynch also continued him upon the force and during that administration he was given duty as a day patrolman. He also served under Mayor Bryan, after which he retired but under Mayor Woodruff again went upon the day force and was appointed to the rank of sergeant. Further promotion came to him in the spring of 1911, when he was made a police lieutenant. He has proven fearless in the discharge of his duties, prompt and faithful in all of his work and enjoys the confidence of the general public and the regard of his fellow officers on the force. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in city affairs and is an earnest worker in the ranks of the republican party.

On the 31st of March, 1887, Mr. Gardner was married in Peoria to Mrs. Mary



THOMAS W. GARDNER

Allaire, who bore the maiden name of Mary Doyle, and belongs to one of the old families of this city. They now have one child, Edna Florence, who is a teacher of music. Fraternal Mr. Gardner is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. He has a wide acquaintance here and his record in connection with the police force has been characterized by unfaltering loyalty to duty.

AMAND MOLL.

Whenever the city of Peoria wishes to rejoice in a public manner over the successful completion of some civic project, whenever an amusement park opens for the season, or closes after a prosperous summer, whenever the local ball team wins a hotly contested game, whenever a yacht club wants music over a moonlight river during a regatta, or measures to dance to on a summer night—then Spencer's band plays. Peoria children have grown up with a knowledge of it, and their parents can remember its organization. It takes its part in every demonstration of joy or sorrow, and when an old soldier dies, or a prominent citizen goes to his last resting place, Spencer's band plays "taps" over the grave. In the course of its many years of existence in Peoria, the band has taken on the nature of a local institution, and the business of directing its movements and leading its performances, requires rare tact and peculiar ability in the man who assumes it. Amand Moll, at present leader and manager of this band, combines the qualities of a thorough musician with the ability and activity of a born executive, and he fills the duties of his difficult position with rare adequacy and skill.

Amand Moll is a native of Germany, having been born in that country in 1853. He was educated in the schools of the fatherland, and subsequently learned telegraphy. He was chief telegraph operator in Donaueschingen, Germany, during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870-1871, but immediately afterward he crossed the Atlantic to America, coming to Peoria in 1872, and in the following year he joined the band of which he is now leader. This band was organized in 1858 by Daniel Spencer and has maintained an unbroken existence in this city ever since that date. In 1862 the German Band of Peoria, composed of prominent old time citizens like Charles Pauli Winkelmeyer, G. M. Bohlender, Herman Friedrich and many others, gave up its separate corporate existence and was merged in Spencer's band, which was entirely reorganized. F. M. Reinhardt was the first leader, but resigned in 1871 and his position went to Christian Trantvetter who was director at the time Mr. Moll joined the band.

In 1873, Amand Moll left Peoria for a time, and went to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he joined Sam Sharpley's Sheridan and Mack's Minstrels. Lemon H. Wiley, who was a prominent figure in musical circles of Peoria at that time, was then leader of that famous organization. For some months, Mr. Moll stayed with the minstrels, playing the clarinet in the orchestra, and alto in the brass band. Influenced by his uncle, Philip Auer, however, he left Sheridan and Mack's Minstrels in 1874 and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the Peoria grocery firm of Auer & Company, and in the following year he bought a share in this business. His partners were his cousin, William Auer, and Joseph Streibich. Amand Moll soon afterward sold his share in the grocery enterprise, and went into the clothing business in 1876. The store was located on Washington street and did business under the firm name of Auer & Moll. Later, however, Mr. Moll bought out his uncle's share, and for twelve years ran the business alone and was very successful in its conduct. In 1898 he took in partnership Theodore H. Petersen, his long time clerk, under the firm name of Moll & Petersen, under which title it continued its activities at 505-507 South Adams street, until 1908, when it was dissolved.

Amand Moll has been city sealer of weights and measures under two administrations, and is acting in this capacity at the present time. He is also leader and director of Spencer's band, with which he has been identified prominently all during his term of residence in this city. He succeeded to the office of leader and manager when Christian Trantvetter organized a band of his own and has held the position continuously for thirty-seven years. He is an accomplished band musician, as well as director, intensely interested in the different phases of music, and belongs to the Concordia and Liederkrantz singing societies of this city. The organization of which he has been the head for more than a quarter of a century is a union organization, and is recognized as the leading institution of its kind in central Illinois. It served in the Civil war with the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard, under Colonel Isaac Taylor. It is recognized in Peoria today as a producer of good, stirring, and correctly played music, and much of its proficiency and fame are due to the untiring efforts of its director, Amand Moll, who gives his personal supervision to all the details of its performances, and never allows an inefficient musician to become associated with it.

On October 19, 1876, Amand Moll was married to Miss Fannie Secretan, daughter of a retired farmer residing near Kickapoo, Peoria county, and they are the parents of one daughter, Lucy, who married E. E. Watton, at present secretary of the National Oil Company at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Moll is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows and holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan, in the Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Elks. In politics he is a republican, but beyond casting his vote at every election, he takes no active part in public life. During his thirty-seven years of prominent identification with Spencer's band, Mr. Moll has given the best that was in him to promote its progress and efficiency. He has made the organization a household word here and he has done much to aid to the happiness of the city by making the holidays of its children joyous, and in softening the grief of bereavement in Peoria by adding to the dignity and honor of death.

CHARLES WEBSTER OLEARY.

Charles Webster Oleary is a member of The Ziegler Company and manager of Peoria's leading undertaking establishment. The business is located on South Jefferson street and Mr. Oleary has been associated therewith since September, 1896, when he entered the employ of his present partner. He had come to Peoria eight years before, arriving in this city when a youth of seventeen years. He was born upon a farm in Mason county, Illinois, July 6, 1871, his parents being J. H. and Mary (Daniels) Oleary, the father devoting his life to general agricultural pursuits. The grandfather of our subject was born in Wales and the grandmother was a native of Germany. The father resided upon the old homestead farm in Mason county until about 1897, and during his residence converted the place into rich and productive fields, the cultivation of his crops bringing him substantial and gratifying returns. He now resides in Bath, Mason county, Illinois, where he lives retired. The mother has long since passed away, her death occurring when her son, Charles, was but five years of age.

Upon the old homestead Charles Webster Oleary remained until he reached the age of eleven years, after which he attended the public schools at Bath, Illinois. In early manhood he took up surveying and was employed on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad between Rock Island and Alton, Illinois. Subsequently he worked at various occupations until he became identified with the Ziegler Company. For eight years he resided in Peoria ere

entering into active connections with this company, at which time he began to learn the undertaking business. He remained as an employe of J. Frank Ziegler until they opened their present place of business in 1909, when he was made manager and on the 1st of January, 1911, he bought an interest in the business. Theirs is undoubtedly the finest undertaking establishment in the middle west. Even in Chicago there is nothing to compare with it. They occupy their own fine double building, erected of pressed brick. It is a two-story structure and they use the entire first floor in the conduct of their business. In addition to carrying a large and well selected line of undertaker's supplies they have the finest and most complete chapel east of the Rocky mountains. It is most artistically and fittingly equipped. It contains an organ, pulpit, pews and at the sides are elegantly appointed retiring and rest rooms, fully supplied with toilet necessities for mourners. They have also erected brick stables for the housing of their horses and hearses and they have the finest private ambulance in Peoria. Mr. Oleary remains as manager as well as partner in the business and largely has control, for Mr. Ziegler is often out of town. He has found a business in which he is meeting with substantial and gratifying success and since entering into active connection therewith he has gradually worked his way upward.

On the 12th of December, 1895, Mr. Oleary was united in marriage in Virginia, Illinois, to Miss Ida May Allen, a daughter of Henry and Lilly (Dingler) Allen, both the parents having passed away. Fraternaly he is connected with the Masons and that he has attained high rank in the order is indicated by the fact that he is now a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also has membership relations with the Eastern Star, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor, and he belongs to the Creve Coeur Club. The story of his life is the story of honesty, industry and thrift, and he is now prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and continuously broadening opportunities.

JOHN J. McDONALD.

An age of intense commercial and industrial activity calls forth the powers of men who can grapple with new conditions and utilize the opportunities that come with the changes. A man of well balanced activities and powers, John J. McDonald occupies a creditable position today on the stage of action in Peoria. Almost from the time when he made his initial effort in the business world he has steadily advanced and his labors have found culmination in the extensive interests and activities of the McDonald-Brady Contracting Company of which he is the president. He has been engaged in the contracting business in Peoria for a quarter of a century although the present firm was not organized until 1906. His birth occurred in New York city, May 22, 1853, his parents being Alexander and Ellen (Connelly) McDonald, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father was a contractor and builder of New York city where he died during the boyhood days of his son, John. The latter was reared in the eastern metropolis and there learned the bricklayer's and mason's trades, completing a regular apprenticeship and becoming a competent and expert workman. For several years he traveled all over the United States and Central America, visiting nearly every city of importance and working at his trade in all those different places. He arrived in Peoria in 1881 and for five years continued to follow his trade in the employ of others but, feeling that he was competent to engage in business on his own account and that the hour was ripe for his initial move in that direction, he announced himself as a contractor in 1886 and was not long in winning a liberal share of the public patronage as he demonstrated his fitness for the work. He continued to conduct an independent contracting business

until 1906 when he became one of the organizers of the McDonald-Brady Contracting Company of which he was chosen the President. The other officers of the company are John P. Brady, vice president, and William Fuener, secretary and treasurer. They have their offices at No. 2029 South Adams street and their building operations have extended to all parts of the city. The firm is today one of the foremost in contracting circles in Peoria. Among the large buildings erected by Mr. McDonald during the quarter of a century in which he has been identified with the business affairs in Peoria as a building contractor may be mentioned the public library, the Great Western distillery, the Corning & Company distillery, the building of the Clark-Smith Hardware Company, the building of the Wilson Wholesale Grocery Company, St. Boniface Catholic church, the St. Joseph's home, the Home of the Good Shepherd and many other important structures. He is now engaged in building the convent of the Immaculate Conception. A recital of the list of these buildings is sufficient to indicate the extent and importance of the work in which Mr. McDonald is engaged and his high standing as a contractor.

In 1880 Mr. McDonald married Mary M. Sullivan of LaFayette, Indiana, who died on January 23, 1907, and on November 28, 1909, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Elizabeth Murphy, of Peoria, and they now reside at No. 2909 Western avenue. They are both members of St. Mark's Roman Catholic church, to the support of which they are generous contributors. Mr. McDonald has always taken an active interest in politics and for ten years served as alderman of the city, representing the eighth ward. He also served for one term as city treasurer, having been elected on the democratic ticket. Duty and honor have been his watchwords and justice is one of his strong characteristics.

HON. LESLIE ROBISON.

A retired capitalist, a political leader, progressive and representative business man and a humanitarian—all these represent in major part the activities which have claimed the time and energies of Hon. Leslie Robison, a gentleman of the old school, honored wherever known and most of all where he is best known. He has passed the seventy-eighth milestone on life's journey. An untarnished reputation and a dignified personality have established him high in public regard. A forceful character has enabled him to leave a deep impress upon the state and his public spirit has ever made his influence a factor for improvement and progress. There are few, if any, in Peoria who have more intimate knowledge of the city and its history or who have done more to direct its affairs for the benefit of the community at large.

Leslie Robison was born in Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1834, his parents being James and Isabella (Leslie) Robison, who came to America from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, settling first at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, whence a removal was afterward made to Detroit. In 1837 they came to Illinois and the family home was established at what is now the village of Leslie, in Elm Grove township, Tazewell county, and with the removal of the family to this state Leslie Robison entered upon a period of close connection with its development and progress, bringing him eventually to the honored position which he occupies as one of the foremost citizens of Peoria. He attended the common schools of Leslie and afterward continued his education in Tremont, Tazewell county. He next entered Knox College at Galesburg and with the completion of his preparatory course became a student at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1858 on the completion of a classical course. Following his return to Peoria he entered upon the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Springfield on the 6th of January, 1860. He was introduced to the court by Abra-

ham Lincoln, an honor which he highly appreciated. The two were friends and Mr. Robison remains as one of the few who had close personal acquaintance with the president. Following his admission to the bar he entered upon active practice in which he continued successfully for twenty years, when large business interests compelled him to withdraw from active connection with the legal profession. His knowledge of law, however, has proved of inestimable value to him in the conduct of private interests. His father-in-law, Colonel Charles Ballance, was the owner of large tracts of land in Peoria city and county but became involved in financial and legal difficulties. Mr. Robison then took charge of all his affairs and handled the property in such a manner that when Colonel Ballance died he was again well established in a material way, his holdings having been cleared from all incumbrance, owing to the sound judgment and business ability of Mr. Robison.

Mr. Robison was first married January 7, 1864, in Peoria, to Miss Julia Ballance, and they became the parents of three children. Charles Webb, Leslie and Willis B., but only the first named is now living. The mother died May 12, 1871, and on the 27th of June, 1872, Mr. Robison married Miss Elizabeth Rutherford, a daughter of William and Isabella Rutherford, of Peoria. Mr. Robison's home at No. 119 Flora avenue is a beautiful residence, attractively and tastefully furnished and pervaded with an air of hospitality and good cheer that makes it a center of interest to his many friends. Aside from the important professional and business interests which Mr. Robison has managed he has taken active and helpful part in public affairs. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Peoria and the following year entered the office for a two years' term. He guided the destinies of the city with a firm hand, prompted by public-spirited devotion to the general good, and under his administration Peoria forged far ahead along various lines. For a quarter of a century he was director of the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company and for five years was its president. He has also been a director of Nicol, Burr & Company, foundrymen and machinists, since 1882, and for several years has been president and one of the directors of the Peoria General Electric Company. From 1891 until a recent date he was president and director of the Gipps Brewing Company but has retired from that connection. He is now most comfortably situated in life, having attained a gratifying measure of wealth as the result of his judicious investments and the careful management of his business interests. He has ever been alert to the city's interests and has cooperated readily in measures for the general good. No man has done more for the solid and substantial upbuilding of Peoria or is more thoroughly informed concerning the events which have shaped its history. A courteous, kindly, dignified gentleman of the old school, he deserves in high measure the esteem and regard which are uniformly tendered him. He talks most interestingly of his acquaintance with Lincoln and other prominent men of the state, and his reminiscences of the early days constitute an attractive feature of life in Peoria from its pioneer period to the present.

VICTOR PAUL MICHEL.

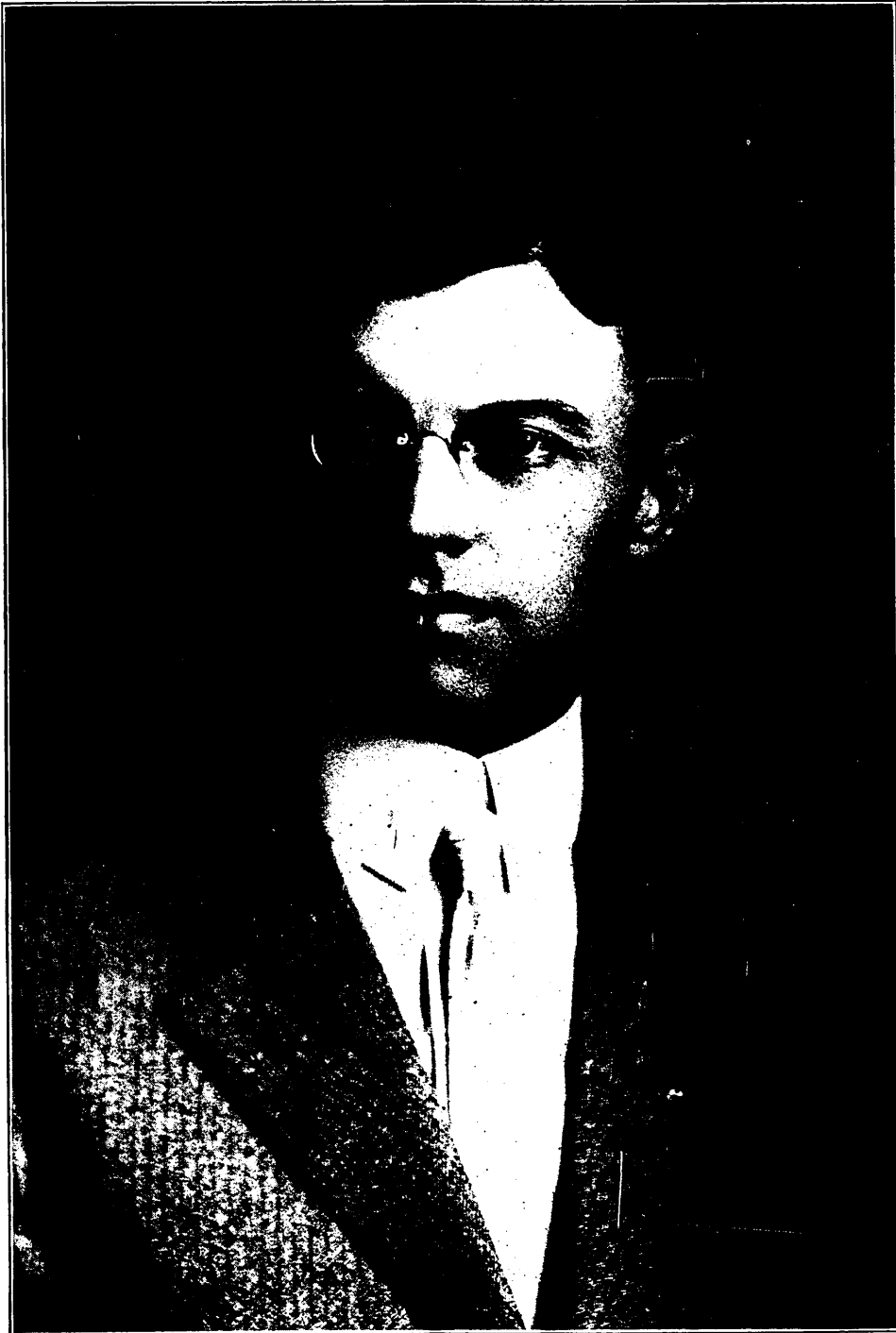
Victor Paul Michel, deputy county sheriff and salesman for the Johnson Cigar Company, was born April 29, 1887, in Peoria, and is therefore one of the younger business men. His years, however, seem no bar to his ability for he is rapidly forging to the front in various connections, being particularly prominent in athletic circles as well as a representative of commercial and political interests. His father, Leon Michel, was born in France and became a groceryman at Peoria, where he died about fifteen years ago. The mother is still living in this city.

Victor Paul Michel was a pupil in the public schools of Averyville, Illinois, and later he pursued his studies in the Galesburg Greeley school of Peoria. In fact he is practically a Peoria product in every way, standing as an excellent example of the opportunities here offered and of what may be accomplished when energy, capability and ambition lead the way. After his graduation from the Greeley school he went west to Portland, Oregon, where he remained for a year and then returned to Peoria. He was afterward made keeper of the Joliet penitentiary and following his retirement from that position was appointed deputy sheriff of Peoria county, which office he continues to fill. He also has business connections as city salesman for the Johnson Cigar Company and is building up a large trade in that connection.

No one need question Mr. Michel's political position. He stands unequivocally for republican principles and is a recognized force among the young men of his party. He is also very prominent in city athletics, being a recognized leader among those who are interested in the chief athletic activities of the day. For eleven years he has been at the head of local athletics, especially football and bowling. He is now president of the Social Athletic Club and for eight years has been manager of its football team. His popularity is due not only to his personal skill but also to the feeling of fair play which he ever manifests, demanding at all times that the "rules of the game" be observed. He belongs to that class of young men who are accomplishing things whether in the field of pleasure, of business or of public duty, and the results achieved are ever of a practical and progressive character.

CHARLES A. HOPPIN.

As a city grows the number of its business representatives naturally constantly increases, but here as elsewhere the rule of the world holds good that it is the men of ambition, energy and determination who advance to the front and become leaders in their particular lines. The Peoria Gas & Electric Company has associated with it a number of thoroughly competent men, who are capable of handling the business in its various departments, and as one of these Charles A. Hoppin was chosen, being assigned to the position of general superintendent of the electric and heating departments. He has been associated with the company since 1907, entering its employ as chief engineer at the electric station, where he remained for three years, when he was called to his present office. He was born in La Crosse, Wisconsin, April 13, 1878, and pursued his education in the schools of Aurora, Illinois, to which place his parents removed, when in his youthful days. Entering the high school he was graduated therefrom in 1897 and subsequently he became a student in the Illinois University, for he wished to gain that thorough technical training which would fit him to advance beyond the point of mediocrity in the business world and make for himself a creditable place and name. He completed his university course by graduation in 1901, when the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mechanical Engineer were conferred upon him. He then entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Company as erecting engineer, subsequently represented that company in Milwaukee and afterward became assistant engineer for the same corporation in New York city. On leaving the eastern metropolis he made his way to Peoria, where, as previously stated, he has resided since 1907. Here he has won advancement in connection with the Peoria Gas & Electric Company until he now occupies a position of large responsibility as general superintendent of the electric and heating departments. He has full charge of both departments, a fact which is indicative of the confidence reposed in him by the corporation and the ability which he displays in the discharge of his duties.



C. A. HOPPIN

In 1905 Mr. Hoppin was united in marriage to Miss Jessie C. Cramer, of Champaign, Illinois, and unto them have been born two children, Bessie Cramer and Charles Albert, Jr. Mr. Hoppin is well known in Masonic circles, having become a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the University of Illinois Alumni Club of Peoria, the Creve Coeur Club and the Transportation Club. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is popular among his friends, having the attractive social qualities which gain high regard. He is ambitious, resolute and energetic and whatever he undertakes, whether in business or other connections, is carried forward to successful completion.

CLARENCE E. CASE.

Twelve years have passed since Clarence E. Case was called to his final rest, and yet he is well remembered by his many friends because of the genuine worth of his character. He was a man of exceptionally good habits, his life being actuated by high and honorable principles, and, while he never sought to figure prominently in any public connection, those with whom he was daily thrown in contact entertained for him the warmest personal regard. He was born March 21, 1851, in Medina township, Peoria county, not far from Alta, his parents being Imri and Salina Case, both of whom were natives of New York. Removing westward, they became early residents of Illinois and the father was numbered among the prominent and well-to-do farmers of this county, year after year carrying on the work of the farm in a manner that brought substantial returns. His wife died during the infancy of their son, Clarence, but the boy remained upon the home farm with his father, spending his youthful days in the acquirement of an education and in the work of the fields. After attending the district schools at Alta and thus mastering the elementary branches of learning he came to Peoria, where he entered the high school. When his education was completed he returned to Alta and assisted his father on the farm for several years, his labors proving an important element in the successful conduct and management of the property. He did not wish to engage in agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life, however, and left the parental roof to learn telegraphy, which he readily mastered, and for eighteen years he had charge of the railroad office at Alta. He proved a most capable, efficient and accommodating representative of the road at that place and had the good will of all who had business dealings with him. On the 17th of April, 1903, he gave up active work and removed to Peoria, after which he lived retired.

On the first of January, 1873, Mr. Case was united in marriage to Miss Julia B. Schneby, who was born in Peoria, April 2, 1852, and is a daughter of George W. and Margaret (McVay) Schneby, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they removed westward to Illinois, becoming early settlers of Peoria. The father was an honored pioneer here and engaged in merchandising, being numbered among the leading factors in commercial circles here in pioneer times. He also served as government gauger for many years and had a wide acquaintance throughout the county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Case were born three children: Margaret S., who was born October 1, 1874, and died December 9, 1874; Georgia I., who was born November 20, 1880, and died July 23, 1897; and Harry Clarence, who was born April 14, 1876, and is the only survivor of the family. He married Blanche I. Johnston, and they lost their only child, Clarence, Jr., on the 29th of April, 1911. The son, Harry Clarence, resides with his mother.

Mr. Case gave his political allegiance in early life to the democratic party and afterward advocated republican principles. At local elections, however,

he generally voted regardless of party ties, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he considered best qualified for office. He attended the Methodist church while a resident of Alta and after coming to Peoria attended the services of the First Congregational church. He held membership with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias and was loyal to the beneficent purposes and teachings of both orders. He was a man of genial, kindly spirit, who possessed a love for all mankind. His habits were exceptionally good and he never used intoxicants or tobacco and held to the highest standards of morality. He was a lover of outdoor life and also very fond of reading, spending many happy hours among his books. Those in need found him most charitable, none ever being turned away empty-handed who appealed to him for aid. It has been said: "Not the good that comes to us but the good that comes to the world through us is the measure of our success," and judged in this way, Clarence E. Case was a most successful man.

LINCOLN D. FOREMAN, M. D.

Through the greater part of his professional career Dr. Lincoln D. Foreman was a resident of Peoria, and the faithful and conscientious performance of his professional duties gained him high rank among the leading and successful physicians and surgeons of the city. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, February 26, 1861, and his life span covered the intervening years to the 9th of February, 1911—almost half a century. His parents were James W. and Jennie (Norton) Foreman, both of whom were natives of Ohio but became early residents of Illinois, with the development and progress of which they were closely associated in the district in which they lived. The father devoted his life to farming and as his financial resources increased he added to his property until his landed holdings were extensive.

At the usual age Dr. Foreman entered the public schools of his native county and therein laid the foundation for his professional knowledge. He attended the St. Louis Medical College of St. Louis, Missouri, and also obtained his first practical experience in the profession in that city. From the outset his labors proved congenial and he displayed special aptitude in his studies and in the application of his theoretical knowledge to the special needs of his patients. He afterward went to Greene county, Illinois, where he continued in practice for four years, and then removed to Waverly, this state, where he followed his profession for ten years. Wishing to secure the broader opportunities offered in the city, however, he then came to Peoria, where he practiced with success until his death. His reading was broad, his researches deep and his methods were at all times practical and resultant. He was very conscientious as well as capable in the discharge of his professional duties and was seldom, if ever, at fault in diagnosing a case. He belonged to the State Medical Society and was well known to the profession, at all times enjoying the high regard of his fellow physicians and surgeons throughout the state.

Dr. Foreman was pleasantly situated in his home life, having been happily married on the 1st of March, 1884, to Miss Margaret Van Sueringen, a daughter of Samuel and Augusta (Aldrich) Van Sueringen. The mother was born in Pike county, Illinois, in 1843, and was a daughter of D. J. Aldrich, a descendant of the old and distinguished Aldrich family of Massachusetts. He removed from the old Bay state to Illinois, traveling overland in the '30s and casting in his lot with the pioneer residents of this state. Mrs. Foreman is also a descendant of Garrett Van Sueringen, who figured in the early history of the Empire state when it was ruled by the Dutch. Dr. and Mrs. Foreman were

the parents of three children: Ethel and Lucille, who are now in school; and Lemuel R., deceased.

In early life Dr. Foreman was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church. He never felt bound by creed or dogma, however, his sympathies reaching out along broad humanitarian lines to all mankind. In his life he exemplified the beneficent spirit of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the Knight Templar degree. He was also connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He was a lover of nature and all outdoor life and the hours which he spent "in communion with her visible forms" qualified him in large measure for the arduous duties which devolved upon him in his professional career. He was always a broad reader and possessed a studious nature that enabled him to delve below the surface of things and reach down to the very root of the matter. In manner he was entirely free from ostentation and display, but his true worth of character found recognition, as was attested by the warm friendship accorded him.

CHARLES P. WATSON.

Charles P. Watson, official reporter for the circuit court of Peoria county since the 1st of July, 1887, was born September 21, 1851, in Tecumseh, Michigan, his parents being Cyrus L. and Elizabeth H. Watson. The father, born in 1800, died in 1882, and the mother, born in 1813, passed away in 1907, both attaining a very advanced age.

Following the completion of his public-school education Charles P. Watson took up the study of shorthand with the purpose in view of becoming a court stenographer. He began reporting in the courts of Peoria in November, 1871, and was thus engaged until January, 1877, when he removed to Indianapolis. He was in Washington, D. C., from 1883 until 1887, as clerk of the senate committee on territories, but in March of the latter year returned to Peoria and on the 1st of July following was appointed official reporter of the circuit court of Peoria county. What higher testimonial could be given than the fact that for a quarter of a century he has occupied this position? Accurate, systematic, methodical, prompt and obliging, he has the high regard of the court and members of the bar and of all with whom his official duties bring him in contact.

On the 15th of October, 1879, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Ella H. Adams, a daughter of George F. and Rebecca Adams, of Indianapolis, Indiana. The two children of this marriage are: George A., who was born September 3, 1880; and Charles L., born January 12, 1882. The latter was married in May, 1909, to Miss Nancy Wolcott, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Watson is a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 250, K. P., and has been identified with the order since 1875. He also belongs to Lodge No. 20; of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has a wide acquaintance among business and professional men of this city and everywhere he is highly esteemed because of his personal traits of character are such as command confidence and warm regard.

SOLOMON BENNETT.

In eastern Illinois few men were better known and none were held in higher regard than Solomon Bennett because his salient traits of character were such as awakened admiration and commanded respect. He was at one time proprietor of the only wholesale clothing establishment conducted in central Illinois, and for a long period he was extensively connected with the wool trade through-

out the southwest. He was one of the worthy citizens that Germany furnished to Peoria, his birth having occurred in the fatherland April 15, 1842. His parents were Israel and Gertrude Bennett. The father, on crossing the Atlantic to the new world, settled in Buffalo, New York, the mother's death having previously occurred. Solomon Bennett accompanied his father to America and pursued his education in the schools of Buffalo where he remained for about six years. He was a youth of sixteen years when, in 1858, he came to Peoria and later embarked in business here as a dealer in clothing. His stock was small but his enterprising business methods and reliability won him favorable recognition and his trade constantly grew. Along safe, substantial lines he built up the business, and eventually developed a small retail store into a large wholesale clothing establishment with ramifying trade interests reaching over extensive territory. His was the only wholesale clothing house ever conducted in Peoria, and for many years it figured as a prominent feature in the business circles of the city. Mr. Bennett also became extensively engaged in the wool industry in the southwest, his business activities in that connection being represented by a large factory.

About 1890 he retired from active life and lived quietly in his home in Peoria from that time until his death, employing his leisure in the pursuit of those things which contributed to his interests and happiness.

On the 27th of January, 1869, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Delia Fridenberg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and unto them were born two children: Charles M., who is a real-estate dealer and well known business man of Peoria; and Gertrude, who is the wife of H. T. Bloom and the mother of three children: Delia, Sarah and Clara Gertrude.

Mr. Bennett was a broad-minded man who never measured life by the inch rule of self but sought to view the world from the standpoint of public opinion. Each vital question he carefully considered, whether it related to the individual or the community at large. He was a great admirer of Robert G. Ingersoll. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he served as a member of the board of supervisors at the time the courthouse was built. His public duties were ever discharged in a most capable, prompt and faithful manner, and he ever kept well informed on the leading questions and issues of the day relative to local progress and to the welfare of the nation at large. He held membership in the Jewish Temple, also with the Order of B'Nai Brith and in the Royal Arcanum and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was a man of marked individuality and left the impress of his character and ability upon all with whom he came in contact. He never sought to figure in any spectacular life but preferred a quiet and unassuming life with the companionship of family and friends who ever found him a most congenial, hospitable host. He died May 5, 1902, at the age of sixty years, and the consensus of public opinion is that he had used his time wisely and well and that his work had constituted an element in Peoria's progress and advancement.

JOHN T. BOLAND.

John T. Boland is the active member in the firm of Daniel Boland & Son, of this city, one of the oldest and best known undertaking establishments in Peoria. He inherited the business from his father, Daniel Boland, and has been engaged in it since he left school and has given his time and attention from an early age to making himself thoroughly capable and efficient in his chosen line of activity. John T. Boland is the son of Daniel and Catherine Boland. His father was a native of Ireland, born in County Tipperary. When he was seventeen years of age he left Ireland, and made his way to Liverpool, where he took passage on a

sailing vessel bound for America and landed in Philadelphia after having been twenty-three days on the voyage. Daniel Boland came immediately to Camden county, New Jersey, and engaged in farming there until 1858, when he removed to a farm at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained for three years. In 1861, he came to Peoria and became connected with the street railway company until 1872, when he was made a member of the Peoria police force, and served for four years, resigning to open an undertaking parlor which he conducted successfully up to the time of his death when the business reverted to his son, John T. Boland, who is the present owner.

Since the death of his father, John T. Boland has given his entire time and attention to his business. He has thoroughly mastered its details, and he allows no modern methods and innovations making for further efficiency to escape his notice. He keeps his knowledge up to date, and as a consequence his reputation in Peoria is of the highest. His present shop is located at 124 North Adams street, and is recognized as one of the leading establishments of its kind in the city. John T. Boland is well known in Peoria as a public spirited and loyal citizen.

MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL OF PEORIA.

The Manual Training High School was organized in September, 1909. The building ranks among the first in the United States in well-lighted rooms, well equipped shops, laboratories, commercial department, cooking and sewing departments for modern high school work. The attendance the first year was one hundred and seventy-nine, the second year two hundred and seventy-one, and the third year three hundred and seventy-eight. Full credit was given each department at the State University at the close of the second year, giving its graduates the same standing at colleges and universities as is given to graduates from the best high schools of Illinois. The first class of graduates numbered seven and the second class in June, 1912, numbered twenty-nine.

The plan of the building and aims of the school are in accord with the present high-school movement, that is extending equal advantages to all boys and girls.

In every large city a large number of students go to work direct from the high school, and it has been ascertained that sixty per cent of those who do not go to high school are financially able to go, and would go, if in the judgment of their parents the education offered was worth while. In order to aid those who are going to work direct from the school and to help stop the early withdrawal of so many boys and girls from school, new types of high schools are organized, and among these new types is one known as the complete high school. This kind of high school has five courses, namely: the commercial course, the industrial course, the agriculture course, academic course, and domestic science and art course. These courses are equal or equivalent, one being better than another only as a student finds his ability along one course more than another. These five courses give the fundamental education for every occupation, trade and profession. This type of high school is one of the latest efforts to equalize conditions in which boys and girls start into their life work.

The name of one department, Manual Training, has been made to cover the whole school, and emphasizes the change in the nature of education. Practice work at school is essential as book work.

The one noticeable thing above all else, is the increased attention that must be given to studying the boy and finding the right course for him on entering high school. One of the results is, it gives more boys and girls a purpose in coming to high school. More boys and girls make going to high school a business and attend to it.

Instructors of 1911-1912.

W. N. Brown, principal.
 Clara E. Barclay, algebra, geometry.
 F. W. Bennet, Latin, French, English.
 J. H. Blackman, manual training.
 Florence L. Ebaugh, English.
 Florence Cutright, algebra.
 Edna L. Earnest, English.
 W. W. Gorsline, geometry, algebra, surveying.
 W. F. Henning, physics and chemistry.
 D. C. Hilling, head of commercial department.
 F. C. Keeler, history, civics, economics.
 Anna A. Kellogg, German.
 Lena A. Kemp, typewriting.
 Charles G. Mason, history, English.
 A. C. Miller, biology.
 Elizabeth Persinger, shorthand.
 William Peters, manual training.
 Alice M. Otman, English.
 G. R. Spraker, commercial arithmetic, bookkeeping.
 *Minnie M. Peterson, supervisor, sewing.
 *Bertha Case, supervisor, cooking.
 Hazel Marcy, sewing.
 *A. P. Laughlin, supervisor, manual training.
 *Carl Graner, supervisor of physical culture.
 *Florence Stackhouse, assistant of physical culture.
 *Clara Dailey, supervisor of music.
 Joanna M. Irish, secretary and librarian.

*Part time.

Alumni Association.

In June 1911, the alumni association was formed with Walter Stephenson as president.

HON. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON.

Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, judge of the circuit court at Peoria, is of English extraction, the entire Worthington family in America being descended from two brothers, one of whom settled in New England, and the other in Maryland. His father, the Rev. G. J. Worthington, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Born in Maryland, he resided at different times in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia, devoting his entire life to the work of the church. He wedded Mary I. Hedges and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters.

Nicholas E. Worthington was born March 30, 1836, in Brooks county, West Virginia. He accompanied his parents on their various removals according to the itinerant custom of the Methodist Episcopal ministry, residing at different times in Allegheny City, in Pittsburg and at Clarksburg, Virginia. In the last named he attended college and later matriculated in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the class of 1854, winning first honors in that year. He afterward engaged in teaching in an academy at Clarksburg, Virginia, and then entered the law office of Waitman T. Willett. In 1856 he came to Illinois and began teaching in Tremont, Tazewell county, and

was appointed county superintendent of schools. He retired from the teacher's profession to enter upon the active practice of law in Peoria and has since been identified with the bar.

Judge Worthington has always been more or less actively identified with educational interests. For four years he was a member of the board of public instruction. In 1872 he was a candidate for congress and in 1882 was again the nominee of his party, being elected a representative of his district in the national halls of legislation. At the close of his first term he was reelected and after four years' congressional service returned to Peoria to resume the practice of law. Soon afterward he was elected judge of the circuit court and is still upon the bench, being now dean of the judiciary of Peoria. President Cleveland named him as a member of the commission to settle the famous railroad strike in Chicago, on which occasion the president aroused the opposition of Governor Altgeld, who objected to the United States troops being sent to Illinois. Judge Worthington served with distinction as one of the arbitrators at that critical period and on other occasions, perhaps of a less public character, his opinions have carried weight in political councils.

In 1856 Judge Worthington married Miss Sarah Fowkes, a daughter of Colonel Richard Fowkes, of West Virginia, and they have three children, Louis B., Nellie and Frank E., the last named being a resident of the west.

PROFESSOR ALFRED WADLEIGH BEASLEY.

Professor Alfred Wadleigh Beasley, principal of the Central high school of Peoria, was born in Ripley, Ohio, March 27, 1853, a son of Nathaniel K. and Susan H. (Wadleigh) Beasley. The father was born in Decatur, Ohio, April 4, 1828, and the mother's birth occurred in Oxford, Ohio, September 22, 1830. The former was a son of Alfred and Margaret (Kirker) Beasley, who were natives of Ohio, and Alfred Beasley was a son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Sutton) Beasley, natives of Virginia. The great-grandparents of Professor Beasley in the maternal line were John and Susan Wadleigh, natives of Scotland. Their son, Thomas Jefferson Wadleigh, was born in Watertown, New York, and married Sophia Easton, a native of Oxford, Ohio.

The removal of the family from the Buckeye state to Peoria during the early boyhood of Professor Beasley enabled him to pursue his education in the schools of this city and in 1870 he was graduated from the high school. He then entered Dartmouth College and upon his graduation four years later ranked first in his class in mathematics and fourth in general standing. During the succeeding four years he was connected with the firms of Beasley Brothers and Steele Brothers in the saddlery and hardware business, and in 1878 he began teaching in an ungraded school in South Peoria. A year later he was transferred to the Peoria high school as instructor in mathematics and sciences and later was made principal of the old Franklin school. He was subsequently appointed principal of the Peoria high school, which position he still continues to fill. For twenty-five years he has been at the head of this school and he is recognized as one of the prominent educators of the west, his service being frequently sought in connection with educational conventions, before which he has delivered many addresses. He stands as one of those whose study of pedagogy in its broadest sense has resulted in marked improvement in methods of teaching; his zeal and interest in the work are unabating and he inspires teachers and pupils under him with much of his own interest. His ideals are very high and he stands for that real progressiveness which recognizes that which is of value in the past while laboring for advancement in the future.

On the 29th of November, 1876, Professor Beasley was married to Miss Mary Ramsay, who was born June 6, 1856. They became parents of four children: Robert K., who is now deceased; Frederick E.; Alfred F.; and Jules de La-barthe. Professor Beasley is a Congregationalist in religious faith. He has always recognized the fact that there should be an even balance between the physical, intellectual and moral progress and in his teaching he has endeavored to stimulate an interest in each that would lead to direct and beneficial results.

PETER A. WEAST.

If one were called upon to name a typical business man of Peoria better selection could not be made than by naming Peter A. Weast. He stands foremost among those whose sound judgment and enterprise have led to success and he is today familiar to all Peoria citizens as one of the most successful real-estate dealers here. Yet he is more than a business man; his interests are broad and varied and all those things which draw the traveler abroad—the works of art and the points of historic and modern interest—claim his attention and keep him in touch with the world's thought and work.

Mr. Weast is a native of Peoria, Illinois, born on April 5, 1848. Early in life he began his investments in realty, holding property until it advanced in price and when he was able to sell it at a good figure he still invested the returns in real estate and is today rated as one of the most wealthy of Peoria citizens. It is his advice always to make investment in property rather than along other lines, and he has proven his faith in Peoria by making his investments here. He has owned some of the most valuable properties on South Jefferson avenue and on Fulton street. Whenever he has had a chance to sell advantageously he has done so, but a sale has usually been almost immediately followed by the purchase of adjacent property.

Mr. Weast was married August 16, 1887, to Miss Jennie Grunden, and they have a daughter, Maud, now Mrs. Claude Wallin. The home of Mr. Weast is a splendid residence, built in an attractive style of architecture and supplied in the way of furnishings with all that wealth can secure and refined taste can suggest. He takes his pleasure largely in fine horses and in good automobiles, of which he owns a number, and his wife and daughter are also skillful horsewomen. They all enjoy travel and have made a number of trips abroad, hunting out quaint, out-of-the-way places or sojourning in the cities as their desires of the moment dictate. While Mr. Weast has gained large wealth through his real-estate operations he has been generous in assisting others, especially the young man who is trying to make a start, and he has also given freely of his means to charitable projects.

FRANK T. MILLER.

The life record of Frank T. Miller is another indication of the fact that it is only under the pressure of adversity and the stimulus of necessity that the strongest and best in man are brought out and developed. Hampered by lack of early opportunities, Mr. Miller resolved that he would advance despite all this and the consensus of public opinion places him today among Peoria's capable and foremost lawyers. He was born in Muehlheim, near Cologne, in the Rhine Province, Germany, January 1, 1873, his parents being Theodore D. and Clara A. Miller, who were also natives of the same province. He was nine and a half years of age when his parents, in July, 1882, came to America, bring-

ing with them their family of six children to whom five more were added in this country. The father was a carpenter and when he worked steadily at his trade earned about fifty dollars per month. According to the laws of his native country he was forced to render military service in the German army and had been on active duty during the Franco-Prussian war. When the family arrived in America they had absolutely nothing in the way of money or furniture or the barest necessities of life. Not one of the household could speak a word of English and Frank Miller says that it has ever remained a puzzle to him how the family obtained a start. He himself often experienced unfair treatment at the hands of the boys of the neighborhood, his inability to understand English bringing upon him many a knockdown blow from a boy who wished to try his strength, before Mr. Miller knew what was wanted. He had had three years' training in the schools of Germany and was sent to school in this country, spending three years in the ward schools in Champaign and Bloomington, but when twelve years of age he was forced to put aside his text-books and provide for his own support. He secured a situation in a drug store, washing windows, bottles, floors, etc., working twelve hours per day, for which a dollar and a quarter was paid into the family fund each week. By the time he was fourteen he was earning two dollars a week in a dry-goods store. Realizing the fact that he had been taken out of school permanently he resolved to seek education along other lines and began selling Sunday papers, having, however, an understanding with his father that the money so earned should go for violin lessons. His Sunday task proved to be a profitable one and his constant practice on the violin at all leisure hours won him such rapid advancement that at the age of sixteen years he was playing in a theater for experience. When eighteen years of age he was in demand as a musician and at twenty had become a recognized factor in musical circles in his home city. He had also made substantial advance in the stores in which he had been continuously employed but his violin in the evenings brought him as much or more than his regular wages in the store.

His earlier dreams for a higher education now began to take form and, leaving the store, he entered a law school, hoping to earn enough with the violin at night to meet the expenses of his course. He had been out of school for more than eight years and in consequence did not know how to study. For a time it was uphill work, his earlier examinations proving his incapacity in that direction, but at the end of two years he stood second in the class in examinations covering the entire course and drew a cash prize. The income from his music had steadily increased and enabled him to pursue a two years' special literary course, after which he spent a year in a law office. He won his LL.B. degree from the Illinois Wesleyan University in 1896 and completed his two years' special literary work in 1898. For twelve years he has been a resident of Peoria. In May, 1899, he opened a law office with Judson Starr and on the 1st of March, 1900, entered into a partnership with Daniel R. Sheen under the firm name of Sheen & Miller. When he located in Peoria he resolved to give up music except for the pleasure of it and concentrate his efforts upon his law practice without any side issues, especially resolving not to become actively connected with politics. During the first year of his practice he made very slow progress and was obliged to live most economically, but his determination and ability won in the end and his success has far exceeded his fondest expectations. His partnership with Mr. Sheen continued until July 1, 1909, when he joined John S. Stevens and J. M. Elliott, in a partnership under the firm name of Stevens, Miller & Elliott, succeeding W. S. Horton, who had previously been with them in the practice of law. The firm is today one of the strongest of the Peoria bar and has a large and distinctively representative clientage. As Mr. Miller has prospered in his undertakings he has become interested in city business and residence properties and is a stockholder in the Illinois National Bank.

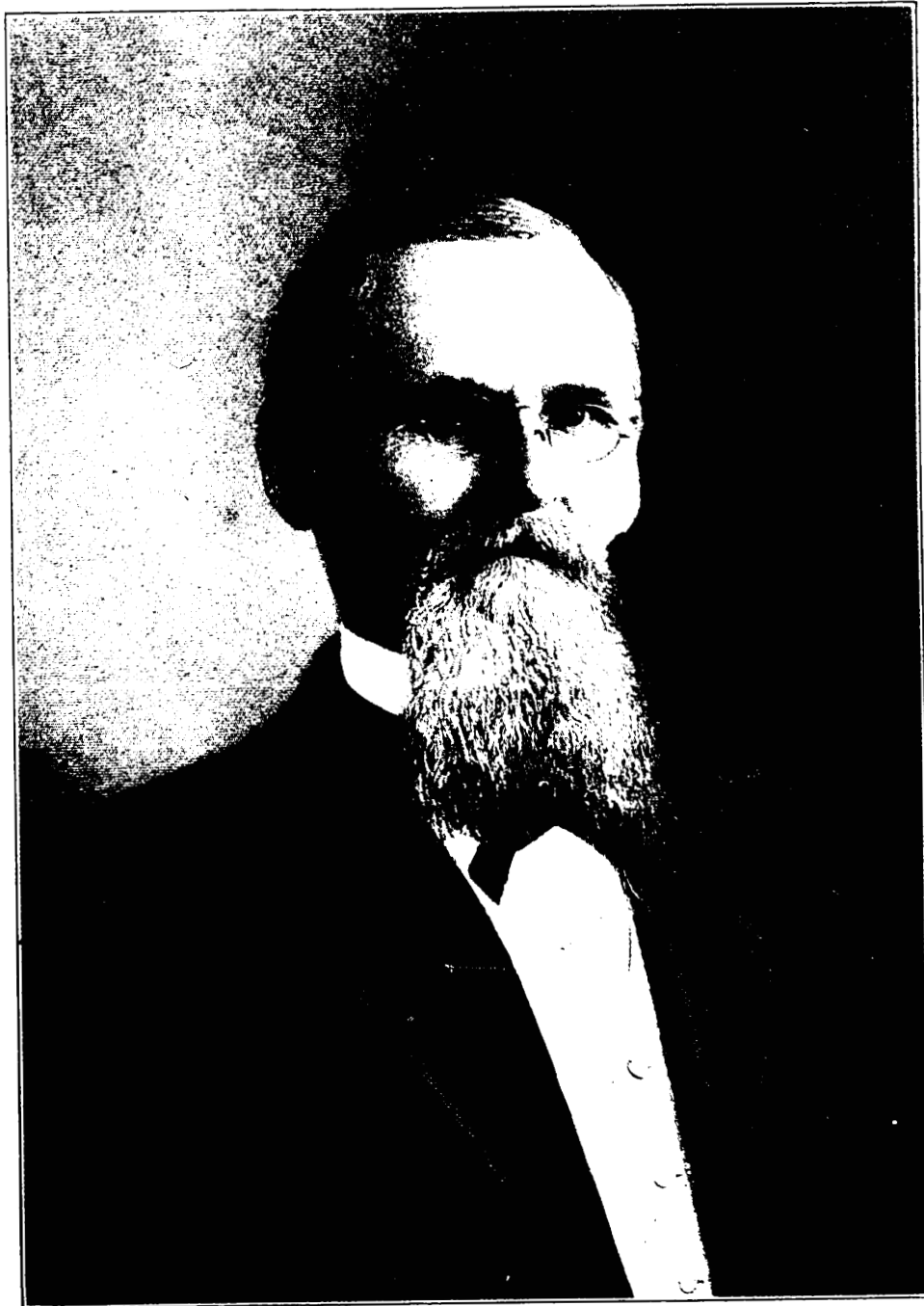
He is attorney for several Peoria banks and is local attorney for many railroad and other corporations. He was appointed public administrator of Peoria county by Governor Yates in 1901, was reappointed by Governor Deneen in 1905 and again in 1909. In politics he has ever been a stalwart republican and did active campaign work in 1900 and 1904. For a considerable period after entering upon practice, however, he did not engage actively in politics but his qualities of leadership and his deep interest concerning the government of city, state and nation have naturally forced him into more intimate and active relations with political affairs.

On the 16th of September, 1903, in Peoria, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Bruce Morgan, a daughter of H. B. Morgan. Mrs. Miller is an exceptional pianist. She studied for four years in Chicago and Berlin, her instructors being Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Leopold Godowski and Xavier Scharwenka. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two daughters: Jeannette M., born in 1906; and Lillian Bruce, September 8, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are very prominent in social circles, particularly where music is a leading attraction and source of interest. Fraternaly he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and held all the offices in the lodge from 1901 until 1904. Since the latter year he has been connected with the Knights of Khorassan and has always been a member of the dramatic team. He likewise belongs to Schiller Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he is now holding office. In more strictly social and recreative lines he is connected with the Creve Coeur Club and the Kickapoo Golf Club. Never fearing to venture where favoring opportunity has led the way, never faltering when determination and courage could overcome difficulties and obstacles, never hesitating to make attempt to reach high ideals and to occupy a place of prominence, Frank T. Miller has continuously advanced since starting out in life on his own account at the age of twelve years, and is today numbered among the foremost citizens of Peoria in political, social and professional lines.

DR. J. F. COOPER.

J. F. Cooper, physician and surgeon, who entered upon the practice of medicine in Peoria in 1903, was born on a farm in Christian county, Kentucky, June 21, 1853, his parents being Hugh C. and Elizabeth A. (McKenzie) Cooper, who were farming people of that district. Upon the old homestead the son was reared, and after attending the district schools he had the advantage of academic instruction taking a course in LaFayette Academy in his native state. He took up the profession of teaching which he followed for four years in his home county and thus provided the funds necessary to meet the expenses of a course in a medical college. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated in 1880. Immediately afterward he entered upon active practice, spending eighteen months in Bennettstown, Kentucky. He then came to Illinois, settling in Elmwood, Peoria county, where he remained in active practice for twenty-one years or until he came to the city of Peoria. He was successful in Elmwood and has enjoyed an even more extensive practice in Peoria for his labors have found recognition here, his fellow practitioners as well as the general public acknowledging his skill and ability. He allows nothing to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties, and the years have brought him substantial success.

On September 17, 1884, in Elmwood, Dr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Lois M. Brown, a daughter of E. R. Brown of that place and a former banker prominently known as "the sage of Elmwood." Three children were born to this marriage: Marilla E., who is a graduate of Elmwood high school, the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and the Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio, and



DR. J. F. COOPER

is now a teacher in the high school of this city; Hugh E., who is also a graduate of the Peoria high school, the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and of the University of Chicago in the class of 1911, while at present he is a student in the Rush Medical College of Chicago; and Ruth L., who completed a course in the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and is now a student in the Northwestern University at Evanston.

While a resident of Elmwood Dr. Cooper served as president of the school board for several years, and the cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend and stalwart champion, as is indicated by the liberal advantages given his children. He was also local health officer there for several years. He holds membership in the Congregational church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the Creve Coeur Club, and his professional connections are with the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has held to high standards in his profession, has sought public welfare in his indorsement of progressive public measures and at all times has endeavored to conform his life to those principles which make for honorable manhood.

JOHN WILLIAM LITTLE.

John William Little was known as one of the leading landowners of central Illinois, for as he prospered in his undertakings he placed his capital in the safest of all investments—real estate. He was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, January 13, 1832, and lacked but one day of being seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death on the 12th of January, 1910. His parents were David C. and Anna (Harrison) Little, the former a native of West Virginia and the latter of Devonshire, England. The paternal grandfather was George Little, who was born in Scotland and after coming to America wedded a Miss Carlyle, who was born in Pennsylvania. In the maternal line John W. Little came of distinctively English ancestry, his grandfather being Robert Harrison, a native of Devonshire.

In the schools of his native state John W. Little pursued his education. Like many another young man he felt he might have better opportunities in a district removed from that in which he was reared and he wisely chose Peoria county as the scene in his future labors, reaching the city of Peoria on the 23d of March, 1853. The following day he located at Princeville, in Princeville township, where he purchased land and began farming, successfully cultivating his fields which year by year yielded good harvests.. He afterward spent ten years in farming in Iowa, but later returned to Illinois and was closely associated with agricultural interests in this state until 1899, in which year he located in Peoria. By strict attention to business, economy and industry he added continually to his possessions, and became in time the owner of one thousand acres of valuable farm land which yielded him a most gratifying annual income. In 1899 he retired from active life save for the supervision which he gave to his property, his holdings comprising both town and country real estate in and near Princeville and Peoria.

On the 28th of March, 1855, occurred the marriage of Mr. Little and Miss Harriet Harrison, a daughter of James and Susan (Evans) Harrison, who were natives of England, and upon coming to America became residents of Virginia. Subsequently they removed westward to Peoria, and in the early period of his residence in this part of the state the father followed farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Little were born four children, of whom Susan L. and Marion are deceased. The others are Lillie and Henry G., still residents of Peoria.

In his political views Mr. Little was a democrat. He studied the questions and issues of the day with the purpose of casting an intelligent ballot in support of the principles which he deemed of most value in good government, but he never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. In Masonry he attained high rank, taking the thirty-second degree in the consistory and also becoming a member of the Mystic Shriners. He was likewise a member of the Odd Fellows for many years, and in his life exemplified the beneficent and helpful spirit of these fraternities. In citizenship he was loyal, in friendship faithful, and in his home was a most devoted husband and father. His long life was an active, useful and honorable one, and was crowned with a success which rewards earnest effort, keen discrimination and judicious investment. The pleasure of his success largely came to him through the fact that it enabled him to provide liberally for the members of his own household.

MAX NEWMAN.

When Max Newman died in this city on May 8, 1906, the state of Illinois lost one of its pioneer residents, and the city of Peoria an upright, high-minded and sterling citizen and a thoroughly honest man. Max Newman's career was an exemplification of those qualities of character and heart which are the foundation of our national citizenship, and he left to his family the glorious tradition of an upright life and an honorable career. His descendants in Peoria today take pride in striving to attain his standards, and to live according to his ideals.

Max Newman was born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1834, and while still a resident of his native land, was appointed assistant United States consul for that kingdom by President Pierce. He came to America in 1856, going immediately to Chicago, where he obtained a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale house and remained there until 1859, when he came to Peoria and entered into partnership with Harry Ullman, as a jobber of cigars and tobacco. They organized the business under the firm name of Newman & Ullman, under which name it continues today. It is one of the oldest original firms in the city, and is under the active management of Mr. Milton G. Newman, son of the subject of this sketch. It is doing an extensive and rapidly growing cigar and tobacco business in the Two Hundred block, South Washington street, and the qualities of strict business integrity, honesty and fair dealing, which were the commercial standards of the father, have been handed down in honorable tradition to his son.

Max Newman lived in America at a time when history was being made here. When the Civil war broke out in 1860, Mr. Newman was prevented from entering the service on account of his diminutive size, but his strict sense of duty and his loyalty to his adopted country, would not allow him to take advantage of this fact, and he paid a substitute eight hundred dollars to go in his place. Mr. Newman's loyal democratic political principles at that time brought him into personal contact with Stephen A. Douglas, and he became a warm friend of that mighty leader. His friendship with Robert G. Ingersoll is also a matter of record. Mr. Newman remained in the democratic party until 1896, when his convictions changed and he voted for McKinley, having differed with his democratic brethren on the currency question.

On February 21, 1864, Max Newman was married in Peoria to Miss Rebecca Ullman, and to this union were born four sons and one daughter. Mr. Newman was a member of Schiller Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was entirely interested in the affairs of the Peoria Public Library. He was also one of the organizers of the Cottage Hospital, now the John C. Proctor Hospital, was its first secretary and remained so up to the time of his death. He was a worthy

representative of the true type of an honorable and upright Jew, well versed in the history and tribulations of his race, and living according to the customs and decrees of his religion. He was a member of the congregation of Anshai Emeth of which he was an officer and a devout attendant up to the time of his death. He was interested in all kinds of benevolent and charitable work, and is remembered today by many of his less fortunate brethren whom he helped along. The record of his life is the story of a worthy and honorable business career, of a life filled with the practice of many public and private virtues, and of a faith in the innate honesty of the world, kept green and alive by his unbounded charity, and his broad and high-minded character.

IRA J. COVEY.

Ira J. Covey, now a member of the Illinois state legislature from Peoria county, is well known in this city as a brilliant lawyer and a rising politician. He is a firm believer in republican principles and is at present beginning to be a power in the state as a leader in the republican party. His law offices in Peoria are in the Woolner building, where he carries on a general practice when his public duties allow him. He was born in Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, October 26, 1873. Three generations of Coveys have been residents of this state. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Stephen Covey, came to Illinois in 1839, and located in Boone county, where the father of Ira J. Covey was born.

Our subject spent his early boyhood in Belvidere and went to the public schools of that city. He later attended the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1893. His legal education was obtained under Judge Charles E. Fuller of Belvidere, Illinois, and he was admitted to the bar in 1893. Later he came to Peoria, and entered upon the general practice of law, in association with his brother, Frank R. Covey. In 1901 Frank Covey retired, and the firm was reorganized, with P. E. Mann as a partner, under the name of Covey, Mann & Covey. This arrangement lasted for one year, when Mr. Mann retired and the firm again became Covey & Covey. Upon the election of Ira J. Covey to the legislature in 1910 George Campbell of Peoria entered the firm, and it became Covey, Campbell & Covey. They have offices in the Woolner building of this city, and are doing a flourishing business in all branches of law. Ever since he first entered upon active life, Ira J. Covey has shown a decided predilection for the duties of a political career. He is a stirring speaker, actively interested for the improvement of conditions, and can always be depended upon to cast his vote on the right side in a political controversy. He served for five years as a member of the republican central committee for Peoria township, and later was active on the county and city committees. In April, 1907, he was elected to the Peoria city council, of which body he was the recognized leader on the republican side. He served in this body until after his election to the legislature in 1910, and has served the public in that capacity ever since. Ira J. Covey is not a mere partisan politician. He is an intelligent, active and broad-minded man, keenly desirous of doing his best toward the promotion of good and efficient government. He is a man of high ideals, and lofty principles, and is a practical agent of good in his chosen field of activity. In his career in the state legislature he has shown himself to be a man of independence, a believer in righteous causes, and as good a politician as he is a lawyer.

On June 27, 1899, Ira J. Covey was united in marriage to Miss Alta F. Linnell, and they became the parents of four children: Linnell, Marion, Ira J., junior and Thirza E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Covey are well known socially in Peoria and

are prominent members of the Union Congregational church. Mr. Covey is still a young man and comparatively new in political activity, but he has already made his presence felt in the circles in which he moves, and his political efforts, and aspirations as well as his public accomplishments have that dignity of honest purpose, and the commanding weight of high and unswerving independence, which is true statesmanship.

HERMAN GUSTAVE TRAUTVETTER.

Herman Gustave Trautvetter is another of those sterling citizens, which Germany has given to the new world. Although he himself was a native Peorian, his father was born in the fatherland, and brought to the new country the sturdy and common-sense virtues which are the foundations of the greatness of the old. Herman G. Trautvetter is at present head of the Peoria Collection Agency, and is doing a very successful business along that line, yet the great love and ambition of his life lies in the direction of music. He is an accomplished pianist, and has gained a reputation through Illinois for his brilliant and original musical compositions.

Herman G. Trautvetter was born in Peoria, July 22, 1873, in an old house on Chestnut street back of the historic old Ballance property. His father, Christian Trautvetter was a native of Germany, and an old time Peoria pioneer. He was passionately fond of music, and an accomplished piano and violin player, attainments which he transmitted to his son. His wife, Ernestine Nitschke, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Herman Trautvetter received his early education in the grade schools of Peoria, and later attended Herr Peter Iffland's school, where he obtained quite a reputation for his proficiency in German and mathematics. At the age of twenty-one, pursuing his growing ambition for a musical career, he went to Chicago, where for some time he studied in Kimball Hall, showing remarkable talent upon the piano. It was during this period that he did most of his composing, publishing a great number of instrumental compositions, and gaining a reputation throughout Illinois as a musician of rare originality and ability. Herman Trautvetter is a true lover of music, and his fondness for the art is based upon an expert knowledge of its technique and a keen appreciation of its beauties. The musical profession lost a man of brilliant talent, and a composer of more than ordinary ability, when Mr. Trautvetter was obliged to leave its ranks. There was, however, sufficient cause for his desertion of a profession, where the keenest interest and ambition of his life lay. When he finished his musical course in Chicago, Mr. Trautvetter returned to Peoria, with the purpose of gaining his livelihood by teaching music, and of devoting his spare time to original composition. But no pupils came, and activity in musical lines seemed to be at a standstill in this city. Mr. Trautvetter spent two months, hoping against hope, and then realizing that he must devote his time to more lucrative employment, he entered the collecting business, in which he has been engaged since that time. His first position was with the firm of the F. H. Putnam Coal Company, who hired him for twenty dollars a month to collect their outstanding accounts. He did such good work, and had such quick success in this line, that it was not long before he added Dr. T. J. McIlvaine to his list of clients and during the next three months made a remarkable record as a quick and efficient collector. He soon established a collection agency on his own account, known as the Peoria Collection Agency, and his success since that time has been quick and sure. Mr. Trautvetter is now at the head of the largest agency of its kind in the city, and his rapid rise in the business is undoubtedly due to his personal qualities of energy, politeness, and hard work. His list of clients is large, and embraces

every business, trade and profession, in the city. Mr. Trautvetter has not let this success interfere in any way with his love for music, and he retains all his old-time proficiency as an instrumentalist and composer. What the musical world lost when Mr. Trautvetter left it, the business world of Peoria gained.

WILLIS P. CONRAD.

Willis P. Conrad, who since the 5th of July, 1911, has held the office of sewer superintendent for the city of Peoria, and is well known as an active worker in republican ranks, was here born in 1873 and is a representative of one of the old families of Cincinnati. His grandfather, Jacob Conrad, started out at an early age and his father, William Conrad, who was born in Ohio, came to Cincinnati in young manhood. He married Miss Lizzie Schuers, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of three children, two daughters and a son: Margaret, now deceased; Anna, the wife of J. H. Monroe; and Willis P.

Spending his youthful days in his parent's home the son pursued his education in the public schools and in Brown's Business College, in which he pursued a commercial course. He then joined his father, who was engaged in the street sprinkling business, and was so engaged for about twelve years, after which he retired although his father continued in the same line. Willis P. Conrad then became connected with the Onken Laundry Company, but severed his relations therewith to take up the duties of his present position as sewer superintendent for the city of Peoria, to which office he was appointed on the 5th of July, 1911. He is doing excellent work in this connection and it is an important part of the service—how important no one can realize save those whose scientific knowledge gives them an understanding of the fiends of disease which might be let loose upon the community were the work inadequately performed. Mr. Conrad's appointment came to him through a republican administration. He has always been a stalwart advocate of the principles of the party, an active worker in its ranks and for years was a committeeman from the fourth ward.

In 1898 occurred the marriage of Mr. Conrad and Miss Susie Hixtable, of Peoria, a daughter of John Hixtable, a contractor of that city. Unto them have been born three children, Harvey, Willis and Rhea. The family attend the Congregational church and Mr. Conrad holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. That his life has been well spent has been indicated by the fact that many of his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present.

ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The Illinois Free Employment Bureau has been an institution in Peoria for many years, and has done wonderful work along its lines of activity, giving employment free of expense to many thousands of working men and women every year. It is in charge of John W. Kimsey as superintendent, and Peter Lulay as assistant superintendent. Both are Peorians of many years' residence and are well known in various circles in this city.

The office at Peoria was established eleven years ago, and has done remarkable work according to the recent annual report. Of the six offices in the state of Illinois, Peoria proportionately has done its full share and has rendered aid to hundreds of worthy applicants for suggested employment, and has materially benefited hundreds of employers who desired labor of an efficient type. It has often supplied employers with a large number of helpers on remarkably short

notice. There is no underestimating the work of these employment bureaus under state direction and control, and enough can never be said of the good accomplished at the office in Peoria, under the charge of Mr. John Kimsey and Mr. Peter Lulay.

From Mr. Kimsey's ninth annual report for the year ending September 30, 1909, the following figures are interesting: The total expenses of the bureau for the year ending September 30, 1909, were only \$1,358.13. At this small expense, the bureau secured positions for forty-six thousand, five hundred and fifty-six men, out of fifty-two thousand, two hundred and sixteen who filed applications for employment. The number of male applications filed and left unfilled, was only five thousand, six hundred and sixty. Forty-nine thousand, three hundred and thirty-seven men filed applications for help with the bureau during the year, and at the end of 1909, only two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one were left unaided. Out of a total file of nineteen thousand, three hundred and eighty-three female applications for employment, the bureau filled sixteen thousand, one hundred and two positions, and left three thousand, two hundred and eighty-one unfilled. In the year ending September 30, 1909, nineteen thousand, six hundred and nine women filed applications for help, of which all but three thousand, five hundred and seven were helped.

Mr. Kimsey, the superintendent of the Peoria bureau has been known for years as one of the county's leading public officials. He has resided in Peoria and Richwoods township, and recently served four years most acceptably as sheriff of Peoria county. He was appointed to his present position as superintendent of the Peoria bureau by Governor Deneen.

Peter Lulay, the assistant superintendent in the Peoria office, was born in this city, and is a young man of ability and energy. He served a term as alderman in the Peoria city council. He holds his present position under appointment of Governor Deneen of Illinois.

WARREN SUTLIFF.

Warren Sutliff is a member of the firm of Sutliff & Case Company, wholesale druggists, secretary and treasurer of the Peoria Life Insurance Company, president of the Commercial Travelers Loan and Homestead Association of Peoria, and a director of the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Peoria. He has resided in this city continuously since the 31st of August, 1875, and each succeeding year has marked his advancement in the business world, for he has never feared to venture where opportunity has led the way nor failed to put forth the utmost possible effort at any given point of his career. He had no special advantages at the outset and in fact encountered some difficulties and obstacles that do not fall to the lot of all, but notwithstanding these he has worked his way steadily upward and today occupies a conspicuous and honorable position as a foremost business man of his adopted city. He was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, July 1, 1848, and is a son of Theron and Emily (St. Clair) Sutliff, who at the time of the birth of their son Warren were living on the site of the present postoffice of Terre Haute. Their place, however, was then a farm. The boy was reared in that city and attended the local schools. Early in life he thought to become a physician and began the study of medicine, but after a short time changed his plans and entered the railroad service as an employe of the Vandalia Railroad Company. For fifteen years he remained on that road and on the Rock Island railroad, working his way upward to the position of passenger conductor. For eight years he ran out of Peoria over the Rock Island, coming to this city in 1875 and serving as passenger conductor for eight years, or until 1883. He was ambitious, however, to enter a field of business that would give him broader opportunities and



WARREN SUTLIFF

in that year he turned his attention to the physicians' supply business, forming a partnership with M. W. Schultz in the establishment of the first enterprise of this kind in the United States. Their house was originally conducted under the firm style of M. W. Schultz & Company, at No. 118 North Adams street. After about two years Mr. Sutliff purchased his partner's interest and a year later, or in 1886, was joined by E. J. Case, forming the present firm of Sutliff & Case. Gradually they developed their enterprise into a wholesale drug business, which is one of the most important undertakings of this character in Illinois. The growth of the trade has resulted from their progressive enterprise and reliable business methods, and success in this undertaking has enabled Mr. Sutliff to extend his efforts along other lines, all of which have profited by his cooperation. He is now well known in the insurance field as secretary and treasurer of the Peoria Life Insurance Company and also operates in financial circles as president of the Commercial Travelers' Loan Association of Peoria, and as a director of the First National Bank and the Savings Bank of Peoria. Nor is he unknown in industrial circles, for he is president of the Best Manufacturing Company, owners of a large planing mill. He is forceful and resourceful in business and whenever one avenue of opportunity seems closed seeks out another path which leads to the desired goal.

Mr. Sutliff was married in Peoria to Miss Bessie F. MacLee, of this city, where she was born and reared. Her father was a potter by trade. Mr. Sutliff is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained high rank. He has reached the Knight Templar degree in the York Rite, the thirty-second degree in the consistory and is now potentate of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a past commander of Peoria commandery and is recognized as one of the prominent representatives of the fraternity in this city and widely known in the order throughout the state. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club—organizations which indicate something of the nature of his interests and recreations. His political allegiance is given to the republican party and he has twice represented the fourth ward on the board of aldermen. He is also one of the board of directors of the Peoria Association of Commerce, in which connection he is doing effective work for the benefit, upbuilding and improvement of the city and the exploitation of its resources. It is a well known fact that exercise and effort develop power and thus it has been in the business career of Mr. Sutliff. He has found in the faithful performance of each day's duties the strength and courage for the labors of the succeeding day and out of the struggle with small opportunities he has come finally into a field of broad and active influence and usefulness.

JOHN A. ONYUN.

Peoria claims John A. Onyun as a citizen, although he is at present a resident of Washington, D. C., where he occupies the position of proofreader in the Government Printing Office. Mr. Onyun has always been prominent in trade circles of Peoria county, and has been actively identified with the printing business in different capacities since 1865. He was born September 24, 1849, in Greenbush (now Rensselaer), New York, the son of Addison and Mary Onyun. His father was born in West Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1812, and his mother was a native of Ireland, John Onyun's education was begun in the public schools of New York, and when his family removed to Illinois, it was continued in the schools of that state. He learned the printing trade and commenced work at it in June, 1865, at Lacon, Illinois. He temporarily abandoned the business in July, 1873, to become a letter carrier at Peoria, in which occupation he continued until November 15, 1886. He was connected with the publication of one daily and a weekly paper in this state.

Mr. Onyun takes an intelligent interest in his trade, and for many years was prominently connected with its various organizations. He was successively vice president, chairman of the executive committee, recording secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and secretary-treasurer of the Peoria Typographical Union, No. 29, and from these positions he advanced to active participation in the affairs of the state organization, holding the position of secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Typographical Union for thirteen years. He resigned this office to take a position in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., in 1901, where he has since been employed.

Mr. Onyun is a republican in politics and holds membership in the Republican Club of Washington, D. C. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Loyal Americans of the Republic.

Mr. Onyun was married in Peoria, December 25, 1873, to Miss Lucie A. Burns, a daughter of David Burns of this city. Mrs. Onyun was a native of Peoria, having been born here in 1851. Her father came to this city from Columbus county, Ohio, in the early '40s, and is still living here at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. Mrs. Onyun's mother was a native of England, who came to Peoria in 1835. Mr. Onyun and his wife are the parents of four children: Jessie A., the wife of John T. Moran, a contractor of Peoria; Clarence A., who married Anna Hubbell, and is living in Washington, D. C.; Archie R., now in charge of the news bureau for the Washington (D. C.) Times, at Alexandria, Virginia; and Rolla G., a graduate of the McKinley Manual Training School of Washington.

Mr. Onyun is a printer, thoroughly acquainted with the details of his trade, and standing high in the esteem of his colaborers. He has applied his native intelligence to the mastery of his chosen occupation, and his success is evidenced in the position which he now occupies in the government employ.

COLONEL S. O. TRIPP.

Military circles are well represented in Peoria by Colonel S. O. Tripp, now an assistant quartermaster general in the Illinois National Guard, with which he has been prominently connected since December 1, 1878. Colonel Tripp has been identified with military affairs in this state and in the United States army during all of his active life, and is well known in this city as a kindly, courageous and patriotic man. He was born in Cooperstown, New York, November 8, 1860, and his military career began when he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Infantry, Illinois National Guards, then known as the Veteran Light Guards, on December 1, 1878. He retained his connection with this organization until 1882, serving his last year 1881-1882 as ordnance sergeant of the Seventh regiment. He enlisted in the United States army, Company K, Fourth United States Infantry in 1882, and remained until February 27, 1887, when he received his honorable discharge at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, after five years' service, during which he had participated in some very interesting campaigns on the western frontier where the Indian tribes were at that time in an unsettled and more or less troublesome condition.

After his discharge from the United States army, Colonel Tripp returned to Peoria, and on June 1, 1887, organized Company L, Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, and was mustered into the service of the state, as captain of that organization, in which capacity, he continued to serve until January 7, 1891, when he was elected and commissioned major of the Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, in recognition of his signal and able services in the organization and upbuilding of the regiment. During his residence in Peoria Colonel Tripp has organized a mounted military troop called the Peoria Hussars. Colonel

Tripp has always been interested in horseback riding, and this Hussar organization was an outgrowth of his love for that exercise. He resigned his commission as major of the Fifth Infantry, Illinois National Guard, to accept the position of Captain of his Peoria Hussars, and he continued to command this organization until it disbanded in 1898 in consequence of an act of the state legislature, which prohibited independent military organizations parading with arms, which were at that time more popular in the state than the organized militia.

On January 15, 1899, Governor John R. Tanner authorized Major S. O. Tripp to organize a troop of cavalry to become a part of the militia of the state of Illinois, and promised him such a troop for the city of Peoria. This cavalry troop was mustered into the state service on June 15, 1899, as Troop G, First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, with major Tripp as captain. He served in this capacity until June 1, 1903, when he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and chief inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Brigadier-General James B. Smith, who was then serving as adjutant general of the state of Illinois. Colonel Tripp continued in this position until July 6, 1906, when he voluntarily retired from the state service and was placed upon the retired list as lieutenant colonel. His retirement lasted only two years. Army life and military company called loudly to him and on January 31, 1908, he was again commissioned major and chief quartermaster on the staff of Brigadier-General Edward Kittilsen, the commanding general of the Third Brigade, and he continued to serve in this capacity until January 1, 1910, when he received the appointment as colonel and assistant quartermaster general, on the staff of Hon. Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, a permanent position which placed him on duty in the office of the adjutant general at the state capitol, in charge of the supply department in issuing stores to the state troops and in custody of the war department documents, relative to arms and equipment. Colonel Tripp has made a record for efficiency and carefulness in this position, and his long military service and his personal contact with army conditions have made him peculiarly fitted to carry on the work.

Colonel Tripp is one of the organizers of the Regular Army and Navy Union of the United States, which is made up of enlisted men of both the United States Army and the United States Navy. The only requirement is that the candidate shall have served honorably in either the army or navy for five years or more. Colonel Tripp was twice elected senior vice national commander of this union, and was appointed by the commander in chief to make an inspection of all the organizations comprising the national command. This duty was ably performed during the season of 1894.

Colonel Tripp is a republican in politics and was for seventeen years a member of the executive committee of the republican county central committee of Peoria county. He was a delegate to the national conventions at Philadelphia which nominated President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and was at the national convention at Chicago in the capacity of assistant sergeant at arms. At the inauguration of President Taft in Washington, March 4, 1909, Colonel Tripp was aide on the staff of the chief marshal. He has acted as delegate to state republican conventions on various occasions. Colonel Tripp is also prominent in local politics, was captain of police under Mayor Miles from 1893 to 1895, and criminal deputy sheriff in the office of the state's attorney of Peoria county from 1895 to 1898. He also held the office of deputy United States marshal in charge of the Southern division of the Northern district of Illinois for thirteen years, from January 1, 1898, to May 1, 1910. Fraternaly Colonel Tripp is an active worker in the Uniform Rank of Odd Fellows, and has also filled the position as colonel of both the Third and Fourth Regiments of Patriot Militant and was vice president of the department council of that order. He is a member of the Peoria Lodge of Elks and is a past exalted ruler of that organization and a life member. He belongs to the Grand Lodge of Elks of the United States. He is prominent

in the Creve Coeur Club and other social organizations in this city, and has hundreds of friends in Peoria, which his genial and upright character have won for him during his years of residence here.

In 1886 Colonel Tripp married Miss Pauline White and they became the parents of two children: one daughter, Almaretta E. Tripp, and one son, Alphonso E. Tripp. Colonel Tripp has made this city his permanent home since 1878, but he and his family are now residing temporarily in Springfield, Illinois, in fulfillment of the requirements of his present position, as assistant quartermaster general of the state of Illinois. Colonel Tripp, during his long term in the service of his country and state, has proved himself an able, active and energetic man, with a talent for organizing, building up and keeping together the men under his charge. He is a typical military man, proud of the army, dignifying his position in it, loyal to his state and loving his country as a true American should.

JOHN R. HILLIARD.

It has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God." Public opinion is agreed that few men have displayed a higher sense of business integrity than John R. Hilliard, for at all times his commercial transactions were straightforward and honorable, no one ever losing a dollar through him. He was at one time quite largely interested in coal lands and there were periods of both prosperity and adversity in his life, but neither were allowed to warp his kindly nature or to lower his ideals. He was born June 8, 1818, in Piqua, Ohio, and died on the 5th of January, 1900. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Reed) Hilliard. The father was born in a log cabin in Piqua, Ohio, where his father had settled in the latter part of the eighteenth century, the family being pioneers of that locality and farming people closely identified with the agricultural development of that region.

John R. Hilliard acquired his early education in Piqua and later attended school in Cincinnati and in Philadelphia, where he studied civil engineering. He devoted his time to the mastery of that course until he attained his majority, when he returned home and became superintendent of railroad construction, building the first railroad between Columbus, Ohio, and Logansport, Indiana. For thirty years he was thus connected with railway building and in 1871 he came to Peoria, where he superintended the construction of the old Peoria & Rock Island Railroad and remained as superintendent of the line for many years. When the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad of Peoria went into the hands of a receiver he was appointed to the position and managed the affairs of the company until all business and interests were adjusted. He afterward made investments in coal lands in Wesley City and continued to own coal properties until his death.

Mr. Hilliard was twice married. After losing his first wife he was married on the 12th of April, 1871, to Sallie R. Mattox, a daughter of Absalom and Druscilla Ann Mattox, of Springfield, Ohio, who were natives of Virginia. Following their removal to the middle west the father engaged in the dry-goods business in Springfield, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Hilliard had three children: Helen M., who is now a teacher in the Irving school of Peoria; Sallie R. and Caroline, both of whom are deceased. While living in Piqua, Mr. Hilliard held membership in the Presbyterian church. He was a strict temperance man, firm in his convictions and loyal in his beliefs. He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the first Commercial Association organized for the advancement of the business, social and moral interests of Peoria. In politics he was a republican and took an active and helpful interest in the work of his party but never sought office. A man of high character, his life was ever actuated by noble principles.

Although he met with reverses and difficulties in his coal business, he valued more his honor than he did his wealth and no one ever lost a dollar through his transactions. His integrity was unassailable and justice was one of his firm and unyielding traits. He was a man of modest and retiring disposition but he took great interest in the welfare of the city and did much for its betterment and advancement along many lines.

DANIEL J. GORMAN.

Daniel J. Gorman who for nearly fourteen years has been in the service of the Peoria Railway Company on the city lines of Peoria, is prominently identified with the circles of federated labor, not only in the city but in the state and nation. He has been president of the Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America practically ever since its organization, and he is vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Mr. Gorman is a native of this state, his birth having occurred at Ottawa on the 15th of May, 1876, and a son of Thomas Gorman, a building mover.

In the acquirement of his education Daniel J. Gorman attended the public schools until he was nine years of age, when he began earning his own living. He was first employed in a bottle factory of his native city, but at the expiration of a year withdrew from this position and went to work in a brickyard, being employed there and in various other minor capacities until 1891. In the latter year he went to Omaha, Nebraska, to work for the Murphy, Wasey Chair Manufacturing Company, continuing in their service for four years. Later he learned the painter's trade, which he followed in Omaha until 1898. In the latter year he returned to Illinois, settling in Peoria, and subsequently entered the service of the Peoria Railway Company as motorman on one of the city's lines. Later he was made barn foreman but subsequently again was put on one of the city runs.

Ever since he was old enough to be capable of forming an independent opinion, Mr. Gorman has strongly championed the cause of amalgamated labor. He is a strong union man, believing that the highest interests of the individual laborer necessitate the organization and united efforts of the entire trade or craft toward the accomplishment of a definite end, while the rights of the working people at large are protected and advanced through the coalescence of all of the orders. He was one of the first members of the Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America and six months after its organization was made president of the order, and has ever since been the incumbent of that office. For the past two years he has been vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and was but recently reelected by acclamation to the same office. He is held in high regard in labor circles because of his loyalty and untiring efforts in promoting the interests of the working man.

Omaha, Nebraska, was the scene of Mr. Gorman's marriage on the 12th of January, 1898, to Miss Maud Van Ness, a daughter of Ralph Van Ness, a landscape gardener of that city., and they have become the parents of the following children: Marie, who will soon be thirteen years of age; Irene, who is eleven; Ruth, who has celebrated the ninth anniversary of her birth; Daniel J., Jr., who is anticipating his eighth birthday; and Ethel, who has but recently passed the fourth anniversary of her birth.

Mr. Gorman is a member of the Foresters, Moose and the Peoria Social Athletic Society, while his political indorsement is given to the democratic party. He is a public-spirited man and takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, and has represented the interests of the first ward in the city council since 1910. Mr. Gorman has many friends in Peoria and a strong following, particularly

among the laboring classes to whose interests he is ever loyal, always being prepared to champion their cause and protect their rights at the opportune time. He is a man of much inherent ability, modern in thought, humane in his instincts and sharing in truly advanced intelligent ideas. Having begun his independent career before his tenth year, his struggle with the world has developed an acute mentality and endowed him with the faculty of quickly and accurately coming to a definite estimate of his fellow beings. Practically self-educated, he is a man of independent thought and views, yet sufficiently broad to accept new theories and possesses enough strength of character to live up to his convictions. He applies himself energetically to anything he undertakes, discharging his duties with efficiency in whatever capacity he may be serving. His strong individuality, determination of purpose and power to direct and control others well qualifies him for leadership. Naturally a man endowed with such qualities must make a success of anything he undertakes. Mr. Gorman is yet a young man and his present achievements would be highly creditable to one who had started life under far more favorable circumstances.

WILLIAM E. KINNETT, M. D.

Dr. William E. Kinnett, a leading representative of the medical profession in Peoria, has practiced here for the past seven years and maintains his offices in the Masonic Temple. His birth occurred in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1849, his parents being William and Ann (Brown) Kinnett. The father, who was one of the pioneer agriculturists of that county, passed away in 1883 when seventy-five years of age. His remains were interred at Elmwood cemetery in Yorkville, Illinois, where his wife was also buried after her demise in 1886. The family is of French origin and first came to the United States by way of Canada.

William E. Kinnett acquired his early education in the country schools and subsequently continued his studies in a normal school, after which he followed the profession of teaching for four years. On the expiration of that period he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, now the Eclectic Medical College, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1876. Locating for practice at Palmer, Illinois, he there continued for three years and then went to Minier, this state, where he remained for one year. In 1880 he went to Yorkville, there practicing his profession continuously and successfully for a quarter of a century. In 1905 he opened an office in Peoria and this city has since remained the scene of his professional labors, but he is known by reputation throughout almost the entire country. He is a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society and was its secretary for twenty-four years, and is now its president, and also belongs to the National Eclectic Medical Association, of which he served as president, for one year and secretary for three years. He was also recently elected the chief executive officer of the American Association of Official Surgeons.

Dr. Kinnett has been married twice. At Virden, Illinois, he wedded Miss Mary E. Cave, who passed away in 1886 and was buried at Yorkville. She left two children, namely: Iva J., who is district manager for the Rambler automobile in Texas and Louisiana; and Lily D., who is the wife of Alvah L. Hill, a pharmacist of Geneva, Illinois. In 1887, at Yorkville, Illinois, Dr. Kinnett was again married, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth R. Austin, a daughter of J. N. and Sarah Austin. Her father was a capitalist.

In politics Dr. Kinnett is a republican, believing firmly in the principles of that party. He is a Master Mason, a member of the Eastern Star and patron of the Electa Chapter. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of



DR. W. E. KINNETT

America and the Royal Neighbors. His residence at No. 802 Fourth avenue is a favorite resort with many friends of the family. His general thought is chiefly given to his professional duties, which he discharges with a sense of conscientious obligation. His labors are the exponent of the highest attainment in medical knowledge and skill, and he is continually promoting his efficiency by the most thorough research and investigation.

WILLIAM E. HULL.

William E. Hull, who is known to everybody in Peoria and to his many friends throughout the state as "Ed," has won recognition, as a builder of valuable enterprises, as a factor in the growth and development of Peoria. He possesses rare powers of organization and administration and, moreover, he has a large fund of that quality of common sense which is too often lacking. The work that he has accomplished in behalf of municipal welfare and up-building marks him as a man of public spirit and he stands today as one of the greatest individual forces in municipal expansion, his well directed and centralized energies, based upon broad-mindedness and liberality, being regarded as a public asset. New industries within the borders of Peoria owe their existence to him and he has given new impetus to business achievement through advanced and progressive ideas. The community pays this debt to him in universal honor and esteem.

The traditions of the early training of the farm boy and the habits formed in an environment where early rising and strenuous labor are factors of the everyday life, have been brought by Mr. Hull into his activity in citizenship and his efforts for the betterment and development of municipal interests. He was born in Lewiston, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1866, and is a son of Captain William Wesley and Mary A. Hull, who were married in that city in 1864. The first Hull of this line in America is thought to have been another Captain Hull, who won fame on Lake Erie during the War of 1812. His direct descendant and the first of the name in Illinois was Phillip Hull, grandfather of William E. Hull, who removed with his family from Licking county, Ohio, to a farm near Smithfield, Fulton county, Illinois. Being a firm believer in education, Phillip Hull built a tiny log schoolhouse on his land and this, known as Hull's schoolhouse, afterward became famous as a place for brilliant debates and public meetings. It still stands as one of the landmarks of the pioneer period. William Wesley Hull, the father of William E. Hull, did honorable service during the Civil war as captain of Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and after the close of hostilities returned to Lewiston, where he became a prominent figure in local political circles.

William E. Hull, in early life showed a strong leaning toward politics and business. He was discerning enough to see that the first requisite for success was a good education and at a time when a high-school course was considered by most people as quite sufficient preparation for life's duties and responsibilities he determined to obtain the advantages of college training. Accordingly, after leaving the Lewiston high school he entered the Illinois College at Jacksonville, where he acquitted himself with great credit. While attending there he was a college mate of former Governor Yates and of William Jennings Bryan. From the time he left college Mr. Hull's political success was remarkable. His first position was that of assistant postmaster of Lewiston, to which he was appointed in 1884. As one of the founders of the Joe Fifer Young Men's Republican Club of that city he employed all his talent for work and organization and made it an effective force in local politics of that time. His appointment by republican authority to the position of government gauger in 1890

obliged him to change his residence to Peoria, where he has since lived. His political zeal remained unabated. He worked continuously and always successfully for the republican party in the city and state and by his efforts changed the old democratic third ward into a republican stronghold. In 1894 the fourteenth congressional district was slated to go democratic in the election. The district had been carved out for that purpose. William E. Hull was at that time secretary of the Peoria county republican central committee and chairman of the fourteenth congressional district. There were enormous odds against him but he threw his great capacity for hard work, his tireless energy and his faith in his cause into the struggle, and the victory which he won was brilliant. The democratic district went republican, the entire republican county ticket being elected with one exception. Mr. Graff was elected to congress for the first of his long series of terms, and Mr. Hull's political supremacy was acknowledged and strengthened. In 1898, after having again served as secretary of the republican county committee with his usual success, Mr. Hull was appointed by President McKinley as postmaster of the city of Peoria. He brought to this office industry, intelligence and keen business instinct. He made many improvements during his term of service, increased the clerical and carrier forces, established the free delivery service in the suburbs, increased the number of substations in the city and had charge of the establishing of the first complete county free rural delivery system in the state, this being also one of the first systems of its kind in the country. In acknowledgment of these services and in consideration of the able management of the department during his incumbency President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Hull postmaster for a second term of four years.

Outside of his political life Mr. Hull has been a remarkably successful business man. He is one of the most prominent figures in Peoria today and his activities have been directed along expanding and progressive lines. The beautiful and luxuriously appointed Jefferson Hotel, erected in 1912, stands as a monument to his business and executive ability and the high quality of his public spirit. This building, which fills a long-felt need in Peoria, came into existence largely as the result of his efforts. After the ground had been purchased and the promoters of the enterprise had failed to make any material progress toward the completion of the plans the business men and the press of Peoria prevailed upon Mr. Hull to take up the building of what is now one of the finest hotels in the country, offering every comfort to the traveling public. When the organization had been perfected with Mr. Hull at the head he bent his energies to the accomplishment of the task to which he brought a keen knowledge of men in his selection of coworkers. He chose as his active aids some of the most prominent and important business men in the city and to their harmonious cooperation much of the success of the enterprise is due. His powers of making well formulated plans and his ability to secure their execution are evidenced by the fact that within ten days after the beginning of his campaign for funds he was able to announce that the hotel would be built during the winter and would be open in February, 1912. Upon the 6th of that month he made good his word and the doors of one of the handsomest and finest hotels in the state were thrown open to the public. Mr. Hull in his speech upon the opening night said: "It has been my right at times to be prominent in enterprises and consequently I have had at different times credit that should not altogether have been given to me. In this enterprise there are many others and among them I think I would not be paying my debt unless I called the attention of the public to the fact that my partner, Mr. Arthur Lehmann, should be given an equal amount of credit with myself and others. I want also to call your attention to two men who in my judgment deserve equal credit with any of us and who have worked day and night in promoting this enterprise. I refer to Mr. John McDowell and Mr. George Jobst, who represent the best brand

of Peoria's business citizenship." This speech was characteristic of Mr. Hull who is not only always gracious to everyone but prefers to give credit to others rather than to assume it for himself. On that occasion he pleased his hearers greatly by bringing his estimable wife to the front and introducing her to the audience as his guiding spirit in the building of the hotel. Surprised and somewhat embarrassed at thus being unexpectedly called forth, she nevertheless bowed her acknowledgment of the appreciation thus evidenced by the public. The Jefferson Hotel compares favorably in general utility, convenience and adornment with the leading hotels of America. It is built in an attractive style of architecture, is nine stories and basement in height, and presents a solid and imposing appearance as viewed from every angle. The interior furnishings and decorations are tasteful and artistic and there are special dining rooms, a large banquet hall and other attractive rooms for the care and entertainment of patrons. The building is of steel construction, entirely fireproof, with reinforced concrete and more than a million bricks were used in its construction. The Jefferson and Liberty avenue fronts are faced with gray pressed brick and the massive window arches up to the Mezzanine floors are of Bedford stone. The building has been leased by the Jefferson Operating Company for a term of thirty years, the principal stockholders of the organization being William E. Hull, president, and Arthur Lehmann, secretary and treasurer.

On the 27th of February, 1889, William E. Hull was married to Miss Ella Harris, of Lewiston, a granddaughter of Newton Walker, a Peoria pioneer and an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Hull is a woman of pleasing appearance who has firm belief in her husband's ability and greatly encourages him in his undertakings. She is generous-hearted, liberal in spirit, and does much good in aiding less fortunate persons in various ways. Her acts of kindness and benevolence are always most quietly done for she cares for no notoriety or publicity because of her good deeds.

During the course of his useful life Mr. Hull has won many warm friends in Peoria and his name stands as a synonym today for keen business ability, stalwart political ideals, broad-minded citizenship and active public spirit. It is commonly known that he is more willing to use his money to aid deserving individuals or projects than to hoard it away for his own use. His well directed business activity has won him prosperity and at the same time he has gained the esteem of all his associates and contemporaries in both business and political circles where his word has almost become law because of the recognition of his sound judgment and his desire to further progress. Judged by the standards of his time he is a successful man and since these standards are continuously broadening and rising Mr. Hull may justly be numbered among the important factors in Peoria's upbuilding.

FREDERICK W. KOETTER.

Prominent among the many sturdy sons of German parentage, upon whose sterling worth and solid business integrity so much of the commercial progress of Peoria rests today, is Frederick W. Koetter, a native son of Peoria, and head of one of the leading wholesale liquor houses of the city. Mr. Koetter is one of the fine business men of the old school, solid, conservative and public-spirited, devoted in a great degree to his home and family, well educated, familiar with the best literature of his time and a thoroughly refined and cultured gentleman.

Frederick W. Koetter was born June 13, 1855, at Peoria, Illinois. He was the son of Charles J. Koetter, a native of Prussia, who came to America in 1849 and to Peoria in 1853, where he married the following year, 1854, Miss

Amanda Miller, daughter of John and Sarah Miller, of Philadelphia, who came to Peoria with her parents in 1843. Frederick Koetter's early education was received in the parochial and public schools of Warsaw, Illinois, and was later supplemented by a thorough course in Coles' Business College in Peoria. Upon his graduation from this school, he obtained a position as clerk in the general store of M. Berdolt in Warsaw, Illinois, in which capacity he served for three years, from 1870 to 1873. He then accepted a position with the firm of Clarke & Company, one of the leading dry-goods stores of Peoria where he remained until 1876. The years from 1877 until 1881 he spent on the road as a traveling salesman. In April, 1881, he entered the wholesale liquor house of Matthew Henebery, one of the oldest firms of this character in the city, as book-keeper and house-salesman, and remained there until April, 1904, when he resigned to go into the business for himself. He established the present wholesale liquor firm of F. W. Koetter & Brother, and since that time has been doing a remarkable business annually. Mr. Koetter is well known in Peoria as a thoroughly reliable and upright man in every relation of life, and this reputation for honor and integrity has made his business prosper and flourish to a wonderful extent during the eight years of its existence.

On October 8, 1885, at Canton, Illinois, Mr. Koetter was married to Miss Charlotte Smith, a daughter of William H. Smith and Elizabeth (Wilcoxen) Smith of that city. Mrs. Koetter's father was a native of Virginia and came to Illinois about 1836. Her mother's family came from Kentucky, and her grandfather, Elijah Wilcoxen was a nephew of Daniel Boone, pioneer settler of that state. Mr. and Mrs. Koetter are the parents of two children, both living at home, Florence Mary and William Henry Koetter. Mr. Koetter combines in his character the qualities of strict and unwavering integrity with business ability of a high order, and this is the cause of his success.

EDWARD A. BURRILL.

The profession of railroading is one of weighty responsibility, for the lives of many thousand people are daily dependent upon the efficiency of railroads and this efficiency depends to a great extent upon the policy and management of the individuals who control and direct the road. Edward A. Burrill, now vice president and general manager of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company, has been a practical worker in this line of activity during almost all his business career. He has learned the details of railroad construction and development, has worked in different capacities in the offices of many of the great lines and has risen to his present position as vice president of one of the largest interurban companies of Illinois by hard work and concentrated industry.

Edward A. Burrill was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, August 20, 1856. His family is of English origin and was founded in America in colonial days. The first representative of the line lived in Maine before the Revolution and was among the pioneers of the fruit belt of New York. Mr. Burrill is a son of A. C. and Frances (Meara) Burrill. The father was a general railway contractor and was active in the service of his country during the Civil war when he followed the line of attack and rebuilt the railroads torn up by the enemy. He was one of the first men to do any construction work on the Panama Canal. He was killed near Manhattan, Kansas, in 1869, at the age of forty-five years and is buried in one of the cemeteries of that city.

Edward A. Burrill received his primary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and laid aside his books at the age of seventeen to enter the internal revenue service at St. Louis, Missouri. The constant indoor work had

affected his health, and at the expiration of three years he took a position as fireman on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He remained in the employ of this corporation for more than two years, gradually working himself up to a higher position and showing his aptitude and intelligence in learning the details of practical railroading. When he returned to St. Louis he took a position as freight clerk for the Terminal Association and remained in that connection until 1881. He was then appointed contracting agent for the Great Eastern Fast Freight line and made a record for originality and industry in this capacity. He resigned that position in 1886 to become clerk to the division superintendent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. He served in this capacity until January 1, 1893, when he became connected with the Illinois Southern Railroad as superintendent. Here he remained for ten years, adding to his knowledge of railroading and showing himself capable and efficient in the various branches of that profession. In January, 1903, he became superintendent of the Peoria Railway Terminal Company and held that position until January, 1906, when he was elected to his present office as vice president and general manager.

On January 8, 1889, Mr. Burrill was united in marriage at Sparta Hill, Illinois, to Miss Eunice Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brown, the former a retired farmer and pioneer resident of Randolph county. Mr. Burrill and his wife have one daughter, Frances, the wife of O. P. Walker, who is also connected with the Peoria Railway Terminal Company. Mr. and Mrs. Burrill reside in a pleasant and comfortable home at 1319 North Monroe street, and are well known in social circles of this city. Edward Burrill's success in his chosen line of occupation is the direct result of his strict attention to business and his expert knowledge of the many branches of his profession. In his present responsible position he is showing great initiative and resource, broad intelligence and a keen discrimination. These qualities marked his career in the beginning and have been a dominating factor in his success.

JOHN L. OSWALT.

John L. Oswalt has for many years been prominently identified with the United States internal revenue service, and is also well known in this city as a deputy sheriff. He holds a record of having been in office as government storekeeper and government gauger almost continuously since the Civil war. In all these various activities, Mr. Oswalt has acquitted himself constantly with unswerving integrity, strict attention to business and unfaltering loyalty to the interests of the country which employs him. He learned his lessons of patriotism and fidelity to duty in the stern school of the Civil war, and his honorable character and upright life are witnesses of their efficacy.

John L. Oswalt was born January 23, 1847, in Wetzel county, West Virginia, the son of Tobias and Sarah (Archer) Oswalt, both natives of Virginia. Tobias Oswalt was a mechanical engineer, who moved from his native state to Ohio, in 1852 and established his home at Akron, that state, where his wife died in the fall of 1865. John L. Oswalt was one of ten children, the two eldest of whom were soldiers in the Federal army during the Civil war. He was but five years of age when his parents came to Ohio, and he received his early education in the public schools of Akron. He was of a quiet, thoughtful and literary turn of mind, taking naturally to his books and intensely interested in his studies. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Hancocks Corps, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with which regiment he valiantly served until the end of the war. Immediately upon his discharge he returned to his home and not content with a high-school education which at that time was considered sufficient preparation for any walk of life he entered Alliance College, of Alliance, Ohio, and subsequently spent

one year in Parkman College where he took up telegraphy and finished in this course. In 1868 he went to Ottawa, Canada, where he worked as an operator and two years later, in 1870, he accepted the position as telegraph agent for the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, which he left to enter the employ of the Big Four, where he continued for fourteen years. He resigned this position in 1884 to accept the office of storekeeper for the United States government, and was assigned to work in Peoria. He has lived in this city since that time, and has gained for himself many friends among the people of the city. He is a man of fine character, sturdy, upright and honorable in all his dealings, proud of his children, loyal to his friends, an unswerving patriot, a true and high minded gentleman.

John L. Oswalt was married on April 1, 1872, to Miss Mary A. Mitchell, of Indiana, and they became the parents of six children. Mr. Oswalt is loyal to his comrades in the Grand Army of the Republic, is a member of the Bryner Post in Peoria, and was instrumental in the organization of the first G. A. R. post in Smithfield, Illinois. He is a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a devoted member of the Methodist church, and his religion is of the practical, everyday, working kind. He now has a pleasant home on Hamilton boulevard in Peoria, and his family have grown up around him and are prominent in their different walks of life. Mr. Oswalt is in the sixty-sixth year of his age, a genial, loyal and kindly man. One sleeve of his coat dangles empty, a proof of the toll his country took of him in the great war of the rebellion.

JOHN RYAN WHALEN.

Everything that is mighty or honorable in this world is the product of labor either of body or mind. The active agent in our growing cities, our spreading commerce, our rising and progressive business enterprises, is the powerful influence of hard and unremitting work. An example of the influence of this quality upon a man's career is found in the life record of John Ryan Whalen. He was born in this city November 7, 1856, and was the son of Thomas and Hanora (Ryan) Whalen, who were both natives of County Kilkenny, Ireland. They came to Peoria in 1850, traveling by way of New Orleans and the Mississippi river. Their son received his early education in the public schools of this city, and afterward learned the mason's trade with the firm of Joseph Hazzard & Son, with whom he kept up his connection from 1874 to 1882, when he went into the contracting business for himself, under the name of John R. Whalen Company, in which occupation he has continued with growing success since that time.

John R. Whalen brings into the contracting business a thorough knowledge of the details of the trade, an ability to manage, direct and control men, and the power over destiny which lies in a capacity for continuous labor. He has been connected with the erection of many of the principal buildings in this city. He was contractor for the mason work of the Methodist church at the corner of Sixth and Franklyn streets, for the magnificent new Y. M. C. A. building recently completed in this city, for St. Patrick's school, the Godel Packing House, the Great Eastern distillery, and had the general contract for the beautiful new Knights of Columbus Club, all built recently in this city, and worthy examples of the quality of John R. Whalen's work. He does much business outside of Peoria, and has built two churches in Bloomington, Illinois, the Baptist and the Christian churches of that city.

His thorough knowledge of the details of the building trade led to his appointment under Mayor William F. Bryan as building inspector of Peoria, which was confirmed under Mayor Woodruff during his first term of office. John R.

Whalen was superintendent of construction of the new city hall under Mayor Warner, and of the great Acme Harvester Company's buildings at South Bartonville. In politics Mr. Whalen is a consistent democrat, believing firmly in the principles and policies for which that party stands, and voting the democratic ticket in local and national issues. He was a charter member of the Knights of Father Matthew, and was president of that organization for fifteen years until it was disbanded in 1903. He is a prominent member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church.

John Ryan Whalen was married in Peoria in 1879 to Miss Mary C. Cuddy, a daughter of William and Catherine Cuddy, natives of Queens county, Ireland, who came to Peoria in 1876. They became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Hanora, who died August 1, 1895; Thomas C.; William who passed away July 5, 1883; Cecelia Elizabeth, who married Henry J. Eynatten, of Peoria, and Statia and John Michael, living at home. His sons, Thomas C. and John M. Whalen are both practical builders and contractors, and are associated with their father in the John R. Whalen Company.

WILLIAM E. HEARST.

One of the outgrowths of the immense distilling interests in Peoria, and a business in a large measure peculiar to a city where wholesale liquor making is carried on on a large scale, is the industry of cattle feeding. In every large distillery in Peoria, thousands upon thousands of cattle, destined for foreign and domestic markets are fed from the refuse and waste incident to the business. Distillery fed beef is considered a luxury in this country, and its flavor far excels that of beef from cattle fed on grass. One of the largest dealers in distillery fed live stock is the great Morris Company, whose shipments in and out of Peoria each year are almost unbelievable. Thousands of cattle are on hand here constantly, being fed and fattened as a side industry in all the distilleries of the city. At the head of the Morris interests is William E. Hearst, general manager of the Peoria branch of the company, holding under his direction and control the constantly growing business along this line, responsible for the development and progress of the large enterprise, and having, as far as one man can, the future progress and success of this branch of activity, in the hollow of his hand.

William E. Hearst is a native Peorian, having been born in this city in 1866. His father, Alexander Hearst, was for many years a prominent manufacturer in this city, and held the office of school inspector for a long time. William E. Hearst was educated in the public schools of this city and is a graduate of the Peoria high school. He has been a thorough business man all his life, and is intimately acquainted with all the newest and most modern methods in industrial life. His responsible position at the head of the great Morris interests in this city, is a peculiarly difficult one, and he has done much in the course of his connection with it to retain this branch of the industry for Peoria. The entire ambition of Mr. Hearst's life is concentrated upon business. He has very few outside interests, and is known and recognized in this city as a man dominated and controlled by his business principles. He stands at the head of the cattle feeding business here. His shipments annually are the largest in their line in the state. He recently erected at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars, immense cattle feeding sheds, capable of housing thousands of cattle at a time. His hand and brain are constantly active in the interest of his business, and the growth and development of the industry under his charge is evidence of his remarkable executive power and of his qualities of initiative and resource. He is not actively

interested in politics, as his attention is almost exclusively demanded by his business affairs.

Mr. Hearst has two sons, Robert E. and John Hearst, who at present are attending St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. His social inclinations find expression in his membership in the Creve Coeur Club and his opinion is highly valued in matters pertaining to business policies and commercial affairs generally in the Peoria Association of Commerce, of which he is a well known member. William E. Hearst is essentially a man of business, absorbed in its problems, keenly interested in its development, capable of promoting its progress and in all the various relations of industrial life a man whose early promise has been rarely and quickly fulfilled.

EDWARD J. SMITH.

Edward J. Smith is well known in commercial circles of Peoria as an upright and reliable business man, interested in everything conducive to the progress and improvement of his home city. He has been prominent in the printing business in this city since 1899, and has established a local reputation for accurate, rapid and reliable work. He is a native son of Peoria, having been born here May 29, 1867. His parents were Clark C. and Melissa Smith, who were both born a few miles outside of Columbus, Ohio. The original Smith of this line was a Hollander, who landed in this country in 1741. He married an English woman by whom he had six sons all of whom served in the Revolutionary war. The Smiths of this family hold the unique distinction of having been represented in every American war except the Spanish-American. Clark C. Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch served through the Civil war as a member of Company C, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Edward J. Smith received his education in the public schools of Peoria, and immediately upon his graduation he entered the printing firm of J. W. Franks & Sons; where he remained for three years. He then resigned to go to Chicago, in which city he served out the balance of his term as an apprentice. He returned to Peoria in March, 1899, and in partnership with Henry E. Johnson, he started a little printing establishment. In July of the same year, Mr. Johnson sold his interest in the business to Joseph A. Schaefer. Mr. Smith's connection with Joseph Schaefer continued until November 24, 1909, when the latter sold out his interest to his partner, leaving Mr. Smith sole owner of a rapidly growing and well established business. All during his business career, Edward J. Smith has been remarkably successful, especially since he has been in sole charge. His output increases every year in proportion to the increased demand for his goods. His methods are always reliable and his equipment is kept absolutely modern and up to date. In his shop is found every modern facility needed by the artistic and progressive printer. His success is in no way remarkable, since it is the natural result of hard work, a thorough knowledge of the details of the trade, and the adaptation of sound and conservative business principles to new and progressive methods.

On December 25, 1889, in Peoria, Edward J. Smith married Miss Mattie E. Canterbury, a daughter of A. M. Canterbury, who until his death was a prominent live-stock broker of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two daughters: Hazel Helen, aged nineteen and Nelda Lenore, seventeen. Fraternaly, Mr. Smith is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; of the West Bluff Lodge, No. 177, Knights of Pythias; and of Charter Oak Camp, No. 87, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a prominent and active member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and belongs to the Men's Club of that organization. He always votes the republican ticket, but does not take an active part

in local politics, preferring to devote his time and attention to his rapidly growing business. He is active in any movement for the progress and improvement of his city, and is a director of the Peoria Association of Commerce. The story of his career is the story of well earned success which is the natural result of hard work and ability.

JOHN HENRY KUHL.

One of the most prominent retail grocers of Peoria is John Henry Kuhl, who for over twenty years has been successfully engaged in business in this city. He is a native of Illinois and has passed practically his entire life in this immediate vicinity, his birth having occurred at Beardstown on the 12th of October, 1864.

In the acquirement of his education John Henry Kuhl attended the common schools of Pekin, Illinois, until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he laid aside his text-books in order to qualify himself for a commercial career. His first experience in the business world was obtained in the grocery of Kuhl & DeVries at Pekin, Illinois, in which establishment his brother, George Albert was financially interested. He was an unusually industrious youth and was most ambitious to forge ahead and create a place for himself in the commercial world. This desire but served to stimulate his energies and he applied himself assiduously to mastering every detail of the business, with the expectation of making it his life vocation. His intelligence, close concentration and natural sagacity won him the recognition of older business men of wide experience and he left the employment of this firm at the end of eight years to become traveling salesman for J. & G. Herget, well known wholesale grocers of Pekin. He was only twenty-one when he entered the service of this company with whom he was identified for four years, severing his connection with them at the expiration of that time to engage in business for himself. In 1889, together with his brother, George Albert, he purchased the retail grocery of Jenkinson & Bill, located at the corner of Madison & Main streets, this city. This was a well established enterprise, occupying one of the best sites in the city, a grocery having been located there ever since the city of Peoria was founded. The firm prospered from the first, and their trade grew as they were energetic young men of progressive ideas and high standards of commercial integrity and they not only retained the patrons of their predecessors but constantly added new names to their list of customers. In 1893 John Henry Kuhl bought the interest of his brother and has ever since been conducting the business alone. Two years later he extended the scope of his activities by founding a branch store at 1012 Knoxville avenue. This proved to be a successful venture and in 1908 he opened another place at 723 Third street, which has been equally lucrative, and in 1911, he established a store at 324 Bradley avenue. He is now conducting all four concerns, the main store still being at the original location at the corner of Madison & Main streets. The unusual success that has attended the endeavors of Mr. Kuhl must be attributed to a variety of things, but chiefly to his keen foresight. He is a man of too much business acumen to lose sight of the future in view of the present, and in the upbuilding of his business has not permitted the gain of today to blind him to the profit of tomorrow. It has always been his policy to retain the good-will of every patron, even if this sometimes had to be purchased at his loss, and as a result he has established a reputation for integrity and reliability that has been his chief asset. He carries a good line of food stuffs, the quality of which he can truthfully recommend, and offers them at moderate prices. The personnel of his stores is exceptionally high, patrons always being assured of receiving courteous and considerate treatment, to such an extent as

to even inconvenience themselves to accommodate their customers. As a business man, Mr. Kuhl stands high in the esteem not only of those who have had transactions with him but with his competitors, all recognizing his high standards and upright principles as exemplified through his long connection with the commercial activities of this city.

Wellington, Kansas, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Kuhl on the 15th of June, 1887, to Miss Linna E. Brace. Mrs. Kuhl is descended from the early pioneers of this section of Illinois, being a daughter of the late Rev. Charles H. Brace of Minneapolis, Minnesota, whose family were among the first settlers of Stark county. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Kuhl includes one daughter and a son. The former, Lora A., had the distinction of graduating from Vassar College with honors in June, 1911, and is now living at home, while the son, John Henry, Jr., is pursuing a course in architectural engineering at Champaign, Illinois, with the expectation of making this his life vocation.

The family affiliate with the Congregational church and Mr. Kuhl is a member of the Men's Sunday Evening Club. He also belongs to the Country Club and is a charter member of the Creve Coeur Club, while his fraternal connections are confined to his affiliation with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal League. In all probability the greatest satisfaction Mr. Kuhl finds in the success that has attended his efforts is the knowledge that it has been won through his own endeavors. He is one of the many enterprising American business men whose life records prove that prosperity is more often won through untiring industry and determination of purpose than favorable circumstances, which fact makes their achievements all the more worthy of commendation.

CHRISTIAN BUEHLER, SR.

The life record of Christian Buehler is another illustration of the fact that when the enterprising spirit of the German finds scope in the opportunities of the new world the result is success. For eighteen years he was a resident of Peoria, during which period he made for himself an enviable position in business circles and was the pioneer in introducing many improvements in the general butchering and pork-packing business.

A native of Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, Mr. Buehler was born on the 25th of December, 1821, and after spending the period of his boyhood and youth in the fatherland, came to the United States in 1849, when a young man of about twenty-eight years. He first took up his abode in the city of Philadelphia, but soon afterward made his way westward. On the 1st of January, 1857, he was married in Chicago to Miss Anna Schlenker, and there resided for three years after his marriage before coming to Peoria in 1860. Following his arrival in this city he engaged in the pork-packing and general butchering business, establishing one of the pioneer industries of the kind here. He began the undertaking on a small scale and was one of the first packers in the United States to successfully carry on a business of that character through the summer season. Packers came from other places to investigate his way of doing business in preserving meats in the summer time and inspect his small plant for he was in advance of the great majority in the use of a refrigerating system in connection with the meat-packing business. The success of his methods led others to follow the same course for the superiority of his way of handling meats was widely acknowledged.

Mr. Buehler continued to make his home in Peoria from the time of his arrival in 1860 until his death on the 15th of October, 1878. Unto him and his wife were born eight children, Anna, Martin, Christian, Robert, Herman, Carl Friedericka and Albert.



CHRISTIAN BUEHLER, SR.

Following the death of Mr. Buehler his eldest son, Martin, associated with the mother, Mrs. Anna Buehler, carried on the business for some time. Mr. Buehler was a democrat in his political views and while not a prominent politician, recognized the duties and obligations of citizenship and gave his support to various projects for the public good. The Masonic fraternity found in him an exemplary representative and one ever loyal to its interests and welfare. His was a well spent life and through the middle portion of the nineteenth century he figured prominently in the business circles of Peoria. Mrs. Anna Buehler passed away in Chicago, in April, 1895.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

William F. Johnson, the founder and proprietor of the Johnson Cigar Company located at 606-608 Adams street, is one of Peoria's estimable citizens and highly enterprising and successful young business men. He was born in the city of Peoria and is a son of Herman and Mary Johnson. The father was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States at the age of seven years, locating with his parents in Peoria. Here he was educated and reared to manhood, subsequently learning the cooper's trade. He followed this vocation for a time but later withdrew therefrom to become a member of the fire department, following this occupation until his death twelve years ago at the age of fifty-two. He was one of the veterans of the force in years of service and every department of the municipal government was well represented at his funeral, which was conducted with full honors to the man who had discharged his duties with rare capability and efficiency for many years. The mother subsequently became the wife of William Hawthorne, and is now residing at 709 Hancock street, this city. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of seven children, as follows: Benjamin, who is deceased; John, who is employed in the hardware store of Hunter & Strebler; Henry, who is deceased; William, the subject of this sketch; Charles, the foreman of the factory of the Johnson Cigar Company; and Anna and Kate, both of whom are deceased.

The entire life of William F. Johnson has been passed in this city, his education being obtained in the old Fifth Ward school. When he had acquired such knowledge as was deemed essential to a business career, his text-books were laid aside and he entered the cigar factory of Jacob Hoffman to learn the trade. Later he became an employe of Nicholas Webber, with whom he remained until he had gained sufficient experience to engage in business for himself. As he was young in years and had but limited capital it was necessary for him to begin in a very small way, but as he operated his establishment with intelligence and used a good quality of tobacco in the manufacture of his products he succeeded in building up a profitable trade. He has enlarged his quarters at various times and now gives employment to twenty people in his factory, and his business is constantly expanding. His special brands are the "Peoria Star" and "La Teresa" both of which are very popular and in great demand among his patrons. Mr. Johnson has every reason to feel gratified with the development of his business, which stands as the result of his own hard work and close application, as he never has received any assistance other than is accorded every business man of recognized worth and responsibility. He has been in business for fourteen years and during that time has made most notable progress, being the owner of one of the well established and thriving industries of the city.

For his wife and helpmate, Mr. Johnson chose Miss Nellie Everett of Chicago, and they live at 202 Culter street, where they own a very pleasant residence. He attends the Methodist church and his fraternal relations are with the Fra-

ternal Order of Eagles and the Independent Order of Red Men. He also is a member of the Cigarmakers' Union.

Mr. Johnson's achievements show what it is possible for a young man of ambitious spirit and industrious habits to accomplish, despite the keen competition that prevails in practically every line of business at the present day. He is held in high regard in local business circles, the policy and methods he pursues in the conduct of his business being such as to recommend him to the respect and esteem of all who have transactions with him.

ARCHIBALD THEODORE McMASTER.

The young men of Peoria have undeniably exercised a powerful influence upon the great business development of the city. Thousands of young men have gained for themselves names that will endure and distinction in the paths of industry in this city during the past half century. The young men of Peoria have always been her pride and best support, contributing their brains and energies to the vast commercial progress of the city, and to the upbuilding of her municipal activity.

Prominent among young men of this class is Archibald T. McMaster, whose name heads this sketch. He is one of Peoria's typical business men, devoting his brains, his time, his labors to the building up of the coal business in which he is engaged, and promoting the advancement of the city in building up his own prosperity. Mr. McMaster is preeminently a man of one business. He started in his present occupation when a mere boy, and it has absorbed his faculties and energies ever since, without however, impairing his interest in the welfare of the city, and in her municipal advancement. Mr. McMaster is known as a forceful man whose strong and well balanced views have enabled him to accomplish what he has undertaken, and to gain considerable prestige in the business world, and his reputation for honesty and uprightness is of the very best.

Archibald Theodore McMaster was born in Girard, Illinois, August 21, 1874, the son of James and Matilda McMaster of Peoria. James McMaster is still living in this city, which has been his home all his life, and is a prominent government gauger here. Archibald McMaster went to the grammar schools of Peoria until he finished the eighth grade. He then entered Brown's Business College, where he took the complete commercial course of bookkeeping and shorthand, and laid the foundation of the business system upon which his success is based. Upon leaving school, he entered at once upon the coal business, as an employe of Newell & Clark, a former wholesale coal company of Peoria. When this firm dissolved a short time after Mr. McMaster became connected with it, he entered the employ of Miles & Company, where he remained until 1901. These two positions offered him every opportunity of learning his chosen business from the ground up, an opportunity which he was not slow to grasp, and which his business talents and power of concentration and hard work, enabled him to improve. He mastered the business in the minutest detail, from office work to actual mining of the coal. He learned the outside business by traveling on the road for ten years, and he was superintendent of a mine for two years in Tazewell county, so when he left the offices of Miles & Company to go into the coal business for himself, he had a solid foundation behind him of thorough knowledge and perfect equipment.

On October 27, 1898, Mr. McMaster was married in Peoria to Miss Matilda Gauss, daughter of William P. Gauss of this city, who was at one time a prominent wholesale grocer, and active in city and county politics, but who lives at present retired. They have one son, Archibald James, nine years old, at present attending the White school.

Mr. McMaster's political affiliations are republican. He takes a great interest in politics and is at present a county supervisor having been elected to that body in 1911. He had only served one year as a supervisor when he was chosen chairman of the board and he serves at present in that capacity and is also chairman of the county board of equalization of taxes. He is prominent in the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, The North American Union and the T. P. A.'s. His interest in the commercial progress of the city finds expression in his membership in the Peoria Association of Commerce, while he finds relaxation and recreation as a member of the Peoria Social Athletic Club. The Order of Kokoal of which he is a well known member affords him an opportunity to exchange with men of kindred interests, views and opinions regarding his line of business.

It is impossible to estimate the value of men like Mr. McMaster to the city, at least during their lifetime. Hard work, unfailing industry, energy undeterred by obstacles, determination and high-minded probity, have a market and a value in commercial and industrial life, which extends itself to the whole social economy. Every man, from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince, receives benefit from them.

WILLIAM ANDREW HERRON.

William Andrew Herron is numbered among those who have left their impress upon the history of Peoria. He came to this city in 1840, when it was a small town of little industrial or commercial importance, and from that time until his death was closely connected with its progress and upbuilding, winning eventually a place among its foremost financiers as the president of the Peoria Savings Bank and a director of the Second National Bank. Throughout his entire life he made good use of his time and opportunities and in all of his business dealings he ever recognized the rights and privileges of others. His path was never strewn with the wreck of other men's fortunes, for throughout his entire career he used constructive methods, winning his success through close application, unfaltering energy and intelligently directed labor.

Mr. Herron was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Shippenburg, Cumberland county. His father, Francis Herron, was of Scotch-Irish descent, belonging to a family that was represented in Cumberland county for several generations, where at one time they were proprietors of a large tract of land that included several farms, the entire district being known in that locality as Herron's Row. The family were members of the Middle Spring church, which is so largely represented in the Presbyterian circles in Peoria. Francis Herron wedded Jane Wills, also a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and a woman whose amiable and sterling traits of character won her the love of all with whom she came in contact.

The youthful days of William A. Herron were spent upon the old homestead farm until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came west with an aunt, Mrs. Martha (Herron) Cunningham, and spent the winter of 1839 at Belleville, Illinois. In the following spring he came to Peoria and from that time forward was closely associated with the business development of the city. He was first employed as a clerk in the drug store of his uncle, Dr. James Mossman, one of the city's earliest physicians, who died here about 1850. The store was located on the upper side of Main street, adjoining the Peoria hotel, of which Augustus O. Garrett was then proprietor. Mr. Herron practiced strict economy as well as industry and in time his labors had brought him a sufficient capital to purchase the store in which he had been employed. He afterward removed his stock of goods to the corner of Main street and Printer's alley, occupying the old historic building which was wrecked by an explosion just after he had vacated it. His removals were made to accommodate an increasing trade and also to keep pace

with changes in the business center of the city. In 1849 he erected a brick building at the south corner of Main and Washington streets and for more than a half century a drug store has been at that site. He prospered in his undertakings there and conducted his business until 1856, when his health became impaired through close confinement in the store and he sold out. He then turned his attention to the lumber trade in partnership with Joseph Elder, this enabling him to spend more time out of doors. He then continued in the business until 1868, when he withdrew from commercial circles and entered the field of banking, in which he continued until his death. In 1868 he established the Savings Bank of Peoria, in connection with John Hamlin, Charles P. King, Lorin G. Pratt, Zenas G. Hotchkiss, Philip Zell, Lewis Howell and Thomas C. Moore. This was the pioneer institution of its kind in the city and from the outset has enjoyed a prosperous existence. The bank was originally conducted as a partnership concern but in 1894 was incorporated under the laws of the state. In 1872 Mr. Herron became president and manager and so continued until his death, which occurred thirty-four years later on the 14th of December, 1906. His progressiveness was always tempered by a safe conservatism, whereby interests of depositors were carefully guarded. His business judgment was sound and his counsel was sought by many. He recognized fully the responsibilities devolving upon him and allowed no unwarranted risks. However, the investments of the bank were so judiciously made that success continually attended the business and the bank grew with the growth of the city, becoming one of the strongest financial concerns of this part of the state. In addition, Mr. Herron served for many years as a director of the Second National Bank, now the Peoria National Bank. He was also one of the founders and original stockholders of the Peoria Gas Light & Coke Company, which came into existence in 1853. He served for an extended period as one of its directors and was also its president for a number of years. He never met with failure or business reverses during his long and active career owing to the fact that his sagacity was keen, his judgment sound and his enterprise unfaltering. He found pleasure in the solution of intricate business problems and at all times he so conducted his business affairs that they reflected credit and honor upon the city in which he operated.

In 1846 Mr. Herron was united in marriage to Miss Susan Bartlett, a daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett. Some time after the death of his first wife he was married, November 4, 1884, to Mary Walker, a daughter of Isaac and Sarah S. (McIlvaine) Walker, who were pioneers of Peoria. His children were four in number: William A., who is assistant teller in the Savings Bank of Peoria and who married Anna Louise Greenwood, by whom he has one daughter, Anna Louise Herron; John W., a student in La Fayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania; Mary, who is attending the Commonwealth school at Boston; and Anna A., deceased.

Mr. Herron was ever recognized as a public-spirited citizen, whose devotion to the general good was manifest in tangible ways. His cooperation could always be counted upon to further any movement that he deemed essential to the general welfare and his attitude was preeminently one of progress in relation to municipal affairs. He voted with the republican party and served for six years as alderman from his ward and also for seven years as a member of the board of supervisors, in which connections he discharged his official duties in a way that reflected credit and honor upon the community. He was active in the organization of the Second Presbyterian church, contributed liberally to its support and was ever one of its most faithful and devoted members. The specific and distinctive office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments but rather to leave the perpetual record establishing his character by the consensus of public opinion on the part of his fellowmen. Throughout Peoria and eastern Illinois William A. Herron was spoken of in terms of admiration and respect. His life was so varied in its

activity, so honorable in its purposes, so far-reaching and beneficial in its efforts that it became an integral part in the history of the state. In no sense a man in public life, he nevertheless exerted an immeasurable influence upon Peoria; in business life as a financier and promoter of commercial enterprises; in social circles by reason of a charming personality and unfeigned cordiality, in politics by reason of his public spirit and devotion to the general good and in church circles by his support and aid to those measures which are factors in moral progress.

CORNELIUS N. MIHIGAN.

The pages of this work illustrate the lives of many successful men, whose foresight in legal affairs contributes largely to gain for Peoria her present metropolitan position. Among the most prominent of these is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Cornelius N. Mihigan. Mr. Mihigan is another eminent example of what energy, industry and perseverance will accomplish when judiciously applied. When he takes hold of a case, his name is a sure guarantee of intelligent handling. Mr. Mihigan has won large success as a clearheaded, straightforward lawyer, and fully deserves the recognition he has received as a worthy, energetic citizen, and a lawyer of fine judgment and rare probity.

Cornelius N. Mihigan was born in Summerville, New Jersey, on March 15, 1855. His father, Jeremiah Mihigan was born in Ireland, but came to America at a very early age. He settled in New Jersey, where with true Celtic versatility he practiced the various trades of painter, machinist, bookkeeper and tailor until his son Cornelius was a few months old, when he came to Peoria with his wife, Catherine Mihigan and family. Here they lived for fourteen years, moving to Pekin at that time in which city they resided for ten years.

Cornelius Mihigan received his early education in the schools of Peoria and Pekin. His education was completed at the age of sixteen years, but was later supplemented by a course in the Drew Business College of Pekin. On leaving school, Mr. Mihigan obtained a position as clerk in a Pekin grocery store and remained there for four years, resigning to enter the wholesale grocery of J. & G. Herget of Pekin as bookkeeper, a position which he held for two years. But these various clerical positions were merely preliminary to his actual start upon his career in life, which was the law. He resigned his position with J. & G. Herget to read law with Whitney & Foster, leading lawyers of Pekin at that time, and after two years of constant application, and intelligent study of law in all its branches, he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and began practicing for himself in Pekin. In three years time, he had gained a practice and a prestige which justified his removal to a larger city, and in 1880 he returned to Peoria and opened a law office here, where he has remained since that time. Mr. Mihigan's practice had gained steadily every year of his residence here, and his reputation as a man thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, and honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of his life, has grown with it. For many years he has held an enviable position upon the list of members of the Peoria bar. He has achieved honorable distinction in the ranks of a great profession. His practice embraces all kinds of law and every class of case, but his specialty is criminal law, and to this phase of practice he gives much of his time and attention.

Cornelius N. Mihigan was married in Peoria in 1885 to Miss Carrie M. Reed, and they have one son Lyle Emerson Mihigan, eighteen years of age and at present a student of the Peoria high school.

Mr. Mihigan's political affiliations are democratic, and although he does not participate actively in politics to any extent, he is always ready to lend his influence in support of a worthy cause. He is an active member of the Elks

and of the Knights of Pythias, but does not allow these clubs or secret organizations to absorb his time to the detriment of his business.

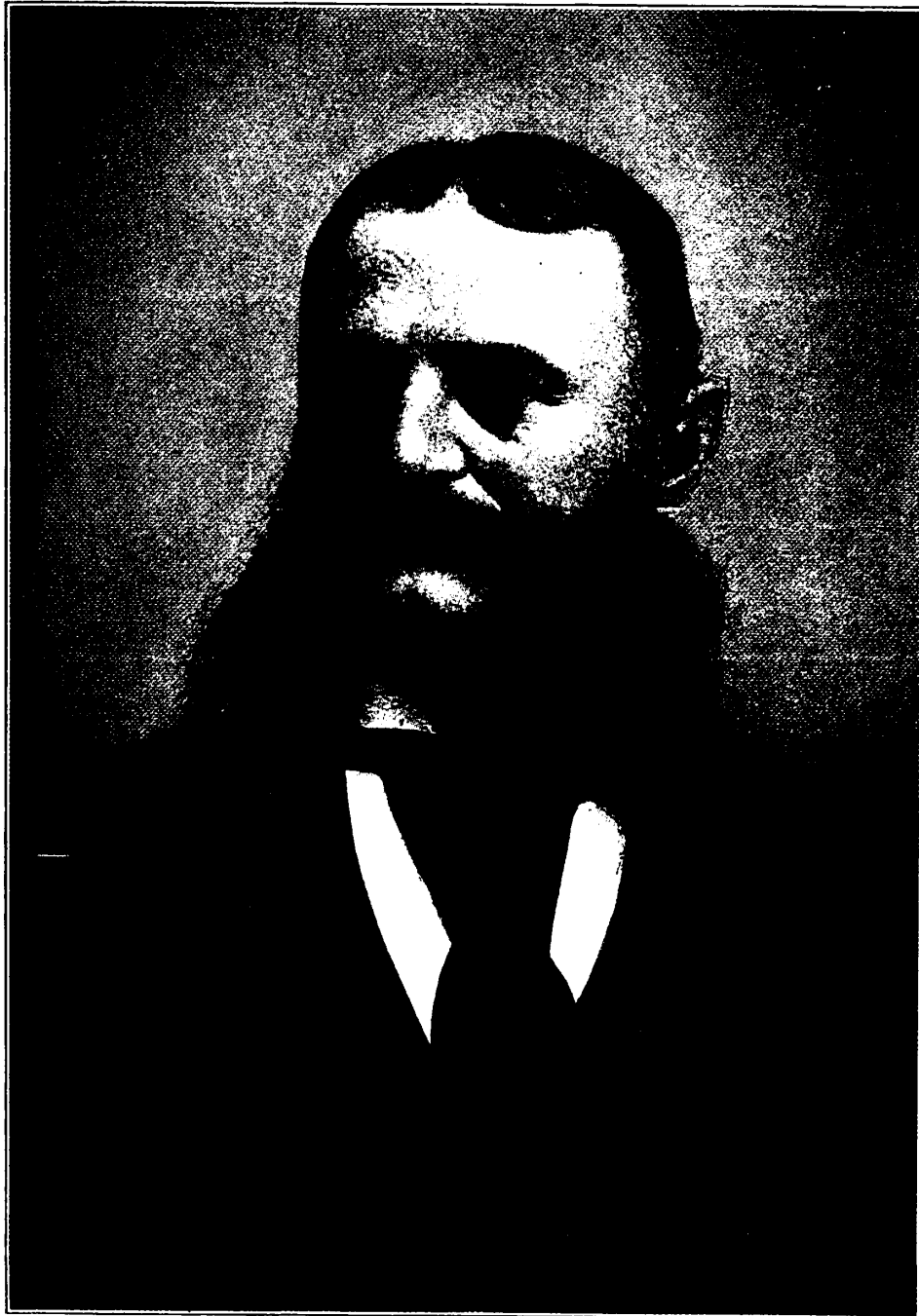
Mr. Mihigan is a true lawyer, far more absorbed in any case on hand than if it were a deciding factor in his very own welfare, and he feels that a trust has been given into his keeping to be handled with absolute integrity, best ability and careful judgment. He is never caught unprepared, and therefore need ask no favors because of negligence; he has so mastered the law and the facts that he knows the real issue of a given case, and his enthusiasm and ardor impress with their earnestness and lucidity courts and juries.

HENRY R. WOODWARD.

To exactly what extent Henry R. Woodward influenced the business development of Peoria it is impossible to determine until the projects with which he was connected have reached their full fruition as factors in the business activity, development and upbuilding of the city. It is well known, however, that few men have contributed more largely to the advancement of Peoria through the conduct of business affairs and the establishment of various projects which have had direct bearing upon the city's prosperity and growth. He was a native of Ohio and a son of Henry T. Woodward, who was born in Ireland but established his home in Peoria county during the pioneer epoch in its history.

It was in the early '40s that Henry R. Woodward arrived in Peoria county, brought hither by his parents who settled upon a farm. He witnessed the early development of this region and as the years passed became a very prominent and influential factor in business progress. He formulated various plans which he carried forward to successful completion and thus contributed to the material advancement of the section. His first undertaking in Peoria was in the conduct of a wholesale notion business. Success followed him in every venture and each forward step brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. An inheritance which came to him from the old country, after he had been identified with farming interests here for a few years, was invested in Peoria property and projects, and the soundness of his judgment was manifest in the excellent returns which crowned his labors. It was in the year 1870 that he became one of the founders of the well known manufacturing pharmaceutical house of Allaire, Woodward & Company, his associate in the venture being Charles B. Allaire. From that time to the present the business has grown along substantial lines, a safe conservative policy being established that has not, however, checked the progressive spirit which must be manifest in all successful commercial enterprises of the present day. Gradually the trade of the house grew until the name today is a familiar one in connection with the largest manufacturing mercantile enterprises of the state outside of Chicago. He extended his efforts to financial circles as one of the first directors of the Commercial National Bank and his business acumen was ever regarded as a valuable asset in connection with the management of any business concern with which he became identified.

In 1861, Mr. Woodward was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte S. Mayo, a native of England and a daughter of the Rev. Joseph Mayo, who became one of the early ministers of Peoria county and took a helpful part in all the work that transformed a pioneer region into a prosperous section of the state. The death of Mr. Woodward occurred in 1894 while Mrs. Woodward survives her husband and makes her home in this city. For about half a century he had resided in Peoria county and had seen a little frontier town develop into a metropolitan center. With its growth he was quick to anticipate its needs and thus it was he who organized the first street railway company of



HENRY R. WOODWARD

Peoria. While in association with Mr. Allaire he installed the first telephone system here. His name is indelibly inscribed upon the pages of Peoria's industrial, commercial and financial history. His keen sagacity enabled him to see opportunities which others passed heedlessly by and his laudable ambition prompted him to use these to the best advantage. For a long period his name was recognized as a synonym for business integrity and enterprise in this part of the state and throughout his entire career he remained the same courteous, kindly gentleman whose ways were those of refinement and whose word no man could question. His religious belief found expression in his affiliation with St. Paul's Episcopal church of which he was vestryman for many years and at the time of his death, junior warden.

His son, Henry J. Woodward, has become his successor in different lines of business, principally as president of the firm of Allaire, Woodward & Company while he is also one of the directors of the Central National Bank. With the former concern he has been identified since 1887 and his efforts have been a most important element in its continued growth and prosperity. He was born in Peoria about 1864 and during his youthful days was a pupil in the public schools, supplementing the grade work by a course in the high school from which he was graduated with the class of 1884. He then entered Princeton University in which he continued for three years, returning home to become connected with the business in which he is now engaged. He started out in a humble capacity in order to acquaint himself with every branch of the trade and, working his way upward through intermediate positions, was at length called to the presidency of the company in 1904, after having served for several years as its vice president. He was also the treasurer of the street railway company until they sold out to the McKinley interests. Like his father he is a man of determined purpose and no difficulties nor obstacles have been allowed to bar his path if they could be overcome by earnest effort and honest dealing. He is a man of quick discernment, with the faculty for the separation of the important features in any subject from its incidental or accidental circumstances.

In 1894 occurred the marriage of Henry J. Woodward and Miss Elizabeth Grier, a daughter of Robert C. Grier, for many years secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade and prominent as a grain merchant of Peoria for an extended period. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have been born four children, Henry Robert, King Grier, Susanna and Caroline. Mr. Woodward belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and to the Country Club, while his religious belief is evidenced in his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal church.

WILLIAM FIELDER.

William Fielder holds a record in Peoria for length of service as justice of the peace, having held that office in this city for sixteen consecutive years, and then with a break of one term, for twelve years more. He is well known in this capacity, and his many friends delight in giving him the title of "chief justice," in recognition of his long term of able service.

William Fielder is a native of Peoria county, having been born in Lancaster, Illinois, May 6, 1848. He is a son of David and Mary Fielder who came to Illinois from Pennsylvania, and settled in Lancaster, Peoria county, where their son William was born. Mr. Fielder's mother died when he was four years old and his father when he was nine. He was educated in the country schools around Lancaster, and finally in the grammar schools of Peoria, but was compelled to lay aside his books before he had completed the eighth grade. Even during his school course, he worked as a farm hand in the summer, spending the winter

months in study, and in the fall of 1867 he entered the circuit clerk's office in Peoria, as recorder, where he remained until 1876. In the spring of the following year, 1877, he was elected justice of the peace, and began his long term of service in this capacity. He was in office continuously from the spring of 1877 until the spring of 1893. He was out of office for one term of four years from 1893 to 1897, when he was again elected, serving until the spring of 1909. During his twenty-eight years of service, Mr. Fielder gained for himself an enviable reputation in his field of work. His honorable and upright character, his sense of duty, and his broad intelligence, made him an ideal man for the position, and how ably he served the people, is evidenced by their continued choice of him for the office. Mr. Fielder is a consistent democrat, with a firm belief in the principles of that political party. He has been a notary public since 1868. Mr. Fielder is active in many fraternal organizations. He has belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America since December 1889 and for two years held the office of treasurer in the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is active in the Independent Order of Redmen, to which organization he has belonged for twenty years, and has represented the Peoria branch of it in state meetings some ten or twelve times, and was state district deputy for one year. He is a prominent member of the Royal Neighbors of America and of the Order of Druids.

On April 1, 1880 William Fielder was married in Peoria to Miss Winifred Malee and they have one daughter, Mae, living at home. Mrs. Fielder's father was Edward Malee, a laborer residing in Peoria. Mr. Fielder's long term of service as justice of the peace, and the record of efficiency which he made while in office, have made him a prominent figure in the city and county of Peoria.

NICHOLAS R. DAY.

In 1875, a little Irish lad fourteen years old, came to the old C. B. & Q. depot in Peoria, and applied to Mr. Lucas Merkle, then in charge of the station restaurant, for a position. He was put to washing dishes, and doing other odd chores around the station. Today, that little boy, grown up, Nicholas R. Day is owner of the restaurants in both the large railroad stations in this city, the Union and Rock Island depots. It is an undoubted fact that the success of a man is not measured so much by the position he has gained in life, as by the position from which he has risen. But Nicholas Day has gained success of both sorts. He has attained a high place in the city of his birth, and he has risen from a very low one. The qualities which made him a good dishwasher in the little old C. B. & Q. station, when he was fourteen years of age, have made him a successful hotel and restaurant owner today. Promptness in execution, thoroughness in every undertaking, cleanliness, willingness to work, are qualities which are inevitably dominant influences in the life of the man who possesses them. Nicholas R. Day's success was based upon their presence in his character. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 1, 1861. He was of direct Irish descent, his father, Patrick Day, having come from Ireland with his father to America when but fourteen years of age. His mother, Ann Neyton was two years old when she was brought from Ireland. The family moved from Missouri to Illinois, when Nicholas Day was very young, and settled near Farmdale, and in the country schools around this village, their son acquired his education. He left school at the age of fourteen, and washed dishes in the railroad restaurant for a number of years. When the Rock Island station was built, Nicholas Day entered the restaurant there where he served in various capacities until 1888. All during his business career, he had carefully saved his earnings, until in that year, the little dishwasher was able to buy the restaurant privileges in the Rock Island depot, where he carried on a very successful business for a number of years,

and where he is still owner. He is also owner and manager of the lunch counter and restaurant in the Union station of this city, and his energy, ability and knowledge of his business, have taken the departments of which he has control, out of the class of ordinary station restaurants. Mr. Day is prominent in business circles of the city in other directions. He is vice president and a director of the Peoria Artificial Ice Company, and is active and prominent in the Peoria Association of Commerce. He votes a consistently republican ticket on national issues, but keeps himself independent of party lines and political partisanship in local affairs. He is prominent in the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Creve Coeur Club.

Nicholas R. Day was married in Peoria in 1885, to Miss Amelia Schleicher, daughter of George Schleicher of this city, and they have two children: Eva, the wife of Fred Seifert, Jr., of Peoria; and Arthur L. who is associated with his father in business. Mr. Day is essentially a self-made man, who by his indefatigable energy, unswerving determination, and rare ability has carved out an honorable career for himself, in a city where he began at the bottom rung of the ladder.

GERDES, SPRAGUE & COMPANY.

During the last quarter of a century, the insurance business of Peoria has grown to such enormous proportions that the same amount of business which half a dozen companies performed twenty-five years ago, now commands the attention of over fifty firms, the members of which are among the most influential, energetic, public-spirited and wealthy citizens. Many of them are men who have worked their way from the humblest positions in their professions, and by a praiseworthy perseverance, indomitable courage and unflagging industry have carved their names upon the roll of honor in the commercial world of the city. Many are young men who have started out with an honorable business ancestry behind them, and a bright future of honorable industry ahead. The coming greatness of Peoria, the rise of her commercial enterprises, the upbuilding of her public institutions, are all in the hands of the young business men of today. They hold in their offices, the coming glory of their city. Inasmuch as their policies are honorable, their methods efficient, and their honesty unquestioned, the future of the business of their city will be unquestioned, efficient and honorable too. It would be superfluous to ask if these men deserve well of their fellowmen. The history of Peoria would be imperfect without honorable mention in this class of the insurance firm of Gerdes, Sprague & Company, which while still in its early youth, is one of the most popular and widely known.

The firm was organized in 1905 by Charles K. Gerdes, son of the late Alt. Gerdes, a prominent man in Peoria during his life and treasurer of the city at the time of his death. Mr. Gerdes secured the agency of one company, the Standard Accident of Detroit, Michigan, and upon this slim foundation, started out to make his name in the business world. His career since that time presents a fine example of honesty, energy and perseverance, struggling with all the obstacles which present themselves in a young business, and rising at the present day to complete triumph. The small agency has now grown till it is the largest for the Standard in the state, the personal accident premiums approximating ten thousand per year. This remarkable growth did not come by chance. Mr. Gerdes devoted his time and attention and his best energies to the expanding and developing of his business, and from 1905 to 1908 its success was the result solely of his business capacity and individual effort.

In 1908 Mr. Gerdes entered into partnership with Loyal T. Sprague, Jr., the son of Dr. Loyal T. Sprague of Peoria, and the partnership was a remarkably happy inspiration. Mr. Sprague was well prepared by heredity and educa-

tion to take his place in the business circles of his native city. His preparatory education was received at Lawrence Academy at Groton, Massachusetts and supplemented by a course at Dartmouth College. After leaving Dartmouth, Mr. Sprague entered the circulation department of the Peoria Journal, but left it in a short time to join Mr. Gerdes in his rapidly growing insurance business. The business was entirely reorganized at this time, and fire insurance and other lines were added, the capitalization increased, and the business generally widened.

The office of the firm was at this time in the Old Library building at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets. This building was destroyed by fire in June, 1910, and the danger with which many valuable papers of the firm were threatened at this time, made the necessity of a fire-proof vault apparent. The office of the firm was moved to their present location at 123 North Jefferson street, and a policy of duplicating all records and keeping one set at all times in the large fire-proof vault away from danger, was inaugurated.

The success of the firm of Gerdes, Sprague & Company, since that time has been singularly rapid. The members of the company are among the young business men of the city whose lives and personal exertions have done much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Peoria. Both Mr. Sprague and Mr. Gerdes are remarkable for their steadiness of purpose and strict attention to business. Their activities have grown from quite an unpretentious beginning until today they have the agency for ten fire insurance companies, two surety companies, two life insurance companies, three accident and liability companies, and fourteen other companies, writing various lines of insurance, such as automobile, marine, burglary, baggage and motor boat insurance.

Their success is an example of what Young America can do, if given a chance at success. Both the members of the firm are still young men, full of the fire of youth, of wonderful energy and tireless diligence, well versed in their business, gifted with preeminently engaging social qualities. The men who have made Peoria great in the past, like the men who are making it greater in the present and the men who will in the future make it far greater still, are men who have never been satisfied with a little achievement. They have kept trying to do a little better. The young men of Peoria today are building for the future, and it is to such young, active and honest business men as the members of the firm of Gerdes, Sprague & Company, that the city must look to make that future honorable.

R. B. KIRKPATRICK, M. D.

More than fifteen years have come and gone since Dr. R. B. Kirkpatrick opened an office in Peoria, where he is now engaged in general practice and where his advancement has been continuous and gratifying. He had previously followed his profession in La Harpe, Hancock county, Illinois, for about fifteen years. He was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, April 28, 1855, and is a son of Dr. George Kirkpatrick. The father removed to La Harpe when his son was a little child and there practiced for over fifty years. In that village Dr. R. B. Kirkpatrick spent his youthful days, attending the public and high schools until graduated from the latter. He worked in a drug store for a time but became imbued with a desire to follow in the professional footsteps of his father. Whether it was an inherited tendency, early environment or natural predilection that led to his choice of a profession, it is impossible to determine, but at all events he resolved to become a physician and his success indicates that he has chosen wisely and well. He began study in Bennett Eclectic College at Chicago and on the completion of the full course was graduated with the class of 1887. He then returned to La Harpe, where he joined his father in practice, the business association between



DR. R. B. KIRKPATRICK

them continuing until the son removed to Peoria in 1896. Here he continues in general practice and his worth is demonstrated in the large patronage accorded him.

In 1880 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Kirkpatrick and Miss Anna Harris, a daughter of Edwin Harris, of Carthage, Illinois. Their marriage has been blessed with two children: Madge, a teacher of domestic science in the high school of Peoria, who is a graduate of that school, also of the Lake Forest College and of Bradley Polytechnic Institute; and Lisle, who is a teacher in the kindergarten. She, too, was graduated from the Peoria high school and the Bradley Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Kirkpatrick is a Mason, who has taken the degrees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, being now a Knight Templar. He belongs to the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Association and the National Eclectic Medical Association and is easily the foremost eclectic physician of this city. He keeps thoroughly informed concerning modern methods of practice and his work is followed by good results, showing that his labors are based upon broad, scientific principles.

SAMUEL R. STOWELL.

For many years one of the most prominent names in Peoria county and one which has been actively identified with its agricultural life for more than half a century, is that of the Stowell family, whose present representative, Samuel R. Stowell, is now living retired at 161 North University avenue. The first of the name to settle in Illinois was Ebenezer Stowell, the father of the subject of this sketch. The family was originally from Vermont, whence a representative went at an early date to New York, where Ebenezer was born October 19, 1807. His father was Abisha and his grandfather Israel Stowell. Ebenezer learned the trade of carpenter and millwright in his native state and in 1836, in company with Roswell and Isaiah Nurse, made the journey from New York to Illinois on foot. Arriving here, he took up some land in Peoria county, and walked to Quincy to complete the details of the transaction at the United States land office there.

Ebenezer Stowell was twice married. His first wife was Paulina Bridgeman, whom he wedded February 23, 1833, and she died in May of the following year, leaving him one son, Orson, who died on February 23, 1904. In October 1835, Ebenezer Stowell married his first wife's sister, Laura Bridgeman, by whom he had the following children: Calvin, born October 5, 1836, formerly a farmer of Hallock township but now of Savannah, Georgia, where he makes his home; Henry, who was born March 14, 1841, and died March 16, 1853; Charles E., whose birth occurred on September 23, 1843, and who died January 19, 1845; Mary C., who was born on April 4, 1845, and is now a resident of Marshall county; Charles E., the second of that name, who was born on March 6, 1848, and is now a farmer of Marshall county; Samuel R., who was born February 23, 1850, and is the subject of this sketch; Anna Paulina, born May 14, 1851, who is a resident of Blue Ridge; and Ebenezer, Jr., who was born March 11, 1855, and died July 28, 1892, at the age of thirty-seven years. Ebenezer Stowell, the father, died on May 7, 1880, and his wife survived him until April 19, 1889.

Samuel R. Stowell spent all his active life as a farmer in this county. He was keenly interested in the science of agriculture and in the new methods of farming which were constantly coming into use. At the time of his retirement, he was known as a practical, keen and intelligent farmer, whose intelligent methods and knowledge of the details of the life enabled him to acquire a competency upon which he could retire for the remainder of his days. He is a republican in his political affiliations, and he and his family are faithful members

of the Congregational church of Lawn Ridge, Peoria county, of which his father and mother were among the original founders in 1845.

On November 4, 1886, Samuel R. Stowell married Miss Clara Hollister of Hamlet, Mercer county, Illinois, and they became the parents of three children: Ruth, born January 19, 1888, who on October 4, 1911, married R. M. Turnbull of La Prairie, Marshall county, where she now resides; Armina, born April 23, 1890, now a student at Bradley Polytechnic Institute; and Esther, born November 4, 1898, who is now attending the Franklin school of this city. The parents and grandparents of Mrs. Howell came in 1847 from New York state to Illinois and settled at Blue Ridge this state.

The members of the Stowell family are justly proud of their long residence in Illinois. Calvin Stowell, eldest of the brothers, writing of his father, Ebenezer, who was one of the earliest pillars of the county, says: "So far as I can remember, there is no one who could testify in regard to the facts connected with our final move to Illinois in 1843 aside from the writer. The incidents connected with his first trip to Illinois on his exploring expedition in 1836 we can only give from memory as we have heard them talked over again and again at the fireside in our childhood days and often repeated in our maturer years. So under existing conditions we should feel ourselves unworthy of the father who begot us or the mother who bore us if we should refuse to give any facts in regard to those pioneer years of hardships and heroic endeavor and endurance that would add anything to the history of the early settlers of Illinois whose lives are now numbered upon the records of the heroic deeds of the past.

"In the spring of 1836 when my father, Ebenezer Stowell, was twenty-nine years of age, he with his first cousin, Roswell Nurse, and the latter's son, Isaiah Nurse, a young man just at his majority, packed their grips with such things only as were absolutely necessary for health and comfort on the road, and with one rifle as their only weapon, which they carried turn about, started from Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York, for the much talked of land of promise, the young state of Illinois. Their plan was to make the trip on foot and to make any side explorations in going as might be deemed best. Just the route they took we are unable to state, further than this that they explored quite thoroughly much of the country along the Wabash river in Indiana and then struck across to Peoria, Illinois, which was then little more than a village. From there, they went up the river to Chillicothe, a town of a few houses along the river bank. Here they met Jacob Booth whom they had known in New York state and who had preceded them by a length of time unknown to us. We have also heard them speak of meeting J. H. McKeen, now a resident of Wyoming, Illinois, well past his forescore and ten years. But they had little time for visiting, time was precious, and they were there on business. Leaving Chillicothe, they went to Northampton where Reuben Hamlin had a tavern. Here they established headquarters while exploring the county. They finally located timber land which has since been called Blue Ridge, and prairie land along the south line of Marshall county where Lawn Ridge now stands. They then took up their line of march for Quincy, Illinois, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles, the site of the nearest land office. Having made their entries and secured their patents, they returned to Hamlins, which they made their stopping place while they built a small but comfortable log house on the exact spot where Isaiah Nurse subsequently built a good, substantial home now owned by H. H. Nurse and occupied by his son. Game was plentiful in those days and in their walking back and forth to Hamlins they often picked up a turkey with their rifle, thus adding to their naturally limited bill of fare.

"It was now getting along well in the fall. It was arranged that Isaiah Nurse should remain and keep house while Roswell Nurse and my father should return to the east for their families. So the two men started on their march for Chicago with a view of shortening their trip to New York by taking a schooner to Buffalo,

New York. It was late in the fall and they often had to lie in the lee of some island before they could proceed. Three weeks were consumed in the trip from Chicago to Buffalo. Here they took up their line of march for their old home about the center of the state on the south line, their trip finished and the task they set out to do, accomplished. It was upon his return from Illinois that we first met our father, our arrival having anticipated him by a few weeks." Here closed the first chapter of the record.

"The spring following their return to New York state Roswell Nurse moved with his family to their possessions in Illinois. My father being a mechanic, with plenty of work in the east and no assurance of any in his line in the west, deferred moving his family until 1843, when, with a good team of mares attached to a wagon with the box seat on springs, our family, then five in number, started on the long road to our future home, which we reached in three weeks and a half. A young man named John Champlin went through with us, driving a horse and buggy of Dr. Ashed Wilmotts who moved to Illinois the same spring. Our heavy goods which our father had drawn to Olean Point in the late winter before when they were rafted down the Ohio river in charge of uncle Lyman Robinson, who came around by water the same spring, arriving at our destination some weeks ahead of us. The day after our arrival the goods were stored and father's family found shelter with the neighbors, and father set out for a sawmill which he found on Senatchwine creek about two miles north of Northampton. Being a millwright, he soon had it in order, and was sawing lumber for a house, Champlin drawing the lumber to the site designated for a home. In just two weeks the family was housed under its own roof. Crude as it was, it was home and we were soon enjoying life in our new environment. Being a Yankee, our father considered a barn indispensable and the second year he built a good substantial structure, enclosed with hardwood lumber of his own sawing. He secured jobs of repairing flour mills and sawmills, one near Princeton, and one near Crow creek. He also did work on the old Evans flour mill, which many of the old settlers remember as located near Kickapoo, Peoria county. Clothing was among the important articles to be provided for and a flock of sheep was among the first things to be looked after, the care of which in those early days was no small matter, as they constantly had to be protected from the preying of wolves. The wool thus grown was spun into yarn and woven into cloth by my mother's deft fingers and by her the cloth was cut and made into garments for the whole family. From her loom also came many a bolt for the neighbors, with all of whom comfort counted more than mere style.

"The year 1840 is approximately the year of the building of the little brick schoolhouse from which many of us were graduated and the church room which the circuit rider came and held forth every four weeks. Dr. A. Wilmotts, Nathaniel Smith and my father, with their wives, organized the Congregational church, not as a rival but as a helper in maintaining religious services. Owen Lovejoy of Princeton was at the head of the council of organization. This church worked harmoniously with the Methodist people and for the general good of all until in the process of settlement a few years later, service was moved to Lawn Ridge where the church still stands and has the honor of being the parent from which the Congregational churches of Stark, Edelstein and Speer have sprung.

"Uncle Erastus and Lucas Root joined hands with my father in an effort to set apart the only living spring of water to the general public and the same was bought and deeded to the public forever. Uncle Nathan Stowell, who with our father and brother, was making hay about three miles from home, was struck dead with lightning. Brother Orson was injured, but my father was unhurt. This uncle, with a younger brother were the first persons to be buried in Blue Ridge cemetery. My father died in 1880 in his seventy-third year, and my mother in 1889 in her eighty-first year.

"Be it said to the credit of our people in that settlement that we have no recollection of a law suit in sixty-five years. In looking back over the record of those in and around the old settlement, as early as 1846 we can count the graves of at least twelve fathers and mothers who rest side by side in the little settlement cemetery.

"Within a half mile of our old home, we wooed and won the faithful wife who had walked by our side for forty-six years. Here our first child was born. Here, when the curtain falls we expect to have our final resting place among the old neighbors, kindred and friends whom we knew so long and so well."

LUCAS I. BUTTS.

Lucas I. Butts is one of the best known and most prominent figures in Peoria today. His name is associated with every movement for the development and improvement of the city, and he uses his well established political talents for the promotion of its progress and growth. He is at present representing the Peoria district in the Illinois general assembly, and has gained a reputation throughout the state for his constant indorsement of reliable and clean legislation.

Lucas I. Butts is a native of Memphis, Tennessee, having been born in that city June 5, 1874. His parents were William H. and Ellen J. (Lucas) Butts. The family have been in America since pre-Revolutionary times, his great-great-grandfather, Isaac Lucas having served as a private for eight years in the War for Independence. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, George L. Lucas, served during the entire Civil war as an Illinois volunteer in the Federal army, as surgeon with the rank of major. Lucas I. Butts' father, William H. Butts, carried on the military traditions of the family by serving as private in Company A, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, and was wounded at Fort Donelson.

Lucas I. Butts was educated in the grammar and high schools of Peoria, and later attended Jubilee College, at Jubilee, Illinois. After his schooling he engaged in the coal, lime and cement business, in the employ of the Peoria Fuel Company. He left this line of business in 1900 when he was elected clerk of Peoria county, attaining this office when but twenty-six years old, and had the distinction at that time of being the youngest clerk ever elected in Peoria county. He was elected chairman of the county board, and his work in this capacity is still remembered. His executive ability and his capacity for work stood him in good stead in this capacity, and he promptly set about applying some of his ideas to the active operation of the affairs of the board. He was instrumental in retiring county time orders in the sum of two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred dollars, drawing from five to seven per cent interest, and reissuing twenty year bonds drawing four per cent interest, thus saving for Peoria county a large amount of money annually. This was only one of the many changes he made in the administration of affairs under his charge. He applied common sense to the management of the county business and revamped and overhauled the ancient manner of handling county affairs. Mr. Butts held the office of county clerk for six years. In the spring of 1908 he was elected chairman of the Peoria county board of supervisors, and in the following fall was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives, which office he has held since that time, taking an active part in the affairs of the Forty-sixth and the Forty-seventh Illinois general assembly. Mr. Butts' politics are consistently republican, and his political affiliations are matters of principle and belief and not of mere partisanship. He has constantly opposed in the course of his public career everything that savored of boss rule and gang methods. His politics have been clean

and his dealings straightforward and he has made for himself a record in the Illinois house of representatives which few men of his age have equalled.

Mr. Butts' patriotism, which is a tradition in his family coming down to him through several generations of ancestors who fought in the various American wars, has always been an active factor in his life. When the Spanish-American war broke out, he was a member of the Illinois Naval Reserve, and in May, 1898, he enlisted as an ordinary seaman in the United States navy. In June of the same year, he was made yeoman of the third class and sent aboard the United States Gunboat Newport. He served during his term of enlistment on the Lancaster, the Newport and the Vermont, acting as captain's writer. He was on the Newport when it blockaded Havana and Mariel, Cuba, captured several vessels as prizes, and convoyed them to New York city. He was honorably discharged with recommendation for reenlistment, September 13, 1898.

Fraternally, Lucas I. Butts is a member of the Masonic order, and is prominent in the Modern Woodmen of America. He holds membership in the Sons of the Revolution and the Spanish War Veterans. Socially, he is a prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club.

Lucas I. Butts is one of Peoria's rising politicians. The prominence which he has reached in local and state affairs is the result of his honorable methods, his constant support of popular and progressive legislation, and his consistent efforts for the betterment and improvement of municipal and state conditions.

WALTER A. CLINCH.

One of the enterprising citizens of Peoria county is Walter A. Clinch, who is a member of the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott, of Elmwood. He is a native resident of Elmwood township, born September 24, 1856, the son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Bohanan) Clinch, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Walter A. Clinch received his early education in the public schools of Elmwood township, and also completed a high-school course in Elmwood. Later he became a student of the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois. Subsequently he entered the law firm of James & Jack at Peoria, Illinois, remaining with them until 1878, when he was admitted to the bar. He then gave his entire time to the practice of his profession for a short time, but was forced to give up the same on account of ill health. In 1886 he entered the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott, of which his father was one of the organizers. Since then he has ever been connected with the banking business, although he gives some attention to the practice of law. He also owns a dry-goods store in Elmwood, which store is now operated by his son, Paul. All his life he has been more or less connected with farming interests, now owning a valuable farm which he rents to tenants.

On the 24th of September, 1884, Mr. Clinch was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Miller, a native of Burlington, Iowa, and a daughter of Rev. John Miller, who for twenty-two years was pastor of the German Reformed church at Peoria. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Clinch, was Cornelia VanDoren Camp, a native of Brunswick, Germany. Mr. Miller was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to America in 1848, when he was nineteen years of age. He followed his calling as a minister here until his death in October, 1910. His wife passed away several years before. To Mr. and Mrs. Clinch have been born two sons: Charles E., who is now in the banking business with his father; and Paul C., who operates his father's dry-goods store in this city. Both sons were educated at Knox College.

In his political views Mr. Clinch is a republican and for the past five years has served on the county board of supervisors, and at the present time is chair-

man of the same. Also, he has served as a member of the board of review. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has ever given much time and attention to the interests of education, and served for years as a member of the educational board of Elmwood. Mrs. Clinch belongs to the Congregational church. Mr. Clinch is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the community and his labors both as a lawyer and as a banker have brought him a measure of success which is gratifying, for his prosperity is due not only to his diligence, but also to his business probity.

A. J. HENSELER.

The late A. J. Henseler, who for many years was engaged in the wholesale liquor business at 321 South Washington street, was a worthy representative of the commercial interests of Peoria. A native of Prussia, he was born in the city of Opladen, on the 10th of September, 1849, and was a son of John Engelbert and Wilhelmina (Kirsch) Henseler, who were born, reared and married in Prussia. The paternal grandfather was a soldier under the great Napoleon from 1809 to 1813, and during that time he participated in the Spanish invasion and he was one of the footsore and weary that retreated from Moscow. Together with his wife and family, John Engelbert Henseler, who was an architect and builder, emigrated to the United States in 1853. Upon his arrival in this country he located in Chicago, but eighteen months later he came to Peoria, where he reared his family and passed the remainder of his life. He served for three years in the engineer corps of the Prussian army and when the Civil war broke out in 1861 he enlisted and went to the front as lieutenant of a Missouri Engineer Corps. Two years later he resigned, owing to the condition of his health, and was discharged with the rank of captain. The mother passed away in 1857.

A. J. Henseler was a child of four years when his parents emigrated to the United States, and a boy of six when they located in Peoria, where he ever after lived. In the acquirement of his education he attended the German Catholic school of St. Joseph's parish until he was thirteen, when he laid aside his textbooks and began earning his own living. His first position was that of store boy for L. Rohrbach by whom he was employed for three years. He next entered the service of Muller & Kruse, dry-goods merchants, remaining with them until 1868. When he withdrew from the employment of this firm he took a position as salesman with a lightning rod company, following this occupation for a year. In 1870 he became a salesman for the wholesale liquor house of Louis Green & Company, his services in this capacity proving so acceptable that at the expiration of a year he was taken into the firm. He remained on the road as a salesman for the company until January, 1889, when he purchased the entire business, and the next year he took his brother Philip into partnership with him. Under his excellent supervision and management the business developed in a remarkable manner, the firm of A. J. Henseler becoming one of the best known wholesale liquor houses in this section of the state. He was a man of enterprising and progressive methods, who not only had the faculty of winning patrons, but always accorded them such courteous and considerate treatment that he was able to retain their confidence and esteem. Far-sighted in his methods he never permitted the profits of the present to jeopardize the returns of the future, and made it a point at all times to truthfully represent his goods and to provide as good or better an article as could be put out by any other house for the same price. He was very much absorbed in the development of his business and devoted himself closely to it until late in the year 1896, when his health began to fail and after a lingering illness of ten months he passed away on the 27th of



A. J. HENSELER

June, 1897, at the age of forty-seven years. His death was a loss to the entire community, as he was a man of progressive and enterprising spirit, who took an active and helpful interest in all things pertaining to the public welfare.

On the 14th of April, 1872, Mr. Henseler was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Errion, a native of Germany, whence she emigrated to America with her father in 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Henseler there were born two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom are now deceased. William Alexander, who was born on the 2d of November, 1872, died on November 1, 1888, the day preceding the sixteenth anniversary of his birth. Freda R., the daughter, was born on October 28, 1874. She became the wife of Dr. Fred Duval Waugh in August, 1900, and passed away February 13, 1911.

Fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of Calantha Lodge, No. 47; he also belonged to Peoria Lodge, No. 20, A. O. U. W.; the Peoria Commercial Club; the Peoria Commercial Travelers Association; and Elks Lodge, No. 20. Nineteen years on the road in the capacity of a traveling salesman, caused him to always take an active interest in everything connected with the Travelers Association of which he was one of the strongest and most enthusiastic workers, and here as elsewhere he has been greatly missed. Mr. Henseler was a self-made man in every sense of the word, his success being entirely attributable to his energy, determination of purpose and perseverance that carried him to the goal of his ambition. His career was not distinguished by any particularly brilliant achievements but was the orderly, permanent progress that characterizes the development of the man who is dependent upon his own efforts. The business of the firm he directed so capably is now under the management of his brother and partner, Philip Henseler, who is a most enterprising business man and a worthy successor of the former head of the house. In the conduct of this concern, Philip Henseler is adhering to the policy they adopted during the life time of his brother and as a result the enterprise is prospering satisfactorily, each year's receipts showing a marked advance over those of the one previous.

JOHN A. KELLY.

John A. Kelly, who has been engaged in the hotel business in Peoria for the past thirty-two years, is the proprietor of four hotels in this city, all of which are being conducted under his management. He was born in April, 1850, and is a son of James Kelly, a native of Ireland, who was a cabinet-maker by trade.

After the acquirement of a common-school education, John A. Kelly learned the cabinet-maker's trade of his father, following this occupation until he was thirty years of age. He came to Peoria on the 12th of July, 1872, and has ever since made this city his home. He was an enterprising young man of industrious habits and met with such success in following his trade that he acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in the hotel business. In 1880 he opened his first house at the corner of Fulton and Bridge streets. It has always been his policy to run a good, clean, moderate-priced hotel for the accommodation of the farmers and rural community. His efforts in this direction have succeeded and he has built up an excellent patronage, and is in all probability one of the best known men in the county, while he can boast a larger acquaintance among the farming community than any other man in Peoria. As his business developed he extended the scope of his activities by establishing another hotel on Adams street, and he subsequently opened one at 110 and 112 Madison street, where he and his family live, while he has a fourth house at Jefferson and Fulton streets, in the Jobst block. All of these are widely known among the country population, and are well patronized by the farmers throughout the county.

It has always been Mr. Kelly's aim to keep a quiet, orderly house, with neat, comfortable rooms and a substantial table, such as will appeal to the man of simple tastes who is willing to pay for comforts but does not demand extravagant luxuries. That he has succeeded in his effort is manifested by the excellent patronage he has built up and by the fact that he is known as the "farmers' friend." People from the rural districts for miles around never think of stopping anywhere but at "Kelly's," when they come to the city.

Mr. Kelly is married and has one daughter, Beatrice. He was only twenty-two years of age when he came to Peoria and here he cast his first presidential vote, which was for Horace Greeley. The polling place was on the present site of the Union Passenger Station. Mr. Kelly was quite active in politics for many years, but he no longer participates in municipal affairs, although he always makes it a point to appear at the polls on election day. He is a most agreeable man of a genial nature and cordial manner, who is intensely loyal to his friends and is at all times ready to assist those who are unfortunate. His residence in Peoria covers a period of more than a quarter of a century, and during that time he has manifested those qualities that entitle him to the respect he is accorded by all who know him.

HENRY JOHNSON KREY.

Henry Johnson Krey, who since 1903 has resided on his excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Elmwood township, was born in Ostfriesland, Germany, January 23, 1858. He is the son of John and Maria Krey, both of whom were natives of that country, and the mother is still living there. The father died in 1895. He was a laborer and reared a family of ten children, six of whom are now living. They are Henry Johnson, of this review; Aaron, who resides in Iowa; and two sons and two daughters who live in Germany. Two of his sons who came to America passed away in Peoria county.

Henry J. Krey was educated in the public schools of Germany and, being the eldest in a large family of children, it became necessary for him to work very hard in his boyhood days to help toward the support of the family. In 1885 he came to America, reaching Peoria on May 19th of that year. He here worked in a starch factory for four months, receiving as compensation for his services one dollar and ten cents per day. Afterward he was employed on a farm for two years. He then worked for a year in a boarding house and in a coal bank, at a salary of two hundred dollars per year. Subsequently he took up mining, earning as a daily wage one dollar and a half for ten hours' work. Finally he rented a small farm of forty acres, on which there was a coal bank, and he engaged there in farming and coal mining for five years. Later he rented a larger farm of three hundred acres, which he operated for two years. He then farmed on a two hundred acre tract of rented land for three years. In 1903 he purchased his present home of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Elmwood township and has since resided there, being engaged in general farming, in which he is very successful.

On December 4, 1878, Mr. Krey married Miss Margaret Johnson, a native of Ostfriesland, Germany, and a daughter of John Henry and Anna Johnson, who resided all their lives in Germany. In their family were eight children, of whom two brothers and one sister are now living in Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Krey have been born eight children, namely: Mary; Anna; John; Aaron, deceased; Margaret; Mina; Henry; and Emma, deceased. In his political views Mr. Krey is a republican, and he is a member of the Lutheran church but now attends that of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Through his energy and persistence Mr. Krey has gained the confidence and good-will of all with whom he

has been brought in contact and is justly accounted among the highly honored citizens of Elmwood township. He has ever been thrifty and enterprising and deserves much commendation for the success he has achieved, for he started out in life empty-handed and is now the owner of an excellent home.

WILLIAM J. BUCK.

William J. Buck was long a representative of agricultural interests in Peoria county but is now living retired, occupying a comfortable and attractive home in the city. He belongs to one of the oldest pioneer families of this section and is the owner of the old homestead farm upon which his grandfather settled in 1831. Since that date the name of Buck has been associated with the development and upbuilding of this section, and the work instituted by his grandfather and continued by his father has been carried on by William J. Buck, who is a loyal supporter of all the measures and movements for the benefit and upbuilding of the community. His birth occurred January 30, 1848, on section 6, Hollis township. His grandfather, Ahaliah Buck, was born in Pennsylvania, but in his boyhood accompanied his parents on their removal to Cayuga county, New York. In 1801 he was united in marriage to Miss Annis Drake, who was born in Orange county, New York. They continued residents of the Empire state until 1830 when they removed westward, arriving in Peoria county some weeks later. Mr. Buck was pleased with the country and its prospects and then returned to the old home in the Empire state, walking most of the way. Immediately afterward he packed his goods and with his family came overland to Illinois, establishing his home on section 6, Hollis township, in 1831. With the pioneer development of the region he was closely associated through many years, and his labors proved an effective element in reclaiming this section for the purpose of civilization. He successfully engaged in farming to the time of his death which occurred in 1855, when he was seventy-nine years of age, while his wife passed away January 13, 1861, at the very advanced age of eighty-three.

Stephen D. Buck, their son and the father of William J. Buck, was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 6, 1817, and was therefore a little lad of about thirteen years when the family came to Illinois. He early became familiar with all the hardships and trials incident to frontier life, the family settling here the year before the Black Hawk war occurred. He continued to till the land which his father had entered as a claim from the government, and for many years occupied a prominent position among the leading farmers of this part of the state. He lived a quiet and unassuming life, and yet his sterling worth commended him to the good-will and high regard of all those with whom he came in contact. He died in 1899, and his wife, who was born June 22, 1820, has also passed away. She bore the maiden name of Mary Smith and was a native of Kentucky. She too represented one of the pioneer families of this part of the state, and it was in Peoria county that she gave her hand in marriage to Stephen D. Buck.

Their son, William J. Buck, attended the district schools until twenty years of age and through the summer months aided in the work on the farm, early becoming familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and harvesting the crops. After leaving school he continued to assist his father on the old homestead for ten years, and in the meantime he saved a sufficient sum of money to purchase a farm of his own. He then made investment in land in Logan township where he carried on general agricultural pursuits until 1889, cultivating the crops best adapted to the soil and climate and adding to his farm many modern improvements and equipments. The success which came to him year by year at length made him the possessor of a comfortable competence, relieving

him of the necessity for further labor. He then retired from active farm life, and, with his family, removed to Peoria. In the meantime he purchased the interest of the other heirs in his father's estate and now owns the old family homestead which his grandfather entered as a claim from the government in 1831. He has also acquired many other tracts of valuable farm land, his possessions being extensive and returning to him a very gratifying annual income. He is also a stockholder in the Avery Manufacturing Company of Peoria, one of the most modern industrial enterprises of the middle west.

On the 24th of December, 1874, Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Harriet I. Houghting, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stewart) Houghting, who were natives of New York and settled in Hollis township in pioneer times, the father there following the occupation of farming. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Buck four children were born: Ray J., who is superintendent of railroad construction for the firm of Porter Brothers, is married and has four children—Mary Dorothy, Ruth Harriet, Ray Justin, Jr. and Charles Robert; Isabella, who is the wife of Clarence D. Murphy, of Peoria; Margaret, who is at home; and William H., the youngest of the family, who is still in school.

Mr. Buck has always been interested in the cause of education and for many years served as school director. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the First Presbyterian church. He is a home-loving man who has lived a quiet life, at all times free from ostentation, and yet he is recognized as one who merits public confidence and high regard, for in all his business affairs he has been progressive and his business dealings have ever been characterized by the strictest principles of integrity and honor.

LUKE SWEETSER.

Luke Sweetser, who is meeting with success in the conduct of a real-estate business that he established in Peoria twenty years ago, is one of the well known residents of this city, where he has resided for sixty-three years. He is a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in 1847, and is the youngest of the three children born of the marriage of Abel and Eunice Sweetser, who were the parents of two sons and one daughter. The latter is deceased and the other son is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. The father, who was a farmer, was also a native of Springfield, and there he was killed by an accident during the infancy of his son Luke. In 1848, the mother with her three children came to Peoria, and here Mr. Sweetser has ever since made his home. His mother had three brothers who were ship builders in New England.

When he had reached the usual age, Luke Sweetser began his education in the public schools of this city, receiving his elementary training in the old Fourth Ward school located at the corner of Walnut and Adams streets, where the Smith hotel now stands. During that period for one term he was so fortunate as to be the pupil of the veteran editor of the "Peoria Star," Eugene F. Baldwin. He subsequently enrolled in a private school, where he supplemented his early course and specialized in mathematics. During the latter years of his student days he worked during the vacation months, thus relieving his mother of much of the expense of his maintenance. When old enough to begin his business career he entered the store of P. C. & A. P. Bartlett, dry-goods merchants. In 1866, he engaged in the grocery business but subsequently withdrew from this and twenty years ago established a real-estate office. Mr. Sweetser has met with very good success in this and now maintains an office in suite 506 of the German Fire Insurance building. He handles valuable property interests, has the entire management of several estates and has met with very good returns in his private

investments. During the Civil war he enlisted and went to the front as a member of Company C, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and later he belonged to Company G, Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, being in the service for sixteen months.

For his wife Mr. Sweetser chose Miss Laura Potter, a daughter of William C. Potter, who was in the grain commission business in Peoria. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweetser, two of whom are deceased. Of those living Irving J. is a resident of Chicago, while Nelson W. is in Phoenix, British Columbia. Mrs. Sweetser is now in California for her health.

The family have always attended the Congregational church of which the parents are active members. Mr. Sweetser has always been a great Sunday school worker and for more than thirty years he has been superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Plymouth Congregational Sunday school. He is a man of much religious zeal, and has for many years worked tirelessly in his efforts to promote the development of his church, toward the support of which he has generously contributed. He is descended from a long line of New England ancestors, all of whom were great church people. Mr. Sweetser has high standards of citizenship and has always strongly indorsed every public movement that would tend to elevate the moral, intellectual or social welfare of the community.

WILL G. BOWERS.

Will G. Bowers, of Elmwood, is well known in the banking world, having since 1904 served as state bank examiner of the northern district of Illinois, which includes all the counties north of Peoria except Cook county. A native of Elmwood, he was born May 7, 1856, a son of Daniel D. and Lucy A. (Gleason) Bowers. The father was born in New Hampshire and the mother in Massachusetts and they were married in the latter state. In 1854 they removed to Illinois, settling in Salem township, Knox county, and after about three years removed to Elmwood. Here the father engaged in merchandising and was also postmaster of the town. He was very active in the time of the war and assisted in the organization of two companies, but being a cripple he was not permitted to enlist in the service. In his political views he was a republican and was of the Universalist faith and his wife is also a member of the Universalist church. He passed away in March, 1876, and his wife is yet living. In their family were four children, the eldest of whom is the subject of this review. The others were: John H., who died in 1892; Lucy A.; and D. Frank, of Farmington, Illinois.

Will G. Bowers was educated in the public schools of Elmwood and in early life was employed in a grocery store where he worked for three years. He then began work for W. E. Phelps in the foundry business, but after a short time he again took up grocery work, entering the employ of the firm of G. R. Graham & Goddard. After eleven years he took up the coal business, working again for W. E. Phelps. Subsequently he became assistant cashier of the Elmwood State Bank and in May, 1896, he entered the employ of the auditor of public accounts and has been in that work ever since. For eight years of that time he has been building and loan inspector and for the past seven years has been state bank examiner for the northern district, which includes all the counties north of Peoria except Cook.

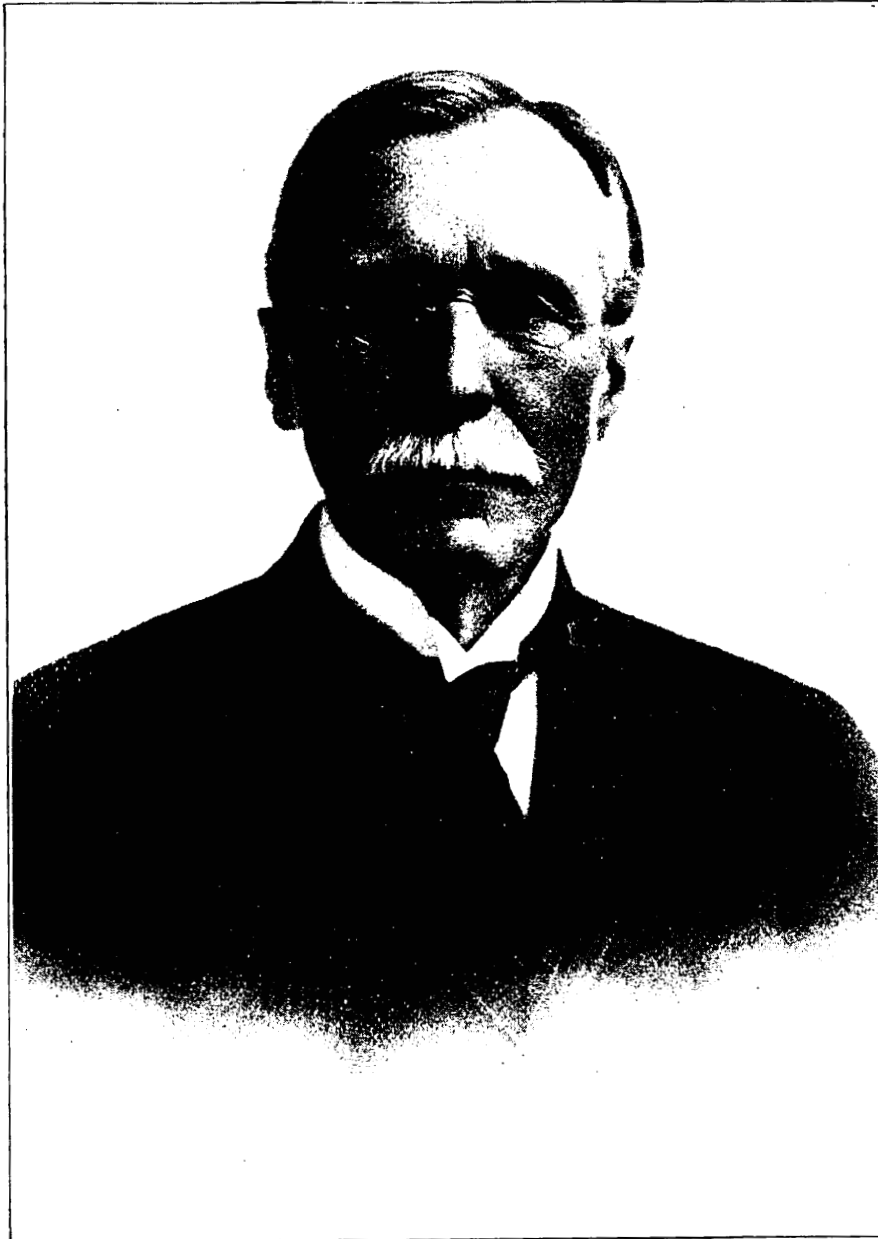
On the 30th of December, 1882, Mr. Bowers married Miss Lillian M. Van Petten, who is a native of New York and a daughter of John and Hannah T. (Bourne) Van Petten. The father, John Van Petten, was a school teacher and when nineteen years of age came from New York to Illinois, where he followed

his profession. He located at Trivoli and there met and married Miss Hannah T. Bourne, who was a native of Sterling, New York, but had come to this county as a mere child with her parents. She was the daughter of Meltiah Tobey and Mary (Bartlett) Bourne, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts and were married in that state on June 1, 1832, and a year later removed to Illinois. They located at Trivoli, being the first settlers there and named the town. They resided at Trivoli until 1848 when they removed to Elmwood where they both died. Mr. Bourne was a brother of Jonathan Bourne, who was the father of Senator Bourne of Oregon. Jonathan Bourne was at one time a large ship builder and ship owner and the largest whale ship owner in the world. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. John Van Petten removed to New York but after a period of three years returned to Peoria county, Illinois, and here they resided the rest of their lives and reared their family of four children: Lillian M., Frederick B., Augustus J., and one who is deceased. Mrs. Bowers' family ancestry has been traced back to members who came to America in the Mayflower. To Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have been born four children: Mary Loring, who is the wife of H. P. Jarman, of Elmwood; Mildred Gleason, who is a graduate of the Elmwood high school, and is now at home; John Frederick, who is now nineteen years of age and is a freshman in the mechanical engineering department of the Illinois State University and by himself has constructed two automobiles; and Marjorie L., who is now at school.

Mr. Bowers' steady application and careful study of business methods and plans to be followed, have made him one of the successful business men of the county. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who give him their warm regard and he is most highly honored in the town where he has spent his life. In his political views he is a republican and in the early days of his life he served as clerk and treasurer of the city board. Fraternaly he belongs to the Arcanus Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mrs. Bowers is a member of the Congregational church.

AARON SAMUEL OAKFORD.

There is an old adage that "Opportunity knocks but once," but modern conditions disprove this, as each day offers opportunity for the individual to call forth the best that is in him and develop his industry, his perseverance and his capability along initiative lines. Such qualities in Aaron Samuel Oakford have brought him from a humble clerkship to the position of president and manager of the largest mercantile houses in Illinois outside of Chicago, for he is at the head of the Oakford-Fahnestock Company, wholesale grocers. As the first vice president of the Illinois National Bank he also stands in a position of leadership, not because his efforts have been greater or his circumstances different from those of the great majority, but because he has used every chance, never fearing to venture where favorable opportunities lead the way. Mr. Oakford was born in Limestone township, Peoria county, October 28, 1845, a son of Aaron and Sarah (Wilson) Oakford. The father, a native of Pennsylvania, removed from that state to Peoria in 1838. The mother, who was born in England, settled in Peoria with the Wilson family in 1835. In both the paternal and maternal lines, therefore, Aaron S. Oakford is a representative of pioneer families. He was but seven years of age when the family removed from the farm to Peoria and in the acquirement of his education attended the grammar and high schools of this city. He entered the grocery business as a clerk for H. H. Potter, an old-time Peoria merchant, who did business in block 100, North Washington street, working twelve hours a day for fifteen dollars per month. In 1868 he joined Joseph F. Henry and George Wright in the establishment and conduct of a re-



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tail business, succeeding the firm of Potter & White at the old stand of H. H. Potter. They conducted a retail business there until 1870, when Mr. Oakford purchased Mr. Wright's interest and the firm became Henry & Oakford. About that time a small wholesale department was added to the retail. In 1872 H. H. Fahnestock entered the firm and at this time the retail business was discontinued and the new firm moved to block 200, South Washington street. In 1874 C. J. Off was admitted to the firm, retiring in 1877. At that time another change of location took place, a removal being made to the middle of block 300, South Washington street, in the premises now occupied by Thomas & Clark. Then, in need of still larger and better quarters, the Easton block, adjoining the Board of Trade, was constructed expressly for their use. In January, 1881, Messrs. Oakford and Fahnestock purchased the interest of the senior partner and with the incorporation of the business the name of the Oakford & Fahnestock Company was assumed. The continuous increase in their trade caused them to outgrow the quarters then occupied by the firm and in 1887 they became the owners of the mammoth four-story warehouse on Liberty, Commercial and Washington streets. A few years later they erected a large warehouse on Water and Commercial streets, and also purchased two warehouses adjacent. Industry, sagacity and enterprise as well as integrity have been the dominant forces in the management of the business until they are today in control of the most extensive wholesale grocery trade in Illinois. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Oakford, as previously stated, is first vice president of the Illinois National Bank and is closely associated with organizations to further either the interests of or which have their root in charitable purposes. He is now the president of the Illinois Wholesale Grocers' Association and is a director and member of the executive committee of the Peoria Association of Commerce. In the field of benevolence he is well known as president of the Betterment Association conducting Neighborhood House, an important social settlement. He is also a trustee of the Proctor Endowment and a director of the Proctor Hospital.

Mr. Oakford has ever been recognized as a man of high moral worth as well as of business enterprise. He is public-spirited and in many ways has contributed to the general progress and improvement of the community. His name stands as a synonym for all that means advancement in commercial lines and his methods will bear the light of close investigation and scrutiny.

THEODORE CHALON BURGESS.

The name of Theodore C. Burgess stands today in Peoria for educational expansion along modern lines. He unites in his character the qualities of a deep student and thinker with administrative ability, and has brought Bradley Polytechnic Institute, of which he is the head, to the front rank among advanced educational institutions. Mr. Burgess was born in Little Valley, New York, in April, 1859. He is a son of Chalon and Emma J. (Johnston) Burgess. The family has been in America since 1830 when its representatives crossed the Atlantic from England. Mr. Burgess is a direct descendant of this line and is in all the phases of his life worthy of distinguished ancestry. His mother is of Scotch-Irish descent and traces her lineage back to the prominent Sanford family in England. His father, Chalon Burgess, was a Presbyterian minister and pastor of the church of Silver Creek, New York. He received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hamilton College, and was widely known as an exemplary and cultured man.

Theodore C. Burgess was educated in the public schools of his native state and supplemented this grammar education by a course in the Fredonia State Normal School, from which institution he graduated in 1879. His A. B. degree

was received from Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, in 1883. He attended the University of Chicago from 1896 to 1898 and is a graduate student and fellow in Greek. In 1898 he received his degree of Ph. D. from the Chicago University, thus completing a splendid modern education. He has been connected with education all during his active life. He was head of the department of ancient languages at the Fredonia State Normal School from 1883 to 1896. His association with Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria dates from 1897, in which year he took charge of the department of ancient languages, holding at the same time the position of dean. He became the director of the institute in 1904, and is holding this office at the present time. During the summers of 1900 to 1907 he was professor of Greek in the University of Chicago, and this experience deepened his natural talents and broadened his activities. He was secretary of the Classical Association of the middle west and south from 1908 to 1911, and his activities in this field were marked by the same administrative ability which has distinguished his association with Bradley Institute. He is well known in social circles of Peoria being a member of the Creve Coeur club and active in the affairs of that organization. In lines affiliated with his work he belongs to the American Philological Association and to the National Educational Association. He is president of the college section of the Illinois State Teachers' Association and his name is connected with the American Health League and the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

In August, 1887, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Laura May Briggs, of Fredonia, New York, and to their union has been born one daughter, Helena.

As a man who is at the head of a leading educational institution in Peoria Mr. Burgess has done much to influence the quality of the future citizenship of the community. The conditions of modern living are growing more complex every day and education must be developed to fit the situation. No man has done more in this city to raise the standard of instruction than has Theodore C. Burgess, who makes his pupils ready followers of his teachings by his geniality and the genuine quality of his friendship.

JOHN McDUGAL.

At ninety-two years of age John McDougal is still a comparatively hale and hearty man, and although he is now retired from business, yet remains a factor in the world's work, inasmuch as he gives out of the rich stores of his wisdom and experience for the benefit of others. For many years he was active in the real-estate field and won success that can be attributed to his energy and diligence and, above all, to his honesty and integrity. The years marked his advancement and at length he reached a position where he felt that his success and his age justified his retirement. The most envious could not grudge him his prosperity, so well has it been won and so worthily used.

Mr. McDougal was born on the 4th of March, 1820, in the city of New York, and is descended from the old and famous McDougal clan of Scotch famous in the early history and wars of the country. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Barton) McDougal. The father was born in Scotland in 1780 and came to America in 1805. He engaged in business in New York city for several years and there met with reverses. Being a man of honor and high character, he turned his business over to his creditors and they in turn gave him the land on which he settled in Cayuga county, New York, during the early boyhood of his son John, who remained a resident of that district until he reached the age of seventeen years. Inspired by a laudable ambition to make his own way in the world and prove his ability in business circles, he left home and returned

to New York, where he occupied various positions with different employers until several years had passed. His experience continually broadened, rendering him a more efficient and forceful factor in business circles. In 1845 his employer gave him a two months' leave of absence and he made a trip to the middle west, although at that time this section of the country was considered the "far west." He was pleased with the district that he visited and had such belief in its possibilities and its future that he resolved to become a resident of the Mississippi valley, although two years elapsed before he found opportunity to carry out his resolution. Peoria was fortunate in obtaining him as a citizen and through all the intervening years to the present time she has numbered him among her honorable, progressive men. He first engaged in the grocery trade, selling at retail, but subsequently established a wholesale business, in which he continued until the building of railroads around the city cut off his trade. The business was conducted originally as a partnership affair under the firm name of McDougal & Smith, but after a brief time the senior partner had purchased the interest of the junior and as sole owner he carried on the undertaking. During the widespread financial panic of 1853, he was one of the very few men who met all of his obligations and came unscathed out of the ordeal which wrecked many a fortune and fair home.

In 1857, when the wholesale trade was no longer profitable, Mr. McDougal closed out his interests in that line and turned his attention to the real-estate business, in which he continued for many years. His keen sagacity and sound judgment now proved of notable worth in enabling him to judge of the value of property and make judicious purchases and sales. He negotiated many important realty transfers and as the years passed by was connected with many of the leading real-estate deals of the city. That remained his chief line of business and yet into other fields he extended his efforts, doing considerable building in connection with Messrs. Walker & Kellogg, of Chicago. In 1848 they built what was at that time the largest warehouse on the Illinois river, standing as a landmark at the foot of Harrison street and which is now dismantled. An enormous trade for the time was conducted there, a line of boats plying daily between Peoria and Chicago. Mr. McDougal, now ninety-two years of age, has retired from active business life, yet continued a factor in business circles here long after most men would have put aside active cares and responsibilities. He possesses a remarkably retentive memory, enabling him to speak with authority upon many questions relative to the trade and business interests of the city in general, as well as those with which he has been connected. Throughout his entire business career the term integrity has been synonymous with his name. His word has ever been as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal and any statement that he has made in connection with business has passed current at par value.

On the 14th of April, 1852, Mr. McDougal was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Gray, who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, and in 1834 came with her parents to Peoria. Her father, Andrew Gray, was one of the early settlers here and took active part in developing the city in its early history. The death of Mrs. McDougal occurred in 1907. In the family were nine children: John, who passed away in 1873; William, who is representing Armour & Company at Des Moines, Iowa; Edward, who was with Armour & Company of Chicago, but is now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa, and has two sons, David and Edward, Jr.; James, deceased; James, the second of the name, who is associated with the clearing house of Chicago, and has three children, James, Margaret and Donald; Mary E., the wife of H. M. Clark, of Chicago; Robert, who is a member of the firm of Knight & McDougal, of Chicago, and married a Miss Bouton, of that city, by whom he has two children, Robert Bouton and Christopher Bouton; Walter, who is associated with his brother Robert in business; and Alfred, who is engaged in the insurance business in Chicago and is married and has a son,

Alfred. The daughter, Mrs. Clark, also has a daughter, Elizabeth. There are now two great-grandchildren of John McDougal, the elder being John McDougal, III, while the younger is Murray. Mr. McDougal has every reason to be proud of the success of his six sons, all of whom have made most creditable and honorable records in business circles and have gained much more than ordinary success. They have been a credit to their excellent home training and the principles instilled into their minds by their father, following his example concerning activity, enterprise and integrity in business. Mrs. McDougal, too, was a most wise and affectionate mother and they owe much to her counsel and instruction. Mr. McDougal hands down to his posterity an untarnished name, and his record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement as well as an example to his children and to the representatives of the name in future generations. His life is an illustration of the fact that old age need not suggest helplessness or want of interest. He is still well preserved and he keeps in touch with the general topics and questions of the day. He possesses also a retentive memory and speaks with authority upon matters relative to Peoria, her history and her upbuilding. No record of the city would be complete without mention of John McDougal, one of its most honored and venerable citizens.

CHRISTIAN BUEHLER.

Success is ever the outcome of persistent, intelligently directed labor. It is true that certain men profit by the efforts of others, sometimes unjustly, but in the main the prosperous man is he whose labors measure up to a high standard not only of industry but of integrity. One is led to this train of reflection in considering the life record of Christian Buehler, now the president of the E. Godel & Sons Company, owners of an extensive packing house situated at the foot of South street in Peoria. He was born in Chicago, November 24, 1860, his parents being Christian and Anna (Schlenker) Buehler. The father was at one time proprietor of a meat market in this city. His name indicates his German ancestry and nativity. He was born in Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, December 25, 1821, and after spending the period of his boyhood and youth there came to the United States in 1849, when a young man of about twenty-eight years, settling first at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. On the 1st of January, 1857, he was married in Chicago to Miss Anna Schlenker and there resided for three years, coming to Peoria in 1860. He then engaged in the pork-packing and general butchering business, establishing one of the pioneer industries of that kind in this city. He began the business on a small scale and was one of the first packers in the United States to successfully carry on business along that line in the summer months. Packers came from other places to inspect his small plant and investigate his way of preserving meats, for he was in advance of the great majority in the use of a refrigerating system in connection with meat-packing in the summer seasons. He died in Peoria, October 15, 1878, and his wife passed away in April, 1895, when visiting in Chicago. Fraternaly he was connected with the Masons and politically with the democratic party.

Christian Buehler was an infant of a few weeks when the family came to this city, where he subsequently attended the public schools for a brief period, acquiring the greater part of his education in the old German school on Second street, and at Coles Business College. While still attending school he worked with his father in the meat business and later for a number of years was an employe in the retail grocery house of Downing & Straesser. In 1888 he entered the employ of E. Godel & Sons, meat packers, whom he represented upon the road as a traveling salesman for about five and a half years.



CHRISTIAN BUEHLER



RESIDENCE OF CHRISTIAN BUEHLER

In 1894 Christian Buehler removed to Chicago where in connection with his brothers he entered the retail butchering business, in which he continued until 1906. In the meantime he had become well known to the meat trade throughout this city and in 1906 returned to Peoria to assume the vice presidency of the firm of E. Godel & Sons, and became president in 1909. His brother, Herman Buehler, now of Cleveland, Ohio, is the vice president, while another brother, Carl Buehler, of Chicago, is the secretary and treasurer. The business has been developed along well defined lines of trade and has been crowned with success, making theirs one of the important productive industries of the city. In connection with their packing business in Peoria the Buehler Brothers operate twenty-seven meat markets, located in twenty-seven different cities in eight states of the Union, namely, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and Georgia. Thus, year by year, they have extended their activities until the name is now widely known to the trade especially in the middle west. Moreover, Christian Buehler is also largely interested in Chicago real estate and in 1910 erected in this city twenty-four residences which he still owns. His investments have been most judiciously made and indicate his sound judgment and enterprise.

In 1886 Mr. Buehler was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe B. Potthoff, a daughter of Albert Potthoff, and unto them was born one child, Anna, who died when but five months old. They occupy an elegant home on the West Bluff, at No. 103 West High street, which commands a beautiful view of the lower section of Peoria, also the river and the lake, with the hills of Tazewell county in the distance. The residence is surrounded by extensive grounds which are laid out as a pretty park in which Mr. and Mrs. Buehler take a justifiable pride and which is an adornment to the city. It was principally through Mr. Buehler's efforts that the beautiful new thoroughfare on which the house stands was opened. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America but he has never sought prominence nor honors outside of the strict path of business. He has achieved success because he desired to succeed and was willing to make the sacrifices to business which are required if one would work his way upward. He has never allowed social or other interests to interfere with the capable conduct of his business, day by day, and his close application, unremitting energy and executive force have so combined in a harmonious whole that the results obtained are most gratifying. It means much to successfully control a business of the magnitude and importance of that which is now being carried on by the E. Godel & Sons Company with Christian Buehler as its chief executive officer, a business that has already been established in eight different states, retail stores being conducted in twenty-seven different cities while plans are now being perfected to still further extend the operations of the company. The most careful consideration is given to every phase of the business in all of its multitudinous details and as a directing force of this enterprise Christian Buehler has won recognition as a representative and honored business man of Peoria.

WILLIAM A. WERCKLE.

As a dealer in farm implements and machinery William A. Werckle is recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Peoria. He is today the oldest in his line of trade here, having entered this field in 1886. His life history is illustrative of the fact that many of foreign birth find that America is for them the land of opportunity and through the utilization of existing conditions here they steadily work their way upward from a humble position to one of affluence. Mr. Werckle was born in France, October 20, 1851, and in the year 1853 arrived in Peoria, having been brought to this city by his parents, Henry

and Caroline Werckle, who established their home in this county on the 4th of July of that year. The father secured a tract of land in Richwoods township and with characteristic energy began the further development and improvement of his farm, which he converted into a productive and valuable property that he cultivated to the time of his demise. Six children of his family are yet living, namely: William A.; Henry, who was born on the old homestead farm in Richwoods township, November 11, 1855, and was there reared, while at present he is engaged in business with his brother William; Caroline; August C., who is living on a farm in Richwoods township and is serving as township supervisor; Sarah; and F. W., a farmer and dairyman of Richwoods township.

In his youthful days William A. Werckle began following the plow in early springtime and continued to assist in the cultivation of the crops until the harvests were gathered in the late autumn. His educational opportunities were afforded by the district schools. As he advanced in years and looked at life from a continually broadening standpoint he came to the conclusion that he did not desire to engage in farming as a life work and in 1880 took up his abode in Peoria, where he secured employment in connection with the implement trade. Six years' experience along that line brought to him not only an exact and comprehensive knowledge of the business but also provided him with the capital necessary to engage in business on his own account. Therefore, in 1886, he began dealing in agricultural implements and is today the oldest merchant in his line in the city. He first opened a store in the Board of Trade block on South Washington street, where he remained for two years, when he removed to No. 810 Main street. In 1897 he again sought more commodious quarters by removing to 109 North Washington street and in 1899 he came to his present location at No. 113 North Washington street. Here he carries a large line of farm implements and machinery, including the latest improvements, and his annual sales have now reached a very gratifying figure. His earnest desire to please his patrons and his thoroughly reliable methods have been the chief features in his success.

Mr. Werckle was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Junglin, and unto them have been born three children, Henry J., Frank W. and Grace. The family residence is at No. 220 North Garfield avenue. Mr. Werckle belongs to the Fraternal Mystic Circle and also to the Association of Commerce. He is in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the latter organization in its endeavors to advance the trade relations of the city and to add to Peoria the modern improvements which show that Peoria's spirit of progress is a dominant one.

THE H. THIELBAR SHOE COMPANY.

The name of Henry Thielbar has been prominently connected with the shoe business in Peoria for over fifty-five years. Its policy has always been founded upon principles of honorable dealing, strict business integrity, energy and enthusiasm in the conduct of its affairs, and these policies upon which the house was founded half a century ago, are in active force in the large business to which it has grown today.

The H. Thielbar Shoe Company was founded in Peoria by Mr. Henry Thielbar in 1856. He had personal charge and was the dominating factor in the business until his death on February 19, 1897. During the course of his connection with the organization, he gave to his establishment certain traditions of honesty, fair dealing, quality of output, and high business standards which are the secret of its success and prominence today. He incorporated the business in 1893, four years before his death, under the name of The H. Thielbar Shoe Company, under which title it operates today. The present members of the firm are his

son, Henry W. Thielbar, and his daughter, Miss Minnie Thielbar, who are dominating factors in the business life of Peoria. They are both native Peorians, pioneers in the county, and are identified with all the leading business organizations of the city. Their firm has attained that prominence in its line of activity, which is the inevitable result of a long period of active and honorable business life. Its policies have never changed since the organization of the firm, as its principles were then, as they are now, active, energetic and honorable; the quality of its product, however, has grown in worth with each succeeding year, as new methods of manufacture, and more efficient workmanship came into being. The qualities which made the first Henry Thielbar, who had the distinction of retailing the first stock of factory-made shoes in central Illinois, a prominently successful man, are operative today in his son and daughter, who are at the head of one of the largest shoe firms in the city, and are numbered among the active factors in Peoria's development.

CHARLES H. KEACH.

Sixteen years have passed since Charles H. Keach was called to his final rest on the 31st of May, 1896, but this extended period has not served to blot out his memory among those who were his associates and friends during his active life here. He was a resident of Peoria county from early boyhood, and in the course of years won a prominent position among the representative farmers, owning and controlling important agricultural interests. He was born in Hancock, Massachusetts, June 1, 1833, his parents being Henry and Lucy (Hall) Keach, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of Rensselaer county, New York. In 1837 a removal was made from Hancock, Massachusetts, to Rensselaer county, New York, and Charles H. Keach there pursued his education in the public schools until he reached the age of thirteen years. He then accompanied his parents on their further removal westward, arriving in Peoria in 1846. Soon afterward they settled in Radnor township, and again Charles H. Keach took up his studies, dividing his time between attendance at the district school and the work of the home farm. At a later date the father removed to Hallock township, and Charles H. Keach was thereafter connected with agricultural interests in that district until 1854 when he again became a resident of Radnor township and secured a tract of land upon which he engaged in general farming until 1862. In that year he removed to Kickapoo township where he carried on most successfully general agricultural pursuits. The careful, practical and progressive manner in which he tilled the soil enabled him to annually gather rich harvests, and prosperity attended him year by year, and as his financial resources increased he added to his holdings until he became the owner of over three hundred acres of very valuable and productive farm land located in Kickapoo township. He was recognized as one of the most prominent and best known farmers of Peoria county. He raised the crops best adapted to the soil and climate, and his methods brought forth good results, enabling him to add annually to his income. He continued in active farming to the time of his death, and in that way provided a most comfortable living for his family.

It was in November, 1854, that Mr. Keach was united in marriage to Miss Laura Jane Doty, who died in September, 1858, leaving a son, William E., who married Miss May E. Sammis, and is a resident farmer of Kickapoo township. Mr. Keach was again married on the 25th of March, 1862, his second union being with Miss Marion A. Fash, a daughter of Abraham and Georgietta V. (Smith) Fash. The father died in Peoria in 1886. Abraham Fash's father, John Fash, who married Ann Bogart in New York, made the overland trip from that state to Illinois in the early '30s, at which time he took up his abode in the

city of Peoria, which was then a tiny town. The Fash family were among the earliest settlers of Peoria county and hardly a home had been established in this part of the state. Indians were still numerous in Illinois, for the Black Hawk war had not then occurred, ending forever the supremacy of the red men in this section. Deer were numerous and wild game was to be had in abundance. As the years passed the Fash family bore their part in the work of general improvement and development, and their name deserves an honored place upon the pages of Peoria county's history and the history of the state of Illinois.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Keach were born four children: Effie G., who is married to George Holmes, of Akron township, and has had two children—Raymond, who is still at home, and Nellie May, deceased; Chester B., a resident of Peoria, who married Miss Emma Slough, and has a son Charles J.; Cora May, deceased; and Jessie, who is the wife of Edwin Kaufman and has three children, Hazel, Earl, and Russel H. Mr. Keach was always interested in the cause of education, gave his children good advantages in that direction and for several terms served as school director. He was independent in politics, usually voting for the candidate whom he regarded as best qualified for office. His life was quietly spent but was an active and useful one, and during his half century's residence in Peoria county he merited and enjoyed the confidence and good-will of all who knew him.

ERNEST B. CLOUGH.

Next in importance to its rich and fertile farm lands, the Illinois valley around Peoria owes much of its wealth to the extensive dairy interests which abound there. The dairies of Peoria county supply local and other markets with milk, butter, cheese and other products of a high order. Ernest B. Clough, the subject of this sketch, is one of the veteran dairymen of this section of the country, having been engaged in the business in Peoria since 1893. Mr. Clough is also intensely interested in music and has acquired some local reputation in that art as a member of Spencer's band of Peoria.

Ernest B. Clough was born in Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, September 19, 1870. The family in the paternal line is of English extraction, and had settled in America before the War of 1812. Ernest B. Clough's two great-uncles fought against the British in that war. The maternal family comes originally from France, the first members to reach America settling on a farm in Maryland. Although the family was southern and had a large number of slaves, its male representatives fought in the Federal army during the Civil war. The father of the subject of this sketch was Cassius M. Clough, a native of New Hampshire, who came to Illinois in 1857, residing successively at Rockford and Brimfield. He served in the war of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, first in the Seventy-seventh and then in the Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was married January 15, 1868, to Miss Rachel E. Roby, a native of Maryland, who came to Illinois in 1860.

Ernest B. Clough's early education was received in the schools of Southport and Oakhill, Illinois, and in the Peoria city graded schools. He afterward attended the Peoria high school. Upon his graduation therefrom about 1887, he apprenticed himself to the firm of Selby, Starr & Company of Peoria, and worked in their foundry from 1887 until 1893, when he found that the nature of the work was injuring his health, and he bought a small tract of land in the outskirts of Peoria and started a dairy farm, in which business he is still engaged. His venture was successful from the start. He kept his dairy clean and his output pure, and soon gained a reputation in his city for wholesome milk and dairy products. He owns a comfortable and well furnished home near his dairy,

and is the proprietor of a considerable amount of improved and unimproved real estate in this city.

Mr. Clough served through the Spanish-American war as a member of the Sons of Veterans Provisional Regiment, and was appointed bugler of Company E. In October, 1899, he enlisted in Company G, Illinois National Guard, and was appointed battalion trumpeter, later being promoted to the position of chief trumpeter by Colonel Cullver, in which capacity he served for three years. When the term of his enlistment expired he reenlisted and again served as chief trumpeter under Colonel Wells, from which position he was given his honorable discharge in 1903. Mr. Clough has acquired some reputation around Peoria as a musician. He is a member of Spencer's band, one of the oldest and best known musical organizations in Illinois. He had the honor of playing the bugle calls at the dedication of the beautiful new Soldiers' Monument in the Court House Square and at the unveiling of the Lincoln and Douglas tablet in Glen Oak Park. He has sounded "taps" for many noted men, among them Governor Altgeld, and he acted as chief trumpeter for President McKinley, Admiral George Dewey and ex-President Roosevelt. He is an active member of the American Federation of Musicians.

On July 5, 1893, at Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Clough was married to Miss Ella M. Sickels, a daughter of John D. and Wilhelmina Sickels, also residents of Peoria, although natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Clough have two children: Howard Lester, born at Peoria, Illinois, May 21, 1894, who was graduated from the Peoria high school with the class of 1912; and Daniel R., born October 26, 1896, now attending the grammar schools of Peoria.

Mr. Clough has always voted the republican ticket in national politics. He has served as clerk of election, committee man, and also as delegate to county and state conventions, always in the interests of the republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Peoria Camp, No. 812. He belongs to Camp Thrush, No. 25, Sons of Veterans, of which organization he has served one year as first lieutenant and one year as captain. Ernest Clough is not affiliated with any church, but no movement of church organization which is allied with any good work in which he believes, calls on him for aid in vain. Mr. Clough's life has been an active and busy one, and he is rightly numbered among the solid citizens of Peoria.

THOMAS J. WASSON.

Thomas J. Wasson, who is located at 720 South Adams street, Peoria, where he carries a stock of building supplies, has been identified with the business he is now conducting for the past forty years, during fifteen of which he has been its sole proprietor. He was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, New York, on the 3d of October, 1847, and is a son of George Wasson. His people removed from the Empire state to Illinois in 1855, settling on a farm northwest of town, later known as the Aiken property. The father engaged in the operation of this place for many years, but he subsequently became interested in the raising of broom corn.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas J. Wasson first attended the common schools of his native state whence he removed with his parents at the age of eight years to Peoria. After locating in Illinois he continued his studies in the old Sixth Ward school, now the Douglas school, but was later given permission by Mayor McReynolds to attend the city schools. He laid aside his text-books when he was ten and began assisting his father with the operation of the farm. Later he was employed by Field's Baking Company, being in the service during the Civil war during which time he packed hard tack for the

soldiers. He remained with this firm for nine years and nine months and then took a position in the J. C. Proctor Lumber Company, subsequently known as Proctor & Trapp. After leaving this concern he found employment with W. Bushnell, a lime and cement dealer. He became identified with this enterprise in 1871 and was employed there for twenty-five years thereafter. At the end of that time he purchased the business of the widow and has ever since been its owner. When he bought this enterprise it was located on the corner of Harrison and Washington streets, but in 1908-09 he erected the building he is now occupying at 720 South Adams street. The business is constantly increasing and is now recognized as one of the most thriving enterprises of the kind in the city.

This city was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Wasson on the 11th of June, 1872, to Miss Estelle Osborn, a daughter of Reuben Osborn, formerly of Fulton, Missouri, who came to Peoria in 1861. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Wasson took up their residence at 1117 Third street and there they have ever since resided. The house has been remodeled and practically rebuilt but it has always been their home. They have two children: Zir T. Wasson, and Lavre, the wife of George Hess, of this city.

Mr. Wasson is a member of the Mutual Protective Life Insurance Company and his political support he gives to the republican party, but he has never held any public office save that of township supervisor in 1887 and 1888. Mr. Wasson enjoys the respect and confidence of all with whom he has had transactions and has achieved creditable success in the development of his business, which annually nets him a comfortable income.

FRANCIS RALPH DENNIS.

Francis Ralph Dennis, a real-estate man, has operated largely in that field in different parts of the country and is the father of a number of town sites leading to the substantial development of the southwest, particularly of Oklahoma. He was born in Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois, in 1877, a son of Francis S. Dennis, who was born on a farm near Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, in 1836. He is now living in Henry and, although he devoted his earlier years to agricultural pursuits, he later turned toward merchandising as a dealer in ice and beef. He married Ruth Bush Chance, a native of Putnam county, Illinois. Their wedding, which was celebrated in Henry, has been blessed with four sons and three daughters: Irving, deceased; Walter; James, who has passed away; Francis Ralph; Edith, who has also departed this life; and Agnes and Ella, who are both married. It is interesting to know something of the still earlier history of the Dennis family, for the grandfather, James Dennis, was an old-time newspaper correspondent and from Illinois wrote for Philadelphia papers about the Indian occupancy of this state and the pioneer development. He now lies buried in one of the oldest cemeteries of the state bordering the Illinois river, where the graves of the Dennis family indicate that they were among the first to settle in Illinois.

When Francis Ralph Dennis was six years of age his parents removed to Henry, Marshall county, and later he attended the city schools and the high school. He left home at the age of eighteen years and was afterward employed in various cities but in 1898 joined the army, enlisting for two years' service or "during the war," following the outbreak of hostilities with Spain. The war closed at the end of eight months and he was then honorably discharged. He was a member of the First Illinois Cavalry under Captain Robert Fort, a greatly beloved officer and one of the leading young republican politicians of the state. He served as state senator, as had his father and his grandfather before him, and few men were ever more greatly loved than was the Captain of L troop of the First Illinois Cavalry.



F. R. DENNIS

When the war ended Francis R. Dennis went to Chicago and was employed at various places before entering the real-estate business in that city. He began operations in a small way but gradually extended his efforts and was very active in establishing new towns in Oklahoma, following the admission of the state to the Union. He was the original town site man at the beginning of the boom and largely through his efforts the towns of Thomas, Hobart, Siboney, Roosevelt and Davidson sprang into existence. He has carried on real-estate dealing in Peoria for seven years and is now at the head of a large clientele in this connection. He has thoroughly informed himself concerning property values here and has negotiated many important realty transfers in various districts, largely western lands. He is also a factor in industrial circles of the city, being engaged in the building of the Hebdennis grain weighers, which are continuous weighers. These machines are all manufactured in Peoria at the "Old Pottery" site at Adams and Mary streets, where are employed several score of workmen. These machines are of great value and are finding a ready sale on the market.

On the 10th of October, 1911, Mr. Dennis was married to Miss Florence G. McKelvey, of Hedrick, Iowa, and they reside at No. 400 North Glen Oak avenue. Mr. Dennis votes with the republican party. He has been described as "a clean-cut young business man and a student of up-to-date things and methods." This indicates his progressive spirit, while something of his social nature and position is indicated in the words of one who called him a "prince of good fellows"—extremely courteous and a true gentleman. His experiences in life have been broad and interesting and his ambition has kept him in touch with modern progressive methods. What he undertakes he accomplishes, for he is determined and energetic, realizing ever that when one avenue of opportunity seems closed other paths may be found which will lead to the desired goal.

ANDREW DISTLER.

Andrew Distler, who is located at 600 Pennsylvania avenue, Peoria, has been successfully engaged in contracting and building in this city for the past four years. His birth occurred here on the 15th of August, 1856, and he is of German extraction, his father, Captain Paul Distler, having been born and reared in the old country. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, settling in Peoria and when the Civil war broke out he enlisted as a captain of Company B, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and went to the front, remaining there until the close of hostilities. He saw much notable service during that time and was taken prisoner at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Distler was a carpenter by trade and for many years operated a planing mill here, continuing to be engaged in active business until his death in 1885. As a business man and citizen he was highly esteemed.

In the acquirement of his education Andrew Distler attended the public and German Free schools until he was twelve years of age. He then went to work in his father's mill and for four years thereafter ran the engine. At the end of that time he was assigned various duties in the shop until he had thoroughly mastered every detail connected with its operation. The work that they turned out was of a very superior quality and the father was awarded the contract for the millwork for the present courthouse. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Distler was made foreman of his father's shop, but he only retained this position for about a year, giving it up at the expiration of that period to follow the carpenter's trade. After being identified with this vocation for four years he went to Bloomington, this state, to take charge of a small furniture factory. He only held this position for a brief period, when he came back to Peoria to work in the Comstock-Avery planing mill. From there he went to the Rogers

planing mill on Washington street, where he was employed for several years. After the death of his father he operated the old Distler mill but later disposed of it and went to work for Comstock & Avery. Soon thereafter he left their employ and took a place in the Truesdale mill, being employed there for seven years. At the end of that period he entered the service of Rogers & Bennean again, but soon after going there he became associated in business with two of his brothers and gave up his position. This undertaking proved quite successful and a year later he bought out his brothers and moved their establishment from Fulton street to Main street. He subsequently sold this enterprise to the Archernias Company, remaining in their employ for about a year thereafter. When he left them he took a position with the Garside Manufacturing Company, but two years later he gave this up to become identified with the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company. From there he went to the Peoria Hardwood Lumber Company, giving up his position with them thirteen months later to engage in contracting and building for himself. He has been following this for four years and is meeting with very good returns, having established a profitable business.

On the 12th of June, 1878, Mr. Distler was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Sipp, a daughter of Adam Sipp, who located in Richmond township in 1850. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Distler, as follows: Fred William, who is thirty-one years of age, living in Peoria; Veronica, the wife of William Buchanan, also of this city; and Florence, who is living at home.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Distler and their family are members of the German Lutheran church, and he is affiliated with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, in which lodge he has held all of the chairs, and the Maccabees. He also belongs to the American Union, the Boosters' Club and the Master Builders' Association. Mr. Distler enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance among the residents of Peoria, where he has passed all of his life.

LUKE L. WATSON.

Luke L. Watson, secretary and treasurer of the Klein-Watson Company, general contractors and plasterers in this city, with offices in the Jefferson building, is one of the foremost men in business circles in Peoria. He has been identified with the firm of which he is now a member since its organization on November 9, 1909. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, on the 1st of March, 1879, a son of Luke and Katherine Watson, of that city. His father is a pioneer contractor and plasterer in Bloomington, where he has followed that occupation since 1870. He came to America from Ireland in 1868 and settled immediately in Bloomington, where he is still residing with his family.

Luke L. Watson received his early education in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the high school in 1899. His education was supplemented by a course in Brown's Business College in Peoria. When he laid aside his books he returned immediately to Bloomington and assisted his father in the business until 1904. During this period he gained a practical knowledge of the details of plastering and contracting. He became a skilled workman himself and laid the foundation of his successful career along this line by personal experience. In 1904 he entered the employ of the United States Gypsum Company of Chicago as traveling salesman for the state of Illinois. He was extremely successful in this line and his rise through various positions was rapid and well deserved. In March, 1907, he was appointed manager of the Peoria branch of the company and came to this city on that date, remaining in the employ of the United States Gypsum Company until November, 1909. He was one of the organizers of the corporation with which he is now connected and has held the position of secretary and treasurer since the founding of the com-

pany. He has done remarkable work in this line and the practical experience which he gained in his father's shop has been a valuable asset to him during his business career. The reputation of the firm has advanced steadily since its organization and it is now known in Peoria as one of the largest and most trustworthy institutions of its kind in the city. The market for its work extends beyond the boundaries of the county and many of the largest buildings in this section of the state have been erected by the Klein-Watson Company.

On June 5, 1906, Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Mary Finnan, a daughter of Paul and Margaret Finnan, the former a very prominent merchant in Bloomington. He was during his life actively interested in state politics and was representative for Bloomington in the Illinois general assembly at one time. He died in July, 1909, at the age of fifty-four years, having survived his wife for seven months. They are buried side by side in St. Mary's cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Mary, who in the seventh successive generation bears that name. Politically Mr. Watson affiliates with the democratic party but beyond casting his vote at each election he takes not a very active part in city or state politics. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is prominent in the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He has attained that success which is the inevitable result of expert knowledge in any line. He has acquired in the course of his business career a specialist's ability as a contractor and plasterer and his remarkable proficiency is one of the leading influences in the prosperity of the corporation with which he is identified.

GEORGE W. H. GILBERT.

George W. H. Gilbert is a worthy representative of a well known pioneer family of Peoria, whose members have been identified with the business interests of the city for more than seventy-five years. His birth occurred here on the 12th of February, 1837, his parents being Henry and Margaret Ann (Fash) Gilbert. The father was born in London, England, in 1808, and there he was reared and educated and learned the carpenters' and joiners' trade, and also studied architecture. In 1834 he emigrated to the United States, locating in Peoria, having come via Philadelphia, New Orleans and St. Louis. Here he followed the profession of architecture and also engaged in contracting and building during the remainder of his life. He was one of the foremost representatives in this line of business in the city and designed and constructed many of the business buildings and residences of that period. In St. Louis, during 1842 to 1846 inclusive, he was one of the builders of the St. Louis courthouse. In matters of citizenship he was public-spirited and took an active and helpful interest in all movements that would tend to improve local conditions or advance the welfare of the community. He was a strong temperance worker and his political support he gave to the whig party. He made many friends, as he was a man of high principles and sound integrity, and was always loyal to his ideals. His death occurred in this city on the 4th of July, 1848.

The mother was born on Vesey street in the city of New York in 1820, but she came to Peoria as soon as she was passed as an embryo teacher, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fash, Sr. She was one of the first teachers in Peoria. She was married in 1835 to Mr. Gilbert. They began their domestic life at 310 South Jefferson avenue, where Mr. Gilbert died. Mrs. Gilbert immediately built the double brick houses, Nos. 312 and 314, and had lived in that house for more than fifty years when she passed away. Their family numbered six, of whom our subject is the eldest. In order of birth the others are as follows: Margaret E., the widow of Lester Patee; A. Frederick, who for a

few years was engaged in business here with his brother George W. H.; Celestine S., the wife of J. M. Black, who for years has been and still is a prominent worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the Dakotas; Charles, who died in infancy; and Carrie M., who is now Mrs. J. W. Rowcliff, of Peoria. The family formerly affiliated with the Baptist church, in which the father was a member of the choir. After his death the affiliation was changed to the Congregational church.

George W. H. Gilbert passed his boyhood and early youth, as did the other lads of that period, and obtained his education in the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he left school and began his business career as an employe of A. Bishop, the hatter and furrier. As he was a bright, diligent youth, thoroughly trustworthy and of good habits, upon attaining his majority in 1858 he was taken into the firm.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1858 to 1860, Thomas Chamberlain, brother-in-law of Henry W. Adams, then a hardware merchant at the head of Bridge street, corner of Adams and Franklin, gathered a few children together in Fond Du Lac township, Tazewell county, afterward called Coleville, etc., and finally East Peoria, and called it a Sunday school. Tom was called back to the State Bank in Boston and interested young Gilbert in the Sunday school. Mr. Gilbert took care of it for eight years, until it became the large part of the Coleville Methodist Episcopal church under Rev. Henry Apple. After helping to build and organize the church, Mr. Gilbert withdrew because he had married and commenced raising a family and the added demands of business upon his energies made walking (for that was then the only method) two and one-half miles and back, too large a tax. Thereafter he was ever ready to assist in such work upon requisition.

He remained part of the firm of Bishop & Company until January 1, 1865, when he bought the interest of his partner who removed to Chicago and established the firm of A. Bishop & Company on Wabash avenue. Mr. Gilbert then became associated with his brother, A. Frederick, in continuing the same kind of business. In connection with their factory they maintained a sales-room, and as they possessed unusual foresight and skill as furriers and discernment in matters of business, succeeded in building up a splendid trade. A. Frederick Gilbert withdrew after only a short partnership to embark in other business. G. W. H. Gilbert maintained the enterprise until 1885, when he also withdrew from business activities and spent several years in travel. Upon his return to Peoria he opened a real-estate office and thereafter devoted his attention to this business. He is now living practically retired and is temporarily residing in New Bedford, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gilbert has been married three times. His first union was with Miss Josephine Speers, at that time a resident of Peoria, but who was born at Belle Vernon, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Pittsburg. They were married in 1859, and Mrs. Gilbert passed away in January, 1875, at the age of thirty-nine years. Seven children were born to them, four of whom died in childhood. Those living are as follows: Henry S., the eldest son, who is associated with the Aetna Life Insurance Company at Peoria; Mary W., who is Mrs. George H. Batchelor of New Bedford, Massachusetts; and Lester E., who is in the coal business in Minneapolis. Mr. Gilbert subsequently married Miss Alice Osbon, of Ripley, Ohio, and they had three children, one of whom is now deceased as is also the mother, her death occurring in 1898. The two living daughters born of this marriage are: Retta O., now Mrs. William C. Harvey, of Fresno, California; and Elsie M., now Mrs. J. Warren Braley, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. In 1906, Mr. Gilbert married Miss Rebecca S. Foltz, of Farmington, Illinois, who died in 1911, leaving no children.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Gilbert is a Congregationalist, and he is a republican in his political views. He believed in the Dred-Scott Decision when

it was rendered, but was converted from that error by a lecture by "Old Doctor Baird, the Cosmopolitan," early enough so that he was in the convention in Chicago when Mr. Lincoln was nominated for president the first time. Although he never prominently participated in political matters, he took an active interest in all local affairs. He was almost the first child, other than Indian, born in Peoria county, and was one of the organizers of The Peoria County Old Settlers Association, in 1867. He is one of the two surviving charter members of this society, of which he was secretary for many years.

Mr. Gilbert has passed almost his entire life in Peoria with the exception of a few years in his early childhood, when he resided in St. Louis, coming back to Peoria at the age of nine. He was for many years prominently identified with local business affairs and, owing to his honorable methods and fairness in his transactions, is held in the highest esteem by all who have had dealings with him.

GEORGE HELGESON FITCH.

Ever since Cervantes laughed romanticism out of the world, the pen, inked with good-natured laughter at all pretense, dipped in satire at all hypocrisy, and in good-natured raillery at the pretensions of man, has been a force that moves the world, and brings men up short at the boundary line of absurdity, with a laugh. Peoria is fortunate enough to possess in Mr. George Fitch editor, author and humorist, a man who by his kindly satire, his good-natured ridicule of the follies of human nature, has contributed much to the laughter of the world.

Mr. Fitch at thirty-four years of age, has established a reputation in the literary world which has become national. He is known all over America as the creator of Siwash College and the originator of Ole Skjarsen. All the leading newspapers in the country publish daily his Vest Pocket Essays, and all the principal magazines are proud to accept his witty and laughter-filled stories.

George Helgeson Fitch was born in Galva, Illinois, on June 5, 1877. He spent his early youth in that city, graduating from the Galva high school in 1892. The next two years he was a clerk in the local postoffice, but resigned to enter Knox College in 1894. The world owes much to this career in Knox. Perhaps we never would have heard of Siwash or the great Ole, had it not been for George Fitch's experiences while at college. The college atmosphere has tinged most of his literary work since that time. The campus, the college halls, the old traditions, the co-eds, the fraternities, all formed part of the course of study to which Mr. Fitch applied himself, and the effects of this application, the keen appreciation of the humor of the life, the kindly memory of the brotherly spirit which pervaded it, have all been preserved for us, in the inimitable records of Old Siwash. It was while a student at Knox College that Mr. Fitch was received into the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, a national institution, which numbers among its members many journalists, authors and men of national reputation.

Mr. Fitch graduated from Knox College in 1897. He took up journalism at once. It was in his blood. His father, E. E. Fitch, was the owner and editor of the Galva News, and spent all his life in the newspaper profession. After a year as a reporter on the Galesburg Evening Mail, Mr. Fitch returned to Galva, as editor of his father's paper, in which position he continued for three years. He worked on the Fort Madison Republican for a few months after this, and then resigned to accept a position as editor of a feature column on the Council Bluffs Daily Nonpareil. In this occupation, Mr. Fitch found his true sphere in life. His column became first locally and then widely famous, as a mine of humorous, scintillating paragraphs and keen satire on local foibles. All Iowa laughed at itself, when mirrored in Mr. Fitch's column. Four years later, Mr. Fitch came

to Peoria as managing editor and feature writer, for the Peoria Herald-Transcript. Here his long newspaper experience stood him in good stead. The managing editor of a paper in a city of this size has many other things to do besides grasping the opinion of the hour on current subjects, and enforcing it daily in the columns of his paper. He has largely to be a business man, and administrator of affairs and a manager of men, and in many ways a vast deal more than the intellectual interpreter of the opinions presented in the journal on which he works. Mr. Fitch soon proved himself an able editorial writer, never championing a cause which he believed to be unjust, always ready to write in his own logical, well balanced and forceful style for any cause making for the uplift of his community. In a business in which it has always been exceedingly hard to be independent, Mr. Fitch has kept himself so. His pen has always been ready to help Peoria in her plans for business and social improvement. No plan was ever put forward looking to the improvement, advancement and beautification of Peoria, which did not find in the editorial and Straight-Talk columns of the Herald-Transcript a ready and efficient indorsement. Aside from his editorial duties on the paper, Mr. Fitch conducted his famous "Transcripts" column, a daily feast of witty comments on local happenings and national politics. Mr. Fitch still continues to conduct this column, although he resigned his duties as managing editor of the paper two years ago, in order to devote his time entirely to magazine work. Peoria has grown to depend upon its "Transcripts" as a sauce of laughter for its breakfast.

Mr. Fitch now writes for all the leading American magazines. His Siwash stories first appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, and were collected in book form, some two years ago. The Ladies' Home Journal, The American, McClures, Hampton's and other standard periodicals, are always glad to receive his work. His style is luminous and clear, his wit always bright, scintillating and free from malice. Mr. Fitch is still a young man but his life is a happy illustration of the rewards of hard work and talent, when combined with high principle and unswerving integrity. His name is known in the highest literary circles of America.

His private life is simple and unostentatious. He was married October 5, 1904, to Miss Clara Gattrell Lynn, of Kansas City. He has three children: Mary Gattrell, aged five years; Elinor Morehead, aged three; and a daughter, yet unnamed. His essentially social nature has drawn around him many friends, who all delight in his kindly humor and his friendly nature. A man without pretense, thoroughly genuine, free from small importances of lesser minds, absorbed in his work, and bent on doing the best he can for everybody, George Fitch is making for himself a life, filled with the high rewards of beneficent labor and personal contentment.

COLONEL JAMES MONTGOMERY RICE.

Colonel James Montgomery Rice, patriot in the war for the Union, political, military, and economic thinker, high-minded citizen, earnest worker within and without the church for the cause of religion, was born in Monmouth, Illinois, March 8, 1842. Believing that an honorable ancestry should be a spur to effort Colonel Rice took pride in tracing his family lineage through a line of men, forceful, democratic, patriotic, and Christian men, found fighting generation after generation for "God and the right."

James Rice, born in England of Welsh parentage, having probably been in the battle of Sedgemoor (1685), crossed the Atlantic to the New World. After William and Mary were established on the throne, leaving his family in Virginia, James Rice went back to receive his father's estate, but being captured by pirates on the return voyage, was never heard from again. For three generations the



JAMES M. RICE

family lived in Virginia, moving in each generation one step westward, finally removing over the mountains to Kentucky, where in 1812 was born George Poague Rice, father of James Montgomery Rice. George Poague Rice, educated for the ministry, was compelled, through failing eyesight, to take up a more active life and became by turns farmer and merchant in and near Oquawka, Illinois, being a member of the well known mercantile firm of Phelps & Rice of Oquawka. Caroline Montgomery, whom he married in 1841, was a descendant of John Montgomery, Major of the Scotch-Irish army of King William (1688-90). Coming to this country, Major Montgomery organized the white brick Presbyterian church in Newcastle, Delaware, composed entirely of immigrants who came with him, and became its first elder. His son, Alexander, was the father of William Montgomery, colonel and later general in the Revolutionary war, and a member of congress while Washington was president. Lieutenant-Colonel John Montgomery, son of General Montgomery, was the grandfather of Caroline Montgomery, mother of James Montgomery Rice.

James Montgomery Rice spent the first fifteen years of his life on the farm, attending private or country schools or receiving instruction at home. After 1852 when the family was established at Oquawka, at that time one of the promising cities of the state, he attended an academy there. At eighteen he entered Monmouth College. At the end of his freshman year he was stirred by the attack on the Union, and though hardly convalescent from a dangerous illness, enlisted, August 20, 1861, as a private of Company E, Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was immediately made corporal and detailed to Grant's headquarters, where he served for two months as store-keeper. During the winter of 1861-2 his regiment guarded gun-boats in process of construction at Mound City, Illinois. Stationed, in February, 1862, at Bird's Point, Missouri, he took part, on March 1, in an engagement near Sykestown, and in April in the battles of Hamburg and Pittsburg Landing. On May 3 he participated in the advance on Corinth and the battle there; proceeding thence to Tusculum, Alabama. He was sent, August 31, 1862, to Nashville. All communication with the north was cut off for two months during Bragg and Buell's campaign in Kentucky; clothing and food almost gave out; acorns and ear corn, one ear per day, formed their chief diet. The Fourteenth Corps thus earned its badge, an acorn, and the title of the "Acorn Corps." During the battle of Stone River, the regiment held Fort Negley. On the 6th of March, 1863, Mr. Rice was made sergeant to rank from January 8. He was at New Fosterville July 20, and at Bridgeport, Alabama, August 24. On the 1st of October, 1863, his command held the bridge at Bridgeport during the terrible battle of Chickamauga. On the 21st of November, they crossed the Tennessee on pontoons, supporting Sherman's victorious attack on Bragg's right at Mission Ridge. A week later occurred the engagement with Hardee at Chickamauga Station; thence the troops marched to Ringgold and on to the relief of Knoxville, Tennessee, which was invested by Longstreet, and later went into winter quarters at Rossville, Georgia.

In December, Colonel Rice was recommended for a commission. He passed the examination and in January, 1864, was detailed to brigade headquarters. On the 2d of May, he moved with Sherman toward Atlanta, taking part in the battle of Buzzard's Roost on the 9th, and of Resaca on the 15th; marching the following day toward Rome, which was taken on the 18th, and going then to join the main army at Ackworth, June 3. He was in the forward movement until the capture of Atlanta. On the 27th of June he was in the attack on Kennesaw Mountain. The command crossed the Chattahoochee, July 18, with severe loss. Then came the battle of Ezra Church and the capture of Jonesboro. Meantime his term of enlistment had expired, and the war being virtually settled, Colonel Rice returned to the north, after being honorably mustered out, September 18, 1864. During his three years of service, he had not lost a single day from duty.

Always of a studious, thoughtful turn of mind, the young college boy had made use of the many idle hours camp life affords to continue his college studies by himself or with his companions, studying Greek, German, Latin and Surveying, and reading many volumes of history. On his return north, he entered the law school of the University of Michigan and took his degree there two years later. The following year he came to Peoria, and till his death, continued a prominent member of the Peoria bar. In 1877 he was city attorney. In 1883 he was admitted to the district court of the United States, the southern district court of Illinois, and the circuit court, and in 1890 to the United States supreme court. In 1878 and for many years thereafter, he was a member of the State Bar Association and for several years previous had been a member of the Chicago Bar Association. In 1879 he became one of the principal organizers, the treasurer, and a director of the Peoria Law Library Association.

Four years after his coming to Peoria Colonel Rice had married Miss Eliza Lillie Ballance, daughter of Colonel Charles and Julia M. Ballance. Mrs. Rice was of exceptional character and from this time until her death in 1895, their lives were closely bound together and were mutually helpful and inspiring. Mrs. Rice is remembered for her personal charm, combining a witty and lively disposition with deep earnestness of Christian character. She was a leader in many of the charitable movements carried on by the women in her church and Peoria. There survive this union five children: Lillian Ballance, the wife of Major Wilson Chase, United States army, and her two children, Daniel Morgan Brigham and Caroline Rice Brigham; Caroline Montgomery; Mary Virginia; Montgomery Gordon, city attorney and clerk at Libby, Montana; and Willis Ballance, married to Ruth Little Mason, an electrical engineer and assistant United States patent examiner, at Washington, D. C.

Colonel Rice was a broad thinker, keenly interested in many lines of public life, and the force of his influence was always directed toward improvement in political, military, religious and social matters. He was a recognized leader in the republican party. In 1869, secretary and active manager for the republican county central committee for Peoria county, he served in 1871 as member of the state legislature that revised the statutes following the adoption of the present state constitution. From that time on, the weight of his disinterested, high-minded thought had a steady effect upon local political affairs. At various times he wrote articles on political questions that were broadly published and aroused nation-wide attention. In recent years he became a republican insurgent or progressive.

After the Civil war Colonel Rice took a keen interest in military matters. In 1879, he assisted in organizing and was a charter member of Bryner Post, G. A. R., becoming its first adjutant. In 1894-6 he was special aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., appointed for the purpose of promoting military training in schools and colleges, in which connection he wrote articles upon the subject for the "Army and Navy Journal" and other papers. He belonged to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland and was a charter member of the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a Knight Templar Mason, his membership being in Peoria Commandery No. 3.

Colonel Rice attained special prominence in connection with his services in the national guard. He enlisted May 30, 1875, on the reorganization of the National Blues, becoming first sergeant, and in 1876, second lieutenant. This was the best drilled company in the state. In the great railroad strike of 1877, it went on duty for four weeks, when Colonel Rice acted as adjutant of a battalion of four companies and had the principal management and direction of the whole affair in Peoria, which he managed without loss of property or life. Sent to St. Louis, he took forcible possession of the railroad train at Havana to prevent delay and compelled the railroad company to clear the track. Colonel Rice's labors in behalf of the improvement and recognition of the national guard

have placed him among the men to whom the nation owes a debt of gratitude. He took special interest in rifle firing, believing that what a soldier most needed in battle was to know how to "hit what he shot at." Through his efforts the militia of the state was brought to a very high standard of efficiency in rifle shooting. He was the author of a "Range Manual for Military Rifle Practice," which was the standard authority in many states and was used by other states and by many regular troops. He was the author of "Small Arms Practice for the National Guard" (1892), which was accepted as authority in Illinois and other states. In 1877 he was commissioned captain and special aide on the governor's staff with orders to act as assistant inspector of rifle practice. He was made lieutenant colonel and inspector of rifle practice of the Second Brigade in 1879, and in 1887 acted as assistant adjutant general of the Second Brigade during the riots in East St. Louis. The same year he was commissioned lieutenant colonel and assistant inspector general of the Second Brigade; and in 1890 was commissioned colonel and general inspector of rifle practice, which office he held until his resignation in 1896. In 1897 he was indorsed almost unanimously by the leading republicans of Illinois and by the national guard officers throughout the country for the position of assistant secretary of war.

His next step was to urge the recognition of the national guard as a means of national defense and its proper organization so as to make it practically useful for that end. In 1884 when the National Guard Association of Illinois was organized, Colonel Rice was made chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws. He delivered addresses on rifle practice and on the proper support of the civil power which were published by the association and widely copied (See "United Service Magazine," Philadelphia, August 18, 1884). In 1887, as chairman of the legislative committee, his article read before the convention, on "Military Training in the Army and the National Guard" was published in the Century Magazine (October, 1888), and was largely commented upon in that (See also April, 1889) and other magazines and military journals. The principle for which Colonel Rice contended for twenty years, was, that the national guard is a national defence, organized of the people, by the people, and for the people; this he successfully maintained against apathy and opposition from every quarter, by his articles in leading magazines and papers, military and popular, of the country, and by active and laborious service with the guards in the field and camp. He developed the principle that the national guard as organized, may be called by the president into the service of the United States; that, when in the service, they are to be governed by the same rules and regulations, and to have the same rights, privileges, and duties as the regular troops; and that they may be required to do duty "wherever ordered, within or without the territory of the United States." This principle, so necessary to the public welfare in time of national danger, was successfully maintained by several articles in the "Army and Navy Journal" and elsewhere, and is now a part of the United States law.

In religious matters Colonel Rice was broad in his sympathies but strong in his convictions. Accordingly his counsel and his power for organization was sought in the conduct of many local and national enterprises for social betterment. In the Presbyterian church he was a faithful and active member. Serving first as president of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian church at Peoria, in 1886 he became a member of the session and was ruling elder at the time of his death, as well as a faithful teacher in the Sunday school. He was many times a delegate to the Presbytery and was commissioner to four general assemblies of the church. In this capacity, he became known throughout the country as the author of "the Peoria Plan" for electing and organizing the standing committees of the Presbyterian church, which had till that time been appointed by the moderator, or chairman, of the assembly. The plan, after years of opposition, was adopted, and has secured the decentralization of the church government, taking the power from the hands of a few leaders and giving it to

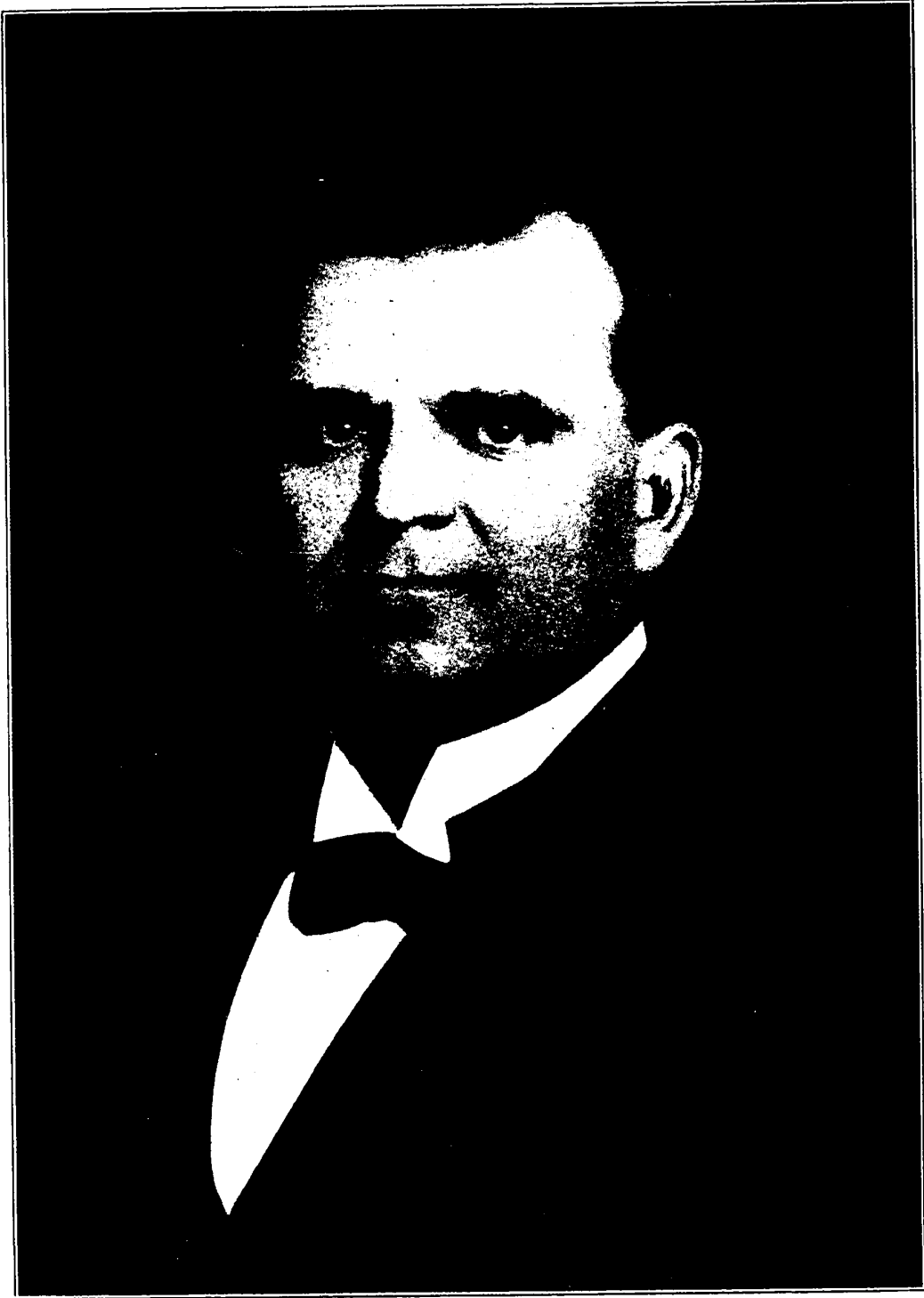
the representatives of the churches. In this connection one of the most prominent Presbyterian journals of the country calls it "The joy of the church." Aside from his service through his church, Colonel Rice was relied upon by many other worthy undertakings for his moral and personal support. He was president of the Peoria Young Men's Christian Association for two years, secured its incorporation, and was the author of its constitution and by-laws.

On April 11, 1912, in the midst of a busy and useful life, at the age of three score and ten, he passed suddenly from us, a man high-minded, strong, courageous, patient, tender and true, one who has left a deep impression for good in many lines of progress, relating to the political, social, military, economic, and religious development of the country. All Peoria named him as one of the city's leading and honored citizens, who had exerted a powerful influence upon those enduring forms of progress which have their inception in thought and research, in clear reason and keen perception, and in high character, and which are ultimately manifest in resultant and beneficial action.

BENJAMIN C. KOCH.

Benjamin C. Koch, who maintains an office in the Masonic Temple where he engages in the buying and selling of farm lands, is one of the most extensive real-estate operators in Peoria. He was born in Tremont, Illinois, on the 25th of May, 1873, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Casper Koch, natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in 1851 and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Tremont and there their eleven children were born. The father passed away in 1875, but the mother retained the farm, which she cultivated with the assistance of her children, continuing to make her home there until her death on the 8th of April, 1911.

The youngest member of the family, Benjamin C. Koch was only two years of age when his father passed away. He pursued his education in the common schools until he was twelve, when he laid aside his text-books and helped in the cultivation of the home farm. Agricultural pursuits engaged his undivided attention from that time until he had attained his majority, when he started out in the world to make his own way. It was his intention to engage in the buying and selling of farming property, but as the land in the vicinity of his home was too dear, he invested his capital in Mercer county, this state. He has never engaged in a brokerage business, always having bought and sold for himself alone. At first he confined his efforts to this state, but later he extended his activities to Iowa, and finally established a large German colony at Oakville, Louisa county, that state. This was a stupendous undertaking as he handled about a half a million dollars worth of land in that section in 1901. The next year he began operations in bottom lands in Hancock county, but that spring the levees in the river broke, flooding all of the country thereabout. This naturally retarded the development of his project and in order not to lose either time or money in awaiting the completion of the engineering work necessary to drain the land, he traded his holdings for a tract in the Red River valley, Minnesota. He is now very enthusiastic over this section which he believes to be one of the most promising portions of the state. A man of unusual sagacity, he exercises good foresight and clear judgment in the promotion of his interests and always selects land in or adjacent to a thriving town. He now owns two thousand acres in Marshall county, adjoining Warren, the county seat, and he also has a section at Grand Forks and three thousand acres in small tracts in the Red River valley. In addition to this he has holdings in other portions of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana and California, but his greatest interests are in Minnesota. His thorough knowledge of



BENJAMIN C. KOCH

practical agricultural methods has been of inestimable value to Mr. Koch, who has thus been able to more intelligently cultivate and improve farms that were badly run down, and greatly increase his profits. He has met with remarkable success in his business, the entire knowledge and understanding of which he has gained through his experience in developing and promoting his own projects. He is a man of much determination of purpose, who has the inherent faculty of directing large undertakings and is sufficiently resourceful to successfully meet and overcome obstacles that would conquer one possessed of less resolution and perspicacity.

Mr. Koch was united in marriage on the 29th of May, 1894, to Miss Bertha Schneider, a daughter of John Schneider of Peoria, who formerly engaged in the barbers' supplies business, but is now retired. They have one son, Albert H., now a youth of sixteen years, attending high school at Tremont, Illinois, where Mr. Koch resides.

As prosperity has attended the endeavors of Mr. Koch he has turned his attention to other activities and is the secretary and treasurer of the Domestic Vacuum Sweeper Company, of which Silas Ropp is the president and John E. Gerber, vice president and general manager. They have the sole distribution of this device and it is the only machine of the kind manufactured in central Illinois. Mr. Koch assisted in the organization and financing of the company from the first and has been one of its most active promoters. He likewise holds the mineral rights to thirty-six hundred acres of land in Morrison county, Minnesota, the development of which he feels assured will bring him handsome dividends. In his judgment real estate affords one of the best and most certain sources of revenue at the present time. Land values everywhere are advancing, and there is no likelihood of their depreciating, and whenever he disposes of one holding he reinvests elsewhere, constantly being on the watch for opportunities. His dealings have proven very lucrative and he has met with most gratifying prosperity and is now recognized as one of the substantial business men of Peoria.

GILMAN WILLARD AVERY.

Gilman Willard Avery was connected with a business that for almost a half century featured as one of the important productive industries of Peoria. The Comstock-Avery Furniture Company controlled one of the leading retail furniture enterprises of the city, their establishment being one of the largest in the state outside of Chicago. Year after year, active in its management, Gilman W. Avery contributed in large measure to its success and its prosperity in great measure was due to his business sagacity, executive ability and untiring efforts. In January, 1910, however, the firm passed out of existence. Mr. Avery passed the seventy-first milestone on life's journey, his birth having occurred in Greenville, New Hampshire, March 14, 1835. He was a son of Amos and Lydia (Evans) Avery. The father was a farmer of that section but, finding the country unfavorable for that purpose he removed to Jaffrey in the same state when his son was ten years of age.

Gilman W. Avery pursued the greater part of his education in the schools around Jaffrey, supplemented by a course in the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire. For some years after his graduation he followed the profession of school teaching, first at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, and afterward at Greenfield, Greene county, Missouri, whither he removed at the age of nineteen years. A little later he became a resident of Ebenezer, Missouri, where he established a high school, which he conducted successfully for a few years.

His next removal was to Lebanon, Missouri, where he opened a general store. His previous experience as a teacher continued to prove of worth to him in this connection, for he had cultivated the habit of studying and analyzing his pupils and this proved of value to him in understanding his patrons. He continued the business until it was completely ruined by the outbreak of the Civil war, after which he returned to the east and spent the winter in teaching school at Brocton, New York. In the following August he located at Gridley, Illinois, where he engaged in general merchandising, but the following fall he came to Peoria and here resided until his death in 1906.

In 1861 had been organized the furniture and house supply business which he entered as a partner in 1864 under the style of Comstock & Avery. The business was continued under that name until 1892, when it was incorporated as the Comstock-Avery Furniture Company. Gilman W. Avery had entire charge of the business and its success and constant prosperity were the direct result of his capable management. The business grew yearly, its output constantly increasing to meet the growing demand of the trade until finally its field of activity covered central Illinois. For some time prior to his death Mr. Avery was in failing health and in December, 1905, went to Biloxi, Mississippi, to escape the rigorous winter of the north. There he passed away on the 24th of March, 1906.

It was on the 18th of January, 1859, that Mr. Avery was married to Miss Ellen Haywood, of East Jaffrey, New Hampshire, who died April 19, 1890. Some time afterward he was again married, his second wife being Miss Alice J. Sawyer, of Peterboro, New Hampshire. By the first marriage there were three children, Frank E., Preston A. and Fred H., of whom the eldest and the youngest are living, while Preston A. died in 1864. Mr. Avery held membership in the Baptist church and was long a factor in the church work of the city. Religion was to him a matter of everyday conduct and not merely of Sabbath observance. His belief leavened his life and influenced his actions and made him at all times considerate of the welfare and rights of others. At one time he was a member of the city council and he was ever essentially a public-spirited man, interested in the welfare and progress of Peoria to the extent of giving active aid to those projects whereby the interests of the city were conserved. At his death he left an unassailable reputation for integrity and uprightness of character and a legacy of unsurpassed honesty as a heritage to his sons.

HON. ALVA MERRILL.

Of the Hon. Alva Merrill it has been said: "He has at all times utilized his public honors for the best good of his fellow townsmen rather than as an opportunity for self-promotion or personal gain." As a member of the general assembly he stood loyally for measures and movements which he believed for the best interests of the commonwealth. He held a number of township and county offices and is still serving in public office as deputy internal revenue collector of the Peoria district. He was born in Medina township, Peoria county, October 9, 1854, and is a son of Samuel and Mary J. (Lake) Merrill, natives respectively of Ohio and Indiana. The paternal grandfather also bore the name of Samuel Merrill.

Upon the old home farm Alva Merrill was reared and in the district schools pursued his education, yet learned many valuable lessons in the school of experience. His home training, too, taught him the value of industry and perseverance—qualities which have since been manifest in his life. Subsequently he removed to Hallock, Peoria county, where he engaged in farming, cultivating a good tract of land there which he brought under a high state of development.

In the meantime Mr. Merrill had married, having on the 10th of February,

1881, wedded Miss Henrietta Saxton, a daughter of Frederick and Sarah Saxton, early settlers of Hallock township. Mrs. Merrill died May 13, 1892, leaving two children, Mabel and Clifford. On the 16th of October, 1900, Mr. Merrill wedded Mrs. Florence A. West (nee Humphrey), a native of Lima, Livingston county, New York. They now reside at 114 LaSalle avenue, Peoria, in a beautiful home in every sense of the word. Mrs. Merrill is very much interested in benevolent and philanthropic projects, is now president of the Florence Crittenden Home and is interested in the Neighborhood House. She is also a member of the Research Club and takes an active part in the practical club work for the poor and needy. She cares nothing for those clubs which are formed merely for sociability and display but cooperates heartily in every organized project for the benefit of those to whom the public should render assistance.

In politics Mr. Merrill is a republican and has frequently been honored with positions of political preferment. For five years he was a member of the Poor Farm board of inspectors. He was elected to the state legislature for Peoria county in 1894, and was reelected in 1896, '98 and 1900, thus serving for four consecutive terms in the Illinois house of representatives. He was appointed to a number of important committees and during the fortieth general assembly was chairman of the committee on public charities, one of the most important in the state. As a politician his reputation was unsullied, and his independence of thought and action gained for him the admiration and confidence of those who had elected him. His record in the house was characterized by the utmost devotion to the public good, based upon an intimate knowledge of needs and conditions and an understanding of the opportunities for advancing the public welfare. As deputy internal revenue collector he travels over central Illinois and "knows every boy and girl, every road and every store in the revenue district." Recently Mr. Merrill was a candidate for congress running against Colonel Fred H. Smith and made a very good race, although he was beaten. It seems that everybody is acquainted with him, that everybody likes him and that his worth is appreciated by all. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Modern Woodmen camp. While well fitted for leadership by reason of his ability he is "of the people and for the people." He has ever regarded a public office as a public trust and no trust reposed in Mr. Merrill has ever been betrayed.

PHILIP MAHER.

Philip Maher, who since 1904 has resided in Elmwood, is a native of this county, born in Brimfield, August 3, 1862, his parents being John and Saloma (Snyder) Maher. The father was a native of Ireland, and the mother was born in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio. The father came to America when he was twenty years of age, and located in Ohio where he was married. In 1857 he removed to Peoria county and here became the owner of an excellent farm where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a democrat in politics, but being a quiet and retiring man, he never aspired to public office. He died May 5, 1908, and his wife, preceding him by a few years, passed away in 1902. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. In their family were four children, the eldest of whom died at the age of four years. The others are: Mrs. Clara Reed, Edwin M. and Philip, of this review.

The last named received his education in the common schools of this county and Brimfield high school. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and in 1888 started out in life for himself by purchasing a farm of seventy acres in Brimfield township. Later selling that he purchased another farm, and now is the owner of an excellent tract of two hundred and eighty acres. Besides his land in this county he also owns some farmland in Canada. Since 1904 he has

lived in Elmwood in a beautiful home which he erected here. In 1908 he purchased the Elmwood telephone exchange in partnership with D. E. Kemp, and later he bought the interests of Mr. Kemp. After two years he sold the telephone exchange to his brother, and has since lived retired.

On the 30th of September, 1891, Mr. Maher was united in marriage with Miss Anna Davis, a native of Millbrook township, this county, and a daughter of R. C. and Margaret (Kaiser) Davis. To Mr. and Mrs. Maher has been born one son, John R., who died in infancy. Mr. Maher has always been an energetic and progressive man, highly honored in his community, and he served as member of the board of review in 1910. Both he and Mrs. Maher are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Maher has ever been a man of action, rather than of theory, and with clear brain and willing hands he has applied himself seriously to the rules of labor and responsibilities of life, and now is counted among the good, substantial residents of Peoria county.

THOMAS J. EDWARDS.

An analyzation of the business career of Thomas J. Edwards shows that no especially favorable circumstances aided him at the outset of his career but that persistent effort and intelligently directed labor have brought him to the creditable position which he now occupies. After long connection with agricultural interests he entered into active connection with the coal trade and is now president of the Edwards Coal Company of Peoria, operating mines four miles west of Edwards Station. Almost his entire life has been passed in Peoria county, to which his parents removed during his infancy, so that he was here reared and educated. His birth, however, occurred in Marshall county, this state, December 23, 1853, his parents being Sylvester S. and Mary J. (Schimp) Edwards. In the paternal line he comes from one of the old Virginia families. His grandparents were Thomas and Elinor (Scott) Edwards, both of whom were natives of Hampshire county, Virginia, where they owned a large plantation and a number of slaves. However, they sought the opportunities of the growing west in 1834, removing to Illinois when all this section of the state was a wild and unimproved district, in which the work of civilization and progress seemed scarcely begun. Thomas Edwards secured a tract of land of one hundred and sixty acres, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made, but with characteristic energy he began its development and transformed the wild prairie tract into rich and fertile fields, from which were annually gathered rich harvests. The family bore all the hardships and privations of pioneer life and the county owes much to their efforts, for they have not only contributed to the agricultural progress of the community but have ever stood loyally in support of all interests and measures which have been an element for growth and advancement here. Unto Thomas and Elinor Edwards were born five children: Sylvester S., Isadora, Sarah Jane, George W. and Edward D., all now deceased.

Sylvester S. Edwards was a lad of but nine years when his parents became residents of Rosefield township and from that time until his demise he resided on the old homestead. He assisted his father in the arduous task of developing new land, of breaking the sod and turning the first furrows. He thus early learned the value of industry, determination and perseverance—qualities which placed him with the substantial citizens of the community as the years passed by. He turned from farm life to commercial pursuits and for a short period engaged in the grocery business prior to the Civil war, but when hostilities broke out between the north and the south his patriotic spirit was aroused and he offered his services to the country, enlisting as a member of Company K, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. He was assigned to the position of second lieutenant

and participated in Bank's Red River expedition. He was captured and imprisoned at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas. At the time of his capture he was acting as captain of Company F. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in recognition of his bravery, daring and efficiency on the battlefield. He made a most creditable military record, showing himself to be possessed of fine soldiery qualities, combined with the spirit of patriotism which led the boys in blue year after year to stand by the old flag and defend the Union interests. When the war ended he resumed farming but again entered the mercantile field in the winter of 1875-76, opening a store at Edwards Station, where he also served as postmaster. His was an active, useful and well spent life, commending him to the good-will and confidence of all who knew him.

The boyhood days of Thomas J. Edwards were spent upon the old home farm which his grandfather had entered from the government when this was a frontier district. He attended the district schools and also pursued a thorough course in the Normal School at Peoria. For ten or twelve terms he engaged in teaching, proving a capable educator who imparted readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired. He also took up the study of telegraphy in Oberlin, Ohio, but the occupation to which he was reared proved most attractive to him and when twenty-one years of age he began farming on his own account. Year after year he tilled the soil and year after year gathered golden harvests as the reward of his labors. He was busily employed in this way until about 1890, when his fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, elected him to the state legislature, in which he served for two years. On his retirement from office he established his home in Peoria, where he became connected with the coal trade, being now president of the Edwards Coal Company of this city, engaged in the operation of mines four miles west of Edwards Station. For about twenty years he has now been engaged in the coal business as a mine operator and has met with splendid success in this field.

On the 24th of September, 1877, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Edwards and Miss Martha J. Ball, who was born March 2, 1853, at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, and is a daughter of Reuben F. and Rebecca (Fullerton) Ball, both natives of Maine, the former born in Wilton and the latter in Woolwich. The father was one of the three children of Levi and Mary (Le Land) Ball and the former was a son of John Ball, a representative of an old English family that was founded in America in colonial days. The Le Lands were also of English lineage, one of their ancestors being James Le Land. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Edwards was a farmer by occupation. The father followed merchandising until 1849 when, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he went to California. In 1851 he became a resident of St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, and resumed mercantile pursuits, conducting three stores in that town and two at St. Cloud. He likewise acted as Indian agent and was one of the prominent factors in business life upon the frontier, for Minnesota was then in the period of its pioneer development. In 1863 he removed with his family to Vineland, New Jersey, becoming proprietor of the only store of the town, which he was largely instrumental in upbuilding. About the close of the Civil war he became a resident of Peoria, where he successfully conducted mercantile interests. Mr. and Mrs. Ball were very prominent in the community where they lived and were faithful members of the Universalist church. Mr. Ball has now passed away but his widow still survives. They were the parents of five children, of whom four are yet living, Martha, Susan J., William L. and Abigail F. As previously stated, the eldest became the wife of Mr. Edwards and unto this marriage there were born nine children, Otis W., Thomas J., John, Anthony R., LeRoy E., Malcolm H., May, Clarence L. and Essie E. There are also five grandchildren, Walter, George, Julian, Esther and Louisa Edwards.

When age conferred upon Thomas J. Edwards the right of franchise he became a supporter of the republican party, casting his first vote for General Grant. While a resident of Kickapoo township he filled the office of justice of

the peace and twice he has served as supervisor, his reelection coming to him in recognition of his faithfulness and capability during his first term. He holds membership in the Episcopal church, to which he is most devoted, contributing generously to its support and doing all in his power to further its interests. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and also to the Sons of Veterans. Progress and patriotism may well be termed the keynote of his character. At all times he stands for that which is most beneficial to the welfare of city, county and state. He has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business and in his dealings is known for his prompt and honorable methods, which have won him the deserved and unbounded confidence of his fellowmen.

HON. JOHN DAILEY.

Peoria and the surrounding country know the Hon. John Dailey as an able member of the bar. The state at large is familiar with his record as a member of the senate to which he was elected on the republican ticket. His mental force, his patriotic spirit, his devotion to the general good have placed him in a position of leadership in the upper house, and his friends, who are many, are predicting that higher honors await him. Should he not again enter public office he will undoubtedly leave his impress upon the history of the state because of his well known ability as advocate and counselor, his work during twenty-one years' connection with the Peoria bar being evidence of his ability in that direction. He was admitted to practice in 1890 at which time he was a young man of twenty-three years. His birth occurred in Peoria on the 17th of April, 1867, his parents being John and Hannah (Murphy) Dailey. The father was a veteran of two wars, the Mexican and the Civil. He first came to Peoria in 1849 from the state of New York and remained here for several years, after which he returned east and enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment in defense of the stars and stripes, following the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam and as a result of his injuries was honorably discharged. After the war he returned to Peoria where he conducted business as a shoemaker. He died in December, 1908, but his wife is still living.

It was in this city that the Hon. John Dailey was reared and in the local schools he pursued his education until graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. He afterward entered the University of Michigan and there studied until graduated from the law department with the class of 1890. He likewise pursued a literary course in that institution and thus came to the bar well equipped for the duties which devolved upon him, his broad knowledge and natural resourcefulness qualifying him to take up the onerous duties of the profession. In connection with Harry S. Miller in 1904, he organized the law firm of Dailey & Miller and has since continued in practice. The carefulness with which he has prepared his cases and the force with which he presents his cause have often excited and always won the admiration of his contemporaries and colleagues. He readily understands the relation of cause and effect and this is a valuable element in sifting out his evidence to gain the salient points in the litigation. He always prepares for defense as well as attack and his ability is further attested by the many verdicts which he has won favorable to the interests of his clients.

Aside from his profession Mr. Dailey's greatest activity is manifest in the field of politics. He served as assistant city attorney from 1894 until 1896 and in the latter year was elected to the office of state's attorney of Peoria county for a four years' term. He was a member of the forty-fourth general assembly, and is now serving for his first term as a member of the senate. He is chairman of the legislative public utilities committee and was the author of the cor-



JOHN DAILEY

rupt practice bill which was passed in the last senate but was defeated in the house. He was also chairman of the committee on primary elections which prepared the present primary law, Senator Dailey doing much of the work on that document. In relation to his public service one of the local papers has said: "In 1895 he was appointed assistant city attorney and in that capacity he demonstrated his capabilities to such effect that in the following year he was nominated for the office of state's attorney on the republican ticket and was elected by a large majority. Here his talents were given full play, and during the four years that he held the office his profound knowledge of the law and his forensic ability brought him conspicuously to the front. In 1905 he was elected one of the representatives from the Peoria district to the forty-fourth general assembly and in 1909 was elected a member of the state senate. As a state senator his course has been marked with an honesty of purpose, an aggressiveness and a natural gift of oratory that have made him the leader on the floor and placed him in the front rank as one of the political leaders in the state in the interests of the republican party and of the people at large. John Dailey, in the exercise of natural qualities, rises far above the ordinary politician. Skilled in the rules of debate, gifted with a splendid oratorical presence and power, equal to any emergency and actuated by an inborn sense of right and justice, he exhibits all the qualities of the statesman and in the not distant future he will be called upon to guide the destinies of this, the third state in the Union, or to take a seat in the councils of the nation."

In 1895 Mr. Dailey was united in marriage to Miss Clara F. Johnston, of Peoria, the daughter of Robert F. Johnston, who was a retired farmer and died in 1910. Mrs. Dailey was born and reared in this county and by her marriage has become the mother of one daughter, Lucille. Fraternaly Mr. Dailey is connected with the Masons and his belief in and loyalty to the order has caused him to advance through it various branches until he has reached the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He is also a member of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine and in his further fraternal relations is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Khorassan, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is well known in the membership of the Creve Coeur Club and those who oppose him politically have entertained the highest respect for him personally, recognizing the fact that he has made wise use of his natural gifts and that they have been enhanced by persistent application, bringing him to a most creditable position in the front ranks of the active men, distinguished lawyers and political leaders of the state. He is ever a factor to be reckoned with for it is well known that nothing can swerve him from a course which he believes to be right.

OTHMAR M. KLEIN.

In this commercial age character and attainments are to a large extent judged by business success. The standard is a good one since commercial prominence is gained only through hard work and alert judgment and a discriminating mind. A man in whose business career these qualities have been dominating factors is Othmar M. Klein, president of the Klein-Watson Company, engaged in the general contracting and plastering business in this city. The firm has offices in the Jefferson building, where they have been located since March, 1910. Mr. Klein was born in Pekin, Illinois, December 5, 1876. His family is of German origin but has been in this country since before the Revolution. His parents were Jacob and Augusta Klein, the former a prominent contractor in Pekin and a member of the city council for some time. He died in 1896, at the age of

sixty-one years, and is buried in St. Joseph's cemetery. His wife still survives him and is living in Peoria.

Othmar M. Klein received his early education in the German Catholic and public schools of his native city but laid aside his books at the age of fifteen. He engaged in the plastering business for a short time but, seeing greater possibilities in the line of activity which his father followed, he and his brother Emil joined their father in his general contracting and plastering business, which association was extremely successful and continued until 1896, when Jacob Klein passed away. The two brothers did not sever their connection until 1900, at which period Othmar Klein came to Peoria and started in business for himself. He was successful from the beginning. His business increased annually and his hard work and ability brought him many new clients every year. In March, 1910, he entered into partnership with L. L. Watson and incorporated the business under the firm name of the Klein-Watson Company, Mr. Klein retaining the office of president, in which capacity he is serving at the present time.

On November 30, 1902, Mr. Klein was united in marriage to Miss Anna Walsh, a daughter of James and Mamie Walsh, the former a circuit court clerk for many years prior to his death in 1900. He is buried in St. Mary's cemetery. His wife still survives him and resides in this city. Mr. Klein and his wife are the parents of one daughter, Beatrice Marie, now a student in the Peoria public schools. The family reside in the old homestead at 1218 Perry avenue and are well known and widely popular in this city.

Mr. Klein is a consistent member of the republican party and takes an active interest in local affairs. For six years he has served on the county board of supervisors and has done able and efficient work in this capacity. He is a devout adherent of the Roman Catholic church, in which faith he was reared, and belongs to the fourth degree of the Knights of Columbus. His religion is an active and vital force in his life and has given to an upright and honest business man the added qualification of a worthy and honorable Christian gentleman.

REV. ELIJAH F. HOWE.

Five years' service as pastor of the First Congregational church served to endear the Rev. Elijah F. Howe not only to his own parishioners but to many of other denominations. In fact, wherever he was known he was honored and esteemed for his life and his character was as clear as the sunlight. No man came in contact with him but at once appreciated him at his true worth and he was a man who not only cherished a high ideal of duty but who lived up to it. His friends have sorely missed him but the memory of his noble life, of his sincerity and simplicity will not be forgotten. It seemed that he should have been spared for years to come and yet in the almost fifty-five years of his earthly pilgrimage he accomplished very much more than many a man whose life span stretches out to three score years and ten.

Rev. Howe was born in Crafton, Massachusetts, September 19, 1832, and prepared for college at Munson, Massachusetts. The Rev. James Tufts, a professor in the academy, says of him: "E. Franklin Howe called at my boarding place in the spring of 1853, to see me in regard to entering the academy to prepare for college. He was, I saw at once, a mature, prompt, earnest young man, desiring, if he came, to teach penmanship in the academy in aid of his support, which he did very successfully through his course. He commenced his studies the spring term and continued here the two following years, entering Yale College well prepared in 1855. Mr. Howe was not a brilliant scholar and probably did not learn so easily as if he had commenced his studies younger,

but he was always industrious and faithful, striving to get every lesson as well as he could. Such scholars usually improve rapidly so that Mr. Howe stood much higher relatively as a writer and scholar when he entered college than when he commenced his preparation. Uncommonly patient and persistent, he did all his work thoroughly as he was able, never relaxing his efforts, no matter how great the difficulties. This was especially noticeable in his writing and his composition exercises. Though he could debate fluently and speak acceptably in religious meetings, yet he could not write and compose easily, and had none of that felicity of diction which he afterward developed. Still his patience never failed. There was not a student in school who showed more persistence in learning to think, write and compose than Mr. Howe, till he really began to excel in a clear, terse, thoughtful style, somewhat as he afterward appeared in his pulpit performances." With the completion of his college course at Yale in the class of 1859 Mr. Howe entered upon the study of theology at New Haven and also prepared for the active work of the ministry in Princeton University. He entered upon pastoral duties at South Canaan, Connecticut, in 1861, and afterward accepted a call from a church at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining in charge there for eleven years, or from 1865 until 1876. He then returned to New England and for six years had a pastorate at Newtonville, Massachusetts. In 1882 he received a unanimous call to the First Congregational church at Peoria and in September of that year entered upon his duties in this city. He was untiring in his efforts to build up the church, adding to its strength numerically and spiritually. While he was a firm believer in the principles for which his denomination stood there was nothing narrowly sectarian about him. His was the Christianity that transcends creeds and dogmas and stands on the broader plane of Biblical teaching. It was only when ill health compelled such a course that he put aside his active duties as pastor of the church, hoping that rest might restore him to his wonted health.

The Rev. E. F. Howe was married twice. He first wedded Frances Gates, of Munson, Massachusetts, and unto them were born two sons and two daughters: Frank C., a lawyer, who for a number of years held a government position in Peoria but is now a resident of New York; Louis B., who holds a position of trust with the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, of Los Angeles, California; Grace G.; and Fannie C. The wife and mother died in November, 1882, and the Rev. Howe in 1885 married Sarah (Storrs) Proctor, the widow of David Proctor of Peoria. By her first marriage she had three children, Charles, Julia and David. She now makes her home in New York city. In less than two years after her second marriage she was called upon to mourn the loss of the Rev. Howe, and all Peoria mourned with her, for in the five years of his residence here he had firmly endeared himself to the residents of this city and all with whom he had come in contact. The Rev. Hiram Eddy writes of him: "I like to write about that dear man. E. Frank Howe was one of my nearest neighbors in the ministry here in Connecticut, and while he and I remained in the state we were quite intimate. I loved him and I think he loved me. I had great confidence in his mental culture and in the depth of his Christ-warmed experience. He was always ready for any good deed, for any good work. You felt a Christ in his sympathy and here was the charm of his preaching. It was luminous, warm, and coming home to the hearts of the hearers. He was more like the lovely and lovable John than like Peter or Paul. He drew not in the sensational sense but in the sense of winning. His people loved him and they felt he was one of them. He was a brother among their brothers, a child among their children, a neighbor among their neighbors and was a member of all their homes. Of course souls were won to Christ and many will call him blessed. Let us thank God for such a noble ministry." A College classmate of the Rev. Howe pays this tribute to him: "I was one of the many classmates of Frank Howe who knew him and loved him well, but I also stood in a closer and more

sacred relation to him, for there were few who knew him and loved him as I did and fewer still whom I loved and knew as I knew and loved Frank Howe. He was one of the deacons of the College church from our class and, while all the deacons, as far as I now remember, were faithful men and officers, yet it is no disparagement to the others to say that not one in all the college was more faithful or more useful than Deacon Howe. During his student life his prominent characteristics were his unhesitating adherence to the right in everything, his burning desire to do good to all about him and to develop the very best that there was in himself, his cheerful spirit, his lively affections, and before all, above all and throughout all, his pronounced personal religion." Numerous were the letters expressive of similar sentiments to the above sent to the bereaved widow and the congregation for which the Rev. Howe ministered until so short a time before his death. We make the following extract from a tribute from the First Congregational Church of Peoria, written by Miss S. S. Lines, one of its members: "He was preeminently a man who had the courage of his convictions. Aggressive and strong in his own opinions, he gave forth no uncertain sound, yet he was tolerant of and listened with deference to the opinions of others, and his pacific spirit often during heated discussions or argument 'kept the balance true and fair.' His sense of humor was keen and his scorn of meanness intense. His sympathy with honest doubt and his clear presentation of the truth won the confidence of some whose only safety from agnosticism had been their belief in the fatherhood of God. He was quick to give and respond to a sympathetic touch. His name was known and loved among those who were not of his own parish and many who were outside of any church relation will long remember his thoughtful kindness. None looked to him in vain for help. The handful of choice flowers, the blooming plant, the little note, the timely word, the warm pressure of the hand, the appreciative glance, the prayer which voiced the agony and strong crying for help and which seemed to bring the answer down, are all remembered and cherished by countless hearts. Literally, he entered into our joys and shared our sorrows. The little child in its innocence; the young, looking forward with expectant eyes; the strong men in the stir and rush of business life, some of whom have said no other man ever came so near to them; the mother weary of her household round; the gray-haired man and woman, sinking under the burden of helplessness; the joyous, the suffering and the sinning he carried in his great, true heart,—they were his people and knit to him by tender chords of love."

"Were a star quenched on high,
 For ages would its light,
 Still traveling downward from the sky,
 Shine on our mortal sight.
 So when a good man dies,
 For years beyond our ken
 The light he leaves behind him lies
 Upon the paths of men."

HERBERT ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

Herbert Alexander Robinson, who is conducting a retail coal business at 213 North Washington street, has been identified with the commercial activities of Peoria for the past fourteen years. He was born in Elmwood, Illinois, on the 5th of June, 1863, and is a son of Edwin Judson and Sarah Jane (Eslinger) Robinson, who reside at 715 Illinois avenue, this city. They are the parents of seven children, four daughters and three sons, our subject being the second son

in order of birth. Two of the daughters, Mrs. Horace Clark and Mrs. H. C. Roberts, are living in Peoria, while the other two sons, Alva J. and Charles C., are engaged in the lumber business in Chicago.

Reared at home, Herbert Alexander Robinson obtained his education in the common schools of his native town and those of Brimfield, Illinois, terminating his student days upon his graduation from the high school at the age of seventeen years. He subsequently entered the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at the latter place to learn telegraphy. He had mastered this by the time he was eighteen and entered the service of the company in the capacity of operator. His efficiency and capable discharge of his duties readily won him recognition and at the end of a year he was appointed agent at Castleton, this state. Two years later he was returned to Brimfield in the same capacity, remaining there until 1888 when he was transferred to Farmington, Illinois. He was retained there for nine years and during that period was offered the position of traveling auditor, which he declined. His next post was at Rushville, this state, where he retained the agency for two years, at the expiration of which time he withdrew from the railway service in order to engage in business for himself. The same year, 1898, he came to Peoria and purchased the retail department of the Clark Coal & Coke Company, and has ever since been following this business with increasing success. When he first engaged in this he was located at 315 Fulton street, on the present site of the Jefferson office building, but later he acquired the property at 213 North Washington street, and has ever since made this his headquarters. Mr. Robinson has conducted his business in strict accordance with modern commercial methods, and despite the fact that he had had no previous training in this particular line has met with very good success. He stands high in the esteem not only of local coal dealers but of those throughout the state and in the years 1909 and 1910 was president of the Illinois and Wisconsin Retail Coal Dealers' Association.

On the 18th of January, 1888, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Carrie A. Spurlock at Wyoming, Illinois. Mrs. Robinson has no people, having been left an orphan in her early childhood. They have a very pleasant residence at 220 Bigelow street, which they own, and where they often extend their hospitality to their friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson hold membership in the First Congregational church of this city and he is a member of the Creve Coeur and the Country Clubs. His political principles accord with those of the republican party but in municipal elections he casts his ballot for the man he deems best adapted for the office. He has made good progress in the development of his business, which is now firmly established and thriving, being numbered among the prosperous enterprises of the city.

ALEXANDER FURST.

Alexander Furst is a representative of one of the most important business interests in Peoria, being one of the members and directors of the firm of Jobst-Bethard Wholesale Grocery Company with which he has been associated for twenty years, entering the employ of the firm as office boy. He was born in Peoria on the 26th of October, 1880, and is a son of Alexander and Elizabeth Furst. His father died in April, 1881, when his son was but five months old and he was reared by his mother who wisely directed his development during his early youth. He attended the public schools and when it was necessary for him to enter business circles he secured a position in the wholesale grocery house now conducted under the name of the Jobst-Bethard Company. His salary was originally but a dollar per week. It was not long, however, before he gained advancement for he proved his worth in his industry, energy and honesty. From one

position to another he progressed until he eventually became a salesman on the road and then buyer in the house. He was later elected a member of the board of directors and now is one of the heads of this enormous business with which he became connected in a most humble capacity.

In 1908 Mr. Furst was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Elizabeth Hall of Peoria, a daughter of George S. Hall, and they now have one child, Elizabeth. Mr. Furst belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, the Kickapoo Golf Club and also to the Travelers Protective Association, in all of which he has many friends. His life work has been a single line and undoubtedly one of the elements of his success is the fact that he has continuously concentrated his energies upon this single field. No higher testimonial of his reliability could be given than the fact that for twenty years he has been associated with one house eventually becoming a member and director of the firm.

JOHN WRIGHT McDOWELL.

John W. McDowell occupies a conspicuous position in financial circles in Peoria as treasurer of the Title & Trust Co. and also of the Dime Savings & Trust Co. Moreover, he is one of the most widely known real-estate men in central Illinois, and as manager of the real-estate division of the Title & Trust Co. has handled more property than any other man in the entire district. Alert, enterprising and determined, he seems almost intuitively to recognize the possibilities of a situation and with determined purpose grasps every opportunity. He is prompt in the execution of his plans, which are based upon sound judgment and a thorough understanding of the situation which he handles. Forceful and resourceful, he is one of the citizens who are molding the business development of Peoria and this section of the state.

Mr. McDowell is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born January 13, 1867. His parents were Major William Preston and Kate Goldsborough (Wright) McDowell. The father served as assistant adjutant general to General Rousseau throughout the Civil war and was wounded while in the service. He remained for many years a valued and prominent resident of Louisville, where his death occurred in 1905. His wife, still surviving him, is now a resident of Peoria.

John W. McDowell was reared in his native city and attended the public schools until graduated from the Louisville high school. He then crossed the threshold of the business world, becoming a bookkeeper in a bank. He also later turned his attention to railroad interests and likewise began operating in real estate, entering that field upon his removal to Peoria. He became manager for what was then the Elliot Callender Real Estate Company, remaining with that firm for about five years. He has "made good" in every connection, proving his worth at all times and demonstrating his ability in the successful accomplishment of whatever he has undertaken. After about five years with the firm of Elliot Callender he became vice president and treasurer of the Colean Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of threshing machines, and when that firm failed he became connected with the Title & Trust Co., with which he has been identified continuously since 1906. He was made manager of the real-estate department and also a director of the Dime Savings & Trust Co., which are kindred interests, under the same management and with the same officers. He developed the real-estate department of the business in a remarkable way, handling property on a mammoth scale, and so placing investments that splendid results were obtained for his clients and for the financial institution which he represented. In 1911 he was called to his present position as treasurer of both the Dime Savings & Trust Co. and the Title & Trust Co. This position as treasurer of two of the largest institutions of their kind in the city is a recognition of his



JOHN W. McDOWELL

ability as a most enterprising young financier. In addition to his ability in financial and real-estate operations, he has other prominent business connections, being secretary and treasurer of the Jefferson Hotel Company, which erected the elegant new Jefferson Hotel, one of the fine hostelryes of the middle west. He is president of the Western Coal Scales Company, president of the Peoria District Colliery Company, vice president of the National Implement & Vehicle Show, and also treasurer of the Peoria Livery Company and treasurer of the Peoria Wash Sand & Gravel Company.

In 1895 Mr. McDowell was united in marriage to Miss Pearl A. Sholl of Peoria, a daughter of James M. Sholl. Mr. McDowell is president of the Creve Coeur Club, the leading organization of this character in the city. He is also a member of the Country Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club. Of the Peoria Association of Commerce he is vice president and a director, and is in hearty sympathy with its various movements for the improvement and upbuilding of the city and the extension of its trade relations. He labors untiringly for anything that tends to promote Peoria's welfare and progress and his efforts have been resultant factors for good. He is actuated by a public-spirited devotion to Peoria that none questions and he brings to bear in his public work the same practical ideas and unabating energy that have brought to him success in his business life making him to-day one of the foremost citizens of central Illinois.

FRANK P. WYNE.

In the death of Frank P. Wyne, Peoria lost one of her well known citizens, for he had gained an extensive acquaintance not only through his later business connections with the city but also through the long years in which he occupied the position of station agent here. From the age of thirteen years he depended upon his own resources and his advancement was due to his individual worth, ability and fidelity. He was born at Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, February 1, 1858. His father, Joseph E. Wyne, was a prominent citizen of Macomb, where for many years he was successfully engaged in the hardware and lumber business. He always took an active interest in public affairs and filled a number of offices, serving as mayor of his town and also as circuit clerk of the county. He was at one time postmaster of Macomb and was actively and helpfully interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of his community. Kentucky numbered him among her native sons and in 1832 he removed from Princeton, that state, to Illinois. Strongly opposed to the teachings of Joseph Smith, he was one of those who arose against the Mormons and succeeded in expelling them from Nauvoo. He had a personal acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, of whom he was a great friend and admirer, and the assistance which he rendered to the great emancipator in his campaign for the presidency was afterward recognized by Lincoln in his appointment of Mr. Wyne to the position of postmaster. During the campaign he was one of the men that drove through his part of the country with Lincoln, laboring untiringly for the success of republican principles.

Frank P. Wyne was reared in the place of his birth and there attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he became a messenger for the Western Union Telegraph Company. While serving in that capacity he applied himself to the mastery of the Morse code and on the 3d of June, 1873, was made a telegraph operator on the Burlington road. During the succeeding six years he filled various positions as operator in the service of the company. In that capacity he came to Peoria in 1879. Prompted by laudable ambition, he sought the position of ticket agent at the Union depot here. The superintendent advised him that he was too young for the place, but he was too determined in his purpose to accept a refusal and requested to be given a three months' trial. This was

finally granted and, his work proving entirely efficient and satisfactory, he was retained for fifteen years. On the expiration of that period he went to Chicago and became traveling passenger agent for the territory east of that city, covering Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, remaining in that capacity until the 3d of June, 1903, when he withdrew from active railroad interests, this being exactly thirty-three years from the time that he entered the service. Purchasing a hotel at Galion, Ohio, he conducted it for six years but at the end of that time disposed of his interests there in order to return to Peoria. In this city he became associated with C. D. Wilkins in the Illinois Pump & Brass Company, which was incorporated on the 1st of January, 1909, and which has had a continuously prosperous existence from its establishment. Employment is now given to fifteen men in the foundry and the business is growing in a gratifying manner. Mr. Wyne remained an active factor in its conduct until his death, which occurred January 3, 1912.

On the 25th of October, 1886, Mr. Wyne was united in marriage to Miss Anna C. Thurlow, a daughter of James Thurlow, who for many years was a leading photographer of Peoria. Two children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Wyne: Jeannette, who was born in April, 1889, and is a high-school graduate; and Frank Thurlow, who was born in September, 1891, and is now in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The family residence is located at No. 407 Laveille street.

Fraternally Mr. Wyne was affiliated with Temple Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Knights of Pythias. He had many friends in those organizations and enjoyed the high regard of those with whom he came in contact in other connections. He certainly made a most creditable record in the railroad service. Recognizing his own capacities and powers, he "made good" in the position which he sought and his labors were a source of gratification and satisfaction to the corporations which he represented. He was always a courteous and obliging official, considerate of the interests of the patrons of the road and equally loyal to those who employed him. He had attractive social qualities and wherever he went gained friendship and high regard.

WILLIAM ANDREW HERVEY.

William Andrew Hervey, a farmer and capitalist residing near Dunlap, is well known throughout Peoria county. He was born in Ohio county, Virginia, May 7, 1848, the son of David G. and Jane (Yates) Hervey. The father, a native of Ohio, came to Peoria county in the fall of 1849 and in the following spring located on a farm of two hundred acres, a part of which is now one of the additions of Dunlap. He resided on his farm until his death, October 27, 1889. He died at the age of eighty-two years and two days. He was a quiet, retiring man and always shunned public life. He was much interested in church work and was a charter member of the Prospect Presbyterian church of Dunlap, of which he was an elder until the time of his death. The mother, Jane (Yates) Hervey, was a native of Virginia and belonged to an old Virginian family that was of Scotch-Irish Protestant descent. She died in June, 1853, at the age of forty-nine years. In their family were seven children: Thomas Y., of Chenoa, McLean county; Margaret Isabelle, the widow of John Morrow, of Chenoa; Mary Jane, the widow of William T. Brown, of Chenoa; Martha E., deceased; Sarah A., who is the wife of Rev. George Dunlap, of Waterman, Illinois; William Andrew; and David H., of Dunlap.

William A. Hervey was educated in the common schools of Radnor township. He has resided on the farm where he now lives ever since he was one and one-half years of age and when he was thirty-one years old became the

owner of one-half the homestead, which he has always farmed. He has been successful financially and now owns a half-interest in a three-quarter section of rice land in Louisiana and also a fifth interest in another tract of eight hundred and thirty-seven acres of rice land in the same state, and he spends a great deal of his time each year in looking after these interests. In the early years of his life he engaged principally in raising stock here but later has given his attention to general farming. He also has interests in the Interstate Bank & Trust Company of Peoria.

On the 26th of September, 1878, at Dunlap, Mr. Hervey married Miss Alice M. Hildebrand, who died in 1892. Of this marriage were born two children, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Ruby G., now twenty years of age, is teaching school. On the 4th of September, 1894, Mr. Hervey was again married, his second union being with Miss Lulu M. Adkinson, the daughter of John D. and Maria J. Adkinson, of Dunlap. To Mr. and Mrs. Hervey has been born one daughter, Wilma Fern, aged fifteen years, who is attending high school.

In early life Mr. Hervey was a republican in politics, afterward an independent and now for many years has given his support to the prohibition party, being of recent years a strong ally of the Anti-Saloon League. He has never cared for public office or accepted any but that of school trustee, in which capacity he is now serving, having always been greatly interested in the cause of education. A member of the Prospect Presbyterian church, he has been for over thirty years an elder in the same and also served for many years as a trustee. He is also a member of the Grange. Mr. Hervey belongs to one of the pioneer families of Peoria county and has lived on his present farm since he was one and one-half years of age—a period of over sixty-two years. He is a prominent man in the business and social world of this community where almost his entire life has been passed and has here a large circle of friends, the staunchest of whom are those who have known him the longest.

CHARLES RODECKER.

Charles Rodecker, whose energy and enterprise have enabled him to build up a good dairy business at 2310 Perry street, Peoria, was born at Springfield, this state, on the 21st of August, 1873. He is a son of Joseph Rodecker, who came to Peoria from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1832, and after several years' residence here removed to Springfield. From there he went to Beardstown, Illinois, and subsequently lived for a time in St. Louis, removing from the latter city to Peoria, where he made his home thereafter. He was a contractor and continued to be actively identified with this occupation until age compelled his retirement.

The only child of his parents Charles Rodecker always lived at home. In the acquirement of his education he attended the public schools in the various places in which his family resided, terminating his student days upon his graduation from the old Greeley school of Peoria. At the age of eighteen years he apprenticed himself to the machinist's trade in the shop of the Hart, Grain & Wergher Company, remaining in the service of that firm for ten years. He left their employ at the expiration of that time to take a place with the Colean Manufacturing Company and was identified with them until they went out of business in 1906. For a brief period thereafter he worked for the Herschel Manufacturing Company, and then resigned his position to engage in business for himself. He opened his dairy business in 1906, beginning in a small way, but as he conducts his establishment in an intelligent manner, conforming to the highest sanitary regulations governing the traffic in dairy products, he has suc-

ceeded in building up a good trade. He is now enjoying a very good patronage, numbering among his customers many of the city's best citizens.

On the 23d of February, 1898, Mr. Rodecker was married to Miss Anne Meyers, a daughter of Benjamin Meyers, a blacksmith of Peoria, but a native of Germany whence he emigrated to the United States in 1860. He was reared and educated in the fatherland and there he also learned the trade that he followed with excellent success in this city for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Rodecker have two children, a daughter and a son, Mabel, who is thirteen, and Charles, who is looking forward to the eleventh anniversary of his birth. The family reside in the old Rodecker homestead. In the conduct of his business Mr. Rodecker is meeting with such prosperity as is the reward of the man of industrious habits, who directs his transactions in accordance with high standards of commercial integrity.

MARTIN KINGMAN.

Martin Kingman was born in Deer Creek township, Tazewell county, Illinois, on April 1, 1844, and came of a family tracing its ancestry back to Henry and Joanna Kingman, who, on leaving the ancestral home in England, sailed for America, arriving at Weymouth, Massachusetts colony, in May, 1632. There Henry Kingman operated a ferry across Weymouth bay, not far from Boston. His children continued to reside in Massachusetts, and settled in North Bridgewater, where the grandfather of Martin Kingman was born. He afterward became a resident of Pelham, that state. Abel Kingman, the father of Martin Kingman, was born in Pelham, on what is known at Pelham Hills, just east of Amherst, Massachusetts. He left there, to become a resident of Illinois, in 1834, at which time he settled in Tazewell county. In 1835 he wedded Mary Ann Bingham, a lady of French-English descent, and a native of Norfolk, Virginia. They became parents of five sons: Charles, the eldest, who died in California in 1896; Cyrus, the next born, who died in Herington, Kansas, in 1907; Henry, the third, a prominent farmer and merchant at Delavan, Kansas; and Abel, the youngest, who died when a child. Martin Kingman, the fourth son, was but three years of age when his father was drowned while crossing the Mackinaw river, in Tazewell county. The family was left in somewhat straightened financial circumstances so that the educational opportunities of the sons were necessarily limited. However, on leaving the district school, at the age of twelve years, Martin Kingman spent two years as a pupil in the old Tazewell county courthouse in Tremont, then occupied as an academy. He later spent two years as a student in the Washington academy, in Washington, Tazewell county, but it was his personal labor that provided the funds for his education.

While attending the Washington academy he became a cadet in the Washington zouaves, and thus acquainted himself with military tactics—an experience that was of much value to him at a later date, when he went to the front in the Civil war. At the outbreak of hostilities he was engaged in teaching a school in his home district in Deer Creek township, Tazewell county. He watched with keenest interest the development of events in the south. His brother, Cyrus, had enlisted early in the year 1861, and this, combined with his natural patriotism, led him to keep in close touch with all that marked the advance of the struggle between the contending armies. He would often ride ten miles to Washington, after closing his school in the afternoon, to learn news from the seat of war. Then came the year 1862 and the call for three hundred thousand troops. He could no longer content himself to remain at his desk, and when a meeting was held at the home church, he was the first to enroll his name as a volunteer. Thirty-eight boys of the neighborhood joined him, leading to the organization of



MARTIN KINGMAN

Company G, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Although but eighteen years of age, he was elected second lieutenant of his company, being the youngest officer in the second division of the Fourteenth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. For so young an officer, he was singularly honored with responsibility, and seems to have won, to an unusual degree, the confidence and friendship of those with whom he was associated. During the first year and a half he remained with his company, which he commanded, very often, for weeks at a time. He was then detailed to command a company in the Eighty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which had been captured and exchanged, but without its officers. For the last year and a half of his service, he was on the staff of Colonel Daniel McCook, the youngest of the various members of the McCook family, and at the death of Colonel McCook, was on the staff of Colonel Langley, who commanded the brigade, and, in that capacity, had charge of the ambulance corps and medical stores of the Third brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Corps. In this position Mr. Kingman became acquainted with nearly all the general officers belonging to the Fourteenth Corps, as well as those of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio; the Army of the Cumberland being commanded by General George H. Thomas. Mr. Kingman retained the rank of second lieutenant until the day of mustering out, at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865, when he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and was honorably discharged from the army with that rank.

Mr. Kingman, with other comrades, had charge of the reunion of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, held in Peoria August 27, 1865, this being the third anniversary of the day in which it was mustered into the United States service, and was active in the management of many reunions held in later years.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Kingman came to Peoria to live, and accepted a position as a salesman with the flour milling firm of Clark, Hanna & Company, with whom he remained a short time. In the spring of 1866 he entered into partnership, in the retail grocery business, with Henry Clauson, and they opened a store at the head of Bridge street, under the name of Kingman & Clauson, but after three months sold out at a handsome profit.

Mr. Kingman then entered the employ of D. J. Calligan, then in the wholesale boot and shoe business, as a traveling salesman. He remained with Mr. Calligan until January 1, 1867, when he entered into partnership with Columbus Dunham, in the retail implement business, under the name of Kingman & Dunham. Three years later, Mr. Dunham, on account of ill health, was obliged to retire, and his interest was bought by Walter B. Hotchkiss and Charles T. Hurd, and the firm became Kingman, Hotchkiss & Co. They later retired, and in 1873 the firm name became Kingman & Company, Mr. C. A. Jamison having become a partner. In 1875, Mr. G. H. Schimpff became a partner. In 1882, Kingman & Company was changed from a partnership to a corporation, under the laws of the state of Illinois, and the business continued under that name until 1910, when it became the Kingman Plow Company, changing, in the meantime, from a retail to a wholesale business, and from a wholesale to a manufacturing business.

In 1879, Mr. Kingman, with B. F. Blossom and F. E. Leonard, organized the bank of Kingman, Blossom & Company, which in 1885 became the Central National Bank, and has since continued under that name, and has been very successful.

In 1879, Mr. Kingman and others organized the Jenney Electric Light & Power Company, which afterwards became the Peoria General Electric Company, now the Peoria Gas & Electric Company.

In 1882, Mr. Kingman was one of the organizers of the Peoria Hotel Company, afterward succeeded by the National Hotel Company, and whose property was for many years the leading hotel of the city.

In 1888, Mr. Kingman, with E. C. Heidrich, Mr. Jamison, and Mr. Schimpff, organized the Peoria Cordage Company, which has been a successful concern since its organization.

In 1890, Mr. Kingman, with A. S. Oakford and others, organized the Peoria Savings Loan & Trust Company, which afterward became the Bank of Illinois, and later the Illinois National Bank, and has since continued under that name, and has likewise been very successful.

In 1898, when war was declared against Spain, Mr. Kingman, greatly interested in the situation, with Colonel Isaac Taylor, solicited Governor Tanner for permission to raise a regiment of infantry, and Colonel Taylor and Mr. Kingman organized a regiment, mustering one thousand seventy-five men, and known as the Peoria Provisional Regiment. Mr. Kingman was elected lieutenant colonel, and for three months gave a considerable portion of his time to the organization of said regiment.

Mr. Kingman became a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, composed of officers of the civil war, and remained a member until his death.

He was a member of Bryner Post, No. 67, of Peoria, Grand Army of the Republic, for many years, and remained a member until his death.

Mr. Kingman was married at Peoria, on May 21, 1867, to Miss Emeline T. Shelly, who survives him. They became parents of five children, of whom three are living: Louis S., president of the Kingman Plow Company; Walter B., treasurer of the Kingman Plow Company; and Mabel Dunham, who is the wife of William C. McClure, and mother of one child, Virginia Emily McClure. Two sons, Martin and Arthur, died in infancy.

In 1877 Mr. Kingman was appointed on the board of commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan canal by Governor Shelby M. Cullom, and continued in that position until 1883. Mr. Kingman was, at the time of the erection of the Peoria county courthouse, in 1874-1876, one of the committee, of the board of supervisors, having in charge the building of the courthouse.

Mr. Kingman, soon after coming to Peoria, became a member of the First Congregational church, and for many years was a trustee, being active in the financing and building of the church building, during the years from 1875 to 1883.

Mr. Kingman was for many years a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, and also of the Peoria Board of Trade, remaining so until his death.

Mr. Kingman's health began to fail in 1900, but, notwithstanding this, he retained an active position in his business affairs, but many years of ceaseless attention to business, as well as much time given to outside matters of a public-spirited nature, had undermined his strength. Notwithstanding this, he was reluctant to let his duties pass into other hands, and retained an active part in his business until within a few weeks of his death, which came on December 19, 1904.

CHRISTIAN STRAESSER.

Christian Straesser, who has been engaged in the commission business in Peoria for the past nine years and is meeting with more than average success, is a native of this county, his birth having occurred on his father's farm in Limestone township on the 5th of June, 1849. He is a son of Johannas Christian Straesser, who came to Peoria county from Pennsylvania during the pioneer days and engaged in farming.

The son of farming people of moderate circumstances, Christian Straesser was reared in the country in a manner very similar to other lads of the pioneer period in Illinois. In the acquirement of his education he attended the district schools of Limestone township, and while engaged in the mastery of the elementary branches of English learning he also assisted his father in tilling the fields and harvesting the crops. Under the capable supervision and direction of

his father he early became familiar with the practical methods of agriculture and at the age of nineteen with his brother undertook the management of the home farm. During the succeeding thirty-five years his entire time and attention was given to agricultural pursuits, but in 1903 he withdrew from the active work of the fields and coming to Peoria engaged in the commission business. Although he was not familiar with commercial methods, Mr. Straesser is a good business man with practical ideas and sound judgment and has succeeded in building up a very good trade. He has a nice patronage, that is constantly increasing, and is the owner of a well established, thriving business, which is netting him lucrative returns.

In 1871, Mr. Straesser was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Powell, of Peoria, a daughter of M. M. Powell, who was formerly engaged in farming and for many years served as county coroner. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Straesser, as follows: Clarence W., who is married and engaged in business with his father; Ethline May, who is living at home; and Edna B., who died at the age of eleven years. The family residence is located at 220 North Institute street, where Mr. Straesser has erected a very pleasant and comfortable house, that is thoroughly modern in all of its appointments. His business is located at 113 South Washington street. During the period of his connection with the commercial interests of the city, Mr. Straesser has become recognized as a man of sterling integrity and worth among both his patrons and competitors and enjoys the respect of all with whom he has dealings.

LINCOLN B. JACKSON.

Lincoln B. Jackson, postmaster of Dunlap, is a native resident of Radnor township, born January 18, 1864. His father, John Jackson, a native of Yorkshire, England, came to America in 1818, when eleven years of age, with his parents who settled in Delaware on the present site of the city of Wilmington. In 1837 John Jackson removed to Illinois and two years later located in Radnor township, near Dunlap, where he took up a tract of timber land. He farmed there until a few years before his death, when he retired from active life and built a home in Dunlap. He passed away in this town, May 5, 1894, at the age of eighty-six. The mother, Elizabeth (Jordan) Jackson, was a native of Lincolnshire, England, and came to America about 1850. She died in Dunlap, January 27, 1898, at the age of seventy-seven. In the family of John and Elizabeth (Jordan) Jackson were six children: Lavinia P., who is the wife of Moses Harlan, of Dunlap; Carrie M., who is the widow of Henry Shaw, of Dunlap; Isadore E., now Mrs. Charles W. Wigginton, of Macedonia, Iowa; John R., a farmer near Thayer, Iowa; Mary, who died at the age of three years; and Lincoln B.

The last named received his early education in the public schools of Dunlap and was a student for two winters at an academy here. After putting aside his text-books he started out in life for himself by renting a farm, on which he followed general agricultural pursuits. Soon afterward he engaged in the hardware and grain business in Dunlap, where he remained until 1900. In 1902, under Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, he was made postmaster of Dunlap, which position he has since held. After his appointment as postmaster he purchased of G. L. Dunlap a stationery establishment, which he has since conducted in connection with his other work. On October 1, 1911, he formed a partnership with J. H. Shehan in a grain and stock business, under the firm name of Jackson & Shehan, and they are now carrying on an extensive business. Mr. Jackson also has some interests in farm property in this township.

On December 22, 1886, in Marshall county, Missouri, Mr. Jackson married Miss Isabella D. Wood, a daughter of John Wood, of Niles, Illinois. In his

political views Mr. Jackson is a republican but he has never taken an active part in political work, preferring to give all his attention to his business interests. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and with the Odd Fellows. Having always made his home in Radnor township. Mr. Jackson is widely known and he has an extensive circle of friends who hold him in the highest regard. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Dunlap and has been steward of the same for many years.

NICHOLAS SCHAUB.

Nicholas Schaub, who was born in Rosefield township, on section 12, where he now resides, is one of the good substantial farmers of Peoria county. He is the son of John and Catherine (Klug) Schaub, the father born in France and the mother in Germany. The parents came to America in 1837, settling in New Orleans, and in 1849 removed to Rosefield township, Illinois, where the father died March 7, 1877, and the mother, August 18, 1902. In their family were five children, of whom Nicholas, of this review, was the youngest.

Nicholas Schaub was reared and educated in Rosefield township and has continued to reside on his home place. He owns two hundred and ninety-seven acres of highly improved land and engages in raising grain and live stock, making a specialty of horses, cattle and Poland China hogs.

On the 27th of April, 1897, Mr. Schaub was united in marriage to Miss Sophia M. Violet, who is a daughter of Joseph and Emmeline (Auther) Violet. To Mr. and Mrs. Schaub have been born seven children: Joseph C., on February 19, 1898; Theresa M., March 10, 1899; Catherine A., March 16, 1900; Varona A., born April 30, 1901; Frederick T., born December 10, 1902; Edward N., born June 20, 1905; and Vincent V., born October 11, 1906.

In politics Mr. Schaub is independent and he has served as township supervisor for eight years. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and he and his family are members of the Catholic church. He is much interested in educational advancement and has been school director for twenty-one years. He is well known and has many friends throughout the entire community in which he was born and has spent many years of his life, and, being greatly interested in its general welfare, he takes an active part in all measures of reform and progress.

JEFFERSON J. GREENE.

A complete history of Peoria county demands that mention be made of Jefferson J. Greene, now eighty-two years of age—a self-made man, whose well spent life commends him to the honor and regard of all, and whose record is indeed worthy of emulation. He started out in life empty-handed, and working as a farm laborer, made his initial start in the business world. Eventually he became a wealthy farmer and real-estate dealer, and he still gives personal attention to his business affairs and investments, although he has long since passed the age when most men would have put aside business cares to enjoy that rest which is the fitting reward of earnest labor.

Mr. Greene was born in Rensselaer county, New York, July 12, 1830, his parents being Samuel and Mary (Rose) Greene, the former a son of Longford Greene. All were natives of the Empire state, in which Jefferson J. Greene remained during the period of his boyhood and youth. He mastered the lessons taught in the district schools, and at the age of seventeen put aside his text-

books that he might earn his own living, securing employment as a farm hand. He worked in that way for three years, carefully saving his earnings, and when he came to Peoria in 1854—fifty-eight years ago—he rented a farm and thus started out upon an independent career. His cultivation of that tract brought him added capital and he then purchased a farm situated on section 30 in Hallock township, upon which he made his home until 1886. Within that period he converted the land into fertile and productive fields and added many substantial and modern improvements to the place, making it one of the fine farm properties of the district. In that year he withdrew from active connection with agricultural interests and turned his attention to dealing in grain and real estate. In these occupations he too was very successful, and in later years he has devoted his attention entirely to handling property and to building operations. He is seldom if ever at fault in matters of business judgment, and his keen insight is manifest in the splendid success which has attended his labors. He has accumulated over fifty thousand acres of land throughout the United States, having over twenty-eight thousand acres in Texas and other tracts in Washington, Colorado, Missouri, Florida, Kansas and Illinois. He has erected many houses in Peoria which he sells on the installment plan, and he is the owner of valuable real estate in Berwyn, one of the attractive suburbs of Chicago. His business ability and enterprise have thus found tangible representation in his realty holdings. He is indeed a self-made man and deserves all the praise that term implies. While now eighty-two years of age he is still actively engaged in the real-estate business, and is one of the best known, wealthiest and most prominent residents of Peoria. He certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and his prosperity is indeed well merited because it has been honorably won.

On the 3d of July, 1855, Mr. Greene was married in Chillicothe, to Miss Mary Nelson, a daughter of Osmond and Sarah Nelson. Mrs. Greene was born January 15, 1839, in Radnor township, and died July 27, 1887. There were four children of that marriage. Abbie L., born December 27, 1857, was the wife of Ephraim Clark but is now deceased. She had five children of whom three are living, as follows: Harry O. Clark of Pasadena, California; and Abigail May and Thomas Oliver, both of Peoria. Rose R., born June 22, 1860, became the wife of George Overen and passed away May 1, 1880, leaving two daughters, Mrs. A. M. Santee and Mrs. Rose Calder. Hattie, born November 17, 1862, married M. G. Stine and died October 30, 1897, leaving two children, Clarence J. and Mary. Sarah M., born January 6, 1865, is the wife of Lyman Seelye, and has a daughter, Josephine, who is the widow of Elliott Breese.

Mr. Greene has two great-grandchildren, Forest Calder and Cora Elizabeth Clark. Having lost his first wife Mr. Greene was again married in 1888, his second union being with Miss Sarah J. Henthorn, a daughter of Nelson G. and Elizabeth C. (Moeller) Henthorn, of Lacon, Illinois, who were natives of Pennsylvania and when quite young removed to Ohio where they were married. They became residents of Lacon, Marshall county, in 1835, and there the mother died November 2, 1887, and the father on February 22, 1890.

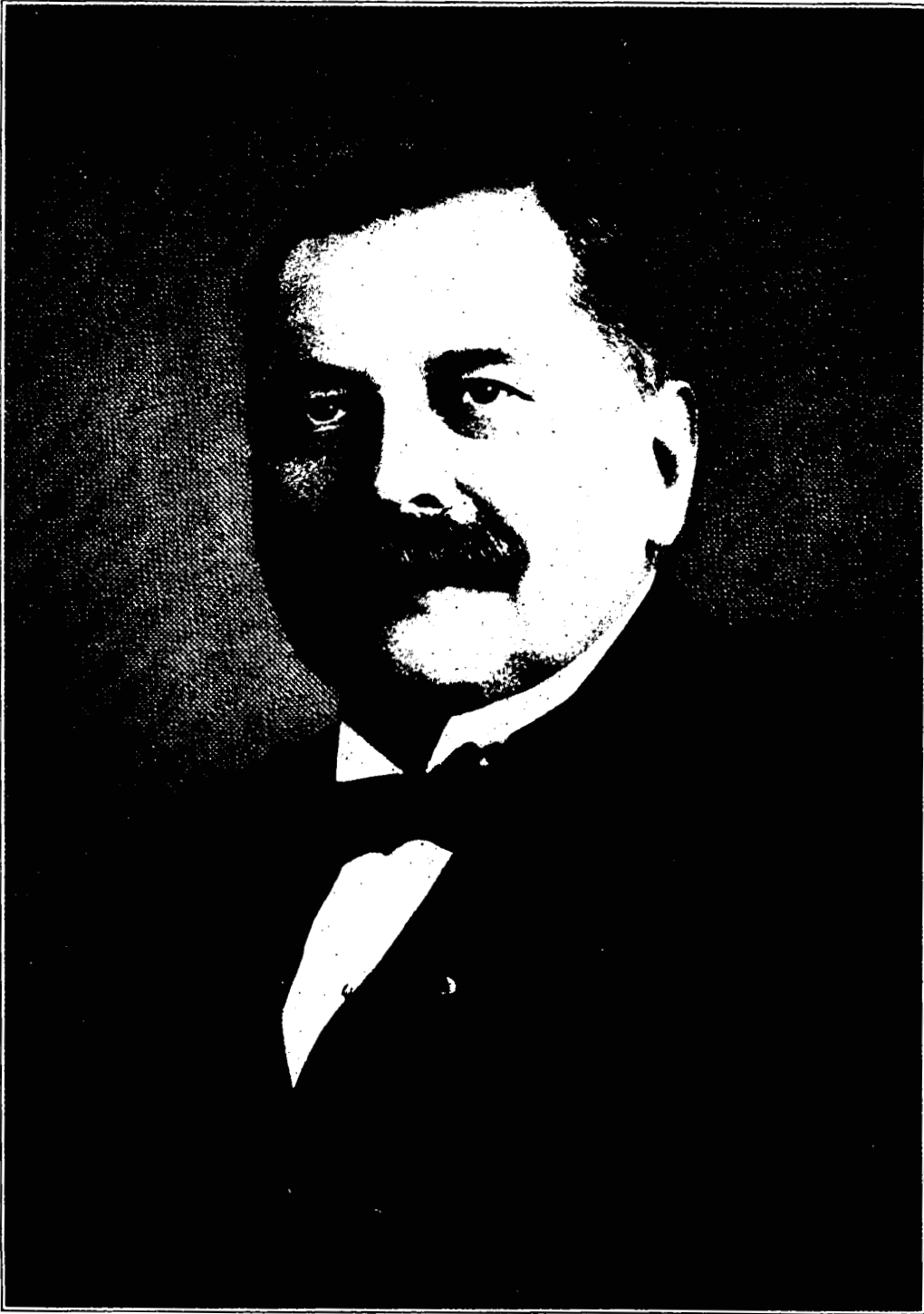
Since the organization of the republican party Jefferson J. Greene has usually voted for its candidates at elections which involve national issues and questions, but casts an independent local ballot. He has filled the offices of school director and school trustee, serving in those positions for many years. The cause of education has ever found in him a warm friend, in fact, his influence is always given to the side of progress and improvement for the benefit of the individual and the community at large. He held membership with the Presbyterian church at Dunlap, but since coming to Peoria has attended the Union Congregational church. He has ever realized the responsibility and obligations of wealth and has been most generous with his means for the aid of the worthy poor and for public projects. He gave a thousand dollars for the erection of the Young Men's Christian Association building in Peoria, and he has aided many churches

and charitable projects in a most liberal manner. Measures and movements for the upbuilding of the city have also received his indorsement and material assistance. His has indeed been a well spent life, and the most envious cannot grudge him success so honorably has it been won and so worthily used.

JOSEPH BENEDICT GREENHUT.

Peoria's most distinguished citizen in the commercial life of the city is Joseph Benedict Greenhut, who has been associated with more enterprises that have contributed directly to the business activity and consequent prosperity of the city than any other one man. Moreover, his civic pride and his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city are manifest in his generous support of projects for the public good while on various occasions he has been the donor of public buildings which are attractive architectural features and which provide a meeting place for some of the most commendable organizations. In a word Joseph Benedict Greenhut is a splendid specimen of American manhood and chivalry who has recognized the responsibilities, obligations and opportunities of wealth and has again and again reached out a helping hand to the individual or to the community. A native of Austria, he was born at the military post of Teinitz, February 28, 1843. He was only about four years of age when his father died and afterward his mother became the wife of Wolf Schaefer and became a resident of Chicago about 1852, at which time Joseph B. Greenhut was a lad of nine years. When thirteen years of age he began learning the tin and coppersmith's trade and in that capacity worked for different firms in St. Louis. He afterward started south, going to Mobile, Alabama, where he remained for two years. He came north in March and on April 17, in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, he enlisted as a private of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, the first Chicago regiment to respond to the call to arms. Mr. Greenhut was the second to enlist from the city of Chicago. Within two months he was promoted to the rank of sergeant with which he served until seriously wounded in the arm at the battle of Fort Donelson. He was then granted a leave of absence, spending six months at home, and then when his wound had healed he recruited a company of infantry of which he was elected captain. The command was assigned to the Eighty-Second Illinois Regiment and subsequently he was made chief of staff of the brigade. He served in some of the most important battles of the Civil war, continuing in active duty until 1864, when his health failed and he was allowed to resign.

Upon his recovery Mr. Greenhut devoted himself to mechanical pursuits in Chicago, during which period among other inventions he invented and patented the twine binder which was used in the McCormick reaping machine, and subsequently started in the distilling business from which he has since realized a magnificent fortune and which has made him so well known throughout the United States and also in other countries. His business ability and sterling qualities being recognized, he has not found it difficult to secure the assistance and cooperation of capable business men in the establishment and development of business projects, many of which he has handled with masterly skill. In 1887 he managed to bring all distilleries of the United States together into the Distillers & Cattle Feeding Company of which he became president and so continued until 1895, when on account of differences between the eastern and western stockholders he withdrew from the company. He was equally prominent in the organization of the glucose companies of the United States when the interests of such houses were consolidated. Mr. Greenhut possesses notable powers of management and control with marked ability to coordinate interests and to combine seemingly diverse



JOSEPH B. GREENHUT

factions into a harmonious whole. It is said that difficulties vanish before him as mist before the morning sun. He possesses the powers of a tactician and a diplomat in handling men and business situations and influencing men to his way of thinking.

It can be said of Mr. Greenhut more than of any other one man that he has made Peoria commercially, for he has been connected with practically every business movement and enterprise of importance here. He was one of the officers and directors of the old Central Railway Company, now the Peoria Railroad Company, also of the Commercial German-American National Bank, the Merchants National Bank and the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago. He is likewise the president of the National Cooperage & Woodenware Company of Peoria, controlling one of the largest enterprises of this character in the United States. He was also interested for years in the Siegel-Cooper Company of New York, his son, B. J. Greenhut, being his representative in that company, the father acting as president and the son as secretary and treasurer. Because of his extensive holdings in this vast mercantile enterprise the name has been changed to the Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Company, of which Mr. Greenhut remains as the president. Their Sixth avenue establishments in New York are the largest department stores in the metropolis. In this project both of his sons are deeply interested and very active and seem to possess much of the business ability and enterprising spirit of the father.

On the 24th of October, 1866, Mr. Greenhut was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wolfner, of Chicago, and they have for forty-five years traveled life's journey happily together, the interests of one being also the interests of the other. They became the parents of a daughter, Fannie V. and two sons, Benedict J., and Nelson W. The elder son is married. Mr. Greenhut now maintains his residence in New York during the greater part of the year. His country home at West End, New Jersey, is one of the most palatial on the coast. It was built for John A. McCall, then president of the New York Life Insurance Company and Mr. Greenhut bought it when Mr. McCall sought a buyer several years ago. However, he also maintains his home in Peoria, having a fine residence on High street. To this the family all return for the Christmas holidays when all of the Greenhuts and their relatives celebrate an "at home." Mr. Greenhut says it is worth everything to keep the house open the year around for this home-coming. Both he and his wife are greatly interested in charitable and benevolent work. Mrs. Greenhut is lady of most charming manner, tactful and thoughtful, and has the faculty of putting her guests at ease in her presence. Her gifts to the poor of Peoria amount to thousands of dollars annually. Her quick consideration, her deep interest and her earnest sympathy enable her to readily understand the needs of the poor and they also constitute features in her social success. She is the vice president of the Peoria Woman's Club and both Mr. and Mrs. Greenhut are prominently identified with the National Jewish charities. When President McKinley and his entire cabinet visited Peoria in 1899, they were the guests of the Greenhuts. Peoria is proud to claim Mr. Greenhut as one of her leading citizens, owing to the fact that he has done so much for her advancement. He is honored by all who know him for his generosity, his ability as a man of business and his sterling, upright character. Of him many instances are related which are indicative of his views of life. It is said that he was entitled to a large pension for his military service yet he never claimed it. On one occasion when a business concern in which he was interested went to the wall because of the general depression in trade he paid up the creditors to the extent of his interest so that no man nor woman suffered. He aided materially in building the soldiers monument in Peoria county at a cost of forty thousand dollars which was dedicated by President McKinley October 12, 1899. He also recently gave the Greenhut Memorial Hall in Peoria county, costing twenty-five thousand dollars, to the Grand Army of the Republic. He has like-

wise made other splendid gifts to the city, all of which indicate his generous spirit and his liberality. There is no sense of duty in all this, for his generosity is rather the outgrowing of a nature that reaches in helpful support to all mankind and seeks to benefit where aid or encouragement are needed.

CHARLES TREFZGER.

Charles Trefzger is the proprietor of Trefzger's Pure Goods Bakery, one of the best known and oldest establishments of the kind in Peoria, having been founded by his father over fifty years ago. His birth occurred in this city on the 16th of February, 1860, his parents being Simon and Catherine (Scherr) Trefzger, natives of Germany. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Trefzger numbers twelve, eight sons and four daughters, our subject being the second in order of birth.

In 1867, the parents of Charles Trefzger went to Baden, Germany, on a visit, remaining there for four years. During that time he pursued his education in the schools of the fatherland but upon their return to Peoria in 1871, he resumed his studies in the public schools, which he continued to attend until he had attained the age of fourteen years. His text-books were then laid aside and he began his preparation for a commercial career as an apprentice in his father's bakery. During the succeeding seven years he was employed in each department of the business, mastering its every detail and qualifying himself for its future management. Upon attaining his majority he was made a partner in the enterprise, assuming more and more of the responsibility connected with its management until 1890, when he purchased his father's interest and has ever since been operating the establishment alone. The business was first founded in a small way as a retail bakery in 1860, but as the years have passed it has developed until they now maintain both a retail and wholesale establishment. The wholesale department is located at 102 South Monroe street, while the retail store is at the corner of Main and Monroe streets, having occupied this site for thirty-nine years. The development of the business has been marked by a steady, permanent growth from the time of its founding and is now one of the largest concerns of the kind in the city. The products of their factory are of a superior quality and are fully commensurate in every respect to the prices charged. It has been the policy of the firm to accord all patrons courteous and considerate treatment, and as a result the names of many of their customers have been on their books for a long period of years. Mr. Trefzger is an enterprising man of sound judgment and practical ideas and has always applied himself closely to his business, giving his personal supervision to every department, as did his father. They are both men of high standards and good principles, whose method of conducting their transactions always commends them to the support and confidence of all with whom they have dealings and as a result they have been rewarded with success.

On the 11th of June, 1890, Mr. Trefzger was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Schiefeling of this city, who passed away in 1901. Three children were born to them, as follows: Marie, who is eighteen years of age; Florence, who has passed the seventeenth anniversary of her birth; and Joseph, who has recently entered upon his sixteenth year. The family home is located at 109 Ellis street, where Mr. Trefzger owns a very pleasant residence, which is presided over by his eldest daughter.

Mr. Trefzger and his family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, belonging to Sacred Heart parish of which the wife and mother was likewise a member. Politically he is a democrat, but the exacting demands of his extensive personal interests have always precluded the possibility of his participat-

ing in public affairs. He believes in the affiliation of all crafts and trades, and is a member of the Master Bakers' Association of Peoria, of which he has several times been president. He is now vice president of the Illinois Master Bakers' Association and is one of the senior members of this organization, and he also belongs to the National Association of Master Bakers. As he is public-spirited and progressive in his ideas he gives his cooperation to the movements of the Peoria Merchants' Association and the Peoria Association of Commerce, being affiliated with both of these organizations. Mr. Trefzger is a worthy representative of one of the city's highly esteemed pioneer business men, but his own capabilities have won him recognition that places him in the front rank of the local commercial fraternity, and he is accorded the respect that is invariably paid to deserving merit in all walks of life.

THOMAS CLINCH.

Thomas Clinch, deceased, was well known throughout Peoria county, as one of the organizers of the banking firm of Clinch, Schenck & Lott at Elmwood. He was born in Borden, England, his parents being Thomas and Matilda Clinch, both of whom were natives of that country and spent all their lives there. The father was a well known stock buyer. In his family were five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest, and was the only one who came to America.

Thomas Clinch received a common-school education and being only nine years of age at the time of his father's death, he was forced in early life to leave school and help support his mother. Accordingly at the age of thirteen he was sent out to work. When twenty-one years of age he came to America, locating near Farmington, where he was employed on the farm of Nathan Kellogg for one year and received as compensation for his services thirteen dollars per month. Subsequently he rented a farm which he operated for two years. He was then married and afterward purchased a farm of forty acres in Rosefield township, which farm he cleared and improved and gradually added to until he owned in all two hundred and seventy acres of excellent land in Peoria county. He engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising and was very successful in both these lines of work. On November 29, 1886, he moved to Elmwood where he purchased a home consisting of an excellent house and two acres of land. It was about this time that Mr. Tracy's bank in Elmwood failed and Mr. Clinch, in partnership with W. H. Lott, at once became active in the organization of another banking firm, the name of which was Clinch & Lott, but scarcely one year had passed after the establishment of the bank until Mr. Lott was killed in the Chatsworth wreck. This necessitated a reorganization and as the bank was growing, and they desired to associate Henry Schenck as a member of the banking firm and the same was made an equal partner in the business and M. T. Lott succeeded his father, and Walter A. Clinch, son of Thomas Clinch, was taken into the firm. Then the firm name of the bank became Clinch, Schenck & Lott. This firm name has never been changed since, for on the death of Mr. Clinch of this review, his son, W. A. Clinch, became a full partner and on the death of Mr. Henry Schenck, his son, Harry, succeeded to his position. Also now C. E. Clinch, the son of Walter Clinch, has recently been taken into the firm. The bank of Clinch, Schenck & Lott has grown and prospered and it has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars and its estimated worth is two hundred thousand dollars.

On the 29th of August, 1854, Mr. Clinch was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Bohanan, who was born near Saratoga Springs, New York, a daughter of Major S. and Esther (Dickinson) Bohanan. The parents were both born

and reared in New York, and on June 27, 1837, came to Illinois locating in Peoria county, where they entered government land and cleared and cultivated the same. At the time of their settlement here their nearest neighbors were more than a mile distant. They became owners of between three hundred and four hundred acres of excellent land in this county. In their family were six daughters and one son, but the son died in 1872 of lockjaw. The father passed away September 23, 1884, and the mother in December, 1898, at the advanced age of ninety years and three months. She was a member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch became parents of four children: Walter A., a sketch of whose life appears on another page of this volume; Charles Eugene, who died December 5, 1882, at the age of twenty-four years; Vilu Maude, who died November 9, 1893; and Sadie Blanche, who died March 14, 1896.

Mr. Clinch of this review, passed away October 13, 1895, and his death was deeply deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, for his long residence here and his active life, both in his farming and banking interests, had made him a prominent man in both the business and social world. In politics he was a republican, and he served as county supervisor for eighteen consecutive years and was holding that office at the time of his death. He was a member of the building committee during the erection of the present courthouse and was a helpful citizen of this county in various other ways. He was a member of the Wesleyan church in England, and his wife belonged to the Congregational church. In the broadest sense of the word he was a self-made man, for he started out in life empty-handed, and passed away as one of the most prosperous and good substantial men of his community.

JOHN CUSACK.

Prominent among the native residents of Rosefield township is John Cusack who is actively engaged in raising grain and live stock on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He was born December 6, 1858, and is the son of Patrick and Nora (Maloney) Cusack, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the father born in 1819 and the mother in 1827. Both parents came to America in 1850, locating in Pennsylvania, and were married in that state the following year. In 1853 they removed to Illinois, settling in Rosefield township where they resided the remainder of their lives, the father dying April 7, 1891, at the age of seventy-two and the mother on April 10, 1906, at the age of seventy-nine. They were the parents of twelve children of whom John Cusack of this review is the third in order of birth.

John Cusack, reared under the parental roof, remained at home until 1892 when he purchased in Rosefield township one hundred and twenty acres of his present farm and began operating the same. In 1905 he bought an adjoining forty acres so he now has in all one hundred and sixty acres in his farm. He engages in raising grain and live stock, making a specialty of horses, cows and Poland-China hogs.

On the 26th of October, 1892, John Cusack was united in marriage to Miss Ellen M. McIntyre, who is a daughter of Frank and Catherine (Burns) McIntyre of Rosefield township. The parents are both natives of Ireland, the father born in County Donegal, September 16, 1828, and the mother in County Mayo, November 27, 1838. Both came to America in 1855, and on the 27th of February, 1862, were united in marriage. The father passed away in Rosefield township on the 24th of November, 1906, at the age of seventy-eight years, two months and seven days, the mother preceding him by almost a year, died December 22, 1905, at the age of sixty-seven years and twenty-five days. In their family were eight children of whom Mrs. Cusack is the eldest. Mrs.

Cusack received her education in the common schools and the high school of Elmwood. In the winter of 1881 she began teaching at the Hietter school and followed that profession for ten years. To Mr. and Mrs. Cusack have been born seven children: Nora, born July 28, 1893, who is a graduate of the public schools and is attending the Normal school, has been engaged in teaching for three terms and is now the instructor in the primary department at Kingston Mines in Timber township; Frank, born December 24, 1894, was graduated from Edwards school September 1, 1910, and is now helping to operate the home farm; and Patrick, born August 5, 1896, James, born March 8, 1898, John, born February 15, 1900, Mary, born May 8, 1902, and Catherine, born November 26, 1904, are all in school.

In politics Mr. Cusack belongs to the Democratic party and he has served in the capacity of tax collector for his township. He is greatly interested in and has given much time to the cause of education and is now efficiently performing the duties of school director. He is very prosperous both in his farming and stock-raising, and is widely known throughout the township as a man who uses his influence for the general welfare and for the reform and progress of his community. Mr. Cusack and his family are members of the Catholic church.

W. D. CHARLES THRESHIE.

W. D. Charles Threshie is well known in the banking and business world of Peoria county as cashier of the Dunlap Bank, as vice president and a director of the State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria and as secretary and a director in the Dunlap & Alta Telephone Company. He was born in Avranches, France, October 29, 1863, the son of David Scott and Eliza Bird (Martin) Threshie. The father was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a lawyer and a writer to the Signet. He traveled extensively and his son, the subject of this sketch, was born during one of his visits to France. However, he spent the greater part of his life in Dumfries and on the island of Jersey, passing away at the latter place in 1879, at the age of eighty-two. The grandfather, Robert Threshie, was also a lawyer of Dumfries. The mother, Eliza Bird (Martin) Threshie, was the daughter of a judge in the East India Company. She died in 1896, at the age of sixty-three. In their family were six children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the youngest and is the only one in America.

W. D. C. Threshie was educated in St. James' College on the island of Jersey. Leaving school at the age of nineteen, he entered the army, receiving a commission as first lieutenant in the Welsh Regiment, with which he served for one year. In 1883 he came to America and located at Dunlap, where he worked on a farm until 1886, when he went to western Kansas and was there engaged in cattle ranching for nine years. Subsequently returning to Dunlap, he purchased of William Wood in 1899 the banking establishment with which he has since been connected. In July, 1910, he took in as a partner H. Winchester. Mr. Threshie is extremely successful in the financial world and he is now also secretary and a director of the Dunlap & Alta Telephone Company, of which he was one of the organizers in 1905. Also he is vice president and a director of the State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria, and he also is interested in some farm lands in this section of the county.

On the 20th of June, 1890, at Savoy, Illinois, Mr. Threshie married Miss Minnie Dunlap, the daughter of Burleigh Dunlap, of this city, and a granddaughter of Alva Dunlap, who was the founder of the town of Dunlap. To Mr. and Mrs. Threshie have been born two children: Marion, who was born July 28, 1894; and Robert D., born July 14, 1897. Politically Mr. Threshie is

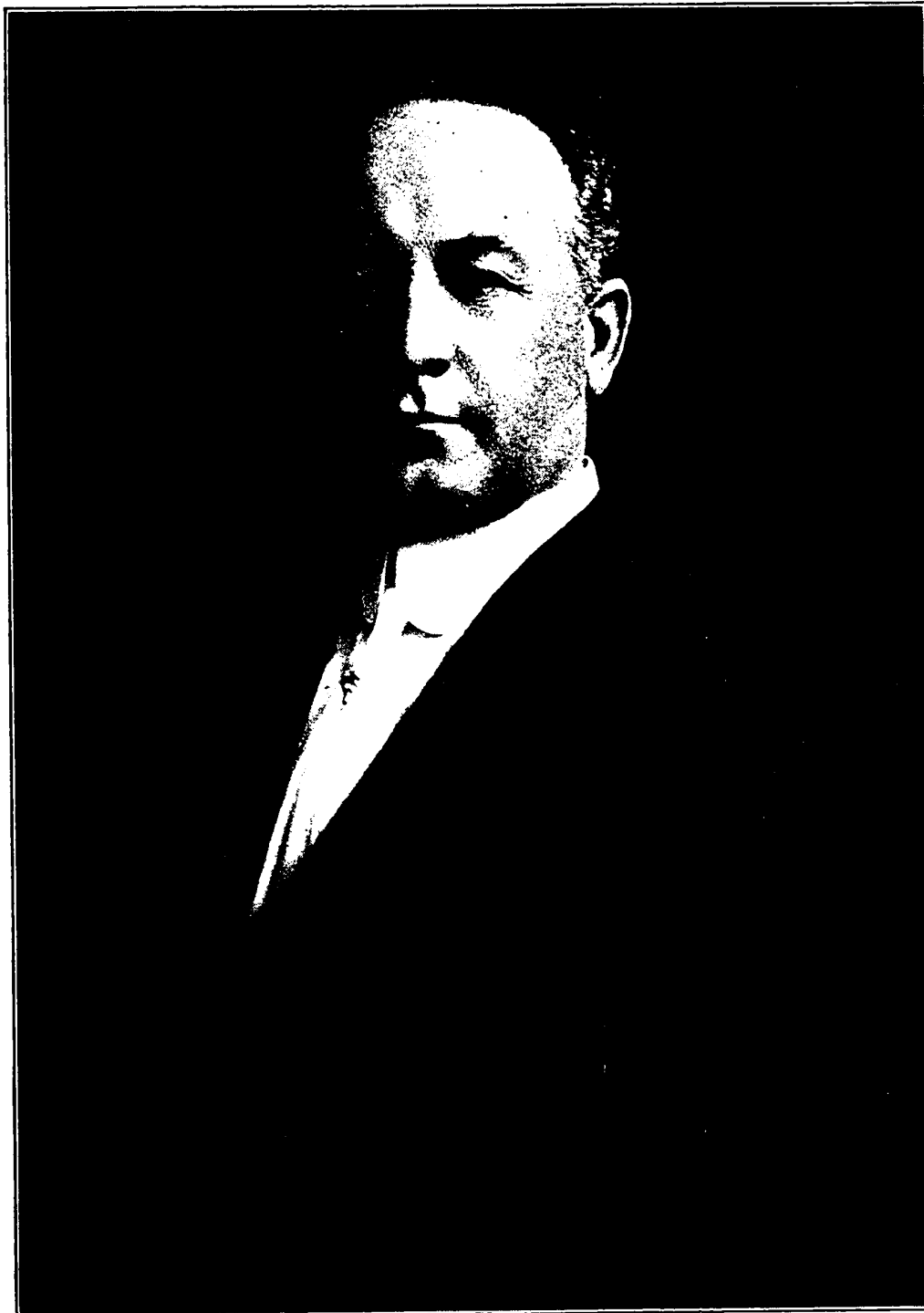
an independent and he has served for several years as school trustee, always having been greatly interested in educational work. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in that order, and is also a member of Mohammed Shrine at Peoria. Mr. Threshie has hosts of personal friends in the business world and throughout Peoria county, and he is chairman of the board of trustees of Prospect Presbyterian church of Dunlap. He is fond of outdoor life as is shown by his membership in the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, and his yacht on the Illinois river affords his principal recreation.

GEORGE F. SIMMONS.

George F. Simmons, proprietor of the Troy Laundry of Peoria, is the head of one of the largest establishments of this kind in Illinois. He is an active figure in his business, interested in the details of its development and thoroughly conversant with its different branches. Mr. Simmons is well known and prominent in the laundry business, not only in his city, but throughout Illinois as well, taking an active part in all conventions of the state associations, and serving as president of the Laundrymen's National Association for one term.

George F. Simmons was born at Baltimore, Maryland, September 9, 1865, the son of David E. and Frances E. Simmons. Both of his parents were natives of New York state, the father was born at Oneida and the mother at Rome. David E. Simmons followed the occupation of marine engineer and for many years was well known on the Great Lakes. In 1870, he removed to Oshkosh, and twelve years later retired from active life.

George F. Simmons lived in Oshkosh and during the last years of his school life, spent his vacations learning the cigar-making trade, and immediately upon leaving school, secured employment in this line of activity. He gave up cigar-making to work as a steam fitter and plumber, in which employment he remained for three years. In 1881, the first steam laundry in Oshkosh was established and George Simmons immediately secured a position therein, and his work there gave an impetus and direction to his ambition. He left Oshkosh in 1883 to accept the position as manager of the Minnesota Steam Laundry of St. Paul, Minnesota, and held this position for three years, going from there to the Duluth Steam Laundry of Duluth, Minnesota, for two years, then owned and operated the Ashland Steam Laundry of Ashland, Wisconsin, for two years and next became connected with the Troy Laundry of Peoria, as its manager and held this position, with the exception of one year as assistant manager of the Grand Laundry Company in St. Louis. Then returning to Peoria, purchasing a quarter interest in the Troy Laundry and acted as its manager up to 1892, during this time, buying additional stock at different times, until he became sole owner of the corporation. Under his direction since that time, the business has increased rapidly, new and efficient methods have been adapted, and nothing has been left undone to make this laundry one of the most progressive in the state. In 1911, the business had increased to such an extent that it had entirely outgrown its quarters, and Mr. Simmons then built the immense modern laundry building at 917 to 923 Main street, where he is now doing business. The new structure made the Troy Laundry the largest establishment of its kind in the city. The equipment is absolutely new and modern, and the facilities for the finest laundry work are unparalleled. Mr. Simmons never loses an opportunity to make himself thoroughly conversant with new methods in his business, and he is well known in all conventions of the Laundrymen's Association. In 1895, he declined the chairmanship of the



GEORGE F. SIMMONS

Illinois state convention, and the following year was elected secretary of the body, holding that office for three years, until 1899, when he was elected president of the state association. At Cincinnati in 1898 he was elected first vice president of the Laundrymen's National Association, and was made national president at Buffalo, in 1900.

George F. Simmons, while intensely interested in the development of the details of his chosen occupation, does not allow it to engross his entire time. He takes an active part in local politics and is known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen of Peoria. He is consistently republican in his politics, and served three terms in the city council as alderman from the fourth ward. He was afterward appointed commissioner of public works in Peoria, and left behind him a record unequalled in this city, for quick and efficient work. At the present time, he is looked upon as a promising man in local politics, and his name is often mentioned in connection with the office of mayor. He is a Knights Templar Mason, is prominent in the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has held a national office.

In October, 1888, George F. Simmons married Miss Anna Rohl, of Duluth, Minnesota, and they have one child, George E. Simmons, eighteen years of age. Mr. Simmons' career is an example of the intelligent application of modern business principles to the management of a large and growing commercial enterprise. It shows the results of a thorough knowledge of the details of the business, and an active personal supervision of its various branches. Mr. Simmons has always been intensely interested in his work, and this interest has had its reward in his growing prosperity and prominence.

FRANK BAKER.

Perhaps no prominent representative of railway interests in Peoria started in life along this line of activity at an earlier age than did Frank Baker, now general agent for the "Erie Despatch Erie Railroad" with offices in the Chamber of Commerce building on South Washington street. He was but eleven years of age when he became a train boy and with the exception of a single year spent in the steamboat business on the Illinois river he has since been a representative of railway interests. His ambition, his energy and his trustworthiness constitute the secret of his rise and his success.

Mr. Baker was born in Henry, Marshall county, Illinois, August 7, 1853, and was but seven years of age when his father, who was a merchant tailor, removed to Peoria. He remained at home with his parents until eleven years of age and then accepted a position as train boy which was followed by a year's service in the office of one of the Illinois river steamboats and the Peoria & St. Louis Packet Company. On the 1st of August, 1872, at the age of eighteen he was appointed agent for the Great Western Despatch, at that time the leading fast freight line of the Erie railroad and on the 1st of April, 1897, he was promoted to his present position as general agent for the road at Peoria. He has reached this place of responsibility and prominence through loyalty to the interests of the corporation and through his energy as displayed in the conduct of the interests entrusted to his care. He is largely conversant with railway interests and the multitudinous duties involved therein, and the years have developed his executive ability and power of perception until he is today ready and alert in handling the intricate questions which come to him for solution.

In 1872 Mr. Baker became a member of the Peoria Board of Trade and has since been prominent in this connection. He was elected its president, January 9, 1899, and the Peoria Herald-Transcript in commenting upon the election,

said: "Mr. Baker is an old member of the board of trade and the honor is just and well merited, for there is no harder worker and no more popular man in the board of trade building. This is the first time that any of the fast freight lines have been recognized and honored by the election of one of their number to this exalted and most notable position."

Frank Baker is probably the best known man in Peoria. One of his sons, Cloyd B. Baker has followed in his father's footsteps and is now general agent for the "Erie Despatch Erie Railroad" in Portland, Oregon. His other son, Rieman, is sales manager for an automobile company at Jackson, Michigan. Mr. Baker has served for one term as police and fire commissioner of Peoria under Mayor John Warner and as work house commissioner under Mayor W. F. Bryan. He is a prominent member of Peoria "Ajax" Council of the Royal Arcanum of which he is a past regent and secretary. He is now treasurer of the Royal League and is a past exalted ruler of the Peoria Lodge of Elks. Mr. Baker is also active in the Transportation Club of Peoria and is a prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club, well known socially in Peoria. He has many genial and admirable qualities which have gained him a host of friends and it is characteristic of him that he holds friendship inviolable. The same loyal spirit is manifest in his duties of citizenship and it was this element of fidelity that constituted one of the strong forces in bringing him to his present responsible connection with railway interests.

CHARLES F. OECHSLE.

Charles F. Oechsle, who is engaged in the boot and shoe business under the firm name of Charles F. Oechsle & Company at 408 Main street, Peoria, is the proprietor of one of the leading and most exclusive shops of the kind in the city. He was born in this city on the 1st of January, 1865, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oechsle, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. The father, who was a cabinet-maker, emigrated to the United States in the early '40s, and located in Peoria, where for many years he successfully followed his trade.

Nearly the entire life of Charles F. Oechsle has been passed in this city, in the graded and high schools of which he pursued his education until he had attained the age of fifteen years. Feeling that he had sufficient knowledge to begin his business career he entered the boot and shoe store of Johnston & Skinner in 1880, continuing to be identified with that shop for a year. At the end of that time they sent him to their other store at Wellington, Kansas, but four years later he returned to Peoria and took a position with Pettingill & Company, wholesale boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers. He remained in their employ for four years also, severing his connection with them at the end of that time to take a position with the firm of Charles Qualman, retail dealers in boots and shoes. Four years later he resigned his position with them and entered the service of the firm of J. C. Wynd, with whom he was identified for about thirteen years. In 1904, Mr. Oechsle became associated with Mr. Wynd in establishing a shoe store at 408 Main street, this city, that they operated until 1908 under the firm name of Wynd & Oechsle. In the latter year Mr. Wynd withdrew from the company and Mr. Oechsle has ever since been conducting the business alone. This was originally an exclusive ladies' and children's shop, but in 1911 the business was enlarged by the addition of a men's department. Mr. Oechsle keeps a large and carefully assorted stock of shoes, the quality of which is fully commensurate with the price, while the policy he pursues in the conduct of his enterprise is such as to win him the confidence of all who accord him their patronage. He is meeting with success in the development of his business and is now well established, with a constantly increasing trade. The personnel

of this establishment is exceptionally high, and Mr. Oechsle is very ably supported in his sales department by the efficient services of Miss Nellie Kumwell.

Peoria was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Oechsle on the 19th of July, 1902, to Miss Emma Howeler, a daughter of Frederick Howeler, one of the pioneer residents of this city, who passed away in 1908. He was one of the first shoemakers and dealers of the town, continuing to be identified with this business during the entire period of his active life. The development of Mr. Oechsle's business career has been marked by the orderly and permanent progression characteristic of the efficiency and enterprise he has at all times evidenced in his undertakings.

DAVID SMITH.

David Smith is a Peoria capitalist, whose real-estate holdings, the result of judicious investment, place him in his present comfortable financial position. His record stands as incontrovertible proof of the fact that sound business principles, combined with unfaltering enterprise, intelligently directed, will win success. Illinois numbers him among her native sons, his entire life—and he is now in the seventy-sixth year of his age—having been passed in this state, while for a quarter of a century he has been a resident of Peoria. He was born in McLean county, December 31, 1836, his parents being John and Anna (Havens) Smith, the former born in Randolph county, North Carolina, December 11, 1804, and the latter in Newark, Ohio, April 13, 1808. They had a family of eight children. Dr. Lee Smith, the oldest of the family, was the nestor of the McLean County Medical Association and practiced medicine in Bloomington, this state, for over fifty years, where he passed away still in the midst of an active career and in the harness in October, 1911, in his seventy-ninth year. Irene married S. H. Lewis and resides in Prescott, Wisconsin. Christina is the wife of Adam Gray and also makes her home in Prescott. Jesse and David, the subject of this sketch, are twins. Isaac died in 1869, at the age of twenty-six years. John and Mary both died in childhood. John Smith, the father, left his native state and came with his father, whose name was David, and the family to Illinois, settling in McLean county in 1830. On March 30, 1831, he married Anna Havens, at Havens Grove, in McLean county, and in the spring of 1832, they settled at the east side of Havens Grove, on which place in 1837 was located and platted the village of Hudson. In the public schools of this place David Smith, who was so named in honor of his grandfather, acquired his early education. More liberal opportunities, however, were accorded him as he advanced in years. He attended the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, with which he still retained his connection after his graduation and in 1887 was a trustee of the college. The Smith family acquired great prominence in Hudson, where the father remained until his death on the 27th of April, 1882. His wife survived him until 1896 and passed away in that year at Prescott, Wisconsin, but the family burying ground is in Hudson.

David Smith came to Peoria in 1887 to take the position of manager of the central Illinois agency of the New York Life Insurance Company, and in that connection gained enviable prominence and success. On the 18th of July, 1889, in Peoria, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jennett Russell, a member of one of the oldest pioneer families of the state. The Russells have been in this country since 1630, in which year Rev. John Russell came to America, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. His son John had been born three years earlier in 1627, in England, but came to this country with his parents. He graduated from Harvard College in 1643, and died December 10, 1692. The next in the line was Reverend Samuel Russell, born in Hadley, Massachusetts in 1660, and following in the footsteps of his father, he was graduated from Harvard in

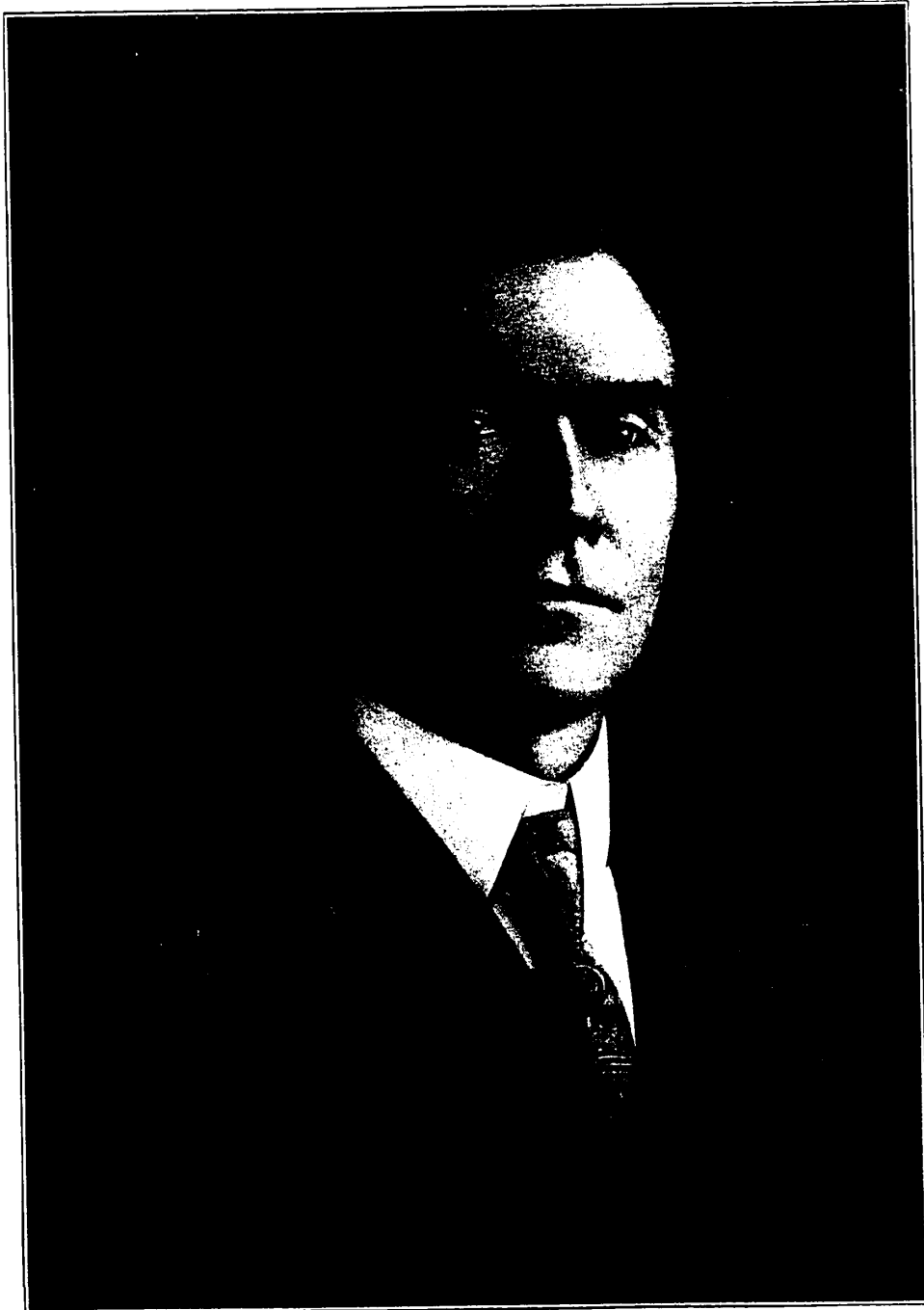
1681. He settled in Branford, Connecticut, where he died in 1731, having been forty-four years in the ministry. He had the honor and distinction of being associated with nine other clergymen in the foundation of Yale College. His son was Colonel John Russell, born January 24, 1686. He was a graduate of the college which his father had helped to found, leaving Yale in 1707, in which year he married. He died in 1757. The fourth John Russell of this line was born September 13, 1710. He was married in 1732 to Mary Barker, and their second son, John Russell, was born October 11, 1736. He married Mary Lindsley in 1762, and their eldest son, Ruel Russell was born October 30, 1762, married Ann Barker and died in Monticello, New York, in November, 1815. His son, William Russell, eight of the line, was the first of the family to come to Peoria. He was born in Branford, Connecticut in 1797 on the 15th of September, and came to this city in 1835, where he bought a farm on the West Bluff, about a mile west of the present site of the city hall. He went to Connecticut for two years, but returned at the expiration of that time to Peoria, where he died. His wife was Miss Susan Black, whom he married September 15, 1840, and they were the parents of two children, John W. and Mary Jennett, the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Smith is justly proud of her long lineage, and in her character carries on the worthy traditions of her honorable ancestry. Her father, William Russell died March 18, 1864, leaving a large estate to his two children. Her brother John W. Russell, has been twice married, and has four children. His son, George Major Russell is at present engaged in the farm implement business at Garden Grove, Iowa.

For many years prior to his retirement from active business life, David Smith had become well known in Peoria as a financier, and capitalist. He had a sound business judgment which enabled him to make many judicious investments, and his wealth has increased by degrees, until he is now in control of large real-estate interests and has acquired a substantial fortune. He has well earned the rest which he is taking from the strife and turmoil of active affairs, and is living out the evening of his life, an honored, prosperous and worthy man.

WALTER WYATT, M. D.

Dr. Walter Wyatt, who dates his residence in Peoria from 1890, has been a practicing oculist of the city for the past nine years, his offices being at No. 120 South Adams street. His birth occurred at Cutler, Indiana, on the 9th of November, 1864, his parents being Isaac and Matilda Wyatt. The father, who worked as a bridge builder throughout his active business career, was an old settler of Cutler, Indiana, where his demise occurred in 1899, when he had attained the age of sixty years. He had long survived his wife, who passed away in 1874 at the age of thirty-four years. The remains of both were interred at Bald Hill cemetery.

Walter Wyatt received his early education in the public schools of his native town and subsequently entered the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, while later his studies were continued in the Indiana University at Bloomington, which institution he left in 1887. During the next three years he followed the profession of teaching at Patton, Indiana, and in 1890 came to Peoria, Illinois, here becoming the proprietor of an optical store and conducting the same successfully until 1904. In 1903 he was graduated from the Illinois Medical College, at Chicago, winning the degree of M. D. In the intervening period of nine years he has won and maintained an enviable reputation as an oculist of Peoria, meeting with a gratifying and well merited measure of success in this branch of the profession. He is one of the trustees and a member of the medical staff of



DR. WALTER WYATT

the Deaconess Home and Hospital of Peoria and also acts as a director of the Farmers' Loan & Homestead Association.

On the 7th of October, 1891, in Peoria, Dr. Wyatt was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Eury, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eury, of Delphi, Indiana. Our subject and his wife have four children, as follows: Walter Eury, who is a student at the Western Military Academy of Alton, Illinois; Martha Adeline and Lloyd, both of whom are attending the Franklin school; and Mabel. The family home, which Dr. Wyatt built in 1904, is at No. 309 North University avenue.

Dr. Wyatt has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Creve Coeur Club and in the line of his profession is connected with the Peoria Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His acquaintance is wide, and he has a host of friends whose high regard he has gained through his professional ability, his deference for the opinions of others, his genial manner and unflinching courtesy.

CHARLES W. TRAEGER.

Charles W. Traeger for more than twenty years has been successfully identified with the building interests of Peoria in the capacity of architect and superintendent of construction. He was born at Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, on the 15th of January, 1853, and is a son of John G. Traeger, a native of Prussia who emigrated to the United States in 1849, settling first in New York, whence he moved to Ohio. The family remained residents of Ohio until 1857 and in August of that year they removed to Illinois, locating in Peoria on the 23d of August of that year. They first lived in what was then known as Plumstown in the present vicinity of Green street. They remained there for about a year, and at the end of that time they removed to the corner of Hamilton and Washington streets, where they were living at the time of the big storm when the Illinois river overflowed its banks and flooded the lower portions of the town drowning several people. The father was then deputy United States marshal, in which capacity he served for twenty-five years.

The early education of Charles W. Traeger was obtained in the old Third Ward school, but this was later supplemented by a night course in one of the local business colleges. At the age of sixteen years he began fitting himself for the heavier duties of life by becoming an apprentice to I. G. Reynolds, who at that time, 1869, was the only millwright in Peoria. He remained with him for two and a half years and then entered the service of Valentine Jobst, where he completed his equipment in drafting and carpentry work. Two years later he went to work in the car shops of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company where he was employed all through the panic of 1873, being identified with this company until about 1875. He then withdrew from their service and became a car builder in the shops of the Rock Island Railroad Company, but he only remained with them for about five months. After leaving their employ he again turned his attention to millwright work, which he followed at various points until the gold excitement in Leadville, Colorado in 1878. In common with many others he crossed the plains to the mining districts of Colorado, where for three years he engaged in prospecting, with very good success. With three others he staked a claim and sunk a shaft one thousand feet and they also tunneled into the side of the mountain. They had two mines here known as the "Peoria Boy" and "The Hartford," both of which contained rich veins and yielded them good returns. Mr. Traeger later continued his journey westward to New Mexico, and while there he was accidentally shot, but was not seriously wounded.

He returned home shortly after but only remained for a brief period, going back to Leadville in 1881. From there he subsequently went to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he found employment as bridge builder on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which was then in course of construction. In June, 1882, he returned to Peoria to be married and has ever since continued to reside here. Since he has identified himself with the building interests, Mr. Traeger has been architect and draftsman as well as superintendent of construction on a number of important public buildings and private residences in Peoria and vicinity. He was the architect for the Sand Hill Lutheran church, and draftsman for the first green house in Tazewell county constructed in Glen Oak Park, the Groveland church, and the Middletown churches, also engine houses No. 1 and No. 8, the C. G. Johnson blocks, the plant of the Brass Foundry Company and the residences of William McLean, John Connor and Charles Gelling. He has been very successful, the quality and style of his work being such as to have ranked him among the leading men in his line in the city.

On the 27th of July, 1882, Mr. Traeger was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sauer of Peoria and a daughter of Andrew Sauer, who was drowned on his way to this country from Germany. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Traeger, as follows: Albert, aged twenty-eight years, who is married; Minnie, who is at home; Pearl, also at home; William R., who is twenty years of age; and Lilly, who has just passed the eighteenth anniversary of her birth. All were given the advantages of a common-school education and are now self-supporting.

The family hold membership in the Evangelical church and fraternally Mr. Traeger is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and he is identified with the F. M. C., in which he holds the office of grand ruler of the state. He is widely known in the business circles of the city and has many friends of long years standing.

DAVID JOHN DAVIS.

David John Davis, the superintendent of the Peoria County Farm and Hospital, located five miles west of Peoria at Maxwell Station, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1855. He is a son of David and Mary Davis, natives of Wales, where the father worked in the mines. In 1857 the family came to Peoria county, settling in Limestone township, the father being employed in the mines at Bartonville.

The greater part of the life of David John Davis has been passed in the township, where he now resides, and to whose country schools he is indebted for his education. The family lived on a little farm, in the cultivation of which he was engaged from early childhood when not attending school during the agricultural seasons. In the winter months on Saturdays and holidays he worked in the mines with his father, thus being taught in early boyhood the value of thrift and industry, which qualities he has always practiced. At various times in his life he has worked in the mines but he has also engaged in farming, these two occupations having occupied the greater part of his time. Eighteen years ago he was appointed superintendent of the county farm, but upon the expiration of his term of service of seven years he went to Washington. He located in Bremerton, that state, where he was employed in a lumber and planing mill, but he subsequently returned to Peoria county. While in Bremerton, Washington, he filled the office of mayor for two years and also was elected a member of the house of representatives from Kitsap county, Washington, for two terms. Mr. Davis has been reappointed to his old post on the county farm, where he has served with efficiency, discharging his duties in a highly satisfactory manner to

the board of county supervisors, to whom he is indebted for his position. He is an energetic man of practical ideas and is thoroughly trustworthy and dependable, fulfilling his responsibilities with a fine sense of conscientious obligation.

In 1881, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Della Matthews, a daughter of Richard Matthews, and to them have been born three sons, as follows: Edgar J. and Herbert C., who are both living in Alaska; and Ralph E., who is a resident of Oakland, California.

In politics, Mr. Davis is a republican, but although he takes an active interest in all local affairs he has never held any office save the one he is filling. He is widely known in Limestone township, where he is now residing, and number among its citizens many friends.

WILLIAM C. WHITE.

The banking institutions of a city are a fair index of its commercial character and financial strength, through the successive stages of its history. They are the centers around which all the movements of trade gravitate, and by which they are regulated. Since the earliest times in her history, Peoria has been peculiarly fortunate in respect to her banks. As a rule her institutions have been founded upon strict business integrity and commercial honor. Their policies have been policies of honesty and fair dealing, and their histories have been histories of flourishing progress, founded upon the solid base of financial integrity. But the honesty, loyalty and financial solidity of any institution is directly dependent upon the personal qualities of the men who compose them. The officials of a bank make its policy, direct its business, regulate its course, and are the compelling force behind its failure or success.

William C. White, the subject of this sketch, is a banker of the type which makes for the greater industrial and financial magnitude of the city. He is at present the president of the Illinois National Bank, located at the corner of Fulton and Adams streets, and is carrying out the policy of his predecessors in making that institution one of the safest and most solid banks in the city.

William C. White was born in Peoria in 1868, the son of Andrew J. and Amanda C. White. His father was a prominent contractor of this city, having come here from Pennsylvania in 1856. William C. White's early education was received in the primary and grammar schools of this city, and was supplemented by three years of work in the Peoria high school. Mr. White left school in his junior year to accept a position in the implement firm of George M. Moore & Company, where, however, he remained but a short time, resigning in a few months to become a messenger in the Commercial National Bank. Mr. White was nineteen years of age at that time, and has remained in the banking business ever since with the exception of two years which he spent on the farm, and has now attained one of the highest positions that the city of Peoria has to offer. He is possessed of a rare, if not distinctive business character. Thoroughly acquainted with the details of his profession, he is today undoubtedly among the men whose lives and personal exertions have done so much toward the material and commercial prosperity of Peoria.

Mr. White spent several years with the Commercial National Bank, leaving that institution to join his father on his farm six miles out of Peoria. Here Mr. White remained for two years, at the end of which time he returned to Peoria, and entered the Peoria Savings Loan & Trust Company as teller. From that time on, his rise was rapid. His life is a fair example of the rewards which are the result of concentrated industry and hard work. Mr. White soon gained the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact, and his excellent banking ability, and his thorough acquaintance with the details of the business

led to his appointment as assistant cashier upon the organization of the Illinois National Bank in 1900. His rise in this bank has been steady since that time. He was elected cashier in 1908, and took up his present position as president in January, 1912, upon the death of Frank Trefzger.

In 1896 Mr. White married Miss Mary Bigham of Peoria, and they are the parents of two children, Herbert and Virginia, both at present students at the White school.

Mr. White has never taken any active part in political controversies or sought public office, although his political affiliations have always been consistently republican. The responsibilities of business engross his whole attention but he takes an intelligent interest in public policies and is an active supporter of anything conducive to the municipal improvement of the city. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade, and is the treasurer of the Association of Commerce. Mr. White is also well known in social circles of the city, and is a member of all the important clubs of this character, holding membership in the Creve Coeur Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and the Peoria Country Club.

During his years of banking activity in Peoria, Mr. White has gained for himself a reputation for strict honesty, and fair dealing among his friends and business acquaintances. He is known to be a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that comes of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and a habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

HENRY G. TRIEBEL.

In presenting to the public the representative men of the city of Peoria and the state of Illinois, who have by a superior force of character and energy together with a combination of ripe qualities of ability and excellency made themselves conspicuous and commanding in private and public life, we have no example more fit to present and none more worthy a place in these volumes than Henry G. Triebel. Not only does he rise above the standard of his line of business, but he also possesses in a high degree those excellent qualities that make men worthy of regard among their fellows. He is a high-minded and liberal man; one who is keenly alive to all the varying requirements of trade, and one of those who conduct the operations of the most extended and weighty character and who, above all others have succeeded in making Peoria one of the great commercial centers of the middle west.

Henry G. Triebel was born in Peoria on November 10, 1856. His father was Otto Triebel, deceased, a biographical record of whose life appears on another page in this book. In the public schools of Peoria, Henry G. Triebel partially pursued his education, but also attended German schools. His business training was received under the practical direction of his father, who instructed him in the best methods of making monuments and in all of the work of the stone cutter's trade. He learned not only to chisel the stone but also to make designs and since about sixteen years of age has had active charge of the business. Among his public works was the designing of the public square of the city of Peoria, while he also laid out walks and designed a number of monuments. A good many public monuments and a number of mausoleums are the result of his activity, not only in Peoria but in many other cities of the state. The firm is today the most prominent in the state outside of Chicago. His partners are his brothers and they occupy their own building, which is one hundred and seventy-six feet deep by forty feet in width. It is three stories in height and they rent the second and the third floors, while they utilize the first floor and basement for their business. Their patronage comes not only from

Peoria, but also from the wide surrounding territory and the excellence of their work, their attractive and appropriate designs and the high grade of marble used are features which have made their business one of the growing concerns of the city.

Mr. Triebel was united in marriage to Miss Ida Schwab, of Peoria, a daughter of John Schwab, and unto them have been born four children: Albert, who is with his father in business and is married and has two children, Lucille and Henry; Elise; Martha, the wife of Rogers Humphreys, of Bloomington, Illinois; and Carl.

Mr. Triebel is very prominent socially and is a valued member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and the Peoria Rifle Club. In Masonry, he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Knight Templar degree of the York Rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs likewise to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also connected with the German Free School Association and is a public-spirited citizen, whose cooperation can always be counted upon to further progressive public movements. He served on the first board of park commissioners of Peoria and has also been a member of the school board. No element of the city's growth and improvement seeks his aid in vain. He stands for advancement in public as well as in private affairs and the same qualities which have made him a dominant figure in business circles have made him a citizen whose loyalty and support are always to be counted upon. His entire life has been spent in Peoria and those who know him—and his friends are many—entertain for him the warmest regard. As the man and the citizen he has yet to be viewed from another standpoint. Of large and liberal views in all matters of business, full of enterprise and believing much in push and perseverance, he can always be found in the van of every movement looking toward the accomplishment of real and practical good. Of extensive acquaintance, and very popular socially; charitable to an extent altogether disproportionate to his means; unostentatious in everything; one of the truest men to his friends that ever lived, and one of the most lenient to his adversaries after the combat is over; still in the vigor and prime of manhood and of a remarkably eventful life, the work before him to do and yet unaccomplished is immense, but to the fulfillment of his destiny he will carry in the future, as in the past, the matured and strengthened elements and accessories of a character that ultimately is to triumph over all obstacles.

While in his business career Mr. Triebel has passed on to a position of wealth and prominence, he has never neglected the opportunities to assist a fellow traveler on life's journey, his hand being often down-reaching to aid one to whom nature, fate or environment has seemed less kindly. His life has in large measure been an exemplification of his belief in the brotherhood of mankind. He has never allowed questionable methods to form a part of his business career, while over the record of his official life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Kindliness and appreciation for the good traits of others have constituted salient features in his career and his life illustrates the fact of the Emersonian philosophy that to have friends you must be one.

MRS. ALVIRA D. PATTEN.

Mrs. Alvira D. Patten, who resides on an excellent farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Logan township, was born in Rosefield township in 1841. She is a daughter of Major S. and Esther (Dickenson) Bohanan, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, the father being born August 27, 1800, and the mother, September 5, 1808. The parents were married in New York and in 1834 moved to Rosefield township, where they purchased eighty acres of

land and later added to it two hundred and thirty acres, making in all a farm of two hundred and fifty acres. In their family were eight children, of whom Mrs. Alvira D. Patten was the fourth in order of birth.

Alvira D. Bohanan was reared under the parental roof, remaining at home until twenty-three years of age. On the 2d of March, 1864, she gave her hand in marriage to Samuel S. Patten, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 15, 1832. He came with his father, Joseph G. Patten, to Logan township in 1848 and remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. At that time his father gave him forty acres of land and he later made additional purchases, making a total of one hundred and sixty acres in his farm. He resided on this place the rest of his life and became a very prominent and successful farmer, assuring Mrs. Patten of a handsome income. On October 24, 1902, at the age of seventy years, Samuel S. Patten passed to his final rest and his death was deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Patten became the parents of one son, Frank A., who was born Jan. 4, 1865, and is married to Miss Ella Cornelous of Adams county, Ohio. He now operates his mother's farm, having yearly fifty acres in corn, twenty-five acres in wheat, forty acres in oats and the remainder of the land in pasture. He also has about one hundred head of hogs and thirteen head of horses. A daughter of Mr. Patten by a former marriage, Lois Belle, is now the wife of Luther S. Patterson, of Piqua, Ohio. Mrs. Patten is a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and is a lady of much culture and refinement, who stands high in the regard of all in the community where she is well and popularly known.

AUGUST WAHLFELD.

Success in any line of endeavor is not so much a matter of discriminating brain and extraordinary efficiency as it is the result of continuous labor, a mastery of detail and a love of hard work. These qualities, possessed in an eminent degree, make success almost inevitable and it is to their possession that Mr. August Wahlfeld, president of the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company, 1101-1125 South Washington street, owes much of his progress and success. He has been identified with this line of business in Peoria for a number of years and has been president of the enterprise with which he is now connected since its inauguration in 1893. He is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Hanover, on October 5, 1857, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wahlfeld, who both died in Germany.

August Wahlfeld went to school in his native country and received the efficient education which the public institutions of Germany afforded. He immediately afterward learned the trade of shiner and when he had mastered fully all its various details he came to this country, settling first in Havana, Illinois, where he worked as a journeyman builder and carpenter for a year and a half. He came to Peoria in 1882 and entered the firm of Kogers & Company as a cabinet-maker, with which he retained his connection until 1891. He became an expert workman in all kinds of furniture and cabinet-making during his nine years of employment with this company. He started in business for himself in 1891, manufacturing building material and furniture of all kinds, including office and bank fixtures. The business was organized on a small scale, giving employment at first to only two men, but today August Wahlfeld is at the head of a great manufacturing firm employing over one hundred men in its different branches. The plant of the company occupies a space of one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and forty feet, has three stories and a basement, and is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the city. The progress and development of the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company is purely the result of



AUGUST WAHLFELD

the ability and energy of its president. He controls and directs the policy of the company, has an active and personal knowledge of the details of the business and is an expert workman himself. His power of organization and his capacity for hard and unremitting labor have developed the concern from a little shop with its two employes into a great manufacturing plant which is a dominating factor in the industrial and commercial life of Peoria.

On November 21, 1882, August Wahlfeld was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wahlfeld, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wahlfeld, who at the time of their daughter's marriage resided in Germany. They have two sons, Ernest, secretary of the concern of which his father is the president; and Otto, vice president of the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wahlfeld affiliates with no particular political party, maintaining an independence of idea and a freedom of thought in this respect which has characterized his dealings in all relations of life. He takes an intelligent interest in public affairs but his absorption in business precludes any active part in political affairs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His success in the business to which he has given time and attention during his active life is not a matter of mere chance. It has its foundation in close attention to the matter which he has in hand, steady habits, ability and energy, and in the policy of an honorable and upright business career.

JAMES GAUL.

The spirit of romance is an eccentric and capricious thing. We are accustomed to think that we must go to the lives of the kings and noblemen of ancient time, to the warriors of the middle ages, to the knights of the Round Table, to the old lands of fair women and brave men, before we meet it in its truth and beauty. But the spirit of romance is all about us. It finds its place in the most commonplace histories, in the lives of plain business men, in the humble homes of a city.

The life history of the subject of this sketch, James Gaul, holds its share of the glamor of romance. It reaches back to ancient times, when the old Gauls swarmed into Briton and Ireland and settled there, in the time of Caesar. Mr. Gaul traces his name and his descent to these ancient warriors, who conquered by strength of arms, and founded a mighty country as a result of their deeds. There is a curious story current in the annals of James Gaul's family that a tribe of these warriors left Ireland for Asia Minor, after the invasion of Caesar, where they flourished to such an extent that the country became over-populated, and the men were obliged to draw lots to see which should set out with their families for a new country. After the drawing of the lots, the little band went down to the sea in flimsy ships, and after many hardships and much loss of life, the survivors landed in America and were positively the first inhabitants of this country, and the ancestors of the American Indians which Columbus found here on his arrival. This story is unsubstantiated, but has subsisted in the Gaul family for many generations, and its claim to truth gained force when fifty years ago, an old Indian, one hundred years of age, died on an Oklahoma reservation, claiming to have been a direct descendant of one of the Gauls of that little band.

The family in Peoria today is represented by the subject of this sketch, James Gaul, and his brothers, John and David Gaul. James Gaul was born in Peoria on November 16, 1858. His father was John Gaul, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, where there are still many families of his name. John Gaul came to America in 1842 and settled in Louisville, Kentucky, where he married Miss Ellen Phelan. They came to Peoria in 1847, and opened a little bakery at 514 Merriman street.

Later this shop was moved to 313 Merriman street, where the family resided, and where the father died in 1882.

James Gaul, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Peoria, finishing the eighth grade in the old Sixth Ward school, which is now the Webster. When he was twelve years old, he left school and entered his father's bakery, where he was employed until his father died, when he opened a saloon and grocery store at 313 Merriman street. In this business he continued for three years, when he was appointed by Mayor Warner as meat inspector, which office he held for two years. He held successively several government positions. He was guard at the house of correction, and was appointed by Grover Cleveland as government store keeper under Wilson in 1887. In 1888, he opened a butcher store at 317 Merriman street, and inside of a year this business had expanded into two shops, the other being at 915 Hurlburt street. The following year, he traded his two shops for a fine farm in Fulton county, near Middle Grove, where he moved and gave his attention to farming for five years. He returned to Peoria after this period as manager of the real-estate business of his brother John Gaul. This business was originally located in the German Fire Insurance building, but it now occupies beautiful offices on the eleventh floor of the Jefferson building. Mr. Gaul's business ability is remarkable. He is bold and aggressive, but cool and prudent; wide-reaching, but exact; prompt to the minute in all engagements; instant in his intuitions of men's characters; a natural negotiator, a keen and concise talker; at work early and late; always coming out right in practical results. He has added many departments to his brother's business, until it now includes a renting agency, an agency for farm lands, a guaranty rent agency, and a department for the care of estates. Besides these activities, Mr. Gaul is also connected with his brother David in a house-building business.

On May 15, 1905, at St. Charles Catholic church, in Bloomington, Indiana, occurred the marriage of James Gaul and Miss Grace Olive Duncan, of that city. Mrs. Gaul is a charming woman, and has won hosts of friends in her husband's native city.

Politically, Mr. Gaul owes allegiance to no party. He votes independently for the best man. He subscribes to no religious doctrines except the doctrine of broad-minded tolerance for all men. Masterful men always forge ahead. In tribal conditions they become chiefs; in war they are generals; in politics, the statesmen and the party leaders; in the professions, they command the honor of their fellowmen; in journalism, they control public opinion; and in business they rise from nothing to be financiers, merchants, millionaires. Mr. Gaul has still many years of life before him. If the beginning of his life shadows forth the end, the badge of preeminence among his fellows is already his.

MENNO E. ARENDS.

Menno E. Arends, who since 1890 has been associated with agricultural pursuits in Logan township, was born in Germany, March 2, 1852. In the fall of 1871, when he was nineteen years of age, he came to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed for five years in a tannery. Subsequently he removed to Limestone township, Illinois, where he worked for four years as a farm hand, receiving as compensation for his services two hundred dollars per year. In 1880 he rented in Limestone township one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he farmed for ten years. In 1890, in Logan township, he purchased his present farm of seventy-two acres, which was at that time all in timber land. He has cleared and improved the same until he now has fifty acres under a high state of cultivation and the rest in pasture. He has

an excellent house and barn on his farm and also has the best of facilities for tilling the soil. He engages quite extensively in raising stock and grain.

In 1880 Mr. Arends wedded Miss Johanna Dorenbus. In politics Mr. Arends gives his allegiance to the democratic party and he has served as pathmaster of Logan township for eight years. He is greatly interested in and gives his support to all measures which further the cause of education. He is known as a public-spirited and progressive man who has the welfare of the community at heart and, as the years have gone by, he has won for himself a creditable position in the community.

WILLIAM J. VOGELSANG.

William J. Vogelsang, who since 1891 has been engaged in farming and stock-raising in Logan township, was born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, March 20, 1856. In 1864, when only eight years of age, he removed with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. He there resided until 1881 and in that year removed to Logan township, where he purchased ninety-nine and two-thirds acres of land to which he later added an equal number making in all one hundred and ninety-nine and one-third acres, which constitute his present farm. At the time of the purchase of his land it was worth only forty dollars per acre but is now valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre. His land is highly cultivated and in the best improved condition. The family residence is comfortable and modern and his outbuildings and barns in good repair. It is a grain and stock farm and has on it a spring of running water. Mr. Vogelsang engages quite extensively in raising thoroughbred hogs, cattle and horses. He has sixteen head of horses of the Percheron-Morgan breed and one stallion of the Percheron-Norman stock, which is sixteen and one-half hands high and weighs nineteen hundred pounds.

Mr. Vogelsang wedded Miss Lena Thede and to them have been born five children. They are Howard, Henry, Elmer, Mary and Carl. In politics Mr. Vogelsang casts his vote with the democratic party, and he has served as constable for eight years. He is greatly interested in all measures that pertain to educational advancement and for the past twelve years has been a school director of his district. He is known as a man who uses his influence and support for the progress and prosperity of Logan township and is counted as one of its substantial citizens.

MRS. ROANIA BIRD.

Mrs. Roania Bird, residing in Trivoli, was born in Rosefield township, Peoria county, December 19, 1856. She is a daughter of Otis and Phoebe (Brown) Bagg, the former born in New York state in 1826 and the latter in Rosefield township in August, 1837. In 1836, when the father was ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Rosefield township, where he grew to manhood. In 1863 he came to Elmwood township, where he later became one of the leading and prosperous farmers of his community, owning nine hundred acres of land. He now lives retired in Hanna City, his wife having passed away in 1905. In his family were seven children: Mrs. Mary Ramshaw, of Hanna City; Mrs. Bird, of this review, and Mrs. Rosina Holt, who are twins; Mrs. Isabel Cattin, of Brimfield; Mrs. Clara Moody and Mrs. Jennie Mallett, both of whom are deceased; and Charles, who resides on the home farm in Elmwood township.

Roania Bagg, of this review, was reared and educated in Elmwood township and remained at home with her parents until her first marriage. On Sep-

tember 5, 1876, she wedded Robert G. Harding, who was born in Peoria, Illinois, March 10, 1856, the son of John and Jane Harding, of Logan township. Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Harding resided on a farm in Trivoli township until 1893, when they moved to Trivoli, where Mr. Harding died in May, 1902. He was a very prosperous man, well known in his community and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Harding became the parents of three children: Mrs. Rose May Pattee, of Pocahontas, Iowa; Mrs. Clara E. Groniger, of Ustic, Idaho; and Frank R., a resident of Jefferson, Iowa.

On December 12, 1906, Roania (Bagg) Harding was united in marriage with Frank E. Bird, who is the present station agent for the Iowa Central Railroad at Trivoli, an office which he has efficiently filled for eight consecutive years and also at a former period. He was born in Ohio, January 12, 1861. Mr. Bird is a successful, industrious and prominent man in Trivoli, where he enjoys a wide circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Bird is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and socially is identified with the Royal Neighbors, the Eastern Star and the Order of the Rebekahs. She is a very earnest, energetic lady of broad sympathies and many friends and has the high regard of all who know her.

WALLACE C. EVANS.

Wallace C. Evans, who since 1910 has been president of the Brewster-Evans Company, who are operating the Walbin mine at Bismarck, Peoria county, was born at Lebanon, Ohio, October 4, 1866. The great-grandfather, Joseph Evans, came from New Jersey to Lebanon in 1806 and erected a frame barn two years later, which is still standing in good condition on the old farm of two hundred acres. In 1810 he built the brick house which is also still in existence. The family is of Welsh origin and in 1680 nine brothers came to America. In the maternal line our subject is descended from the Williamson family, two of whose members, Stone and Clymer, were among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Wallace C. Evans is a son of E. H. and Perah Evans, the former of whom was one of the pioneer agriculturists of Warren county. The father's death occurred in 1905 and his wife died four years later. They are both buried near Lebanon.

Wallace C. Evans remained under the parental roof until he acquired his early education. He was a pupil in the public schools of Lebanon and there prepared to enter the National Normal University, from which institution he was graduated in 1887, with the degrees of B. S. and C. E. Thus prepared for a professional career, he engaged as a civil engineer and has since followed that profession. After removing to Peoria he formed a partnership with Jacob A. Harman under the firm style of Harman & Evans, civil engineers. They continued conducting their business for five years. At the end of that time Mr. Evans started out independently and contracted for stone work until 1906. In that year he entered the Crescent Contracting Company as secretary and treasurer. He remained in that capacity until 1910. In June of that year, in partnership with B. D. Brewster, he opened the Walbin coal mine. Mr. Evans received a good education, which prepared him for the work in which he has since engaged, and he has given his entire time and attention since he entered upon an active career to the engineering profession. Consequently he is well qualified for the position which he holds today and because of his accurate knowledge, his careful attention to details and his untiring energy the company is prospering to an unusual degree and is developing a mine which will prove in time a great financial success.

On the 27th of June, 1906, Mr. Evans was married, at Peoria, to Miss Emma Detweiler, a daughter of John and Louisa Detweiler, who have been residents of Peoria for many years. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans three sons have been born, John W., Robert D. and Harold D. The family reside at No. 905 North Jefferson avenue.

In politics Mr. Evans is a republican. He holds membership in the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Creve Coeur Club. He attributes his success in life to hard work, honesty and perseverance and by these qualities has attained the success and prosperity which he is enjoying today.

WILLIAM SHAW.

William Shaw, who owns and operates a farm one mile east of Hanna City, was born in England on the 17th of August, 1871. He early removed to Canada, and in 1899 came from there to Peoria county, settling in Logan township where he purchased his present farm. He owns sixty acres of highly improved land which is under an excellent state of cultivation and has on it a comfortable house and commodious outbuildings and barns.

On the 1st of March, 1899, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Reka Sholls, a resident of Limestone township, whose many fine qualities have gained for her many friends throughout the vicinity. Mr. Shaw is greatly interested in the welfare of his community, and during his residence in Logan township he has been active and helpful in all measures of reform and progress. He believes thoroughly in the education of the mass of people in general, and any movement that advances the cause always receives his earnest support. He is an energetic, useful and worthy resident of the county, and in all his relations, both in business and social life, he has been true to high and honorable standards, following ever the principles of the golden rule.

ALBERT S. McDONALD.

Albert S. McDonald, who is connected with the agricultural interests in Logan township, was born near Edwards station in 1862. His parents were Samuel J. and Mary Ann (Sanford) McDonald, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of Michigan. The parents removed to Illinois, settling in Peoria county in 1861, and in 1868 they purchased in Logan township a tract of one hundred and forty acres of land for which they paid thirty dollars per acre. They resided on this farm the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1896 at the age of fifty-four years and six months and the father on April 27, 1909, at the age of seventy-seven years and three months. To them were born four children: Jennie, deceased; Albert S. of this review; Hattie L., deceased; and Charles E.

Albert S. McDonald was reared and educated in Peoria county, and upon reaching manhood he purchased a sawmill, threshing machine and sorghum mill, all of which he operated for more than twenty-five years. He moves his sawmill from one customer to another in the counties of Fulton, Knox, Stark and Peoria, and has operated his sorghum mill by steam since 1881. He now owns in Logan and Trivoli townships two hundred and forty acres, of which ninety-one are under an excellent state of cultivation.

On the 6th of December, 1887, Albert S. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Ida Irwin of Cuba, Illinois, and they have become the parents of three children. Clara Belle, who was born December 3, 1888, died March 6, 1890. Mabel Clare, born April 14, 1890, is a graduate of the Bradley Polytechnic Insti-

tute at Peoria, and is living at home. Howard M., who was born June 18, 1894, has a common-school education and is operating his father's farm.

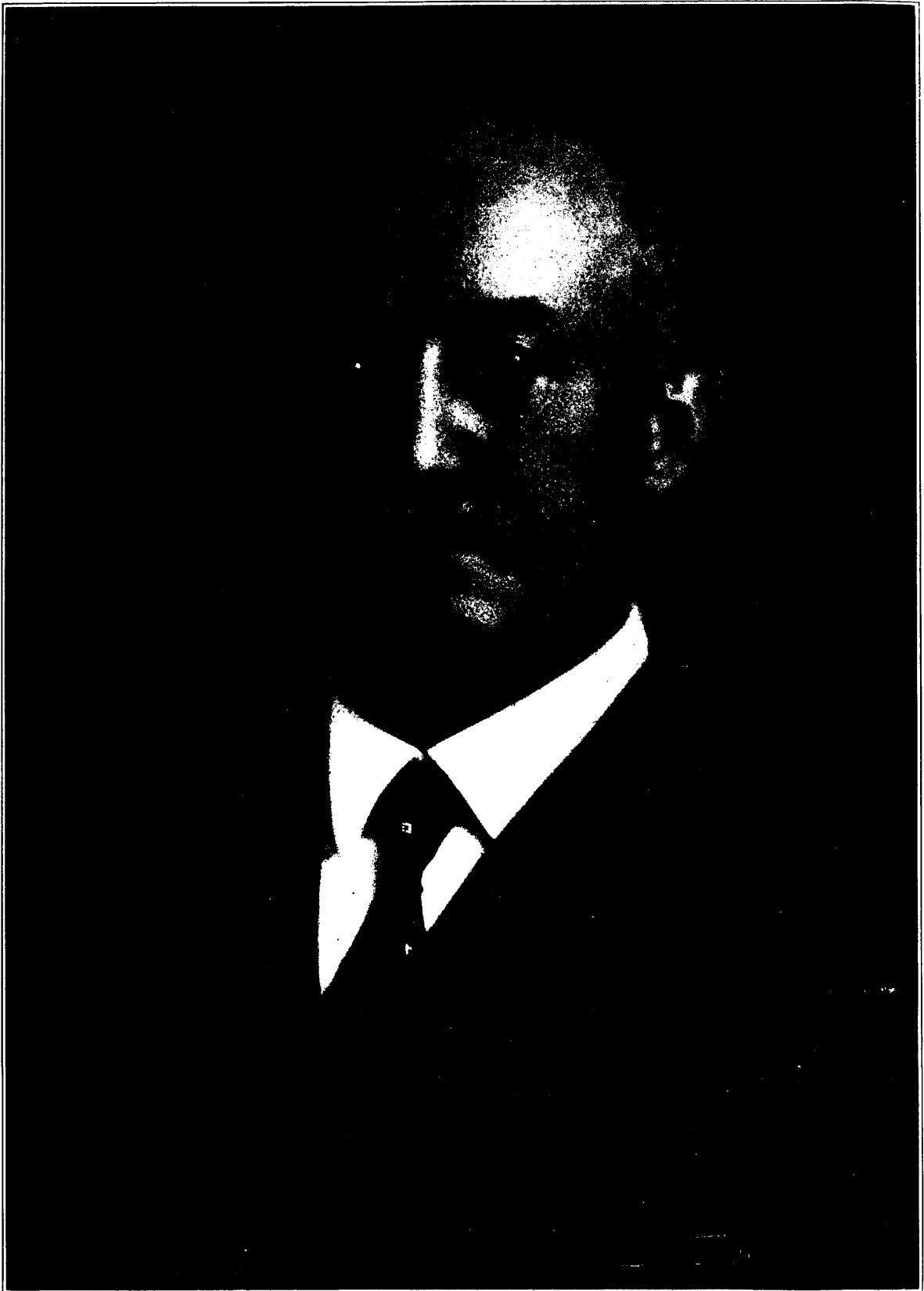
Mr. McDonald has always been greatly interested in all measures of reform and progress and gives his support to educational development. He is honest and upright in all matters of business, considerate of his associates and has many friends throughout the entire county.

CARL P. OHL.

Carl P. Ohl has been identified with the operation of a large bakery enterprise in Peoria, his native city, from the time he began his active life until his retirement, working first in association with his father and then as an independent business man. He has now retired after many years of honorable and upright commercial life, having gained during the period a distinct prosperity and many friends. He resides at No. 1205 North street in a pleasant and comfortable home which he erected in 1894. Mr. Ohl was born in Peoria, on October 10, 1857, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Eydman) Ohl, natives of Germany, the father having been born on April 3, 1824, and the mother on June 26, 1832. John Ohl came to America in 1849, in a sailing vessel, it taking thirty-five days for the trip and settled first in St. Louis and then in Mascoutah, Illinois, where for a short time he operated a large bakery. When he left Mascoutah in 1853, he located in Peoria opening up a similar enterprise on Fulton street between Washington and Water streets. He later removed his place of business to the corner of Washington and Jackson streets and was successful in this location until he retired from all business connections in 1886. He died in June, 1908. He had witnessed the growth and development of the city and in no small way assisted in its upbuilding. He enjoyed the confidence of a wide circle of friends because he was always willing to lend a helping hand in times of adversity. He belonged to the Lutheran church and was known as a man of high and exemplary character. His wife is still living, at 410 Illinois avenue.

Carl P. Ohl was educated in the Peoria public schools and from his early childhood assisted his father in the operation of his business enterprise. After he laid aside his books he served his apprenticeship in the baking trade and in 1883 entered into partnership with his father. Their association continued until 1886 when John Ohl retired from active life and turned over the management of the business to his sons, Carl P. and Rudolph, who carried on the business along the most modern, upright and progressive commercial standards until January 1, 1912, when our subject retired. Since that time he has given up personal connection with all business interests and is devoting his time to the management of his property.

On May 11, 1886, Mr. Ohl was married in Peoria to Miss Julietta Sieberns, a daughter of Henry E. and Caroline (Niegarth) Sieberns, both now living in Peoria at 125 North street. Mrs. Ohl's father went to New Orleans when he was a young man and after a few years of activity in that city where he followed the trade of a cabinet-maker he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and then to Preston, Canada. Here he remained for several years, working at his chosen occupation and becoming successful. His marriage occurred in Canada and in 1858 he came to Illinois settling in Cappa, where he remained a short time before going to Gridley. There he established himself in the general merchandise business and conducted a prosperous and well equipped establishment of this kind until his retirement. He came to Peoria in 1874. To Mr. and Mrs. Ohl have been born three children: Carl H., whose birth occurred on March 10, 1887, and who is living at home; Rudolph W., who was born on April 17, 1891; and Arthur S., whose birth occurred on the 22d of March, 1894.



CARL P. OHL



MRS. CARL P. OHL

In his political views Mr. Ohl is independent, preferring to keep his judgment unbiased by not affiliating with an organized party. He is well known in Columbia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F. He is always active in any movement which has for its object the growth and upbuilding of the city. During his active life he sought no success beyond attainment in a purely business field. He has made his commercial career honorable and upright, and in doing this has achieved prosperity. He is public-spirited and straightforward, interested in the development of his community and a native son of whom Peoria has every reason to be proud.

JOHN M. ELLIOTT.

It may be stated without any disparagement to the other learned professions, that the bar of Peoria possesses as many men of prominence as that of any other city of its size in the west. And this assertion holds good not only as regards past generations, but as regards the present also, and gives every promise of holding good in the future. With those of the past, we have little to do. Books might easily be filled with the life records of successful lawyers in Peoria's history. It is with those men who by their talents and abilities now grace the forum, and who deserve well of their fellow citizens, that we would now speak. Conspicuous among this class is John M. Elliott.

Mr. Elliott is still a young man, but has already attained a success in his chosen profession which might be envied by men who have completed their active life. He is the junior member of the firm of Stevens, Miller & Elliott, one of the best known law firms in the city. He makes a specialty of railroad law, and is connected with most of the principal railroads of Peoria in this capacity. He is one of the ablest railroad lawyers in the city, and one of the most popular. He is quick and decisive in his methods, keenly alive to any legal propositions and its possibilities, and finds pleasure in the solution of a difficult legal problem. He has that intense interest in his profession which is the foundation of progress in all lines.

John M. Elliott was born in Claysville, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1877. He was the son of John and Nancy Elizabeth Elliott. His father was a prominent and successful physician in Claysville, where the family resided until the son was four years old, when they left Pennsylvania for Missouri, settling in Dresden in 1881. Here they remained for ten years, removing to Eureka, Illinois, in 1890. John M. Elliott's early education was received in the grammar schools of Dresden and Eureka. When he received all the educational opportunities which these towns afforded, he decided to take up the study of law, for which he had always had a leaning. He entered the law department of Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1899 with a degree of LL. B.

After his graduation, Mr. Elliott entered the law firm of Barry & Morrissey, of Bloomington, where he remained for one year, when he entered the offices of Stevens & Horton, lawyers doing business in the German Fire Insurance building of this city. A few years later, when Mr. Horton went to Chicago as general attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad, the firm was reorganized, and the merits of Mr. Elliott were recognized in the offer of a partnership. The name of the new firm is Stevens, Miller & Elliott. The firm is increasing its business every year. They are now recognized as the most prominent railroad lawyers in the city, and Mr. Elliott's brilliant talents and capacity for work have contributed their share to this happy consummation.

In Mr. Elliott, we find one of the most industrious students of the law, and his breadth of legal learning corresponding to the labor he performs. As a thorough, sound and deeply read lawyer, he certainly occupies a position in the first

rank with his professional brethren. Clear and concise in his judgments, earnest and of strong convictions, possessed of a clear insight into the justice of a cause he rarely fails of success once he has taken a case. He is at present general attorney for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, and his firm is general counsel for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, as well as local attorney for most of the railroads of the city. He is attorney for the trustees of the John C. Proctor Endowment, and for the Farmers' Savings, Loan & Homestead Association. As a corporation lawyer he is a man of marked force and energy, and well exemplifies the power of constant labor, well applied, especially when the effort is joined with the personal qualities such as command the esteem and respect of his fellowmen. Clear, concise and candid, he has won a position in this way in legal and social circles, not inconsistent with his splendid talents.

Mr. Elliott's politics has always been consistently republican, although his pressing business affairs preclude his taking an active part in public life. He is at present and has been for a number of years, United States commissioner, under appointment by Judge Humphrey. Mr. Elliott is a director of the Central Brass & Stamping Company. He is an active and prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Peoria Association of Commerce and the Peoria Transportation Club.

Mr. Elliott was married in Eureka, Illinois, on June 27, 1901, to Miss Zelda De Motte, daughter of Thomas H. and Rebecca C. De Motte who have been prominent in Eureka and in Woodford county for a number of years. Mrs. Elliott is a charming woman, well able to keep pace with her husband in his remarkable career. They have a beautiful home at 422 Windom street, which is a popular meeting place for their many friends in this city. Mr. Elliott's religion forms a vital part of his life. He is a prominent and influential member of the First Methodist church of Peoria, and has served as treasurer of the board of trustees for a number of years.

Through all the varied responsibilities of life, Mr. Elliott has acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, and won the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. His experience and energy have been signally displayed in all the enterprises that he has undertaken, and he is eminently a practical and true type of lawyer. Democratic in his manners and associations, being easily approached by any citizen, yet he is cool, calculating and safe in all his legal judgments. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, he is well fitted to manage the affairs of the great railroads, who entrust their affairs to him. Mr. Elliott in the course of a short career, has won a worthy place among his fellow citizens.

ALBERT V. THOMAS.

Whatever there is glorious in this world is the product of labor, either of body or mind. History is but the record of work. The halls of art display the exquisite touch of its hand, cultivated fields blossom and grow to harvest under its toil; busy marts, rising cities, are the treasure house of its deeds. The Creator has made work the all-regulating law of man, obedience to which promotes the harmony and happiness of the state and society. The symbols most pleasing to the great Architect of the Universe, and expressive of the civilization and elevation of man, are not the sword, the cannon, not the regal crown, but the symbols of the great industrial development of the world. The men in all ages who have gone forth into the world of manufacturing and industry are the pioneers of earth. A representative man of industry, whose business operations have contributed much to make Peoria the thriving metropolis which it is coming to be, is Albert V. Thomas, whose name heads this sketch.

Mr. Thomas is one of Peoria's recognized business men and an example of that kind of success which makes a man a public benefactor. By diligent application of his powers to industrial pursuits, and the practice of the essential principles of commercial honor, he has advanced steadily until he is now at the head of the Thomas & Clarke Cracker factory, one of the greatest interests in the city, giving employment to hundreds of deserving workmen and supporting their families. Mr. Thomas enjoys the satisfaction of having so far successfully acted his part in life, and affords an example and encouragement to those who are laboring for success.

Albert V. Thomas was born in Champaign, Illinois, February 14, 1856. His father was John H. Thomas, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia. His mother, Fannie Edgar Thomas, came from England, and survived her husband many years, dying in Peoria in 1909 at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Albert V. Thomas was very devoted to his mother during her life, and made his home with her continually until her death. Our subject received his education in the grammar schools of Champaign and Peoria. When he left school, he became connected with railroad work, being first employed as a telegraph operator, and then in the city ticket office for three of the principal roads entering the city. This office had the distinction of being the first city ticket office established in the city, and was located at 104 North Adams street. About 1887, Mr. Thomas left the railroad business to establish the first wholesale produce commission house in the city. The business started on a humble scale, the first commercial transaction being the sale of one case of eggs. This case of eggs, however, was the foundation of a rapidly growing and remarkably successful industrial institution. All goods were received in carload lots, and he enjoyed the distinction of importing into Peoria the first car, each of bananas, oranges, lemons and California fruits ever received in this city. In 1899, Mr. Thomas, in partnership with Robert D. Clarke, established the cracker and cake factory of Thomas & Clarke, now one of the largest and most prosperous industrial institutions in the city. They started their bakery in the building at 310-312 South Washington street. The business grew rapidly from the time of its establishment. It was incorporated with a large capital stock in 1901, and in 1911, outgrew its quarters, and the magnificent new factory at the corner of Bridge and Water streets was built. This is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the state. It occupies four stories and a basement, and gives employment to hundreds of workmen. Every kind of plain and fancy crackers and cakes are baked here, and find a market not only in Peoria but in other cities as well. The name of Thomas & Clarke on a box of fancy crackers spells deliciousness, cleanliness and careful manufacture, where it is known. Mr. Thomas, as head of this unique factory, deserves the credit of successful accomplishment. He stands forth in the business world today an example of what a man's determined maintenance of his honest convictions will accomplish. Regular as clockwork in his business habits, watchful of his tremendous interests, broad-minded and liberal in his thoughts upon all public topics, the only exaction he enforces in his dealings with his fellowmen is that he shall be allowed to conduct his business according to his own ideas, according others the privilege of like independence. That he knows what he is about, that his views are safe, that his position in the world of trade is solid, are not left to prediction to prove. The house of Thomas & Clarke is a serious, successful reality, and the man who directs its policy is clear-headed, self-reliant, and an example of what a man can become who starts right and stays right.

On April 5, 1910, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Irene M. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Morgan, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have a charming little daughter, Loraine Saxton Thomas.

Mr. Thomas has not mingled much in political life. He was elected a member of the board of park trustees in 1908, and this position, to which he was re-elected in 1910, his natural love of flowers, trees and outdoor things, led him

to accept. He has held generally to republican principles in his politics, reserving, however, to himself the right to vote independently for the best man. He is very prominent in social circles of the city, where his genial temperament, his unfailing good nature and his qualities of good-fellowship have won him a high place in the esteem of his friends. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club.

Mr. Thomas enjoys the respect and confidence of the business world and the friendship of those whom he meets socially. He has made for himself an enviable reputation as a man of business, straightforward and reliable under all circumstances, courteous and affable to his patrons whom he always endeavors to please. He has never been known to overreach anyone in business transactions, but conducts his affairs along the strictest lines of commercial integrity. He possesses, moreover, much business tact as well as executive force and unfaltering enterprise. His own labors have constituted the foundation upon which he has builded his success, making him one of the substantial business men of the community.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

George A. Smith who for the past ten years has been commercial agent in charge of passenger and freight business for the Illinois Central Railroad Company at Peoria, was born at Fredericksburg, Indiana, on the 8th of December, 1860, and is a son of William H. H. Smith, formerly a traveling salesman, who has retired, now living in Indiana.

The education of George A. Smith was completed upon his graduation from the high school of Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1875. The following year he began his career as a railroad man in the capacity of messenger in the employ of the Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad Company at Frankfort, Indiana. He discharged the duties of this position for three years, during which time he also learned telegraphy, and in 1879 was assigned his first position as operator. During the succeeding two years he served as operator and agent at various points on the same road and at the expiration of that time was appointed operator on the Vandalia road. He served in this capacity for a year, following which he became cashier in the local freight office of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Evansville & Terre Haute road at Terre Haute, remaining there until 1886, when he became freight agent for the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad at Vincennes, Indiana. His services were retained in this capacity for five years, when he was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the general freight office at Evansville. From 1891 to 1892, he was general freight and passenger agent of the Ohio Valley Railroad in the same city, while he was subsequently appointed general agent and superintendent of terminals on the Evansville & Terre Haute and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads at Terre Haute. He held this position for a year and then became general agent for the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad at Decatur and in 1895 he was appointed chief clerk in the general freight and passenger department of the same road at Evansville. From 1896 to 1898 he was agent of the continental lines at Peoria, and during the succeeding two years he was general agent for the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad at this point. In 1900 he was promoted to the office of commercial agent for the Illinois Central lines at Peoria, and has ever since held this position. He has met with success in his career, as he applied himself intelligently and faithfully to the discharge of his duties, thus winning the recognition of his superiors, who advanced him in accordance with the abilities he manifested. In addition to the responsibilities of his position, Mr. Smith is



G. A. SMITH

chairman of the Peoria & Pekin committee of the Central Freight Association and the Illinois Freight committee.

On the 10th of May, 1882, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Jennie Cochran, a daughter of James H. Cochran, a hotel man of Montezuma, Indiana, and they are the parents of two children: Marguerite, who is living at home; and George G., a youth of seventeen years, who is also at home.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and he also belongs to Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., and he is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He possesses the laudable ambition and persistency of purpose that invariably win recognition when accompanied by loyalty and efficiency such as he has always manifested.

HOMER COLLINS LINES.

Honesty was ever the watchword of Homer Collins Lines and public opinion stamped him as a man of excellent character as well as of splendid business ability. He was prominently known in the financial circles of Peoria for many years, serving for almost a quarter of a century as cashier of the banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Company. Characterization is a difficult task owing to the many incidents and interests which enter into the life of every individual, but there is no dissenting to the opinion that in all that constitutes the upright man and citizen Homer C. Lines was richly endowed. He was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1836, and was a brother of the late Calvin C. Lines of the Peoria National Bank. In his native town he pursued his education and early found employment there as a clerk in a general store, thus providing for his own living. After a short time, however, he sought business opportunities elsewhere, removing to Circleville, Ohio, where he spent about six years in various occupations. From each experience in life he learned the lesson that it contained, and from his faithful performance of each day's duties he found courage and inspiration for the work of the succeeding day.

The year 1859 witnessed the arrival of Mr. Lines in Peoria, and his financial condition rendered it imperative that he secure immediate employment. He sought and obtained work in the office of the Robinson Flour Mills. He was then a young man of twenty-three years, resolutely determined and ambitious. Gradually, as the years passed, he advanced in the business world and in 1877 he became associated with the banking house of Zell, Hotchkiss & Company. His ability won him promotion to the position of cashier, in which capacity he served for twenty-two years, making for himself a most creditable and enviable position in the financial circles of the city. It has been said that no one is more competent to speak of the characteristics of an individual than his business associates, those who see him in the stress of life where every possible circumstance makes demand upon his time, his patience, his energies and his ability. In speaking of Mr. Lines' characteristics Mr. Zell, head of the banking house, referred to his sturdy nature, his good business judgment, his conservatism, his excellent character and his unfaltering integrity. He not only felt that honesty was the best policy but pursued a straightforward course because he believed it to be right. He thoroughly mastered whatever he undertook, and therefore when he entered the field of banking it was with the determination to acquaint himself with every feature of the business. He contributed to the success of the institution with which he was so long connected by reason of his clear insight and his indefatigable energy. The banking officials always found him obliging and ready, and the patrons of the institution knew him to be a most courteous representative.

On the 19th of November, 1885, Mr. Lines was married to Miss Anna Wright, a daughter of Joseph and Theodosia (Rork) Wright, who were natives of Cincinnati, Ohio, but came to Peoria on the 5th of April, 1848, casting their lot with the early settlers here. The father was a pioneer builder and brick mason, and aided in the erection of many of the early homes and business blocks of the city. At one time he was the owner of eleven acres of land now situated in the business section of the city, and he platted two additions to Peoria. His daughter, Mrs. Lines, was married in Peoria, and for many years she has had an extensive acquaintance in this city, the growth and development of which she has largely witnessed. By her marriage she became the mother of one child, Isabella S., who is a graduate of Goucher College at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Lines was a man of firm convictions and never deviated from a course which he believed to be right. He possessed, however, much sympathy, was kindly in manner and considerate of the opinions of others. His political support was given to the republican party, but the honors and emoluments of office had no attraction for him. His life conformed to the high standards of the First Methodist Episcopal church in which he held membership. He served as president of its board of trustees and was superintendent of its Sunday school for many years, putting forth every possible effort to promote the growth and extend the influence of the church as a factor in the moral progress of the community. His ready repartee and quick wit made him a most entertaining companion, and his circle of friends was a very extensive one. He was yet in the prime of life when called to the home beyond, passing away at Fish Creek, Wisconsin, January 7, 1899. He left with his family the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. The memory of his companionship, his consideration, devotion and love is very dear to those who were near to him. In all his life record there was nothing sinister and nothing to conceal. He did not fear close investigation of a single page of his life history, for he had ever endeavored to render capable service in business, to faithfully perform his duties of citizenship and in friendship was loyal.

JAMES GREEN.

James Green, who since 1905 has resided on his farm of eighty acres in Rosefield township, was born February 5, 1845, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were Lawson and Sarah (Baker) Green, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and passed all their lives there. In their family were nine children, of whom James was the fourth in order of birth.

James Green received his education in Pittsburg and remained at home with his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when, in 1860, he came to Peoria county, where he was employed as a farm hand for four years, receiving a competence of two hundred dollars per year. In 1864 he returned to Pittsburg and enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Second Brigade, Second Division, under General Philip Sheridan. He was in the battle fought from Pittsburg to Richmond, a distance of forty-five miles. At the surrender of Lee, April 9, 1865, the Second Brigade, Second Division of Sheridan's Cavalry Corps took charge of Lynchburg, Virginia, until the war ended and Mr. Green remained there until his discharge. In December, 1865, Mr. Green returned to Peoria and again hired out as a farm hand, remaining there until 1870, when he went back to Pittsburg, where he spent six years. In 1876 he again located in Peoria, where he worked until 1878 as a carpenter with a bridge gang on a railroad. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Woodruff Ice Company for five years. In 1883 he became a member of the police force in Peoria and served a term of five years. In 1894 he was elected constable of Peoria township, an office which he filled for four years, and during this period was appointed by

Cyrus L. Berry, deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served for fourteen consecutive years. In 1905 he bought his present farm of eighty acres, which is situated in Rosefield township. It has on it a coal mine which supplies the farmers for miles around.

On the 29th of December, 1869, Mr. Green wedded Miss Rebecca A. Race, who is a daughter of William and Mary A. (Frazier) Race, of Peoria. To Mr. and Mrs. Green have been born five children: William Edward, deceased; Charles C., born July 27, 1874; Harry J., born September 10, 1882, who is superintendent of the coal mine on his father's farm; Myrtle E., deceased; and Wilber Morgan, born April 10, 1894, who is now helping to operate his father's farm.

Mr. Green gives his political allegiance to the republican party and is interested in its success and welfare. He has been road commissioner for three years and is now serving as township supervisor, being elected in 1911. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In whatever relation we find him, whether in his official capacity, in business or in social life, he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman whose worth well merits the high regard which is given him.

H. L. HOLT.

H. L. Holt, who is connected with the agricultural interests of Logan township, was born in Rosefield township on October 5, 1866. His parents were T. J. and Eliza (Morris) Holt, the father having been born near Manchester, England, in 1839, and the mother in 1841. In 1843 T. J. Holt came to America with his parents James W. and Ellen (Wilds) Holt, who settled in Rosefield township, Peoria county, where they entered one hundred and twenty acres of government land. He remained on the homestead with his parents until the age of twenty when he rented eighty acres in Rosefield township and was there engaged in farming until 1863. At that date he enlisted in the army, serving until the close of the war when he returned to Peoria county and later went to Livingston county where he engaged in farming. In 1870 he removed to Buffalo county, Nebraska, where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, but after five years returned to Peoria county and resided on a rented farm until 1893. He then went to Kansas where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, but after a year was again in Peoria county where he rented a farm and resided until 1909, at which date he removed to Eden. Here his wife died on March 7, 1912, and he lives now with his son, Robert M., at Hanna City. In his family were eight children: Mrs. Maggie Andrews, of McLean county, Illinois; H. L., of this review; Mrs. Nellie Copper of Rawlins county, Kansas; H. J., of McLean county; Mrs. Nettie Collins, of Rice county, Kansas; Mrs. Sadie Fuller, of Knox county; R. M., of Logan township; and Mrs. Katie Watson, who resided in Eden and died there December 10, 1910, at the age of twenty-nine years.

H. L. Holt was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until he was twenty-seven years of age when he removed to Kansas where he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, but after three years returned to Peoria county, renting the John Hart farm of two hundred acres where he now resides. He engages extensively in raising corn, wheat, oats and hay, and also raises yearly a number of horses, hogs and cattle.

On the 11th of October, 1893, Mr. Holt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Green, who was a resident of Rosefield township. They have become the parents of three children: Everette W., aged seventeen; Ruth Elizabeth, aged twelve; and Thomas E., aged nine. In politics Mr. Holt is independent and believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the office. Socially he is iden-

tified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is energetic and industrious, using the latest methods in his farming, is a progressive citizen, and is widely and favorably known in his community.

ALLEN ROSECRANS.

Allen Rosecrans, who is one of the successful and progressive farmers of Logan township, was born in Ohio on June 13, 1853, the son of J. W. and Eliza (Fisher) Rosecrans, both of whom were natives of that state. In 1870 the father moved to Peoria county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, forty of it being in timber, in Rosefield township, located two and one-half miles north of Hanna City. He resided on this farm the remainder of his life, dying in 1885, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the mother passed away August 3, 1911, at the age of eighty-three.

Allen Rosecrans was reared under the parental roof and operated his father's farm from 1870 to 1897, when he moved to a farm known as the Cyrus Patton place, on which he now resides. It consists of one hundred acres, which he has rented for the past fifteen years, and in addition he also rents one hundred and sixty acres belonging to the Applegate & Lewis Coal Company. He engages extensively in general agriculture and is known as one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of the community.

Mr. Rosecrans wedded Miss Corine McVicker and to them have been born the following children: Charles Albert; Luella May and Clara, both of whom are married; Emma, deceased; Frank and Ada, both of whom are at home; and Maud, who for the past seven years has been engaged in teaching school, having received her education in the State Normal School. The mother of these children has since passed away, greatly mourned by her family and a host of friends. In politics Mr. Rosecrans belongs to the republican party, and he and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a stalwart friend of the cause of education and in fact is known throughout the entire community as a representative agriculturist and a citizen whose support can be counted upon to further any measure or movement that will promote the welfare and prosperity of the county.

CHARLES A. KIMMEL.

One of the well known attorneys at law in Peoria, who has practiced his profession for many years in this city and who has built up an enviable professional reputation is Charles A. Kimmel, with offices at No. 327 Main street. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1851, the son of Samuel S. and Martha A. (Johnston) Kimmel. The father was for many years engaged in merchandising at Stoyestown, Pennsylvania, and died when the subject of this review was three years of age. After the death of the father the mother removed to Peoria, Illinois, where she lived until her death, which occurred in 1901. The father was buried in a cemetery in Berrien county, Michigan, while the mother's remains are interred in Springdale cemetery, at Peoria.

Coming to Peoria at the age of five years, Charles A. Kimmel received his first educational training in the public and high schools of this city. He later attended the Peoria Normal School and worked on the home farm in Richwood township, Peoria county, from 1867 to 1869. When the mother and sons settled in Peoria county they had the distinction of riding on the first Rock Island train from Chicago which ran through to Peoria in 1856. From that time the subject

of this review has made his residence continuously in Peoria county. In 1869 he was employed in Stark county, Illinois, and in Toulon, that county, took a teachers' examination, which he passed satisfactorily. He then began teaching school and at the same time studied law under the supervision of Johnson & Hopkins. In the spring of 1873 he gave up the profession of teaching and devoted his entire time to studying in the law office of Johnson & Hopkins, with whom he remained until 1874, when, passing the required examination before the supreme court at Mount Vernon, he was admitted to the bar. In 1875 he established offices in the Bryan building, on Main street, Peoria, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. From 1874 to 1885 he served continuously as justice of the peace. He belongs to the Peoria Bar Association and takes an active interest in the affairs of that organization.

In December, 1887, Mr. Kimmel was married in Peoria to Miss Jessie B. Henderson, a daughter of Adam and Margaret B. Henderson, and to them two children have been born: Bessie M., who is now the wife of Charles A. Doolittle, an electrician; and Charles H., a law student.

The political allegiance of Mr. Kimmel is given to the republican party and he is actively interested in political matters affecting the state and nation. He is a blue lodge Mason and belongs to Charter Oak Camp, M. W. A., having been one of its first members. The family residence is at No. 600 Fourth avenue, a comfortable home which Mr. Kimmel erected in 1890. During his long and successful professional career in Peoria he has become acquainted with practically all the people of the county and his reputation is such that causes are committed to his professional care with the utmost confidence that they will receive careful and skilful attention. The practice which he has built up is a very gratifying one, his success having been assured from the time he began the practice of his profession in Peoria.

DANIEL TULLY.

Daniel Tully, who since 1905 has been engaged in the mercantile business at Elmwood, where he is numbered as one of the progressive and industrious citizens of the town, was born in Lewiston, August 14, 1868. The father died when Daniel Tully was only a few months old and the mother when he was six and one-half years old, so that he remembers practically nothing of his own parents. At the age of seven he was adopted by Michael and Rose (McIntyre) Tully, of Elmwood, having been brought to them by a Catholic priest who at that time had charge of the parish at Elmwood. Michael and Rose (McIntyre) Tully, were both natives of Ireland, the former born in County Cavan in 1824, and the latter in County Donegal in 1832. While in their youth they emigrated to America, settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and about 1866 they came to Elmwood, where the husband was employed as a day laborer. He was always an honorable, industrious and popular man and both he and his wife were devout members of the Catholic church. In 1874 they adopted Daniel Tully, of this review, and reared him as carefully and tenderly as they would have their own son. They resided in Elmwood until their death, Michael Tully dying January 25, 1905, while his wife had passed away several years before, on October 8, 1898.

Daniel Tully grew to manhood in Elmwood, where he received a common-school education, and on laying aside his text-books began running a dummy engine which was used on the spur between the Phelps coal mine and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to haul trainloads of coal. He was in this work for four years, after which he was employed for fifteen years at different places as a stationary engineer. Subsequently he was connected with the Elm-

wood waterworks for one year and then was employed in the Elmwood electric light plant for six years. In 1905 he engaged in his present business.

On the 28th of October, 1896, Mr. Tully was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Zarges, who was born in Peoria county, Illinois, December 8, 1871, the daughter of Henry and Mary Zarges, both of whom died when their daughter was only a small child. Mr. and Mrs. Tully have become the parents of three promising children: Henry, who is one of the leaders of his class in school; Lauretta; and Daniel, Jr. In politics Mr. Tully is a democrat but, being broad in his views, he believes in voting for the man best qualified to fill the office, and both he and his wife adhere to the faith of the Catholic church. All who know him have for him the highest regard, for he is always courteous, kind and amiable. His marked characteristics are those of a loyal citizen and of a progressive business man and fidelity to friends and home.

ALBAN BENEDICT FINK.

It may be said with a great deal of truth that the lives of our successful business men furnish a more satisfactory and practical illustration of "history teaching by example" than any other to which the attention of our young men can be directed, especially that large class of young men who, unbefriended and alone, are compelled to strike out in the bleak world to find, or make their future sphere and home. While rich and poor live alike in abundance—the former in wealth and the latter in hope—it is the great end of a successful life to encourage others to a like achievement.

Among the men of this stamp, whose foresight in business matters contributed largely to gain for Peoria her present position, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Alban B. Fink. He was the type of the American man of business, shrewd, unflinchingly honest, liberal, charitable, remarkably unselfish, and kind to all. His character was a happy combination of strength and gentleness. There is perhaps no citizen of Peoria upon whom the consensus of opinion would unite with more unanimity as to the possession of ability, integrity and general trustworthiness than upon Mr. Fink. Firm, independent, self-reliant, he was ever courteous, always ready to listen to sensible suggestions, and after having listened, possessed of that strong common sense, rare judgment and wide experience which preclude error.

Alban Benedict Fink led a busy, useful and honorable life, characterized by marked devotion to the Catholic church, in which was embodied the faith of his ancestors. He was born in Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, July 7, 1847. Tradition has it that the family are descended from a baron von Finck. It is definitely known, however, that the name was originally written von Finck, and that John Finck, the grandfather, dropped the "von" from his name when he came to America and his sons eliminated the "c." The first named was born in the Palatinate in southwestern Germany and with other members of the family went down the Rhine, making his way via Hamburg to Cowes, England, and thence to America, which was the usual course of travel in those days. The exact date of emigration is uncertain but information at hand places the removal in the decade between 1720 and 1730, when between thirty and forty thousand Germans landed in Philadelphia and thence removed to different parts of Pennsylvania. John Finck served in the Revolutionary war as a member of the Continental army and his four eldest sons were soldiers in the War of 1812. It was about the year 1804 that John Finck removed with his family of twelve from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where he received a grant of land from the government. Upon the farm, he founded the town of Somerset in Perry county and became a prominent and influential pioneer resident of that part of the state. His son



ALBAN B. FINK

Adam Fink, the father of Alban B. Fink, was born in Pennsylvania in 1800 and was, therefore, only about four years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Ohio. At one time, he served as a captain, in the Ohio State Militia. As a business man, he became well known in Perry county, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Henry Dittoe, for the conduct of a merchandise establishment in Somerset. He purchased his goods in Baltimore and other eastern points and transported them over the old National road to Ohio. At one time the firm of Fink & Dittoe had as a clerk in their establishment a youth by the name of Phil H. Sheridan, who remained with them until he entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet and in time became General Phil Sheridan of Civil war fame. Adam Fink, who had been appointed a lieutenant of the Ohio Militia by Governor Jeremiah Morrow in 1818, was serving as captain of his company at the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, but being incapacitated for active field duty, he did not go to the front. At one time he lived in Peoria, representing the house of Thomas Drake, who owned one of the largest woolen and piece-goods manufactories in Ohio, the business being located at Circleville. As the representative of Mr. Drake, Mr. Fink remained in Peoria from 1854 until 1857, conducting his business on Fulton between Water and Washington streets. Subsequently, however, he returned to Ohio, where his death occurred in 1866. For a long period he had survived his wife who had passed away in 1849. The Fink family were stanch Catholics, the first mass in the state of Ohio being celebrated in the home of John Finck, Sr. Alice (Dugan) Fink, the mother of Alban B. Fink, was born in Pennsylvania and was the daughter of a pioneer Irish Catholic family of Zanesville, Ohio. Alban B. Fink held strictly to the faith of his fathers during his long life. His religion was his supreme concern. He was an indefatigable worker in its interests. No call was ever made upon him in behalf of his church, that he did not gladly answer. His religion colored his life, and made him a good citizen and a Christian gentleman.

Alban B. Fink was only about two years of age at the time of his mother's death. In 1858 he became a resident of Peoria, where he attended school for three years, but returned to Junction City, Ohio, about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. There he made his home with his sister and as a clerk entered the general merchandise store of his brother-in-law, Joseph B. Kircher. In 1866 he returned to Peoria, where he continued to reside until his demise. He was prominently known in the business circles of the city becoming secretary of the old firm of Hart, Hitchcock & Company, and afterward secretary of the well-known firm of Ward, Selby & Spurck, plow manufacturers. This eventually became the firm of Selby, Starr & Company. He then became secretary of the Handbury Heater Company, conducting at the same time the business of the Diamond Meter Company, of which he was secretary and manager. About a year before his death, Mr. Fink organized the Peoria Metal Culvert Company in East Peoria and was made its president, continuing in that capacity until his demise.

In all his business dealings, Mr. Fink was characterized by the strictest honor, and the most unwavering integrity. An indefatigable worker, he gave his best efforts to his business, and its affairs were always conducted in a manner reflecting upon him the greatest credit. He was noted for his aptitude in grappling with details, and for his accurate and keen perception and judgment. He was a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles were rather as an impetus to renewed labor than a bar to progress.

On the 26th of October, 1887, Mr. Fink was united in marriage to Miss Eva Louise Millemann, of New York city, who survives him. He left no children, the only surviving member of the family besides his widow is his brother, Michael J. Fink, now living in St. Louis. Mrs. Fink is a daughter of Frederick and Marv Elizabeth (Hammer) Millemann. Her father was born in Alsace-

Lorraine, Germany, February 29, 1800, and died in the United States, July 17, 1864. In this country he wedded Mary Elizabeth Hammer, who was born at Balsthal, Switzerland, November 11, 1810, and died April 6, 1863. She had come to the United States with her parents, who settled in New Jersey but afterward removed to New York city, where both her father and mother died.

In his political affiliations Mr. Fink was ever a republican. He held membership with the Commercial Club of both Peoria and East Peoria. He was a devoted and practical Catholic all his life, and during most of his residence in Peoria was attached to St. Mary's parish, now called the Cathedral parish. He held membership in various Catholic organizations of the city. He was one of the pioneer residents and business men of Peoria, where he resided for almost a half century, passing away here on May 29, 1911. His death marked the passing, not only of an honest business man, but of a scholar and a thinker. He was a deep reader, and interested intensely in all that pertained to the science of astronomy and geology, and was an honored member of the National Geographical Society.

Mr. Fink was a gentleman of culture and refinement, which coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachments to friends, secured him a high place in the affections and esteem of his circle of acquaintances. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of the unfortunate, and his hand ever ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. But perhaps the richest and most beautiful traits of his character were his strong domestic sentiments and habits, which impelled him to seek his highest happiness in his home, and render him its joy and light. Around his home he shed a benign influence which was as the summer evening's glow upon the land, which the morning and noon had brightened and blessed. He died, leaving a record of which his family and friends are justly proud.

JAMES M. SHOLL.

The history of the organization and development of the firm of Sholl Brothers, extensive coal mine owners in Peoria county, with offices at 308 Woolner building in this city, goes back to pioneer times and is identified with the history of the state of Illinois. In 1837 a German boy, Adam Sholl, crossed the Atlantic and landed in New Orleans, where he resided for some time, waiting for navigation to open on the Mississippi river. He finally made his way up the Mississippi to Peoria, Illinois, where he took up extensive tracts of timber and farm land and immediately engaged in clearing and cultivating his holdings. In company with Harvey Lightner he gained possession of some of the most valuable land in central Illinois and at one time owned a corn field where the Peoria courthouse now stands. When the partners severed their connection Adam Sholl took as his part of the land extensive timber tracts lying along the Illinois river. When these were cleared it was found that there was a rich deposit of coal underneath the timber and this Adam Sholl developed into the most extensive coal mines in this part of the country. His holdings at this time were very large, and, being of a generous nature, he induced several of his relatives to come from Germany to aid him in clearing the land and putting it under cultivation and in developing his coal fields, and, by so doing, to participate in his prosperity. In this manner the comparatively useless tracts of land upon which he had first settled were soon turned into valuable and fertile farms and the deposits of coal which were found on a great number of them were rapidly developed into important mining interests. His mining enterprises soon grew out of all proportion to his agricultural holdings and he became known throughout the county as a dealer in coal and an extensive operator in this line of activity. Upon his death,

in 1894, at the age of seventy-nine years, he had acquired a reputation that went beyond local limits as a good and public-spirited citizen.

The son, James M. Sholl, is a native of Limestone township, having been there born on January 4, 1848. He received his primary education in the country schools of that district and later was graduated from the Peoria high school. He spent some years immediately following in teaching school, later taking a course at the Professor White Normal School. He continued his occupation of teaching after his graduation from this institution until he was twenty-one years of age, when he became associated with his father in the extensive and rapidly developing coal-mining business with which he has been identified ever since. He is one of the dominating figures in the progress of the coal industry of Illinois and has a thorough knowledge of the mechanical details of mining and operating. He is active in the business and gives personal superintendence to the various branches of the numerous enterprises in which his firm is interested. He has in his employ in various districts of the county over three hundred miners and is responsible for the vast interests of which he is the head. When Adam Sholl died in 1894 he left to his son James a fifth interest in his property which was divided equally among his five children, his coal interests descending to his three sons, James, Henry and Samuel, who constitute the present firm of Sholl Brothers. For many years James Sholl has given the active interest of his life to the growth, development and progress of his own and his father's extensive enterprises. He has added to his holdings year after year, showing shrewd discrimination and a sound judgment in every new investment. He owns many valuable properties individually and has invested his money for the most part in Peoria real estate. He is a firm believer in the future of this city and never allows an opportunity to pass of expressing his faith in its future greatness. He is owner of several of the very finest apartment buildings in Peoria and is always ready with his aid and cooperation in anything looking toward municipal development. Politically he is a member of the republican party but beyond casting his vote for the party candidate at each election takes no active part in public affairs.

Mr. Sholl was married in 1873, to Miss Boisee R. Clauser, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Clauser, pioneer settlers of Tazewell county. They have two children: Pearl Aileen, the wife of J. W. McDowell, one of the most prominent real-estate men of his generation in the city of Peoria; and Dr. J. Rex Sholl, a practicing physician of this city and at present health commissioner.

James M. Sholl is well known and widely popular in social circles of Peoria. He is a charter member of the Creve Coeur Club and active in the Peoria Country Club. He belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and is prominent in its many social activities. His genius for organization, his power in the management of men, his fair dealing and progressive business methods have developed the immense concern which he inherited from his father into the largest coal-mining interest of central Illinois. Mr. Sholl is a worthy son of a father whose career in business and social circles has added to the dignity and honor of the state of which he was a pioneer settler.

SAMUEL P. WINTERS.

Samuel P. Winters, who has been president and manager of the Winters Coal Company at Bartonville since 1893, was born in Peoria county on the 2d of September, 1859, a son of Samuel and Anna Winters. The father was a pioneer agriculturist of this district, first coming to Limestone township in 1832. He came from Pittsburg via the Mississippi water route to St. Louis. From there he made the trip as far as possible on the Illinois river. He settled upon the farm which is now connected with the mining property of his son. He volunteered

for service in the Civil war and served until the close of hostilities. He was honorably mustered out but never applied for a pension. He gave his political support to the democratic party and held the office of justice of the peace. His death occurred on the 13th of January, 1893, when he was seventy-one years of age. His wife died in 1897, at the age of seventy-five years, and they are both buried in the Hollis cemetery.

Samuel P. Winters pursued his education in the district schools and subsequently attended the public schools of Pittsburg. Because he was compelled to work at an early age he attended night school for several terms. At the age of fifteen years, however, he laid aside his text-books permanently and began assisting his father on the home farm. At that early age he had become interested in mining and as soon as possible he identified himself with the F. J. Collier Coal Company. He was an officer and stockholder in that concern and did much to further its growth and prosperity. In 1893 he started the present Winters Coal Mine and incorporated the Winters Coal Company. He possesses intuitive judgment in regard to mining prospects and properties and their development, and his advice in mining operations is frequently sought. He has, however, not given his entire attention to mining operations, but has also identified himself with real-estate interests. He owns a block in Bartonville and various other properties.

In November, 1885, Mr. Winters was married, in St. Louis, to Miss Elizabeth Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stone, of St. Louis. The family reside in a beautiful home in Bartonville, which Mr. Winters erected some time ago. In politics he gives his support to the republican party and has served as a member of the board of education. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. He is prominent in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree. His has been a busy life and yet he has never allowed the demands of business to make him forgetful of the little courtesies which add so much to life's pleasures.

LAWRENCE F. FEUCHTER.

The firm of Edward Hine & Company has been for many years recognized as one of the most progressive and up-to-date printing establishments in Peoria. Active in its management, and one of the directors of its commercial policy, is Lawrence F. Feuchter, who has been secretary and treasurer of the concern since its incorporation in October, 1906. The energetic and efficient qualities of mind, the broad culture and the degree of education which the printing business requires are all dominating factors in the character of Lawrence F. Feuchter, and they raised him from a humble place in the trade to his present position. Mr. Feuchter is a native Peorian, having been born in that city, September 4, 1854. His parents were Lawrence and Katherine Feuchter, natives of Germany, who came to this country in 1852 and settled immediately in Peoria. The father was a carpenter by trade and was prominent in that line of activity during his career in this city up to the time of his death in March, 1909, at the age of eighty years. He was buried in Springdale cemetery, which is also the resting place of his wife who died in 1885.

The primary and public schools of Peoria afforded Lawrence Feuchter his first education which was completed by an eighteen months' course at a German school. He then entered upon a position in a printing establishment, a line of business with which he has been identified during his entire active career. He first entered the printing office of N. C. Nason, remaining there for five years and becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of the trade. He became an

expert pressman and his familiarity with the German language and his broad intelligence were valuable assets to him in his work. In 1874 he started as a pressman with the old Transcript Printing Company but gave up this position after one year to enter the office of H. S. Hill, where he remained in charge of the press room and the various details connected with that office, for nine years. In 1884 Mr. Edward Hine bought out the printing establishment of Mr. Nason and in partnership with Lawrence Feuchter founded the business which bears his name today. It grew with increasing rapidity each year and now is one of the largest general printing concerns in this city. The plant is constantly being added to and at present has a force of twenty-eight employes, all of whom are experts in their line.

Mr. Feuchter has never identified himself with any one political party, keeping his interest in public affairs beyond the limits of mere partisanship. He votes for the man whom he considers best fitted for the position but takes beyond this very little active part in politics. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Kallerstrass, whom he married in Peoria in 1878 and who died four years later, leaving one son, Fred A., who is now associated with his father in business. In 1883, Mr. Feuchter married Miss Anna Oswald, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, the former for many years a prominent maltster of Peoria. Mr. Feuchter has four daughters by his second marriage: Annie, the wife of George Bernhardt, a farmer of Tazewell county; Louise, who is a graduate of the Greeley school of this city; Bertha, who is a graduate of the Peoria high school; and Florence, who is now a student in that institution.

Mr. Feuchter has been a practical printer all of his life and his success in rising from a humble beginning to the position of secretary and treasurer of one of the largest firms of its kind in Peoria is the direct result of extraordinary ability and of power of continued and concentrated labor.

R. J. KYLE.

R. J. Kyle, who resides on his farm which is located on sections 7, 8 and 17 in Logan township, was born in Adams county, Ohio, January 23, 1849. His parents were William and Eleanor (McIntyre) Kyle, both of whom were born in Adams county, the father on July 13, 1819, and the mother on July 23, 1824. They came to Peoria county in 1860, settling in Logan township where they purchased one hundred and six acres of land, which is the homestead on which R. J. Kyle of this review resides. In their family were eight children of whom our subject is the eldest. The others are: William G., who was born November 6, 1851, and is living near LaPorte, Indiana, where he is engaged in farming; James Calvin, who was born March 20, 1853, and is a farmer in Trivoli township; Thomas Franklin, who was born February 1, 1855, and is engaged in farming in Logan township; Joseph Herbert, who was born March 2, 1857, and is engaged in farming in Sedgwick county, Kansas; Albert, who was born February 29, 1859, and is a farmer in Trivoli township; Mary Eleanor, who was born May 28, 1861, and is living with our subject; and Charles B., who was born December 14, 1864, and died March 8, 1872.

R. J. Kyle, being only eleven years of age when his parents removed to Logan township, grew to manhood here and remained at home helping his father on the farm until 1872. He then rented land in Trivoli township and was engaged in farming the same for thirteen years. In 1885, at the death of his father, he returned to the old homestead, buying out the other heirs, and has since resided here. He purchased fifty-one adjoining acres, so that he now has a total of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in his farm. He cultivates yearly, about forty-five acres of corn, twelve acres of wheat, twenty acres of hay and thirty acres

of oats, using the remainder for pasture. He is greatly interested in the raising of live stock, and is a member of the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association. He raises hogs, horses and Aberdeen Angus bred cattle quite extensively.

On the 11th of March, 1880, Mr. Kyle was united in marriage to Miss Ella B. Budd, who is a daughter of Charles and Annis G. (Shaw) Budd of Trivoli township. The father was born in New York state and the mother in Ohio. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Budd were seven children: Mrs. Etta D. John, of Cambridge, Henry county, this state; Mrs. Katie L. Hayes, of Canton, Illinois; Charles August, deceased; George M., who is a molder by trade and resides in Canton; Mrs. Ella Kyle, the wife of our subject; Mrs. Clara Greeg, of Canton; and William M., of Chanute, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Kyle have become the parents of eight children: Guy W., born January 1, 1881, a resident of Wichita, Kansas; Edna B., born December 22, 1882, the wife of Mr. Showalter, a farmer residing near Wichita; Debert, born September 27, 1884, telegraph operator and agent at Brighton, Iowa; Ada L., born October 29, 1887, who has completed a teachers' course at the State Normal School and is teaching her fourth term in the Patton school; Georgia B., born December 8, 1889, who has also completed a teachers' course and is now teaching in the Pleasant Grove school; Harry E., who was born September 30, 1891, and is a clerk in a general merchandise store at Eden in Logan township; Florence B., born March 7, 1894, who received a diploma in the common school, attended high school one year and is now at home; and Gladys M., born April 5, 1901, now attending the common school.

Mr. Kyle gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is interested in its success and welfare. In all his business and social relations he is straightforward and reliable, enjoying the full confidence of those with whom he is associated. He is a worthy representative of that class of men who believe in doing unto others as they wish others to do unto them.

LEWIS ALBERT McFADDEN.

The consensus of public opinion places Dr. Lewis A. McFadden in a position of distinction not only as a representative of the medical profession but also as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and to his city and country. He held to the high purpose of making his life a serviceable factor in the world's work, and his history is another proof of the fact that no line of business is as little commercialized as the medical profession. He was born March 16, 1848, at the old family homestead about six miles from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family, however, was established on American soil when this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain, and representatives of the name rendered valiant service in the Revolutionary war, and again in the War of 1812. In the year 1765 John McFadden, the grandfather of Dr. McFadden, sailed from Belfast, Ireland; for the United States, being at that time a youth of fifteen years. He was led to this step by the fact that two of his brothers had previously come to America, one settling in New York where he reared a large family, while the other resided for a short period in Virginia and then became a resident of Maine where some of his descendants are still living. John McFadden established his home in western Pennsylvania, and after arriving at years of maturity wedded Miss Mary McMichaels, who was born in the Keystone state of Scotch-Irish lineage. They became pioneer residents of western Pennsylvania, settling near the present city of Pittsburg which was then called Fort Duquesne. He purchased several tracts of land in that locality which in time he converted into valuable farms. In that period, however, many hardships and difficulties incidental to pioneer life had to be met. There was constant danger of attacks by



DR. L. A. McFADDEN

Indians, and a sister of Mrs. John McFadden was killed during an Indian raid within a very short distance of her own home, and a young boy by her side also met death on that occasion. John McFadden contributed to the substantial up-building of the district, however, and aided in reclaiming it for the purpose of civilization. He continued to make his home in western Pennsylvania until his demise, which occurred November 7, 1836, while his wife survived him until June 21, 1850, and died at the age of eighty-six.

Their son, John McFadden, Jr., father of the Doctor, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and inherited the old farm homestead six miles from Pittsburg where he resided for many years. To that home he took his bride, Rachel McCormick, whom he wedded December 19, 1837. She, too, was a native of the Keystone state, born in 1819, and unto them were born seven sons and three daughters of whom one died in childhood, while Joseph D. McFadden was killed in a railroad wreck at Chatsworth, Illinois, August 10, 1887. Two brothers of Dr. McFadden are still living: John Wilkinson, a general merchant of Virginia, Missouri; and M. Thomas, a retired farmer now residing in Nevada. Of the three daughters of the family one died in girlhood, and the others are: Mrs. Mary Annetta Tombes, of Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Sallie Jane Pendleton, of Placentia, California. The father of this family died February 11, 1870, and the mother passed away August 25, 1873.

The ancestral history of Dr. McFadden in the maternal line is an interesting one. His grandfather, William McCormick, was born at sea while his parents were enroute from the north of Ireland to the United States. He spent his youthful days in western Pennsylvania where the family home was established, and following his marriage to Miss Margaret Wilkinson of that locality he became proprietor of an inn on the main-traveled road leading southward from Fort Duquesne. This was largely patronized by influential men of the state and was one of the notable hostleries of the early days. William McCormick became an influential man of his community and was also an officer in the War of 1812. His wife was a sister of General Wilkinson, a distinguished military leader who, at the time of the inauguration of the war for independence, was studying medicine. In 1775 he joined a rival company at Boston and soon afterward was made captain of a company of New Hampshire troops. He was with Arnold in Canada in 1776, and he afterward became adjutant general on the staff of General Gates. The next year he was made secretary of the board of war but resigned because of trouble with General Gates. In 1791 he led a regiment against the Wabash Indians and the following year was made brigadier general and placed in command of the right wing of Wayne's army at the battle of Maumee. He was connected with the effort to thwart the conspiracy of Aaron Burr against the government, and in 1805-06 he served as governor of Louisiana. With headquarters at New Orleans he conducted operations against the Spaniards, and in 1813 captured Mobile, while subsequently he fought the British in Canada and on the northern frontier. He spent the latter years of his life in Mexico, dying near the city of Mexico in 1818.

The life record of Dr. McFadden did credit to an honorable and distinguished ancestry. His youthful days were spent upon the home farm near Pittsburg, and the common schools of the district afforded him his educational privileges until he reached the age of eighteen when he entered the Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio. Subsequently he went to Graham Station in western Virginia where he engaged in teaching for several terms, spending a part of the time as principal of the schools of New Haven. He was twenty-two years of age when he resumed his studies in the college at Marietta, Ohio, and two years afterward matriculated in Mount Union College where he continued until 1879 when he entered Miami College, taking a progressive course. His professional training was received in the Kentucky School of Medicine of Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated in 1881. He at once entered upon active practice, open-

ing an office in Aurora, Texas. In 1883 he was elected alderman of the town and served for two years, his popularity being indicated by the fact that he received the highest number of votes cast for any candidate on either ticket. He thus figured prominently in the political life as well as the professional circles of Aurora until his removal to Missouri, where he again assumed a large practice and held public office, being appointed postmaster during President Cleveland's first administration. In 1886 he took a special course at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore in diseases of the throat and chest, eye and ear.

Dr. McFadden became a resident of Peoria in 1887 and again his ability soon gained recognition in a large and growing practice. His worth as a man and citizen was also recognized, and in 1888, without his solicitation or knowledge, James Dolan placed his name before the city council in connection with the candidacy for membership on the board of health, and by a unanimous vote he was elected to the office. The following year, 1889, he was appointed county physician by the board of supervisors at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per year, and at the expiration of his term was reelected to serve two more years at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. For a third term of two years he was chosen to the office, and his record in that position was ever a most creditable one. In 1894 he was appointed pension examiner and in 1896 was elected alderman of the old first ward, his progressiveness and fidelity in office winning recognition in a reelection in 1898. Once more he was called to office by appointment by Mayor Bryan in October, 1901, when he was made health commissioner for the city. He also served as high physician for the Independent Order of Foresters for the state of Illinois. All through these years he enjoyed a good private practice and kept in touch with the advanced work of the profession as research and scientific investigation constantly brought to light truths of marked value in professional service. He was made examiner for the Phoenix Life Insurance Company and also the Security Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in all professional relations his service was of a most valuable character. He served as vice president of the Peoria Medical Society and was an active member in the State Medical Society. He served on the medical staff of St. Francis Hospital, and on no occasion was he ever known to fail to respond to the call of the sick or needy. His professional duties were discharged with as great alacrity for the poor as for the rich. He possessed a most kindly and sympathetic nature, and his helpful spirit prompted him to render professional aid to any who might need it, even when he knew that no financial remuneration could be expected.

Dr. McFadden was most pleasantly situated in his home life, having been happily married on the 24th of December, 1872, to Miss Rachel V. Richey, of Apple Grove, Ohio, a daughter of A. J. and Phebe (Sayre) Richey. She came of the same ancestry as George Washington, her grandmother having been Elizabeth Ball who married Eli Sayre, and was a second cousin of Martha (Ball) Washington, the mother of America's foremost patriot. To Dr. and Mrs. McFadden four children were born: Una May, born April 29, 1878, who is the wife of Frank Harrison; Goldie Beatrice, born March 30, 1883, the wife of Lester F. Knisely of Peoria; Walton, born August 1, 1885, who died June 15, 1893; and Thomas J., born August 4, 1891, at home with his mother. Dr. McFadden was devoted and loyal in friendship, but his best traits of character were ever reserved for his own home and fireside. He was a devoted husband and father and found his greatest happiness in administering to the welfare of his wife and children. Dr. and Mrs. McFadden were members of the Methodist church. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Maccabees, the Foresters, the National Union and many other fraternal organizations, and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit upon which these different societies are founded. He greatly enjoyed art, music and travel, and was also a lover of books. He read

broadly and thought deeply, and from his reading as well as from the practical experiences of everyday life, he gleaned many valuable lessons. In matters of citizenship he stood for all that is most progressive, while in his profession he held to high ideals. Countless instances are told of his charity, not only in giving professional but also material aid to those at whose sick bed he administered. He had the reputation of rendering more gratuitous medical service than any other physician in the city. His heart reached out in sympathy to all mankind and his broad humanitarianism was again and again manifest in tangible ways. It was not a matter of marvel therefore, that the deepest regret was felt on every hand when he was called from this life on the 16th day of October, 1910. Young and old, rich and poor, mourned his death. Peoria felt the loss of a prominent progressive citizen.

ADOLPH WOOLNER.

While Peoria numbers many self-made men among her citizens none have ever in larger measure deserved or commanded the admiration and high regard of their fellow townsmen because of business ability and charitable purpose than Adolph Woolner. He stood notable among those who have won success by their own efforts and yet the attainment of wealth was not the chief aim and end of his life. He rejoiced in his prosperity because of the opportunity which it gave him to aid others and few there are who have been more generous with their means. Wherever he was known he made friends and it was thus that the death of Adolph Woolner brought the deepest regret into many of Peoria's homes. He was born in Szenitz, Hungary, on the 29th of June, 1841. His father was a distiller of that country and a man of considerable means and prominence. He was enabled to provide his son with good educational advantages, the latter becoming a student in the University of Vienna, Austria, where liberal intellectual training prepared him to meet the many responsibilities and duties that devolved upon him in later life.

It was in the year 1863 that Adolph Woolner came to the United States. While he had had good advantages in his youth he brought with him no capital to aid him in starting out in the new world. He made his way to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was soon afterward joined by his brothers, Ignatius and Samuel. He became connected with the yeast manufacturing industry as an employe, and then conducted a business on his own account. In 1870 the brothers removed from Louisville to Peoria and for two years thereafter continued in the manufacture of yeast for distillers. In 1872 they embarked in the distilling business for themselves. The firm was composed of Adolph, Samuel, Ignatius, Jacob and M. H. Woolner, all of whom were born in Hungary. Their business grew rapidly, being founded along substantial lines, and the Woolner distilleries are today among the largest in the world. Adolph Woolner became the vice president of the business which was conducted under the name of the Distillers & Cattle Feeders Company, while upon its reorganization the style of the Woolner Distilling Company was adopted. As success attended their efforts the brothers became prominent factors in business circles in other connections. Adolph Woolner has been termed the most remarkable member of a remarkable family. It seemed that everything he attempted succeeded and yet a careful analysis of his career shows that his advancement had its root in close application, unflinching energy, keen insight and honorable business methods. He figured in financial circles of the city as one of the directors of the Merchants National Bank, and he was also a director of the Bank of Commerce in Chicago. He was secretary of the Peoria Grape Sugar Company and at one time was president of the Peoria Board of Trade. As he progressed in his undertaking he made extensive

and judicial investment in real estate until his large holdings returned to him a handsome profit. His plans were carefully formulated and he possessed in a remarkable degree the ability to coordinate forces and bring them into a harmonious whole.

In June, 1865, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Woolner was married to Miss Antonia Black, a native of Hungary, and a daughter of S. Black. The family was a prominent one in that country and also in Cleveland, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woolner were born three sons and a daughter: Samuel, who married Martha Moses; W. B., who married Hannah Woolner; Alfred C., who married Rose Woolner; and Henrietta, the wife of Herman Barr.

Ere he left his native land Mr. Woolner had military experience as a soldier in the war between Austria-Hungary and Italy. His political affiliations were with the democratic party but the honors of office had no attraction for him. He was, however, a participant and one of the leaders in every movement and project that pertained to Peoria's upbuilding over twenty years ago. He was one of the original owners of the Woolner building, which was the first large office building erected in Peoria. This, and many other specific evidences of his deep interest in the city, and his belief in its future, could be cited, for his activities placed him in a prominent position among those who have contributed to its advancement. He was a member of Illinois Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and of the Hebrew congregation of Anshai Emeth, and was also connected with two Jewish secret societies, the B'nai Brith and Keshet Shel Barzel. Mr. Woolner, a genial man of gracious manner, affable and easy to approach, was possessed not only of a great mind but also of a great heart, being notably liberal and charitable. He assisted several of his nephews to the extent of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, giving freely whenever aid was asked, and without hesitation or objection. To organized charitable movements he was a generous contributor and Peoria found him a public-spirited citizen who was deeply and helpfully interested in her welfare. Perhaps no better criterion of a man's character can be had than the feeling entertained for him by his employes, and it was a well known fact that all who were in Mr. Woolner's service liked him while those who had business dealings with him entertained for him the highest regard.

JOHN W. HEURING.

John W. Heuring, who owns and operates a neat, fish, poultry and oyster market at 205 South Madison street, Peoria, was born in Carmi, Illinois, on the 19th of July, 1873.

Reared in the town of his birth in the acquirement of his education John W. Heuring attended the public schools, later pursuing a commercial course in a business college at Rock Island, from which institution he was graduated in 1893. He began his business career at the age of twelve years, as a clerk in a grocery store in Carmi where he worked before and after school and on Saturdays. Immediately after leaving college, at the age of twenty years, he was made manager of the L. E. West Company of Rock Island, Illinois, being identified with this establishment for five years. At the expiration of that time he became associated with his father in the establishment of a meat market at Mackinaw, this state. Four years later he withdrew from this and coming to Peoria went to work for Charles Webber as manager of his Adams street shop. He resigned this position at the end of a year to enter the employ of J. A. Engstrom, whom he bought out in 1909. Mr. Heuring is a business man of varied experience and was well qualified to develop and promote this enterprise and is meeting with success. He keeps a good assortment of fresh and cured meats, fish, game and poultry, the quality of which is above question while his prices



J. W. HEURING

are reasonable. His customers are accorded courteous and considerate treatment, it being his policy to strive to accommodate every patron of his establishment if possible, as he considers that this is the best mode of advertising. His shop is neat in appearance and kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition, being equipped with an excellent system of refrigeration and every appliance and convenience required in the handling of a stock of this kind.

At Rock Island, Illinois, on the 13th of September, 1893, Mr. Heuring was united in marriage to Miss Maud Crandall, a daughter of Mrs. Augusta Crandall, of that city, and they have become the parents of one son, Leigh, who is now twelve years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Heuring is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and in politics he is a Republican. He is meeting with the success that invariably crowns industry and enterprise when intelligently applied and capably directed, and is a worthy representative of the commercial fraternity of the city.

LUTHY & LOCHER.

Luthy & Locher, wholesale dealers in fruits, vegetables and produce, located at 125 and 127 South Washington street, Peoria, are operating one of the most thriving commission houses in the city. This enterprise was originally founded by P. Auer & Company but was purchased in 1903 by Carroll, Luthy & Locher and operated under that name for six years. At the expiration of that period, in 1909, Mr. Carroll withdrew from the business, his interest being purchased by Luthy & Locher, the present owners, who have ever since been conducting it under that name. They are both business men of enterprising and industrious methods, who by reason of their close application, sagacity and foresight have managed to greatly extend the scope of their activities during the period of their ownership. Their thorough knowledge of the business, progressive ideas and excellent business policy have enabled them to build up a good trade and they now give employment to fifteen men and use four teams in their delivery department. The firm stands high in the esteem of local commercial circles and is recognized as one of the most substantial and firmly established concerns of the kind in the city.

Fritz G. Luthy, senior partner of the firm of Luthy & Locher, was born in Appenzell, Switzerland, on the 8th of October, 1872, and is a son of Gottfried Luthy. The father was likewise a native of Switzerland and there he followed the wagon maker's trade.

In the acquirement of his education Fritz G. Luthy attended the common schools of his native land and after the completion of his studies he entered the wagon shops. He remained in his native land until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when at the earnest solicitation of his friends who assured him that he could find much better opportunities in a business way in America than in Europe, he decided to come to the United States. He located in Peoria, which was his destination in 1896, and immediately thereafter found employment in the produce house of P. Auer & Company. From his earliest childhood he had been trained in habits of thrift and industry and out of his salary he managed to save sufficient means to later enable him to buy stock in the company. He remained in the employ of this firm until 1903, when he became associated with his friends, Mr. Carroll and Mr. Locher, in the purchase of the business of P. Auer & Company. Mr. Luthy is a man of many excellent qualities and is held in high regard by all who have dealings with him and numbers many friends among the business men of his acquaintance.

In Appenzell, Switzerland, on the 21st of August, 1893, Mr. Luthy was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Saxer, and to them has been born one daughter,

Bertha, whose birth occurred on the 22d of November, 1894, and who is attending school.

The family are all members of the Reformed German Evangelical church, and Mr. Luthy has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity and is affiliated with the Schiller Consistory and the Shrine. He is also a member of the Swiss society. Mr. Luthy is a man of more than average ability and efficiency, as he has demonstrated during the period of his residence in the United States and is meeting with excellent success in the direction of his interests.

Emil Locher, the other member of the firm of Luthy & Locher was born in Switzerland on April 8, 1878, his birthplace being Appenzell. He is a son of Conrad Locher, a butcher by trade, who emigrated to the United States with his family in 1891, settling in Peoria.

As he was a lad of thirteen years when he accompanied his people to the United States in 1891, Emil Locher had already acquired his elementary education in the government schools of his native land. In order to better qualify himself for a business career, after the family located in Peoria he attended Brown's Business College for a year. When he first entered the ranks of the wage earners he followed various occupations until 1896 when he found employment with P. Auer & Company. He continued to be identified with this company until 1903, when together with Mr. Carroll and Mr. Luthy he engaged in business for himself. He has been very successful and is now recognized as one of the foremost young commission men in the city. In the development of his interests he has established an excellent reputation for trustworthiness and reliability and is held in high esteem by all who have had transactions with him.

In this city on the 21st of January, 1902, Mr. Locher was united in marriage to Miss Rose Luthy, a daughter of Gottfried Luthy and a sister of Fritz Luthy, Mr. Locher's partner, and to them have been born two children: Lilly, who is seven years of age; and Emil, Jr., who has passed the fifth anniversary of his birth.

Mr. Locher is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Mohammed Shrine. He also belongs to the Swiss Society, the Peoria Commercial and the Implement Dealers' clubs. He is a man of sterling worth and integrity and is highly regarded in business circles among whose members he numbers many friends.

EGBERT N. BURT.

Egbert N. Burt, treasurer of the Edward A. Pratt Audit Company, has been active in the affairs of that concern since its organization in 1909 and has held his present position since September 1, 1910, when the business was incorporated. He was born at Ogdensburg, New York, June 3, 1854, a son of Franklin N. and Olivia A. (Swan) Burt. The family is of English origin but has been in America since the eighteenth century. Henry Burt, the first representative of the name in this country, was a member of the English parliament and founded the family in the United States in colonial times. Dean Burt, the grandfather of our subject, served in the American army in the Revolutionary war. Franklin N. Burt, the father, was a tanner in Ogdensburg, New York, in which city he owned a large manufacturing plant. He also engaged for a number of years in the wool-pulling business and died in 1898, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife surviving him for several months.

Egbert N. Burt received his early education in the public schools of Ogdensburg and was graduated from the high school of that city. He afterward took a course in the State Normal School at Potsdam, New York, finishing his education at the age of eighteen years. Afterward he came to Chicago and became

actively interested in the hardware business but subsequently gave his time and attention to his duties as office manager of the American Audit Company. He held this position for seven years but previous to that time had been connected with several other companies of the same nature. This gave him practical experience in auditing and accounting and he gained a reputation for expert workmanship. He had a natural talent for systematizing and organizing and for detailed work of all kinds. His reputation along this line was so high that when Mr. Pratt in 1909 left Chicago to establish a branch of the auditing business in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Burt became one of the organizers of this company and has been connected with it since that time. The business was incorporated under the firm name of the Edward A. Pratt Audit Company on September 1, 1910, and Egbert N. Burt was elected to the position of treasurer. The business is at the present time one of the largest of its kind in Peoria. It does the accounting and auditing for most of the industrial concerns of the city and makes a specialty of new systems for office management. In all of this work Mr. Burt has been an active and prominent factor and his expert knowledge, systematic mind and capacity for detailed work have been valuable assets in the upbuilding of a great business institution.

On August 2, 1875, Mr. Burt was united in marriage, at Ogdensburg, New York, to Miss Annie M. Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, the former being general passenger agent for the Northern Transportation Company. Mrs. Burt's parents are both deceased and are buried in the Protestant cemetery at Ogdensburg, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Burt became the parents of four children: George S., a stenographer; Charles B., auditor for the Morgan Laundry Company; Alice O., the wife of Paul McCaslin, general insurance agent with offices at 4 Dearborn building, Chicago, where he also manages the affairs for the Continental Casualty Company; and Franklin E., a pupil in the Peoria high school. The family reside at 504 Hamilton street, Peoria, and have many friends in this city.

Mr. Burt gives his allegiance to the republican party but does not take an active part in local political affairs. His fraternal affiliations are confined to the Masonic order in which he has attained the rank of the chapter. He holds a position of responsibility in a large and rapidly growing business concern and his ability, resource and expert knowledge are dominating influences in the growth and upbuilding of the corporation with which he is identified.

EDWARD B. HALE.

Edward B. Hale, manager of The Eagle Mining Company, has been identified with the business interests of Peoria for more than twenty years. He was born at Athens, Illinois, on the 4th of July, 1855, and is a son of Alexander and Elvira (Lemmon) Hale. In the paternal line he is of German extraction, his grandfather, John Hale, having been born in Freiburg, Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1818, first locating in Ohio. From there he later removed to Illinois, and for many years the family resided in Athens, where Alexander Hale, the father, engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. He was living retired at the time of his death, which occurred in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. He is buried in the cemetery at Athens, and the mother, who is still living, continues to make her home in the latter city.

The preliminary education of Edward B. Hale was acquired in the public schools of his native town. After leaving high school he pursued a course in the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, preparatory to teaching. He first engaged in this profession in 1876, but concluding that a business career offered better opportunities and greater advantages, he gave up his profession at the

expiration of six years. He subsequently took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, after which he accepted the position of teller and bookkeeper at the Bank of Athens. In 1885, he severed his connection with this institution and became bookkeeper and general manager of the Athens Coal Company, which was controlled by practically the same company. On the 1st of August, 1888, he resigned the latter position and on the fourth day of the same month he came to Peoria as an employe of the J. M. Walter Coal Company. On August 4, 1889, he entered the employ of Watkins & Company, an enterprise which subsequently became the property of H. W. Lynch. Mr. Hale was retained in the same capacity after the change of ownership and has ever since been identified with the company. In addition to his duties in this connection he is general manager of The Warsaw Coal Company, of Edwards, Illinois; and is secretary of the Rockwell Ice & Fuel Company at Rock Island, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. He also is manager of his extensive agricultural interests.

At Springfield, Illinois, on the 19th of February, 1885, Mr. Hale was united in marriage to Miss Myrta E. Tilton, a daughter of William and Augusta Tilton. The father was one of the pioneer merchants of that city. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hale, as follows: John T., superintendent of the electrical department of the Kenosha Gas & Electrical Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin; S. Bennita and Augusta M., both of whom have graduated from the local high school; and Herbert S. and Harriet I., who are still attending school. The family live at 409 Ravine avenue, where they own a very pleasant residence which was erected in 1893.

Mr. Hale is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and in his political views he is a staunch republican. He is a very capable man in his line, possessing executive ability of a high order, a well trained mind and a retentive memory, which qualities enable him to summon to his command at any and all times a vast amount of data relative to the various interests that are in his charge.

JACOB TER VEEN.

Jacob ter Veen, manager of The Illinois Warehouse Company, located at Harrison and South Water streets, has been a resident of Peoria since March, 1908. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in West Rhauferfehen, in the province of Hanover on March 9, 1869, and is a son of C. H. and Engeline ter Veen. The parents, both of whom are now deceased, passed their entire lives in Germany, where the father was a sea captain, and are buried in the Lutheran cemetery at West Rhauferfehen.

The education of Jacob ter Veen was pursued in the schools of his native land until he was a lad of twelve years, when he laid aside his text-books and went to sea with his father. He was put through the usual training, finishing as an able seaman at the expiration of his period of service. He remained at sea until he was twenty-four years of age, and during that period he visited every port in Africa from Morocco to Capetown, and his ship once cast anchor at the island of St. Helena. At the age of about twenty years, in January, 1889, he entered the German navy, and soon after receiving his discharge in September, 1891, he went to England and engaged in the merchant marine service for two years. At the expiration of that time he decided to come to the new world. So early in 1894 he took passage for the United States, landing in New York city. From there he came direct to Pekin, Illinois, and on March 9, of that year, obtained employment with the Acme Harvester Company. He began in the capacity of laborer, but early manifested such general efficiency that his employers considered him for a more responsible position and promoted him from

time to time until he became general foreman. He continued in their service until the 19th of March, 1908, when he resigned his place to become manager of The Illinois Warehouse Company of this city. Although he has only been a resident of Peoria for four years, Mr. ter Veen has made a very favorable impression in local business and commercial circles and is highly regarded by all who have transactions with him.

At Pekin, Illinois, on the 7th of October, 1896, Jacob ter Veen was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Beckmann, a daughter of Carl and Caroline Beckmann, the former a retired farmer of Green Valley, this state. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. ter Veen, as follows: Carl Cord, who is a student in the high school; Caroline and Henry L., who are attending the Lincoln school; and Wilhelm J., who was born December 16, 1907. The family reside at 921 Third avenue.

Mr. ter Veen was reared in the faith of the Lutheran church. His fraternal relations are those of the Masonic order in which he holds membership in the chapter. Ever since granted the right of franchise he has given his political allegiance to the republican party, and while residing in Pekin served as city alderman for four years. Mr. ter Veen is a man of many estimable qualities, not least of which is his loyalty to the land of his adoption, and while he strongly admires many of the institutions of the fatherland, he has never had any occasion to regret becoming a citizen of the United States, as he has prospered in his undertakings and holds an honored and respected position in the business circles of this city.

WILLIAM W. ROBINSON.

Death often calls from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose, and such was the feeling which swept over the city of Peoria when William W. Robinson was called from this life. It was a spirit of duty and of self-sacrifice that brought him to the end, his life being practically given for the safety and benefit of others. Indeed, in his life record there was much of a heroic mold, and yet he made no claims for himself, living a quiet, unassuming life, feeling it to be his duty to use his talents and powers to the best possible advantage in the profession of journalism which he chose as a life work. He was at different times connected with a number of the leading newspapers of the state, and at the time of his demise was city editor of the Star of Peoria.

Mr. Robinson was a native of Cleveland, Ohio, born in 1875, and in early youth accompanied his parents in their removal to Colorado where his mother died. The father afterward married a niece of Robert G. Ingersoll, who indeed proved a mother to the boy, and it was through her aid and encouragement that he entered Boulder University of that state for the pursuit of a college course which he completed with high honors. After leaving the university he turned his attention to mining which he followed at Cripple Creek. Later he lived the free, unrestricted life of a cowboy, and was thus engaged when the Spanish-American war broke out. He then enlisted as a cavalryman in the regular army and was sent to Cuba where he served through the entire conflict. When his military experience was over he came to Peoria and entered the employ of R. Herschel & Company. His ability, however, seemed manifest in literary lines and he entered the employ of Hull & Rennick at the time they purchased the Herald-Transcript. Subsequently he entered the field of newspaper publication in Chicago, becoming one of the editors of the Inter Ocean, and upon his return to Peoria he accepted the position of city editor of the Star, continuing in that connection until his demise. One of the local papers said of him editorially: "He was a prudent, careful financier, and was in a fair way to achieve a competence at the time of his death. His connection with the Crescent Theater has already

been noticed. His literary ability was great. He was not only an industrious news gatherer, but his style was clear, he told an interesting story, and he wrote pure, classical English without effort and without affectation. Above and beyond all this, however, were the beauties of his private character. Everybody in the city was his friend. He was loyal to his profession, and he was manly, truthful, careful and considerate and absolutely reliable. No man was more popular than he among all classes of society, the high and the low. His leisure hours were passed in study in the quietude of his own home, and he had before him a long life of usefulness when he was thus cut down, almost without warning."

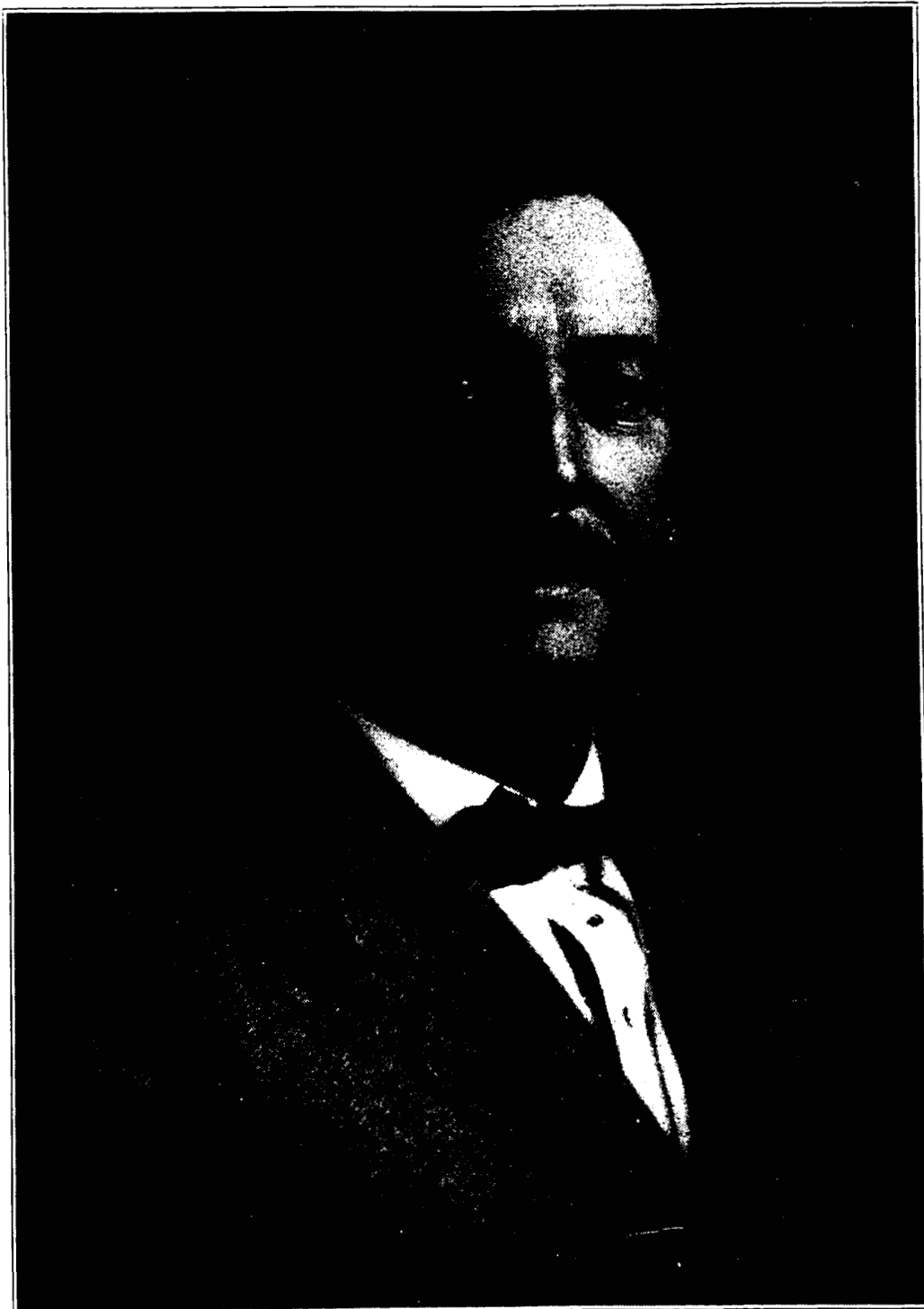
In 1907 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Gretchen Gerdes, a daughter of Alt and Katherine (Kastner) Gerdes. Her father was born in Germany, January 5, 1836, and the mother was a representative of an old Bourbon family. Mr. Gerdes became one of Peoria's prominent citizens, settling here in 1866, after which he engaged for many years in the grain commission business. He also served for four years as a member of the canal commission, and was president of the board. In 1897 he was again called to public office, being elected city treasurer of Peoria, but his death occurred two months later, on the 2d of July, 1897. He was a prominent factor in the welfare and development of the city, and his labors contributed much to the work of public progress. He was ever a man of action rather than of theory and never faltered until he had accomplished the purpose for which he set out. His daughter, Mrs. Robinson, has been a lifelong resident of Peoria and is widely known here. The death of Mr. Robinson occurred May 2, 1909, and was of a most tragic character. A few months before he had joined Vernon C. Seaver in equipping the Crescent Theater on Main street. From the first the enterprise proved a financial success. On the night of his demise a film in the picture machine took fire and the house soon filled with smoke. Mr. Robinson, cool and calm through all the excitement, assisted the crowd to get out and was himself the last one to leave, feeling highly gratified that no one was injured. Suddenly, Mr. Robinson bethought himself of the operator and in the belief that the same was still in the burning building he again crawled in, feeling his way around in the smoke and flames, but did not find him for whom he was looking, as the man had escaped in time. It was there that he inhaled the deathly fumes caused by the burning films which resulted in the congestion that within a few hours caused his death.

His personal popularity, his high business standard, his superior literary ability and his devotion to friends and kindred were all qualities that gave him a most prominent and enviable place. Years may pass but he will never be forgotten by those who were his associates, for his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

CHARLES M. FIFER.

Charles M. Fifer of the firm of Charles M. Fifer & Company, has been engaged in the grain and stock business at the Union Stock Yards, Peoria, for over thirty years. He was born at Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 9th of May, 1856, and is a son of the late Peter Fifer. The father was a well known stock and grain man of Washington, where he was engaged in business until 1870, when he removed to Peoria, continuing to be identified with the same line of activity until his death in 1886.

The first fourteen years in the life of Charles M. Fifer were passed in his native town, in the public schools of which he pursued his education. He terminated his school days in 1870 when the family removed to Peoria and began his business career as a grain and stockman. His training was received under his father's supervision, with whom he was associated until the latter's death,



CHARLES M. FIFER

since which time he has continued operations alone under the firm name of Charles M. Fifer & Company. In the operation of his business he has met with more than a moderate measure of success and is one of the capable and well known commission men of this city.

Washington, Illinois, was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Fifer on the 20th of May, 1880, to Miss Ella Baylor, a daughter of John Baylor, a well known blacksmith of that town. Mr. Fifer is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and he votes the republican ticket. He is one of the enterprising and progressive business men of Peoria, the interests of which he enthusiastically champions on every possible occasion. In matters of citizenship he is intensely loyal and public-spirited and gives his unqualified indorsement and cooperation to every movement inaugurated that will advance the municipality or promote the welfare of the community along the various lines of human activity.

HERBERT T. CHERRY.

Herbert T. Cherry, vice president of The J. G. Cherry Company and manager of the local factory, situated at North Water and Morton streets, has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Peoria for the past eleven years. He was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 20th of November, 1878, and is a son of J. G. and Mary Ann (Miles) Cherry. The parents were born, reared and married in England, whence they emigrated to America in 1866. They subsequently located in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and there in 1880 the father established what is known as factory No. 1 of The J. G. Cherry Company. This plant, which is one of the flourishing industries of Cedar Rapids and is used exclusively for the manufacture of creamery and dairy supplies, was the only factory owned by the company at the time of their incorporation in 1898. The father passed away in 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years, and was buried in Linwood cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The mother is still living, however, and continued to make her home in the latter city. Mr. Cherry was an active member of the Universalist church of Cedar Rapids and for many years held the office of trustee in this organization.

Herbert T. Cherry was reared in the city of his birth and there he was educated, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. Immediately after leaving school he took a position as manager of the commissary department of a telephone company that was putting toll lines through Nebraska. He retained this position for about six months, subsequently entering the service of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company as stenographer. He next became a clerk with the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency, resigning from their service about a year later to take the management of the egg case department of the Cedar Rapids factory of The J. G. Cherry Company. He retained that position until he came to Peoria in 1901 to develop the local plant, which is engaged in the manufacture of egg cases exclusively. This factory was established by Herbert T. Cherry and his brother, W. L., and has proven to be a most lucrative undertaking. In 1905 a change was made, when they occupied the building in which their plant is now housed, which was formerly used for a grain house but was remodeled and equipped and has proven to be well adapted to their purposes. Under the capable direction of Mr. Cherry the business of this factory has increased in a most gratifying manner. They are now occupying twenty thousand feet of floor space, while it requires the services of forty people to fill their orders.

At Cedar Rapids, on the 21st of June, 1905, Mr. Cherry was married to Miss Louise Henderson, a daughter of John B. and Helen (Emery) Henderson, pioneer residents of that city, where for many years the father held the position of

secretary of the Farmers Insurance Company. They have a very attractive and pleasant residence at 306 North street, that Mr. Cherry erected in the year they were married.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cherry are members of the Episcopal church. His social affiliations are with the Creve Coeur, Illinois Valley Yacht and Country Clubs. He gives his political indorsement to the men and measures of the democratic party, but is not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. The success that has attended Mr. Cherry in his business career must be attributed very largely to his systematic methods and well defined purpose toward the achievement of which he concentrates every effort, as is manifested in all of his transactions.

CHARLES C. DUTCH.

Charles C. Dutch has been an attorney at law in Peoria since 1900, engaged in general practice. His offices are at No. 502 German Fire Insurance building. He came to Peoria in the year mentioned from Beardstown, Illinois, where he was born August 3, 1876, his parents being John and Alice Dutch. His father, although educated as a lawyer, turned to the mercantile business early in his career and became one of the pioneer merchants of Beardstown. In addition to this pursuit he operated a line of steamboats, barges and grain elevators along the Illinois river. His death occurred in July, 1888, and that of the mother in February, 1892, both being buried in the Oak Grove cemetery at Beardstown.

The early education of Charles C. Dutch was acquired in the town of his nativity, there graduating from the high school in 1895. He then entered the literary department of the University of Illinois and after leaving that institution went to the University of Michigan, where he took a law course and was graduated with the class of 1900, with the degree of LL.B. After his graduation he immediately began the practice of his profession in Peoria where he has since remained, and has been uniformly successful as an attorney. He is progressive in his desire to keep abreast of the times and is an active member of the Peoria Bar Association.

Mr. Dutch was married at Beardstown, Illinois, October 30, 1902, to Miss Mae E. Knight, a daughter of John and Augusta Knight. Her father, who was a successful farmer in his active career, is now living retired at Beardstown. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dutch, Charles K. Dutch. The political allegiance of Mr. Dutch is given to the republican party, and he takes an active interest in political matters although he never has been a politician in the often-implied sense of the word. His fraternal connection consists of membership in the blue lodge, while he finds recreation as a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club. The family reside at 237 Moss avenue, and the hospitality of the home is enjoyed by their many friends.

ALBERT EWALT.

Albert Ewalt, who is engaged in farming in Logan township, was born July 9, 1868, in East Peoria, Illinois. His parents were Elias and Anna (Saboren) Ewalt, both of whom were natives of Sweden and came to America in the early '50s, locating in East Peoria. In their family were two children of whom Albert of this review is the younger.

Albert Ewalt was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until 1889 when he began farming for himself in Rosefield township on a tract of one hundred acres which he rented for one year. In 1890 he removed to a farm

of one hundred and twenty-five acres in the same township and resided on this land for seven years. Subsequently, purchasing three lots in Hanna City he took up his abode there and was engaged in coal mining for three years. He then rented one hundred and forty acres in Limestone township, and after two years went to Rosefield township where he resided for four years on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Later he removed to the Samuel McCluggage farm of one hundred and twenty acres on section 9, of Logan township, where he now resides and also operates in addition one hundred and sixty acres which he rents from J. B. Miller. He engages quite extensively in raising corn, wheat, oats and hay and breeds hogs, horses and cattle.

On the 3d of November, 1889, Mr. Ewalt was united in marriage to Miss Loveday Pillman, who is a daughter of Richard and Mary (Quick) Pillman of Rosefield township. Mr. and Mrs. Ewalt have become the parents of four children: Morton E., born January 21, 1891; A. B., born June 22, 1893; Walter, born September 11, 1895; and Thelma, born January 2, 1909. Mr. Ewalt is an enterprising farmer and a prosperous citizen. He is a man well liked and highly esteemed, and his efforts contribute substantially to the upbuilding and promotion of the interests of his community.

HON. DANIEL ROBINSON SHEEN.

Hon. Daniel Robinson Sheen, the senior partner of the law firm of Sheen & Galbraith, 403-405 German Fire Insurance building, in Peoria, is an attorney of much ability and a man of extended acquaintance throughout Peoria county and the state of Illinois. He was born in this county, November 29, 1852, a son of Peter and Melissa (Robinson) Sheen. The father, who was one of the pioneers of Peoria county and who assisted in building Jubilee College, was a well known farmer and stock-raiser, enjoying an excellent reputation in the community. He moved to Woodford county in 1864 and his death occurred in 1901 in Tazewell county, and that of his wife followed in 1904, both being buried in Springdale cemetery at Peoria.

Daniel R. Sheen received his early education at the district and normal schools, after which he attended business college. Early in his life he determined upon giving his attention throughout life to the practice of law and immediately after business college he began reading law with the law firm of Ingersoll, Puterbaugh Brothers & McCune. He proved an apt student and in June, 1874, was admitted to the bar. He entered upon his professional practice by opening a law office but later formed a partnership with Thomas Black, which he continued for a time, after which he entered into professional relations with M. C. Quinn and these two partners remained together until in 1885. After the dissolution of that partnership he became associated with R. H. Lovett, a connection that endured until 1893, when he again began practicing alone, remaining thus until he joined Frank T. Miller, a partnership which continued for seven years. At the end of that period the law firm of Sheen & David was formed, but Mr. David died on May 7, 1912, and Mr. Sheen then associated in practice with E. J. Galbraith.

Mr. Sheen was married in Peoria, on the 28th of June, 1876, to Miss Sarah A. Stiehl, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gottfried Stiehl, the father being a well known grocer of this city. Mr. Sheen is one of the strong temperance advocates of Peoria and his principles of total abstinence find expression in his political views, having been a stalwart member of the prohibition party since 1876. In 1908 he was the party's nominee for governor of Illinois. He was elected in 1904 to the forty-fourth general assembly of the state, where he served with distinction. He is a member of the Peoria and Illinois Bar Associations

wherein his influence is widely felt, taking an active interest in these organizations. He is a member of the Good Templar lodge, a temperance organization, and he is one of its leading supporters. The family resides on Hamilton street and the home is noted for its hospitality to friends and neighbors. The professional and political career of the Hon. Daniel R. Sheen is characterized by ability and fidelity to clients and principles. His integrity is never questioned and having been a lifelong resident of Peoria county he enjoys the acquaintance of an unusually large circle of friends, being made up of representatives of practically all the business, professional and social classes of the community. He has long been recognized as a successful attorney and has for many years enjoyed a lucrative practice.

THOMAS L. EIBECK.

Thomas L. Eibeck is the president of the Peoria Bus & Baggage Line, with offices at 709 South Washington street, and is one of the most prominent men in this particular line of activity in the city. He has held his present office since July, 1911, and has been identified with the baggage business since he was fourteen years old. He was born in Jubilee, Illinois, May 28, 1866, and is the son of Lawrence and Honora Eibeck. The family is of German origin and has been in this country for a number of years. Lawrence Eibeck came to Jubilee, Illinois, as an infant, and spent the early part of his life in that town. He was a member of Company K, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. He came to Peoria from Jubilee in 1873, and took part to some extent in republican politics for a time and served as police officer under F. Hitchcock.

Thomas Eibeck received his education in the public schools of Peoria, which he left at the age of fourteen to accept a position in the baggage department of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway. At the end of eighteen years' service for this corporation he had attained the position of general baggage agent, and his success in this capacity earned him a gratifying reputation. In 1904, while he was still connected with the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway, Mr. Eibeck bought from the Peoria Livery Company the bus and baggage line of which he is the present head, and reorganized it in 1907, at which time he was elected vice president and in 1911, president.

Mr. Eibeck was married in Peoria, on September 17, 1889, to Miss Lena Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll of Spring Lake, Illinois, the former a pioneer farmer of that section of the state. They are both deceased and are buried at Manito, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Eibeck have three children: Nora G., who is a graduate of the Peoria high school and a bookkeeper with the Burrough's Adding Machine Company; Mrytle H., a student at the Manual Training high school; and Reeda M., now in the grammar grades in Peoria. Mr. Eibeck's success in life has been remarkable, and is attributable entirely to his qualities of common sense and proper application to business.

LEONIDAS B. MARTIN, M. D.

Dr. Leonidas B. Martin is the oldest practicing physician in Peoria, having taken up the profession here in 1867. He is now living partially retired and yet many households in which he has been the loved family physician for many years are loath to have him discontinue his services. Forty-five years' connection with the profession here has well established his position as a learned, capa-

ble practitioner and his work throughout the entire period has been of an important character.

Dr. Martin was born in Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, March 28, 1845, his parents being Dr. James W. and Mary M. (Gardner) Martin. The father was also a practicing physician who followed the profession for twelve years before he came to Peoria, where he arrived in December, 1861. He continued active in his chosen line of work to the time of his death, which occurred November 5, 1885. He was visiting a sick child when he suffered a stroke of apoplexy and life was at once extinct.

Dr. Leonidas B. Martin was a lad of six years when brought by his parents to Illinois, the family settling first at Fairview, Fulton county, in 1851. He attended the local schools there until December, 1861, when a removal was made to Peoria. He then continued his education in the high school of this city and in 1864 he entered Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he prepared himself for his profession, being graduated from that institution. On returning to this city he entered his father's office, which was then located at what is now 305 Main street. Dr. L. B. Martin became associated with his father in practice and after the latter's death continued in the old location. The office has been remodeled and additions have been made but Dr. Martin still maintains it in the same place in which he entered it as a student under his father, nearly fifty years ago. This record is unparalleled in the medical history of Peoria. It is said that for a quarter of a century he did the work of five ordinary physicians, being the busiest member of the profession in Peoria. He is now practically retired, only attending to such cases in which his services are insisted upon. While he always remained as a general practitioner he did much obstetrical work, and his skill and ability in that connection were marked. He has served for two years as examiner for the pension board and all through his life he has kept in close touch with the advancement made by the profession—an advancement that has continually revolutionized the methods of practice. Progress has been his watchword and while he has never hastily discarded old and time-tried methods the value of which has been proven, he has always been ready to take up new ideas which his judgment has sanctioned as of value in checking the ravages of disease.

Dr. Martin was united in marriage, in 1868, to Miss Mary Hughes, of Peoria; and unto them have been born eight children, of whom seven are living. Their eldest son, Leonidas B., died of appendicitis in February, 1911. The others are: Hughes; Maud, the wife of Otho Wakefield, of Chicago; Mabel, the wife of Dr. L. S. Brown, of Hillsboro, Illinois; Ethel; James W.; Harry; and Bruce. Dr. and Mrs. Martin reside at No. 610 Morton street. Their acquaintance not only largely covers the population of Peoria but of the county as well. The hospitality of many homes is freely accorded them and their genuine personal worth has gained for them the warm and enduring regard and friendship of all. The life of Dr. Martin has been a serviceable one. He has been actuated in his practice by broad humanitarian principles as well as by a legitimate desire to attain success and his tenderness, sympathy and ready understanding, as well as his knowledge of remedial agencies and methods of treatment, have been factors in gaining for him his high and well merited reputation as a practitioner.

JOHN M. JACK.

John M. Jack is superintendent of The Barrett Manufacturing Company of Peoria, the duties of which position he has been discharging most creditably for the past three years. He was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on the 28th of December, 1882, and is a son of the late Archibald and Mary (Wallace)

Jack. On the paternal side he is of Scotch ancestry, his father having been born and reared in Scotland, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1870. The father was a paper maker by trade and followed that occupation first in New England and later in Lockport, New York, where he passed away in 1909, at the age of sixty years. He was buried in the Glenwood cemetery of that city, while the mother is buried in Holyoke, where she died in 1885, having attained the age of forty years.

John M. Jack, who was only a child of three years when his mother passed away, was reared in Lockport, New York, in whose graded and high schools he obtained a good, practical education. At the age of fifteen years he laid aside his text-books and entered the paper factory of his uncle, John Jack. He was employed by this concern for almost thirteen years and during that period he worked himself up through the various departments from a minor position to that of assistant superintendent. Thus he acquired a thorough knowledge of the various processes incident to the manufacture of paper and increased the value of his services to the firm by placing at their command his inherent powers of organization and executive ability. He resigned his position in 1909 and in May of that year removed to Peoria, to become superintendent of the plant of The Barrett Manufacturing Company, located at the foot of Clark street. He is ambitious and diligent and applies himself intelligently to anything he undertakes, striving to master every detail. In his present connection he manifests the same general efficiency and resourcefulness that characterized him in his previous position, and gives every assurance of developing into a business man of marked sagacity and capability.

At Lockport, New York, on the 4th of September, 1901, Mr. Jack was united in marriage to Miss Sadie E. Ryan, a daughter of William Ryan, a retired lumberman of that city, and to them have been born three children, Thelma C., Janet E., and Phyllis, who is seven months old. The two older children are attending school. The family reside at 907 Jackson street, and both Mr. and Mrs. Jack have made many friends during the period of their residence here.

Fraternally Mr. Jack is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a republican and has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and local political matters and was elected police commissioner of Lockport at the age of twenty-seven. Here as in his business connections he evidenced foresight and clear judgment making a high mark as a practical man of well defined ideas. Mr. Jack has made a favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact, and his friends prophesy for him a successful future.

F. B. BRADLEY & SON.

F. B. Bradley & Son is a firm name well known in the business circles of Peoria. It stands as a synonym for all that is up-to-date, fashionable, progressive and honest in the line of merchant tailor and is the business title of such an establishment at 124 South Jefferson street. The partners in the undertaking are Frank B. Bradley and his son Richard, who have brought to bear in the conduct of their interests, broad intelligence, unfaltering activity and commendable ambition, holding to high standards of style and workmanship. Their patronage has steadily grown, the business developing with notable rapidity within the last few years.

Frank B. Bradley began business in Peoria in 1869 as a merchant tailor and from the outset his patronage steadily increased until the store became recognized as the foremost in its line in the city. He was sole proprietor until 1902 when he was joined by his son Richard B. Bradley, in a partnership relation under the firm name of F. B. Bradley & Son.



RICHARD B. BRADLEY

Frank B. Bradley was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1837, and was, therefore, a young man of about thirty-two years when he crossed the Atlantic. In 1869 he came to Peoria and from that time to the present he has been known in the business circles of the city, his constantly extending trade bringing him an ever widening acquaintance. He possesses the native wit of his race and his ready repartee make him in great demand at banquets and on public occasions. His son, Richard Bradley, was born in Peoria, in 1879, and was twenty-three years of age when he purchased a half interest in his father's business. Since then he has been a leading spirit in the enterprise, always alert and energetic in his efforts to acquaint himself with the newest styles and methods. His business dealings are thoroughly reliable and he is spoken of throughout the city in terms of highest regard in commercial circles. It has been said that there is no more popular or highly esteemed resident of Peoria than Richard Bradley, who is known to his hundreds of friends as "Dick," his qualities of geniality, wit and unfailing good humor having gained him the esteem and warm friendship of his fellow townsmen. He is well known in the amateur musical circles of the city and possessing an excellent voice is welcome wherever music holds sway.

Richard Bradley was married in 1911 to Miss Georgia Harris of Bushnell, Illinois. His social nature finds expression in his membership in the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Creve Coeur Club, while his interest in Peoria and her welfare is evidenced in his membership in the Peoria Association of Commerce. Both father and son have a wide acquaintance and a circle of friends that is almost coextensive. The long experience and sound business judgment of the senior partner are ably supplemented by the laudable ambition, energy and enterprise of the young man until the firm name of F. B. Bradley & Son stands for all those qualities which are indispensable factors in the attainment of commercial success at the present day.

DENISON H. BALDWIN, D. D. S.

Dr. Denison H. Baldwin, who has been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry in Peoria for the past ten years, was born at Tazewell Court House, Virginia, on the 5th of November, 1870. In the acquirement of his education he attended a private school until he was fifteen years of age when he entered Emory and Henry College at Emory, Virginia. He continued his studies there for three years, at the expiration of which time he decided to adopt dentistry for his life vocation and he accordingly matriculated in the University of Maryland, at Baltimore. He spent two years in pursuing his professional course, being awarded the degree of D. D. S. with the class of 1891. In 1894, Dr. Baldwin removed to Illinois, locating in Mount Carroll, where he most successfully engaged in practice for eight years. From there he came to Peoria in 1902, establishing an office in suite 306, Masonic Temple, where he has since been located. He has a splendidly equipped office and as he is a practitioner of unusual skill and efficiency has succeeded in building up an excellent practice. During the period of his connection with the profession in Peoria, Dr. Baldwin has won especial recognition through his proficiency, which has brought him much more than a local reputation. He is a progressive man, and is constantly striving to improve and advance in the profession, and for this reason he has on two occasions taken post-graduate courses in Chicago. A pleasing personality, a highly skilled and dexterous hand and unusual inherent ability, combined with a thorough preparation and an insatiable desire for further knowledge have been the dominant factors in the success that has attended the efforts of Dr. Baldwin.

On the 9th of January, 1895, at Mount Carroll, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Baldwin and Miss Olive Holmes, and to them have been born two children: Kenneth, who is eleven years of age; and Mark, who is six. The family residence is located at 323 Moss avenue.

Fraternally Dr. Baldwin has attained high rank in the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine, and he is also affiliated with the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers, while his connection with organizations of a purely social nature is confined to his membership in the Creve Coeur Club. In politics he is a republican and he maintains relations with the other members of his profession through his connection with the Peoria County Dental Society, the Illinois State Dental Society and the American Dental Association. That the quality and standard of Dr. Baldwin's work is exceptionally high is manifested by the fact that he has on several occasions presided at clinics given for the benefit of his fellow practitioners at the meetings of both the state and national associations. He has met with most gratifying success since locating in Peoria and in addition to his fine private practice is a member of the dental staff at the Peoria State Hospital at Bartonville. Dr. Baldwin is held in high esteem here both professionally and socially and has a large circle of friends, whose loyalty and regard he has won through his many excellent personal qualities.

HON. JULIUS S. STARR.

Hon. Julius S. Starr first came into prominence in Peoria as a member of the bar and for twenty-five years continued in law practice here. The ability which he displayed in that connection and his qualities of progressive citizenship recommended him for legislative honors. His birth occurred in Fallsburg, New York, November 3, 1833. His forefathers came to Massachusetts before King Philip's war and one of the officers who captured the renowned Indian chief was a Captain Starr, from whom the family in the present generation trace their descent. His parents were Rev. Julius Judson and Eliza (Smith) Starr, the former a minister of the Methodist church. The family moved from Sullivan county, New York, to Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, in 1834, and there the father passed away in 1837. His widow remarried in 1842, becoming the wife of David Potter, of Middletown. They remained residents of that city until 1849, when they came to Peoria. Mrs. Potter, who was born in 1807, passed away in 1897, at the very advanced age of ninety years.

Julius S. Starr was less than a year old at the time of the removal of the family to Ohio and in the country schools near Middletown he pursued his education. He was reared to farm life and followed agricultural pursuits until March, 1860, when he came to Peoria and began reading law with Colonel Davidson and Judge Williamson, continuing his studies until admitted to the bar by the supreme court, May 7, 1862. He then practiced law in Peoria for twenty-five years and was city attorney in 1872 and 1873. He was admitted to practice in the United states courts and was accorded a liberal clientage that connected him with much important litigation. In 1888, however, he withdrew from professional connections to enter the industrial field as a manufacturer of agricultural implements under the name of Selby, Starr & Company. He was general manager of the business for a long period and finally was elected to the presidency of the company. It is the generally accepted opinion that a professional man does not make a good business man but Mr. Starr has proved an exception to the rule, for since entering manufacturing circles he has made continuous progress and has been at the head of one of the important productive industries of the city.

Mr. Starr has held various public offices. Aside from serving as city attorney he was a member of the legislature from 1870 to 1874, his reelection being the public indorsement of his first term's service. In 1878 he was nominated for congress but was defeated by a combination of democrats and greenbacks at the time when Senator James G. Blaine was defeated for president. He was appointed by President Harrison collector of internal revenue for the Peoria district and held the office for four years and eleven months or until a successor was appointed. On the 26th of January, 1906, President Roosevelt appointed him surveyor of customs and he was reappointed by President Taft in December, 1911, for another term of four years. Mr. Starr was an ardent admirer and supporter of President Lincoln. He attended the first republican convention ever held in Peoria county and in fact aided in organizing the republican party in this county, and was also present at the national convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860. He was a delegate to the national convention when President Harrison was nominated and has ever been an earnest worker in political campaigns.

On the 18th of September, 1853, Mr. Starr was married to Miss Susan Comstock, who passed away in 1887. In 1889 he married Evelyn Burt. His children are: Judson Starr, who married Dollie Schnebly; Mrs. M. E. Pinckney, the wife of H. K. Pinckney, president of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad; Emma, the wife of Charles Robison, of this city; and George S., who passed away about 1907. Julius S. Starr is a member of the Christian Science church and in war times held membership with the Union League. His has been an active, useful and honorable life crowned not only by success but by the goodwill, confidence and high regard of his fellowmen, who have at all times found him trustworthy, laboring for the interests of the community, placing patriotism before partisanship and never sacrificing loyalty in citizenship to personal ends.

JOHN RICHARD LOFGREN.

John Richard Lofgren, who occupies the position of secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade, has been identified with business enterprises in this city since 1886, and has built up for himself in the course of that time a reputation for strict integrity and reliable commercial methods in all lines of business activities. He was born in Peoria, August 17, 1871, a son of John E. and Augusta J. Lofgren. His father was a coppersmith and was a general gas and steam fitter for about fifteen years. He died in March, 1894, at the age of fifty-one years and is buried in Springdale cemetery. He is survived by his wife who makes her home in Peoria. Both parents were born in Upsala, Sweden, and came to this country at an early date.

John R. Lofgren received his education in the public schools of Peoria which he left at the age of fifteen, to make his own way in the world as an elevator operator in the building in which he has offices today. He ran the elevator in the Board of Trade building until that structure burned in January, 1888. When it was rebuilt he obtained a position as clerk in the office of the secretary and held that position through the administrations of S. Wilkinson, A. H. Rugg and K. C. Grier. Upon the latter's resignation, Mr. Lofgren's diplomacy and tact and his unquestioned ability in his chosen position led to his election in January, 1907, to the position of secretary, in which capacity he still serves. The Peoria Chamber of Commerce operates as a stock company and John Lofgren beside being its secretary is also on its board of directors.

Politically Mr. Lofgren is a consistent republican and a firm believer in the principles and policies for which that party stands. He takes an intelligent interest in local affairs but has never sought public office. He is a blue lodge

Mason, prominent in the Knights of Pythias and holds membership in the Knights of Khorassan. In the Peoria Social Athletic Club he finds that rest and recreation necessary to fit him for his daily task. His rise in life has been rapid and his success along his chosen line of activity has been remarkable. The quality of broad intelligence and liberal judgment and his faithfulness in the performance of his duties have been the dominant factors in his progress. He is still in the prime of life, active, able and well qualified for his position. He has been successful in the past and can look forward to still greater achievements and prosperity during the coming years.

J. H. BACON, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Bacon, who has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery in Peoria for the past six years, was born in Bureau county, this state, in 1877. He is a son of G. H. and Elizabeth (Phelps) Bacon, the father one of the prosperous and highly successful agriculturists of Bureau county. Both parents are of English extraction and belong to old colonial families, the mother's ancestors having come to America on the Mayflower. The father is a direct descendant of Daniel Bacon, who was a captain in the colonial army during the Revolution and died on the English prison ship "Jersey." His son, Ely Bacon, was a captain of a company of New York Infantry during the War of 1812, and two members of the family, R. W. and C. Phelps, participated in the Rebellion. G. H. Bacon was one of the early pioneers who fought against the Indians, having spent ten years in the west.

Dr. Bacon was reared on the farm where he was born and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home. He subsequently enrolled in Knox College, where he continued his studies until awarded the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900. Having decided to become a physician, he then matriculated in the medical department of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, receiving his degree with the class of 1904. In order to better qualify himself for the practical duties of his profession he took a position as resident physician in the Lakeside Hospital immediately following his graduation, remaining there until July, 1905. Feeling that he was fully competent to undertake the responsibilities of a private practice he came to Peoria and established an office at 237 Woolner building, where he has ever since been located. During the period of his residence here he has had ample opportunity to prove his efficiency and is numbered among the able representatives of the medical fraternity of the city. His preparation has been most thorough and to this he brings a well trained mind, fine intelligence and natural aptitude that well qualify him for the arduous and exacting duties of his profession. He has built up an extensive practice and numbers among his patients representatives of many of the leading families of the city. Dr. Bacon resides at 202 Chambers avenue, where he erected a very pleasant modern residence in 1910.

He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order being a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite and he also belongs to the Shrine. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and Association of Commerce, and has been president of the Men's Sunday Evening Club. He takes an active and helpful interest in all things pertaining to the betterment of the health and sanitary conditions of the city and is vice president of the Pure Milk Dispensary and visiting physician to the Tuberculosis Dispensary, located at 310 Chestnut street. He maintains relations with his fellow practitioners through the medium of his membership in the American Medical Association, the Illinois State Medical, the Peoria County and City Medical Societies, having been secretary of the latter organization. He serves as chairman of the Medical Relief Committee of the Peoria



DR. J. H. BACON

Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. He has been surgeon for the Peoria Street Car Company and was formerly city physician. Dr. Bacon is ambitious and progressive and keeps in touch with the development of his profession through the various medical and scientific journals, and is not so conservative or satisfied with present conditions and methods as not to be willing to adopt the newer theories when assured of their efficacy.

ELMER E. NYSTROM, M. D.

Dr. Elmer E. Nystrom, who on the 14th of December, 1911, was called to the position of county physician of Peoria county, is also engaged in attending to a large private and hospital practice, having attained a position in professional circles that is very creditable for one of his years. He was born in Peoria, July 29, 1884, and is a son of Nelson A. and Sarah (Carlson) Nystrom. The name indicates the Swedish ancestry. The great-grandfather, Nels Nystrom, was a farmer and later became a marine in the Swedish navy, when, in accordance with the custom of the country, he chose a surname on entering the government service, taking that of Nystrom. He died in 1848. The grandparents of Dr. Nystrom were Erland and Christina Nystrom and the former, who was born in Oscarshamn, Sweden, in 1812, died in 1878. Nelson A. Nystrom, the Doctor's father, was born in Oscarshamn, April 11, 1842, and in early life learned the blacksmith's trade with his father. Soon afterward he began taking contracts for building stone bridges on the public highways of his native country and in 1869 came to America, landing at Quebec. From that point he made his way to Galesburg, Illinois, where he took up his abode on the 9th of August. For nearly a year he was employed on a construction train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He afterward spent two winters in a blacksmith shop of an agricultural implement factory at Monmouth, Illinois, and in the summer months devoted his attention to farm work. He also spent six months at blacksmithing for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Galesburg and in 1872 he entered the employ of the Avery Planter Company there. He was afterward for five years connected with the factory of George Brown in Galesburg and in 1878 he secured a position with the Avery Manufacturing Company of Galesburg, the predecessor of the great Avery Company of Peoria, with which he has since been connected. He is the oldest employe in their service and when he entered their employ was their only blacksmith. When the plant was removed to Peoria he was made foreman of the blacksmithing department and he is now at the head of the wheel department. Honest industry and thrift have kept him continuously in the employ of this company and he enjoys the confidence and regard of those whom he represents in an unusual degree.

On the 4th of January, 1872, Nelson Nystrom was married, in Galesburg, to Miss Sarah Carlson, who was born near Oscarshamn, Sweden, in March, 1848, and is a daughter of Carl and Lena (Pierson) Carlson. They became parents of three children, John Lawrence, Elmer Edwin and Carl August. The parents are members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Elmer E. Nystrom was reared in Peoria, where he attended a public school and later the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. After completing a three years' course in that institution he entered Augustana College at Rock Island, in which he spent two years, thus securing a broad literary education as the foundation for his professional learning. He prepared for the practice of medicine in the Northwestern University Medical College at Chicago and following his graduation from that institution in 1909 he spent one year as interne in St. Luke's Hospital of that city, gaining in hospital practice the broad experience which is to be obtained in no other way. He thus came to the outset of his professional

career in Peoria well equipped for the onerous and responsible duties which have since devolved upon him. His practice is growing steadily and along gratifying lines. He is serving on the staff of the Deaconess' Hospital and after filling the position of assistant county physician was appointed to the office of county physician on the 14th of December, 1911.

On the 23d of November, 1910, Dr. Nystrom was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Elizabeth Olander, of Peoria. He is well known in fraternal circles, holding membership in Temple Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., in the local Modern Woodmen camp and also in the Maccabee tent. He likewise belongs to the Fraternal Order of Rangers, to the Royal Neighbors, the Fraternal Reserves, the Mystic Workers, the Independent Order of Svithiod and the Swedish-American Republican Club, of which he is president. In strictly professional lines he is connected with the Peoria City Medical Society and the Illinois State Medical Society. Through his association therewith he keeps informed concerning the advanced work being done by the leading physicians and surgeons throughout the country. Moreover, his college training made him thoroughly acquainted with modern scientific methods of practice, which he employs most effectively in his chosen life work.

WALTER P. COLBURN.

Walter P. Colburn, president of the Colburn-Birks Company, is prominently identified with the wholesale trade in Peoria, having since its organization been the president of this well known drug concern. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, February 6, 1843, the son of Dr. E. M. and Mary A. Colburn. The father was for many years one of the prominent practicing physicians of Peoria. The family, which is of English origin, became established in the new world shortly after the landing of the Mayflower and among its honored progenitors have been many who took part in the Indian and Revolutionary wars in colonial days. The father died in Peoria in 1895 and the mother passed away in 1905. Both were laid to rest in Springdale cemetery at Peoria.

Walter P. Colburn attended the common and high schools of Peoria, where the family took up their residence in 1850. He left the high school at the age of eighteen years, having learned the retail drug business between periods of study, and went to Detroit, Michigan, where for a time he worked in the drug stores of that city. He later returned to Peoria, where he followed the same business. Mr. Colburn was not only an efficient drug clerk but was ambitious to make his way in the world and, being economical in his habits, he saved out of his earnings a sum that enabled him in 1863, by interesting other capital to join him, to organize the wholesale drug house of Simonean & Colburn, which was incorporated in 1884 under its present corporate name. Mr. Colburn was president of this drug concern from its incorporation and has since retained that position. The first place of business was at No. 224 South Washington street but the rapid growth of the business necessitated a removal to larger quarters, the establishment then occupying a frontage of over one hundred feet and using five floors. The last change was made to the Swabecker building, only a short time ago, and the concern is now admirably situated and equipped for the splendid business which it is doing, occupying five stories. They employ a force of eighty people on their office and selling staffs.

In Chicago, on October 13, 1870, Mr. Colburn was married to Miss Henrietta Bishop, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Bishop. The father was formerly a prominent resident of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Colburn have become the parents of two children: May, who married G. De F. Kinney, secretary of the Colburn-Birks Company and also interested in other important business

enterprises of Peoria; and Walter, who passed away on March 29, 1899, and is buried in Springdale cemetery.

Mr. Colburn is a member of the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs. He resides in a beautiful home at No. 490 Moss avenue, which he erected along the most modern lines in this splendid residential section of the city in 1903. The same business tact, energy and optimism which have figured so largely in the success which he has achieved have made him not only well known throughout wholesale and retail drug circles in the middle west but have attracted to him a large circle of business and personal friends in Peoria and elsewhere, by all of whom he is held in the highest esteem. By his long, active business career, in which he has so prominently been associated with the growth and upbuilding of Peoria, he has been of great service to the city, community and state and richly merits the high reputation which he enjoys.

HUGO LUCAS.

The men who assist in the organization of a business enterprise and in its development from humble beginnings into a great commercial institution require for the work brains and energy of a high order. The progress of a business, the development of its different branches and the direction of its policy need a broad intelligence, a capacity for grasping intricate situations, and a power for rapid and concentrated work, which few men possess. Hugo Lucas, president and treasurer of the firm of A. Lucas & Son, architectural iron workers and general builders, is exemplifying the truth of this statement. He is a native of Peoria, having been born June 25, 1864, and is the son of Adam and Fredericka Lucas. His father came to America in 1850 and to Peoria a few years later, where he founded the concern of which our subject is the head today. He has attained the age of ninety years and has retired from active participation in business.

Hugo Lucas received his primary education in the public schools of this city, but laid aside his books at the age of fifteen, and at once commenced work in his father's factory. He learned the business in all its details, working in its various departments until he obtained an expert knowledge of iron work and general building. At the age of eighteen he entered Parishe's Business College where he took several courses in commercial lines and then again entered his father's business, serving in various capacities until he was finally elected secretary and treasurer, and upon his father's retirement, president, which position he now holds. The history of the concern of which he is the head is without romance or glamor and yet having quietly grown to considerable proportions it has become one of the important factors in Peoria's industrial development. When Adam Lucas came to this city, he founded a little business of his own, doing general architectural iron work and building. He began on a very small scale, but by his energy, industry, and unremitting labor, he soon had the enterprise on a flourishing basis. It was incorporated in 1897, under the name of A. Lucas & Son, and Adam Lucas retained the presidency until his retirement, when the office descended to his son. From the small beginning made by Adam Lucas the business has grown to be one of the large industries of this city. The firm makes a specialty of structural work and coal screens. They employ an average of fifty people and their plant occupies one hundred and sixty-five by two hundred and eighty feet. Adam Lucas' administration developed from a small beginning a prosperous industry, and the qualities which made him a successful man were inherited by his son, who upon his father's retirement took hold of the direction of the enterprise with an executive ability, resourceful energy and keen business sagacity which had always distinguished his father. He has been instrumental in bringing about the expansion of the concern during

the past few years. He is in full control of its policies, and directs its new ventures successfully, and since he took his first position in the firm, has shown himself a worthy son of a worthy father.

Hugo Lucas was married in Peoria to Miss Emily Vonachen, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Vonachen, prominent pioneer residents of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Lucas have one daughter, Marie, attending public school. Mr. Lucas has always taken a great interest in educational affairs in this city and was for some years a director of the Peoria school board. He is a trustee of the Peoria Turnverein. During his business career he has shown a power of initiative and a facility of resource which combined with a capability for management have built up one of the important industries of Peoria.

CHESTER DEWITT CLARKSON.

Chester DeWitt Clarkson, who for more than twenty years has been identified with the laundry interests of Peoria and is numbered among the leading business men of the city, has the added distinction of having attained exalted rank in the Masonic fraternity, being one of the most prominent members not only in local circles but in those of the state. His birth occurred in the city of Troy, New York, on the 4th of December, 1871, his parents being Francis and Josephine (Cole) Clarkson. The father was likewise a native of the Empire state, having been born in Poughkeepsie, August 12, 1834, and there he passed away in 1901. He was reared and married in the state of New York and there he resided until 1881, when together with his wife and family he came to Peoria, to become superintendent of the Culter & Proctor Stove Company. He retained this position for sixteen years, at the expiration of which time he retired and together with his wife returned to Poughkeepsie, where the mother still resides. Francis Clarkson was one of the loyal, patriotic sons of America, who went to the front during the Civil war in defense of the Union. He was captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, and participated in twenty-four battles and forty-two engagements, receiving his discharge in June, 1865. He was one of the honored members of the Grand Army of the Republic and always took a prominent part in the work of the organization. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson numbered three.

As he was a lad of ten years when he accompanied his people on their removal from New York, the education of C. D. Clarkson was begun in the public schools of his native city and continued in those of Peoria until he was graduated from the high school. In 1891, at the age of twenty years, he began his business career by engaging in the laundry business on South Madison avenue, the enterprise being operated under the name of the Clarkson Laundry. From earliest boyhood he manifested more than average enterprise and industry, which he expended most intelligently in the development of this undertaking, meeting with success. He was not easily satisfied, however, his mind being set on higher achievements and was incapable of being diverted from them by either obstacles or difficulties, while discouragements, which spell disaster to so many ambitious young men, but stimulated him to yet greater efforts. In 1893, just two years after he first engaged in business, he purchased the laundry of Duke, Day & Company, while in 1895 he again extended the scope of his activities by acquiring the Empire Laundry. He incorporated the three and in 1902 erected his present magnificent plant, which is one of the largest and most substantial in the city and is fully equipped with every appliance and device required in the business. His establishment is thoroughly modern in every respect and is operated in strict accordance with the very highest standards. With an equipment such as his it is possible to launder everything from the daintiest and



C. D. CLARKSON

most delicate lace-trimmed garments to the coarsest and most serviceable of materials with equally satisfactory results. Mr. Clarkson employs skilled workers in his various departments, and it is his policy to strive to please the most exacting housewife by the quality of his work. He punctiliously adheres to a definite system and method in the operation of his plant, every department being capably directed while the entire establishment is given the closest supervision, and to this in all probability can be attributed much of his success.

In this city on the 3rd of May, 1893, Mr. Clarkson was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Heidrich, a daughter of Edward C. and Augusta Heidrich. The father is well known in local business circles, being president of the Peoria Cordage Company and one of the stockholders of the First National Bank. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, and in order of birth they are as follows: Arthur D., who is a youth of sixteen years; Josephine, who has passed the fourteenth anniversary of her birth; and Florence C., who is anticipating the celebration of her seventh birthday.

The family are members of the First Baptist church and he belongs to the local Association of Commerce and the Creve Coeur Club, while he maintains relations with his competitors through his connection with the National Laundry Association, being the oldest member of this organization in the city, having become affiliated with it in 1894. In Masonic circles Mr. Clarkson has become widely known throughout the state. He is past master of Temple Lodge, past high priest of Peoria Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Peoria Council, and past commander of Peoria Commandery, and he is a sovereign prince of the Princes of Jerusalem, Peoria Consistory, and an honorary thirty-third degree Mason. At the present time he is a grand master of the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masters of Illinois, and he is a past potentate of Mohammed Temple, Peoria. Ever since becoming identified with the organization he has taken a very active interest in all of its work and was instrumental in building the temple in this city and was chairman of the building committee. The political allegiance of Mr. Clarkson is given to the republican party, but he has never prominently participated in municipal affairs, although at the last election, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, he ran for alderman in the fifth ward and is now serving his first term in that capacity. He is a man of such marked individuality, enterprise and force of character, that without doubt he would have achieved success in any undertaking with which he might have become identified. His connection with the commercial activities of Peoria has almost reached the quarter of a century mark and during that time he has established a reputation for upright principles, honorable methods and integrity that is well worth striving for and should be to him a source of great satisfaction.

ALBERT KIEFER.

There is perhaps today no more important career open to a man than the profession of architecture. Upon the ability and artistic sense of the men who follow it depend the beauty of our cities, the efficiency of our office buildings, the comfort and luxuries of our homes. One of the most prominent members of this profession in Peoria today is Albert Kiefer, with offices at 410 Woolner building, where he has been located since 1893. Albert Kiefer was born in this city, June 17, 1869, and is a son of Herman M. and Christina Kiefer. His family have been natives of Peoria and residents of this city for over a quarter of a century and have been prominent in this county for over sixty years. Herman M. Kiefer was one of the most enterprising grain dealers of Peoria and when he died in 1906, at the age of seventy-six years, he had acquired a reputation for honorable and worthy methods of business. Christina Kiefer, the mother of our subject, died in 1905 at the age of sixty-nine years.

Albert Kiefer left the public schools of Peoria at the age of fifteen years and continued his education with a private tutor until he was sufficiently prepared to enter the University of Illinois, which he attended for about three years and a half. He studied the profession of architecture in the office of a Chicago firm prominent in this line of activity, and returned to Peoria in 1889, to take a position as draftsman in the office of Alexander & Son, and in a few years he had attained such a degree of efficiency in his chosen field that he was left in entire charge of the Peoria office of that firm. He started in business for himself in 1893, and for many years carried on a general architectural practice, but in 1909 he began to make steel construction the important feature in his work. He now specializes in the erection of factory buildings and many of the most important buildings of this kind in Peoria are the product of his brain and hand. The building in which his present offices are located was erected by Alexander & Son, when Mr. Kiefer held the position of chief draftsman. He built the factory plant of the Herschel Manufacturing Company and was professionally connected with the architectural work of the Woolner Distilling Company's building and that of the Union Brewing Company. Many of the public buildings in Peoria owe their structural beauty and their designing to the skill of Albert Kiefer. He was the architect of the McKinley and Glen Oak school buildings and the designer of many other structures in this city.

Mr. Kiefer does not identify himself with any particular political party, voting for the man whom he thinks is best fitted for the position or the measure of benefit to the greatest number. He is prominent in the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-second degree, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. The profession of architecture in which he has attained such eminence requires a peculiar type of education and brain. Mr. Kiefer's work is distinguished for beauty of design, quality of material and the artistic effect of the completed building. He attributes much of his undoubted success to his habit of close application to business, his inherent talent and his desire to satisfy his many clients.

GEORGE K. BEASLEY.

Prominently identified with the successful members of the bar in Peoria is George K. Beasley, who conducts a general practice of law with offices at 105 North Jefferson avenue. Mr. Beasley, who has practiced his profession in Peoria since 1887, is one of the city's native sons, his birth occurring December 3, 1858. His parents were N. K. and Susan H. Beasley and the father was quite prominent in Peoria where for many years he was school inspector, and also for a long time occupied the position of auditor for the American Spirits Company. His death occurred April 29, 1908, when he had attained the age of eighty years. The mother survives him and is still residing in Peoria.

The primary education of George K. Beasley was gained in the public schools of his native city, but laying aside his text-books at the age of seventeen years he became a page in the criminal court, a position which he held for three years. He was then given the position of librarian in the law library of Peoria and it was at that time that he began reading law. He diligently pursued his studies until 1884, when he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court. He did not immediately sever his connection with the law library, however, as he retained his position as librarian until 1886. He then entered the employ of the law firm of Stevens, Lee & Horton, a position which he held until 1893, when he began the practice of his profession on his own account. In the following year he formed a partnership with M. G. Leibenstein, an association which lasted until 1897. After the dissolution of this partnership he again entered the practice of law on his own account, conducting it until 1905, when he associated himself



GEORGE K. BEASLEY

with Charles T. Kenter, with whom he continued partnership relations for two years and since has remained alone in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Beasley was married in St. Joseph, Michigan, December 1, 1904, to Miss Lillian F. Moore, a daughter of Charles and Susan Moore, the father a well known building contractor. Mr. Beasley has progressive ideas along political lines and is an adherent of the republican faith. He is an honored member of the Peoria City Bar Association and his standing among his professional brethren is excellent. In his fraternal relations he has limited himself to membership in the Woodmen of the World. The family residence is at 803 Monson street. During the many years in which Mr. Beasley has practiced his profession in his native city his success has been uniformly pronounced while his long residence in the community together with his sterling integrity and genial personality have won for him a large number of friends. In his clientele may be mentioned a number of Peoria's best people and a wide representation of Peoria's citizenship.

HON. SAMUEL D. WEAD.

Hon. Samuel D. Wead, a well known member of the Peoria bar and a son of Judge Hezekiah M. Wead, was born at Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, December 23, 1852. He was brought by his parents to Peoria when about two years of age and in the schools of that city completed his education, save for two years spent in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois. He entered upon the study of law in the office of Wead & Jack, in 1871. Later, his studies were directed exclusively by his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and at once began the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Julius S. Starr which continued about a year when his health failed and for two or three years thereafter he was obliged to put aside active work in his profession. In 1883 he became a partner of Hon. John M. Niehaus, then states attorney for Peoria county, and the relationship thus formed continued until Samuel D. Wead's election to the county bench in 1890. He made a creditable record during his four years' service as county judge, at the end of which term the firm of Page, Wead & Puterbaugh was organized, which firm continued until Judge Puterbaugh was elected to the circuit bench in 1897. Since that time Mr. Page and Judge Wead have continued together in the general practice of the law and have from time to time associated with themselves several younger men, the present firm being Page, Wead, Hunter & Scully. The ability and standing of the firm and of its senior members particularly is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that for many years it has continued to have entrusted to it much of the most important law business transacted in central Illinois.

Judge Wead was elected and served as president of the Peoria County Bar Association for the year 1909. In 1910, he was elected as one of the trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, which position he still holds; and for more than twenty years past, he has held the position of president of the Workingmen's Loan and Homestead Association, the oldest and perhaps the best known loan association in the city.

In 1888, the subject of this sketch was united in marriage to Miss Grace Bestor, daughter of George L. Bestor and grand-daughter of George C. Bestor, who came to the city of Peoria from Baltimore, Maryland, in pioneer times and was the first postmaster and one of the early mayors of Peoria.

Judge and Mrs. Wead are the parents of five children, Grace E., Margaret, DeForest, Frank W. and Robert. The family attends Westminster Presbyterian church.

In politics, Judge Wead has always been a consistent democrat, earnestly interested in the success of those fundamental principles of government which he believes that party best represents, but as his adherence has been to principles and not to men, he has not feared to refuse his support to that party's candidates when, in his judgment, they did not represent democratic principles, or the public welfare made that course desirable.

GARRET E. THOMPSON, D. O.

Dr. Garret E. Thompson, who with a constantly growing patronage is engaged in the practice of osteopathy in Elmwood, was born at Washburn, Woodford county, Illinois, July 4, 1884. He is a son of Joseph and Rachel (North) Thompson, the former born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Washburn, Illinois. The father was reared in Pennsylvania and when twenty-one years of age came to Woodford county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and has since resided, an independent and prosperous farmer. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and believes in giving his children the best of advantages. In his family were two sons, Dr. Garret E., of this review and Ralph.

Dr. Garret E. Thompson, reared under the parental roof, attended the public school in Washburn, Illinois, and later completed a high-school course there. Afterward he became a student at Kirksville, Missouri, in the American School of Osteopathy, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1906. Subsequently he located at Elmwood, Illinois, where he has since followed his profession. He was the first osteopath in Elmwood and as the science of osteopathy is a comparatively new one, he had double work in developing his practice. However, he soon demonstrated the value of his work and his practice is continually growing and he has developed a patronage which demands his entire time. His office is located just west of the fire station.

Dr. Thompson is a young man of marked enterprise, wide-awake and energetic, keeping in touch with the world's progress. Aside from his professional work he is a factor in the commercial world, being the secretary and treasurer of the Peoria Trusswall Manufacturing Company. He is recognized as one of the leading young men of his town and is greatly interested in all public movements. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Red Men.

ERASTUS M. LAWRENCE.

Erastus M. Lawrence, who since 1903 has lived retired in Elmwood, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 1, 1836, the son of George P. and Phoebe (Butler) Lawrence, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1800 and the latter in Coshocton county in 1812. The father was reared in the Keystone state and when a young man moved to Stark county, Ohio, but later removed to Coshocton county, where he owned a farm, which he rented, was engaged in the hotel business in New Castle and also conducted a general store there. He purchased the supplies for his store from Philadelphia and New York, and there being no railroads at that time, brought his goods back by canal and was often forced to spend as much as three weeks in making one of these trips. In 1856 he, with his family came to Peoria county, settling in Elmwood township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, which he later added to, until

he owned three hundred and forty acres. In the declining years of his life he resided in Douglas, Knox county, Illinois, where he died in 1874, and his wife, having preceded him by five years, died in 1869. He was a republican and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his family were eight children, of whom Erastus M., of this review, was the third in order of birth.

Erastus M. Lawrence was reared in Coshocton county, Ohio, and attended the district school there. In 1856, when he was twenty years of age, he came to Illinois with his father and remained under the parental roof, helping on the farm until he was twenty-three years of age. He then began farming for himself, renting land of his father, and later moved to Oak Hill, Illinois, where he engaged in operating a general store for one year. Subsequently he went to Douglas, Knox county, which was then called Summit, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, M. O. Harkness, opened a general store and lumberyard and also engaged in the grain business. In 1869, when his father removed to Douglas, he returned to the home farm, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of it, and there took up general farming, meeting with great success. In 1903 he removed to Elmwood, where he lives retired.

On the 6th of October, 1859, Mr. Lawrence was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Green, a native of New Castle, Ohio, born February 24, 1842. She was a daughter of John and Mary Green, both of whom were born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have become the parents of five children: Mrs. Phoebe Troth, of Elmwood township; Albert, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Mrs. Hattie Waldron; Mrs. Minnie Wilber; and Mrs. Edna Shivley, a resident of Elmwood.

In politics Mr. Lawrence was formerly a republican but he now belongs to the prohibition party. He is a member of the United Brethren church and while residing in the country served as steward, class leader and Sunday school superintendent of that church. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and for several years has been school director and school trustee. Mr. Lawrence is widely and favorably known for his straightforward and honorable methods both in business and social relations, and is numbered among the leading and representative citizens of his home town, being highly esteemed for his sterling worth and as a promoter of all that tends to advance the general welfare.

LEONARD H. SPALDING, M. D.

Association with the leading medical societies of the city and state keeps Dr. Leonard H. Spalding in close touch with the advancement that is being made by the medical profession, of which he is a worthy representative. For more than three decades he has practiced medicine in Peoria, locating here in January, 1881. He was born upon a farm at Lebanon, Marion county, Kentucky, February 11, 1845, and is a son of Richard M. and Mary Jane (Lancaster) Spalding. His parents were farming people and his youthful days were spent upon the home farm in Kentucky, while his education was acquired in attendance upon the public schools of Lebanon and in St. Mary's Catholic College near that place. At the time of the war, however, the college was closed and his father then sent him to a college in Montreal, Canada, where he remained until after the close of hostilities, when he returned home. He then supplemented his broad literary knowledge by the study of medicine in the University of Louisville and he completed his course in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, where he was graduated with the class of 1869.

Dr. Spalding located for practice at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained two years. Failing health, however, caused him to give up the active work of

the profession for three or four years, after which he returned to Kentucky. He then resumed his professional duties, opening an office at Springfield, that state, where he continued until 1881, since which time he has been a resident of Peoria. His choice of this city as a location was influenced by the fact that his brother was bishop of the Roman Catholic church at Peoria. Thirty-one years have since come and gone and Dr. Spalding has continually progressed, each year seeing him in advance of the position to which he had attained the previous year. His financial success has followed his comprehensive study and broad experience which are manifest in the excellent results which have attended his efforts toward checking the ravages of disease. He holds membership in the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association and has served as health officer of the city.

Dr. Spalding was united in marriage in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1870, to Miss Mary A. Evans, of that city, and unto them have been born seven children: John L.; Anabelle, the wife of P. H. Philbrook; Leonard J.; Mary, the wife of Robert M. Lisle, a resident of Galesburg, Illinois; Benjamin J.; Henrietta; and Martin J. The last named is now in Europe studying for the priesthood, pursuing his course at Louvain, Belgium.

The parents are members of the Roman Catholic church and Dr. Spalding is interested in all that pertains to the city's welfare and progress. He has cooperated in many movements for the general good, has cast his influence on the side of improvement and has advocated high ideals of manhood and citizenship as well as professional service.

WALTER W. WILLIAMS.

Walter W. Williams is general manager of the Peoria Artificial Ice Company at 920 South Washington street, in which capacity he has served since 1909. Under his direction the business of the company, which was at first small, has grown and developed into extensive proportions and this progress is due in a large measure to his efficient and capable service. He is a native of Macomb, Illinois, having been born in that city on September 4, 1884. He is a son of Dr. O. W. and Katherine Williams, the former a prominent veterinary surgeon of over fifty years' standing in that district. Dr. O. W. Williams served for three years and nine months in Company H, Second Illinois Cavalry, in the Civil war, and was wagon master of his brigade during two years of this time. He died in 1906 at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife's death occurred in 1886, when she was forty years old, and they are buried together in the Catholic cemetery at Macomb. The Williams family is of Spanish and Irish origin, the father of the subject of this sketch having come to America from Spain in his infancy.

Walter W. Williams received his preliminary education in the public schools of Macomb and graduated from the high school of that city in 1900. He then took a private course in electrical engineering and followed that profession from 1902 until the latter part of 1909. He occupied the position of assistant superintendent for the American Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company and later for the Interstate Telephone concern of this city. In 1909 he resigned the latter office to accept the position of general manager of the Peoria Artificial Ice Company, in which capacity he is at present engaged.

He is a member of the republican party and votes this ticket consistently in all national issues. He is a member and past grand chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias, is prominent in the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, and is an active member of the Modern Woodmen of America. In all relations of life Mr. Williams has shown himself to be efficient and in the

time during which he has been manager of the Artificial Ice Company his marked business ability, intelligent service and energy have contributed to the upbuilding of its patronage.

Mr. Williams was married, June 11, 1908, to Miss Nellie Morrissey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Morrissey, the former connected with the National Express Company of this city and a pioneer resident of Peoria. Mr. Williams occupies a charming home at 307 Hillyer place, which is a pleasant meeting place for his many friends.

ROBERT J. SCOTT.

Robert J. Scott, a thrifty and enterprising agriculturist living on his farm of one hundred and seventy-eight acres on sections 15 and 16 of Rosefield township, dates his residence in Peoria county from 1886, and since that time he has not only been an interested witness but also a cooperative factor in many changes which have occurred. He was born in New York, November 8, 1843, and was reared and educated in his native state. He came to Peoria county in 1886, and shortly after his arrival he rented in Rosefield township a farm which he operated for ten years, and in 1896 bought his present home. He engages in breeding live stock, making a specialty of cattle, hogs and horses and also raises yearly quite a large amount of corn, wheat, oats and hay. His richly cultivated farm is well equipped with all modern improvements and accessories, including the latest machinery to facilitate the work in the field.

Mr. Scott wedded Miss Eliza LaMay of Radner township, and they have become the parents of five children. They are: Cora, the wife of James Edward, of Pontiac, Illinois; Eva, who married Ernest Morley, of Jubilee township; May, the wife of Ernest Hauser, of Peoria; Robert, at home; and Archibald, who died in infancy.

In politics Mr. Scott is a republican and is greatly interested in local party issues. He has served as pathmaster of the township. The cause of education has always found in him a worthy supporter, and he has rendered his community very efficient service as school director. He is a strong man of excellent judgment, fair in his views and highly honorable in all his relations with his fellow-men.

JOSEPH F. BOURNE.

Joseph F. Bourne, who since February, 1906, has lived retired in Trivoli, Illinois, was born June 21, 1847, in Monument, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, the town which is now known as Bourne; and is situated sixteen miles from Plymouth Rock. His parents were Joshua, Jr., also a native of the same town, born in 1802, and Mary (Caddy) Bourne, who was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1817. The paternal grandfather, Joshua Bourne, Sr., was also a native of Massachusetts and was of English descent. The father was a sea captain, commanding a sailing vessel, and died in 1854. After his death the mother again married, her second union being with Mr. Johnston. She later resided in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the family of Joshua and Mary (Caddy) Bourne were eight children, of whom Joseph F., of this review, was the sixth in order of birth. Now only three survive, namely: Jerome L., a resident of Bourne, Massachusetts; Julius, of Lehigh, Iowa; and Joseph F.

Joseph F. Bourne was seven years old when he was brought to Peoria county to live with his uncle, Melatiah Bourne, who had taken up a government land

claim in 1834 in Trivoli township. The name of Trivoli was suggested by the uncle when the town was laid out on a part of his farm. Joseph F. Bourne was reared on his uncle's farm, attended school at Trivoli and when twenty years of age went to Lee county, Illinois, and farmed one year. Afterward he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was employed for six years in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Shops as machinist. In 1877 he returned to Trivoli, began blacksmithing, and after four years established a shop of his own, which he operated until February, 1906, when he retired from active work. He now lives in a beautiful new home which he erected in the summer of 1911.

On the 30th of May, 1875, Mr. Bourne was united in marriage to Miss Candace Gillett, a native of Elmwood township, born December 10, 1852. She is a daughter of Joel B. and Melinda (Brown) Gillett, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Ohio. Her paternal grandparents, Gardner and Phoebe Gillett, were both born in New York and came to Illinois when Peoria was only a frontier town, and took up a government claim in Rosefield township. The parents, Joel B. and Melinda (Brown) Gillett, came in 1838 to Peoria county, where the father owned two hundred and forty acres of land and became one of the most prominent and successful men of the community. He passed away in 1909 and his death was deeply regretted by a host of warm friends. The mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne have become the parents of seven children, namely: Douglas, a resident of London Mills, Illinois; Harry; Mrs. Ella E. Davis, of Oregon; Mrs. Emma Carpenter, of Lena, Illinois; Ray and Roy, twins; and Mrs. Zula Lane, of Chillicothe, Illinois.

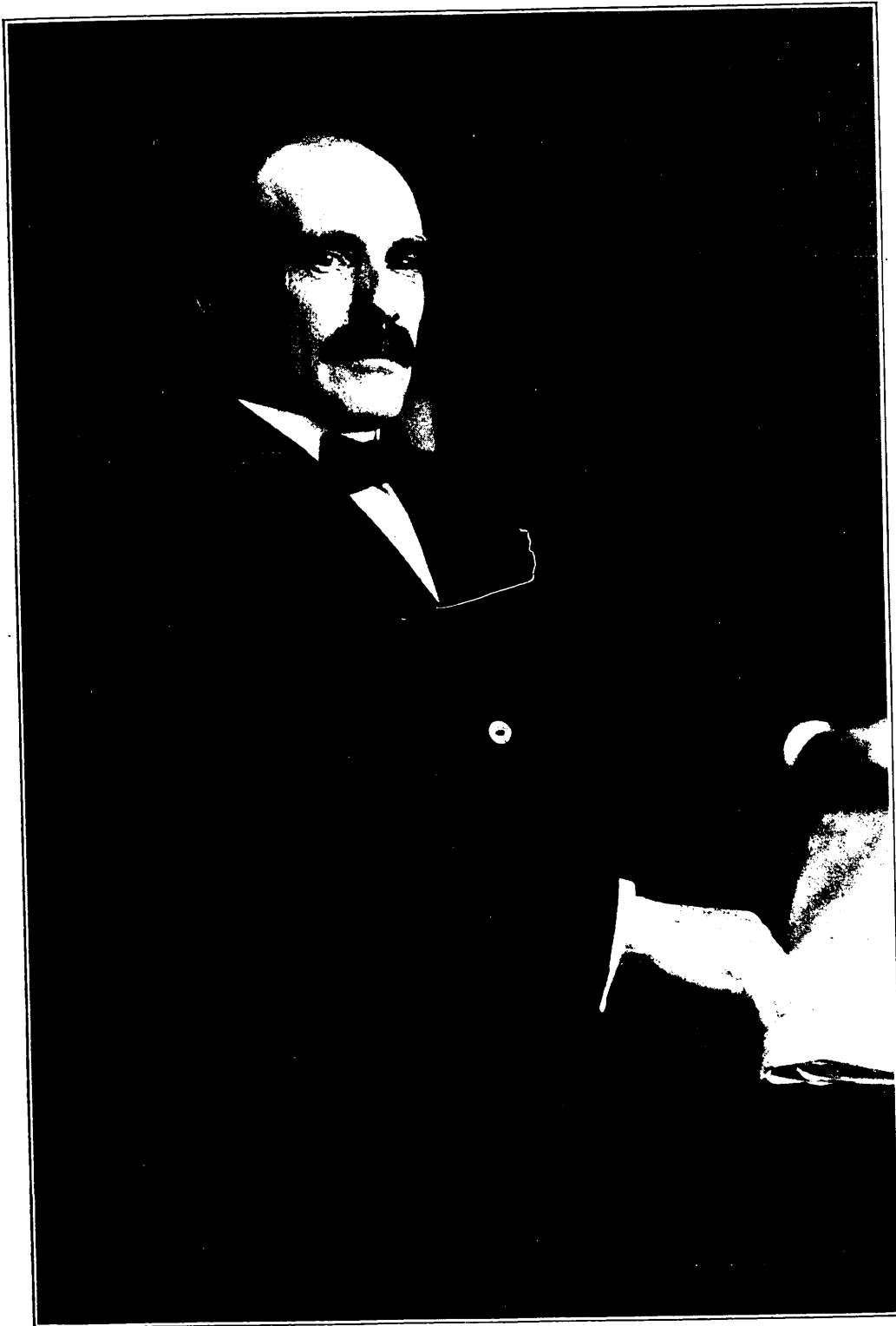
In politics Mr. Bourne is a republican and he has served as collector of taxes. He has been identified since he was twenty-one years of age with the Masonic order, belonging to the blue lodge. He is a man of strong personality and is greatly interested in the welfare of the community. His life has been such as to give him a high standing in the regard of all who know him and he is generally recognized as a man whose long years of earnest labor have not only contributed to his own prosperity but also to that of the town.

JOHN B. WILTON.

John B. Wilton, who is engaged in the undertaking business in Peoria, was born in Beachville, Ontario, Canada, December 26, 1862. He is a son of Richard and Ann Wilton, who yet reside on the farm where the subject of this sketch was born. The Wilton family is of English descent. To his parents were born eight children: William; Thomas; John B., of this review; Elizabeth Eliza, deceased; Mary; Sarah; Richard; and Robert.

John B. Wilton's early education, which he received in the public schools of his native country, was very limited but, being of a studious mind, he has read extensively and has become a well informed man. He remained in Canada until 1884 when he came to Peoria where he entered the employment of James Bennett and later became Mr. Bennett's successor. His establishment enjoys a reputation second to none. His place of business is at No. 1304 South Adams street and he has been in this same location since he first came to Peoria. In other business relations Mr. Wilton is vice president of the Peoria Loan & Homestead Association. His success and prosperity in the business world is due to his own energies, labors and excellent management.

On the 26th of October, 1885, Mr. Wilton was united in marriage to Miss Emma Bennett, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bennett, the father being the founder of the business establishment of which Mr. Wilton is now the owner. Mr. and Mrs. Wilton have become the parents of three children: James, who is assisting his father, having charge of the office; and Ruth and Florence,



J. B. WILTON

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both of whom are students in St. Catherine's school at Davenport, Iowa. Fraternally Mr. Wilton is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is also a member of the Shrine. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Ivy Club. The family reside at No. 218 Missouri avenue and are well known and highly honored throughout the city. Mr. Wilton is rightly classed among the successful business men of Peoria.

GEORGE B. TODHUNTER.

A native of Peoria, and one who has been doing business in this city, and been prominent in its industrial circles for a number of years, is George B. Todhunter, part owner in the firm of G. B. Todhunter & Company, manufacturers of sash doors, blinds, moldings and porch work, with offices at 1717-19-21-23 South Washington street. Mr. Todhunter has been associated in this line of activity in various capacities and with various concerns for his entire business life. His father was in the stair building business for a number of years, and when the son grew up, he also learned the trade, which he has worked up and amplified to its present magnificent proportions.

George Todhunter was born in Peoria, April 15, 1867, the son of George and Julia Todhunter. The family is an old one and of English origin, having been in America for over one hundred years. George Todhunter's uncle fought through the Civil war with great honor. His mother died in Peoria in 1881, and is buried in Springdale cemetery. The public schools of Peoria afforded George Todhunter his early education. He went to high school for a short time, but left at the age of sixteen to learn the trade of stair building, which was his father's occupation. When he had mastered the details of the industry, he entered upon it as a means of livelihood, and continued as a stair builder for nine years. In 1892, in partnership with August Wahlfeld, he began a small manufacturing business along the lines of his trade. Mr. Todhunter was elected vice president of the concern, which is today the great Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company of this city. Mr. Todhunter's connection with this enterprise continued for five years, when he withdrew to establish the firm of Todhunter & Alfs, manufacturers of window sashes and doors. The business was incorporated in 1907, with Mr. Todhunter as president, and he continued his identification with it for four years, selling out his interest in March, 1911. On that date, he founded the present concern of which he is the head, and has been active in its control and direction since that time. In the one year of its existence, the firm of G. B. Todhunter has attained a degree of success which is more often the result of a long period of activity, and hard work. The concern already employs twenty-five men, and has a floor space of twenty thousand square feet. George Todhunter's success has not been a matter of chance or circumstance. His qualities of mind, his activity, energy and resource, his sound business judgment, and his honorable principles have made success inevitable. He thoroughly understands the value of hard work and close application, and is personally an expert workman in his line. The company of which he is the head has been in existence one year, yet it has already attained a degree of success in Peoria, and a position of such weight in her industrial life, that many older concerns might well envy.

Mr. Todhunter is much interested in Peoria real estate, and has built at different times in his career, six or seven residences in this city. Besides the great plant which houses the concern in which he is at present actively interested, he was also responsible for the great building of the firm of Todhunter & Alfs, occupying a floor space of forty thousand square feet, which was erected during the time of Mr. Todhunter's connection with the concern.

Mr. Todhunter takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, but beyond casting his vote for the republican candidate at each election, takes little active part in politics. He is a Knight's Templar Mason, and a prominent member of the Creve Coeur Club.

Mr. Todhunter was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Weeks of this city whom he wedded in 1887, and who upon her death in 1897, left him three children: Arthur, who is at present associated with his father in business; Florence, who holds the position of bookkeeper in the firm of G. B. Todhunter & Company; and Clarence, now a student in the Peoria high school. Mr. Todhunter's second wife was Mrs. Jennie M. Downie whom he married in 1899 at Shawano, Wisconsin. The family residence is at 121 Sherman avenue. Mr. Todhunter's position in business circles of Peoria is unquestioned. In the course of his active career, he has been identified with three of the largest concerns in this city, all of which were prominent and successful in their line of activity, and all of which he helped to found. His originality and resource, his power of initiative, his faculty for organization, and his rare business ability, have been valuable assets to Peoria in her commercial and industrial life.

MORRIS D. ULLMAN.

Peoria, like many other cities in the United States, is indebted in a large degree for her commercial activity, her rising business, and her municipal progress to merchants of Jewish extraction and faith. Prominent among these is Morris D. Ullman, at present sole owner of the wholesale liquor firm of Henry Ullman & Son. He belongs to the class of Jewish business men, of whom the city is justly proud. His commercial reputation is based on his strict financial integrity, his sense of honorable activity, and his fair dealing in every transaction.

Morris D. Ullman was born in Peoria, May 26, 1862. He is the son of Henry and Clara (Newman) Ullman, who were residents of Peoria for many years. Henry Ullman, for years a leading business man of Peoria and central Illinois, prominent in church and all charitable work, passed from this life the morning of September 5, 1898, at his home, 211 North Monroe street. He was born July 16, 1832, at Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America when he was fourteen years of age. He was considered among the pioneer residents and business men of Peoria, was highly respected, and the possessor of a large circle of friends and adherents drawn to him because of his rare qualities of heart and mind. While in poor health for several years, his death was sudden. It is noted in the obituary appearing in the Peoria press that Mr. Ullman was at his place of business but a few days before his last sickness. In 1856, he came to Peoria from Lacon, Marshall county, where he had been engaged in the clothing business, locating with his brother, Aaron, in a similar business at Fulton and Washington streets, where they continued for twenty years. During this time, their brother David entered the firm as a partner. Later Henry Ullman engaged in the wholesaling of liquors and wines, the business thus established as Henry Ullman & Son, now being carried on by his son, Morris D. Ullman.

Henry Ullman was united in marriage with Miss Clara Newman, sister of the late Max Newman, in August 1856, the forty-second anniversary of their marriage being observed with fitting ceremonies at the Ullman home, August 12, 1898. They had four children, two sons, Edward H. of Chicago and Morris D. of Peoria; and two daughters, Hattie and Lorena. Henry Ullman for years was president of the Hebrew congregation, Anshai Emeth, a member of the Peoria library board, and filled other positions of trust and responsibility in Peoria and elsewhere. He bore a national reputation in the B'Nai B'rith, being elected in 1880 national president of the grand lodge. Mrs. Ullman was a mem-

ber of the board of the Cottage Hospital, now the Proctor Hospital, and her husband was of the advisory committee.

Henry Ullman was of the strictest integrity, of positive convictions based upon a rare conception of right; self-made, but of rare refinement and self-acquired intellectual attainments. In social circles he was an acknowledged leader. He was deeply interested for years in philanthropic work. He held the position of president of the Hebrew congregation until a few months before his death, insisting upon declining the reelection in consequence of his enfeebled physical condition, though not relaxing his interest in the completion of the Monroe Street Temple. He desired to assist in the dedication of the Temple, but this was denied him, for death carried him away a few weeks before the event. His advice in the library board was frequently solicited and freely given. His judgment was appreciated and his disposition was universally kind.

"So he left no enemies, and all who knew him were his friends" is the summing up of his life by a newspaper friend.

Mr. Henry Ullman assisted in the organization of Schiller Lodge of Masons, A. F. & A. M., serving as Master in his customary able manner as he acquitted himself in any function he undertook. He was universally spoken of as an exemplary husband and father and his memory will long be fondly cherished.

The funeral services were held at the residence, Wednesday, September 7, Past Masters of Schiller lodge acting as bearers. They were David Fey, John F. Hescong, J. F. Boerckle, Christian Klinge, Charles Ulrich and Joseph A. Weil. August Pfeiffer conducted the Masonic services at the cemetery. Members of the library board, of the congregation of Anshai Emeth and the Old Settlers Union served as honorary bearers. Dr. E. N. Calisch of Richmond, Virginia, conducted the services, delivering the eulogy, Dr. Charles Levy reading passages in Hebrew and offering prayer. Dr. Calisch in his oration, in part said: "To his friends he was loyal. He was a conscientious citizen, a God-fearing Jew. To his children he leaves the rich legacy of a good name which is more precious than gold and more lasting than brass or marble. To us he leaves the memory of his righteousness which will be a perennial blessing. He was long a leader among Jewish people. He served with diligence and he represented the congregation with dignity. He gave the best portions of his intelligence, his energy and his judgment to its progress. He had hoped and prayed that he would live to see the dedication of the new temple, but like Moses of old, he led his people to the borderland, but was not permitted to cross. His eyes are now open to the perpetual blessed light of immortality."

This legacy of an honorable life and an unshadowed name Henry Ullman left to his son, Morris Ullman, who is now the sole owner of the wholesale liquor business of Henry Ullman & Son. The traditions of strict business honesty, good faith, and commercial honor, which during the father's life were the pride and honor of the business, have been carried out by the son. The business is growing upon this firm foundation, and is important in furthering Peoria's commercial progress.

Morris D. Ullman was educated in the old Second Ward grammar school, and in the Peoria high school. This education was supplemented by a thorough course in Coles' Business College. After the completion of his school career, Morris Ullman began his business life by traveling for his father, with whom he later formed a partnership known as Henry Ullman & Son, and he became sole owner of the firm on his father's death. As a business man, Morris Ullman carries on the traditions of his father. He is a type of Peoria business man of whom the city is justly proud, and is carving out for himself a career of honorable industry.

Morris Ullman is a strict adherent to the faith of his fathers. He takes a great interest in the Jewish affairs of this city. He is a Mason and a member of the Colanthe Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and active in the Jewish order I. O. B. B.

He is a member of the Anshai Emeth temple, to which his father gave so much of his time and means.

On March 30, 1904, Morris Ullman married Miss Freda Elizabeth Fried, of Detroit, Michigan, and they have two children, Henry Morris and Carolyn Fried Ullman. Mrs. Ullman is a worthy helpmate to her husband in his honorable life. She is a devoted adherent of the Jewish religion, and is active in every deserving charity of the city.

It is to people like him, and to business concerns like Henry Ullman & Son, that Peoria owes much of her commercial prosperity. Men who are intelligent, refined, honorable and fair-dealing, loyal to their faith, staunch in their beliefs, charitable to the poor, faithful to their friends, are the material out of which the coming greatness and glory of the world are to be made.

JOSEPH E. DAILY.

Joseph E. Daily, city attorney of Peoria, is a graduate of the law department of Yale University, where he received the degree of LL. B. He was born in Manito, Illinois, January 27, 1888, a son of J. S. and Druie R. Daily. The father, who came from Chillicothe, Peoria county, in 1909, is president of the Daily-O'Brien Company of this city. The grandfather emigrated to the new world from County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1855, and settled in Illinois where he became well known, having organized drainage districts in the counties of Tazewell and Mason.

The primary education of Joseph E. Daily was received in the public schools of Chillicothe and he graduated from the high school of that city with the class of 1904. After leaving school he spent one year as manager for the Postal Telegraph Company at the Chillicothe office and later was employed as a telegraph operator by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Having through his industry saved enough money for his purpose he then attended the University of Illinois for two years and later entered Yale University, from which he was graduated with honors, the degree of LL. B. being conferred upon him. Immediately after his graduation he located in Peoria for the practice of his profession and since May 1, 1911, he has filled the office of city attorney, with offices in the city hall. His political allegiance is unreservedly given to the republican party and he takes a commendable interest in civic and political affairs. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also of the Knights of Pythias. He makes his home with his father, the family residence being at 129 North Garfield avenue. Mr. Daily, although a young man, gives promise of early becoming one of the prominent and successful members of the legal profession in this part of the state. His education along literary and legal lines has been liberal and the constant attention which he gives to extending his knowledge and proficiency in the law has qualified him to hold with distinction to himself and satisfaction to his party and the city the important office to which he has been called.

CHARLES CRANE MILES.

Charles Crane Miles, a partner in one of the leading grain firms of Peoria, P. B. & C. C. Miles, is the junior member of the firm established in 1875, though Mr. Miles' initial activities in the grain trade date back to 1873, from which time he has been continuously in that business. The firm operates elevators and does a general grain business. Charles C. Miles was born August 1, 1852, in Wash-



J. Bailey

ington, Tazewell county, Illinois. His parents were Benjamin Eustis and Jane (Crane) Miles. The father was born in Athens county, Ohio, and located in Washington, Illinois, in 1843. The mother was born in Zanesville, Ohio, and took up her abode in Washington, Illinois, about 1845. The earliest ancestor of the Miles family to come to this country was John Miles, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1635. Among the representatives of the family were soldiers and officers in the Revolutionary and Civil wars.

In the acquirement of an education Charles Crane Miles attended the common schools of Washington, Illinois. His father owned a flour mill and grain elevator, so that as a boy the subject of our sketch received his early business training along the lines of commercial activity which he later followed. At the age of seventeen years, however, and until the age of twenty-one he was telegraph operator and railroad agent for the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway, his last service for that company having been as operator and train dispatcher in the superintendent's office in Peoria. The lure of the grain trade, however, possessed him and in 1873 he drifted back into the business calling in which his boyhood years had found him. Two years later the firm of P. B. & C. C. Miles was established. During all the years since 1873 Charles C. Miles has been in active grain business, which he has followed very successfully. In addition to his grain business, elevators, etc., he has farms in Illinois, Kansas and Arizona, to which he gives as much of his personal attention as is permitted by the exacting duties of his other affairs. Mr. Miles has occupied the position of president of the Peoria Board of Trade and is at present one of its directors. He is also a director of the Illinois National Bank, which office he has held since the organization of that institution. He has a creditable military record, having served for five years, from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, in the state militia as a member of the National Blues.

Mr. Miles was married September 25, 1879, at Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Margaret Flora Minor, daughter of John and Martha Minor. Her father long held public office in Peoria, having at various times been deputy sheriff, superintendent of police and collector of township taxes. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have two children: Grant Minor, who married Miss Georgia Rider; and Louise Minor, who wedded Jeremiah McQuade.

In political faith Mr. Miles is a republican but he has liberal tendencies and in local affairs bestows his support upon his friends or worthy candidates in other parties. He is a member of some of the fraternal insurance orders, giving them as much of his time and attention as could be expected of a man in his strenuous business life. He is a member of the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs. He has long been a consistent member of the First Congregational church, contributing liberally to its support. He has been an active Sunday school worker, having for nineteen years been the superintendent of the school with which he is affiliated. In his business relations, his civic duties, his church and Sunday school work Mr. Miles stands a prominent figure in the city of which he has so long been a resident. The city of Peoria has few men of greater worth than Mr. Miles when his various business, civic, religious and fraternal activities are taken into account.

CHARLES A. MACAULEY.

Charles A. Macauley is the general agent for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in the Peoria district, with offices located in suite 809 of the Jefferson building. He has been acting in this capacity since July, 1909, and that he has been efficient and fully competent to discharge the duties imposed is manifested by the period of his service. He was born in Detroit, Michigan, on

February 25, 1878, and is the son of William T. and Margaret (Hopwood) Macauley. The father founded and for many years conducted a wholesale book and stationery business in Detroit, which is now being operated by his brother, J. F. Macauley. He passed away on the 5th of March, 1897, and was laid to rest in the Woodmere cemetery of that city beside the mother, who died on October 30, 1879. The Macauley family is of Scotch-Irish origin, but they have been residents of America for more than a hundred years.

The preliminary education of Charles A. Macauley was obtained in the public schools of his native city, and this was later supplemented by a course at Miami University, where he terminated his student days in 1896. During the succeeding two years he was identified with various occupations, but at the age of twenty he entered the insurance field, as the local agent for an Indianapolis firm. He engaged in the business with the expectation of making it his life vocation, and with this view in mind applied himself tirelessly to acquiring the faculty of adapting himself to the innumerable requirements essential to success in this profession. As a result he made rapid progress. The company quickly recognized his powers and his apparently unlimited capacity for work so they promoted him from time to time in accordance with the ability he exhibited until he was superintendent of the office. Later he was sent out on the road, and for two and a half years before coming to Peoria was their traveling representative.

Mr. Macauley was married in December, 1898, to Miss Anne D. Clarke, a daughter of Thompson B. and Rosamond E. Clarke, of Florida, and to them have been born two children, Warren T. and Margaret Jeanne, both of whom are attending school. They reside at 132 North Glenwood avenue.

Fraternally Mr. Macauley has attained the rank of a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and he has been a member of the Mystic Shrine since 1903. He is affiliated with the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club and has held membership in the Indianapolis Commercial Club for two years. During his college days he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He was at one time president of the Indianapolis Alumni Association and was the first president of the Miami Alumni Association of Indiana. In his political views he is republican, his support being given to the progressive faction of that body. Such success as Mr. Macauley now enjoys must be largely attributed to the fact that he started out at the beginning of his career with a well defined purpose, toward the attainment of which he has loyally labored despite the obstacles and disappointments encountered.

HENRY PENN.

Henry Penn, who resides on his farm of sixty-seven acres, in Rosefield township, was born January 2, 1871, in Pekin, Illinois. His parents were Jacob and Anna (Quick) Penn, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of England. They were married in Peoria, Illinois, in 1868 and settled in Tazewell county. In their family were nine children, of whom Henry, of this review, was the eldest.

Henry Penn was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in coal mining, which occupation he followed for ten years. He was first employed in the mines at Hanna City and later at Edwards Station, during which time he was very successful and, being very thrifty, laid by a good sum of money. In 1902 he rented one hundred and twenty acres of land in Jubilee township, on which he followed farming for five years. In 1907 he purchased his present tract of land, which was known as the William Parr farm and is located on section 27 and has on it a coal mine

from which Mr. Penn last year cleared over thirteen hundred dollars. In his farming as well as in his mining operations Mr. Penn has been successful.

On the 12th of February, 1892, Mr. Penn was united in marriage to Miss Martha Gillman, who is the daughter of George and Elizabeth Gillman, of Peoria county. Mr. and Mrs. Penn are the parents of four children: Anna, who was born October 24, 1893; Lizzie, born July 23, 1896; Elmer, born July 24, 1898; and Roy, born May 2, 1900. In politics Mr. Penn is a democrat. He is greatly interested in the cause of education and is at the present time serving as a member of the school board. Energetic, diligent and persevering, he is always found reliable in all his business connections and stands for the progressive element in citizenship and for trustworthiness in every relation.

ABRAHAM JACOBSON.

Abraham Jacobson, a practicing attorney at law and a real-estate dealer with offices at 435-7 Main street, has been associated with the professional and business life of Peoria since 1896. He was born at Suwalken, Russian Poland, October 12, 1873, a son of Nathan and Rachel Jacobson. The father came to Peoria in 1889 and after many years devoted to business, is now living retired.

Abraham Jacobson received his preliminary education in the land of his birth where he attended public and private schools. After arriving in the new world in August, 1892, he settled in Peoria and spent one year in school, at the end of which time he was graduated. After putting aside his text-books he entered the law offices of I. J. Levinson, and ex-Judge J. W. Maple, where he remained for eight years. While engaged with that law firm he studied law at night, after his duties of the day were over. As he was the eldest child it was necessary for him to assist in the support of the family. In August, 1896, after having gained much practical experience in the law office where he had worked, and also having studiously devoted his evenings to the mastery of his chosen profession, he took the examination before the appellate court at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and, satisfactorily answering the questions propounded to him, was licensed to practice as an attorney by the supreme court of the state. In the following year, he formed a partnership with Robert Schooles, the present states attorney, with offices in the old library building. This partnership was continued until the fall of 1898, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, after which he formed another partnership with the Hon. John Daily. This partnership was continued four years and the law practice of the partners was very satisfactory. Since the dissolution of the latter connection, which was also by mutual consent, Mr. Jacobson has been alone in the practice of his profession and has at all times been accorded a very liberal practice and has been uniformly successful. For a long time in addition to his law practice he has been conducting a thriving real-estate business and, owing to his ability to read human nature and his winning personality, has been so successful, both in his professional and business career, that he has now become one of the heavy tax payers of Peoria county.

Mr. Jacobson was married in Springfield, Illinois, October 24, 1909, to Miss Lena Olian, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Olian. One daughter has been born to them, Charlotte M., the day of her birth being July 30, 1911. In his political views Mr. Jacobson is a republican. He is a blue lodge Mason and also an active worker in the congregation of the Jewish churches, being a trustee of one of them. The family reside at 320 Crescent avenue, in their comfortable and well appointed home. His successful professional and business career may well be taken as an object lesson by the young men of this country who are obliged to start out in life with nothing but their hands and brains with which to build their fortune. He not only was without means but was required to

work while still young to support the family. Courage and unremitting industry were necessary for him to succeed and the large degree of success which he has won clearly indicates that he possesses those essential traits of character in full measure. He is well known in business and legal circles in Peoria and his reputation through the community is well established.

CHARLES BALLANCE.

A man of remarkable force of character was Colonel Charles Ballance. The limited opportunities of his youth seemed no bar to his progress and ambition and energy, guided by sound judgment and upright principles, brought him from humble surroundings into important professional connections. Moreover, he became recognized as a man of scholarly attainments and one whose gifts were ever wisely used for the benefit of the public as well as for his personal advancement. He was born November 10, 1800, in Madison county, Kentucky, and came of English ancestry, representing a family that for more than two centuries, however, has lived in America. The first of the name in the new world settled in Virginia. Following the outbreak of the war with the mother country Charles Ballance, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this review, espoused the cause of the colonies and laid down his life on the altar of independence. His son, Willis Ballance, born and reared in Virginia, was married in Culpeper county that state, in 1796, to Joyce Green and soon afterward a removal was made to Kentucky.

Charles Ballance was a young child when his mother died. The father afterward married again and the boy seems to have grown toward manhood without much guidance or control aside from his own strong sense of right. He was imbued with an unconquerable desire to obtain an education beyond that offered in the country schools and he eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to earn the means that would enable him to pursue a course of study along some educational line. Eventually he entered the office of Judge Terry T. Haggin, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, and following his preparation for the bar was engaged in practice in his native state for two years. He then came to Illinois and in 1831 opened an office in Peoria, then a small town. His practice grew with the growth of the city and he easily maintained a foremost position among the members of the Peoria bar. He was appointed soon after his arrival in Illinois to the position of county surveyor of Peoria county, in which capacity he served for some years. That enabled him to tide over the period when a small population made an extensive law practice impossible, but the number of his clients grew with the development of the county until his law business made strenuous demands upon his time and energies. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "His legal ability was of a high order and, in all questions involving the rights of property holders, he had no superiors. It was in this line his reputation rests. Owing to the way in which Illinois became a part of the United States there was much vexatious controversy over the 'French claims,' some of which were just, but many spurious and absurd. By the purchase of a large tract of land in the southern part of Peoria (now Ballance's addition), on which some of these claims infringed, Mr. Ballance became almost immediately interested in the study of land titles. For a long series of years he fought these claims, sometimes with other attorneys to assist him, but more frequently single-handed, against some of the best lawyers in the west. Several of the cases were carried to the supreme court of the United States, where they were argued by him in person. Sometimes successful and sometimes defeated, he persevered till he triumphed over all his opponents and removed entirely and forever that incubus on the prosperity of the city, the 'Peoria French claims,' so that now no such claims exist."

In 1835 Colonel Ballance was married to Miss Julia M. Schnebly, a daughter of Henry Schnebly, one of the well known of the old-time citizens of Peoria. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ballance were born ten children and with one exception all lived to adult age.

From the beginning of his residence in Peoria Mr. Ballance was recognized as a leader in local political circles, for his patriotic citizenship and his well known devotion to the public good caused his fellow townsmen to again and again seek his aid and cooperation in matters relative to the general welfare. On attaining his majority he had become a supporter of the whig party with which he was identified until it disbanded and he joined the new republican party, following its banners until his demise. His indorsement thereof came about through his opposition to the extension of slavery in the northern territory. His fellow townsmen elected him mayor of Peoria in 1855 and he gave to the city a businesslike, practical and beneficial administration. Previously he had been alderman from the first ward, which then embraced a quarter of the entire city. His individuality was strong and although differing from some others in the advocacy of measures promotive of general interest, none could impeach his honesty of purpose or his desire to further commercial prosperity. In 1870 he published a History of Peoria of standard authority and of great historical value, in which his views upon public measures effecting the city are somewhat fully set forth. He was a stanch advocate of the Union cause during the Civil war and although more than sixty years of age raised, largely at his own expense the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected colonel. It was a matter of the deepest regret to him that his age and the state of his health compelled him to resign before the regiment was ordered forth for active service. Throughout his entire life he was actuated by principles of loyalty and of progressiveness and citizenship. We again quote from a former biographer who said: "The life of Colonel Charles Ballance is a record of energy and of perseverance under difficulties, crowned with ultimate and complete success. Through the long period of his life he retained his enterprise, his cheerfulness of disposition and, above all, his desire to know. The fact that a subject was new or obscure was sufficient to inspire in him a warm interest, and no amount of difficulty could daunt his industry. Although in common with most young men of the early days of the past century he had little direct schooling, his love of study led him in every direction till his knowledge became encyclopaedic. Science and philosophy, theology and medicine, history and poetry all interested him and so well could he converse on any one of them that to the listener it seemed that the subject under discussion must be his chosen one. 'Never waste a minute' was his favorite motto, and much of his reading was done in the odd moments when waiting for others." It was this habit of his life that made Colonel Ballance a man of much more than ordinary ability with whom association meant expansion and elevation. His career is one which may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing to what mental heights and to what financial and political positions one may attain who possesses energy, determination and high purpose.

J. EDSON SMITH.

Prominent among the successful, energetic and progressive business men of Elmwood is J. Edson Smith, who is the senior member of the hardware firm of Edson Smith & Son. A native of Elmwood, he was born March 5, 1854, the son of James M. and Catherine (Nickerson) Smith, the former born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 10, 1823, and the latter in the same state, September 21, 1832. The paternal grandparents, Ichabod and Hannah Smith, were among the earliest, best known and highly honored settlers of Peoria county and came

to Elmwood in 1837, where they purchased a farm for which they paid a dollar and a quarter per acre. The father of our subject, James M. Smith, came from Ohio to Peoria county with his parents and grew to manhood in Elmwood township. When only a youth he bought a farm there and gradually added to it until he owned two hundred and forty acres. From 1868 to 1872 he was engaged in farming near Morning Sun, Iowa. In 1887 he retired from active life, renting his farm, and resided in Elmwood. His wife is still living in the home, in the eastern part of the town, which residence her husband purchased forty-six years ago. In their family beside J. Edson, of this review, were the following children: George H., who is a banker at Pawnee, Oklahoma; Mark, a contractor at Pueblo, Colorado; H. A., who operates the old homestead; Mrs. Jennie Whitney; and Mrs. Maggie Condon.

J. Edson Smith was reared on his father's farm and attended school in Elmwood until seventeen years of age. After leaving school he clerked for five years in a grocery store and later in a clothing store. In 1884 he established a hardware store in Elmwood, on the west side of the square, in the operation of which he has since been engaged. Being progressive, energetic and a keen business man, he has developed his store until it is now five times as large as it was when first opened. He does an extensive plumbing and furnace business in addition to selling hardware, and employs ten men. In 1908 he took his two sons into partnership with him and his business is now operated under the firm name of Edson Smith & Son.

On March 31, 1880, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Inez Washburn, a native of Knox county, Illinois, and a daughter of Bezelah and Sarah Washburn. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of two sons, Charles and James Willis. The mother passed away December 7, 1908, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances who greatly regretted her departure. Mr. Smith is a republican but he has never aspired to public office, preferring to give all his time to his business interests. He pays much attention to school matters and for over twenty years has served as a member of the school board. Fraternaly he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He may well be called one of the most prominent and leading citizens of Elmwood, where he has spent so many years of his life and where he has been so constantly identified with business and social relations.

MARTIN SEHM.

Martin Sehm, vice president and general superintendent of The R. Herschel Manufacturing Company, located in East Peoria, has been connected with the business interests of Peoria for twenty years. During that period he has manifested the diligence, perseverance and unswerving purpose characteristic of the Teutonic race, which gives them that assurance and stability underlying their power. He was born in Dresden, Germany, on March 21, 1869, and there passed the first twenty-three years of his life.

Reared in a home of comfortable circumstances, Martin Sehm was given the advantages of a good education. After leaving school he learned the machinist's trade and then pursued a course in a Technical High School. After his graduation from this institution he entered the service of the German government in the capacity of draughtsman in the artillery construction bureau. He was subsequently employed in a large steel-rolling mill as superintendent of the spring department, remaining in their service until 1892. In the latter year he was married and immediately thereafter together with his young bride he emigrated to the United States, Peoria being his destination. Upon his arrival here he identified himself with The R. Herschel Manufacturing Company, which



MARTIN SEHM

was then a struggling enterprise in its infancy. The plant was a small, cheaply constructed frame building and gave little promise of ever achieving its present magnitude. Mr. Sehm was young, intensely energetic and possessed a remarkable capacity for work, and diligently applied himself to the development of the enterprise. A well defined system, methodically followed, sustained by sound judgment and practical ideas gradually brought results, and the intervening years showed a marked progress and today The R. Herschel Manufacturing Company is one of the stable and highly prosperous industries of East Peoria. The company now owns about ten acres of ground on which they have erected substantial and thoroughly modern brick buildings, while their equipment includes every modern machine or appliance essential to the successful operation of a plant of this kind. Their products have a wide market and it requires the service of one hundred and seventy-five people to execute their orders.

In September, 1892, Mr. Sehm was united in marriage to Miss Meta Herschel, a daughter of M. R. Herschel, a resident of Niederhaeslich, in the vicinity of Dresden, Germany. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sehm, as follows: Lenora, a student at Bradley Institute; and Gertrude, and Martin, Jr., who are attending public school. The family have a very pleasant residence at 123 Chambers avenue, that was erected in 1905.

Fraternally Mr. Sehm has attained high rank in the Masonic order and belongs to the Shrine. He is also a member of the Creve Coeur and Ivy Clubs. He has prospered in his undertakings through intelligent and capable application of his inherent ability and the conservation and expenditure of his forces to meet the increasing demands of his business.

HIRAM E. TODD.

Hiram E. Todd, a successful practicing attorney with law offices at 538-539 Woolner building, Peoria, has followed his profession in this city since 1897. He was born in Kankakee, Illinois, September 10, 1874, a son of Walter W. and Asenath Todd. The family is of English origin, its first American progenitor coming to this country in 1637. Representatives of the family took part in the Revolutionary war and the grandfather, Hiram Todd, was one of the first medical practitioners in the state of Illinois, where he practiced among both the white settlers and the Indians, at an early day in the history of the Prairie state. He was also a soldier, taking part in the War of 1812. His son, Walter W. Todd, was major of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry from 1862 to the close of the Civil war, in which he enlisted as a captain. He held the office of county clerk and county treasurer during his political career in Kankakee county and was also one of the trustees of the Eastern Illinois Hospital for the Insane. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1899, when he had reached the sixtieth year of his age, he held the position of cashier of the Chicago Customs House, a place which he had occupied for some years. The passing of the mother occurred in 1895 and both were buried in the cemetery at Kankakee.

Hiram E. Todd received his primary education in Kankakee, the city of his nativity, and was graduated from the high school in 1893. After his graduation he entered the University of Illinois, where he studied for one year, and then entered the Kent College of Law, having early determined to devote his life to that profession. He was graduated from Kent College with the degree of LL. B. in 1897, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Peoria, which he has since continued with uniform success. His ability as well as his reliability were early recognized by the people of Peoria and he was made a member of

the county board of supervisors early during his residence in Peoria, a position which he held for three years.

Hiram E. Todd was married in this city September 10, 1900, to Miss Bertha Ferris, a daughter of Edward and Harriet Ferris, and unto them have been born two children: Sarah G., now a student; and Harriet, who has not yet attained school age. The political allegiance of Mr. Todd is given to the republican party and he has given considerable attention to politics although not in the capacity of an office seeker. He takes much interest in civic affairs and his voice is heard and opinions received in all matters of policy in which the welfare of his city and county is concerned. Fraternally he is a blue lodge Mason and is a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He is also affiliated with the Peoria and Illinois State Bar Associations, being elected president of the former in 1912. For eight years he has served as superintendent of the First Presbyterian church Sunday school. His ability as a lawyer and the excellent reputation which he enjoys as a member of that profession have given him a creditable standing among the younger attorneys of Peoria. His practice almost from the beginning has been very satisfactory and he achieved a gratifying degree of success. He has come to be well known in legal, business and fraternal circles of the city of his adoption and is one of its valued citizens.

JUDGE ROBERT H. LOVETT.

Numbered among the successful members of the Peoria bar is Judge Robert H. Lovett, who has practiced his profession in the county of his nativity and in the city of his adoption since 1885. He has been a master in the United States chancery court since May, 1905, and has also held the distinction of being county judge of Peoria county. He was born at Brimfield, Peoria county, July 2, 1860, a son of Robert B. Lovett, who was a blacksmith at that place, migrating from Pennsylvania at a comparatively early day. The family is of French origin and representatives of the name settled in this country before the Revolutionary war. Robert B. Lovett passed away in 1903, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1891, her death occurring on February 22, when she was sixty-seven years of age. Both were buried in the family lot in Brimfield cemetery. The father's death was occasioned by a street car accident in Peoria.

Robert H. Lovett is indebted to the common schools of Peoria county for his primary education, graduating from the high school in 1876 at the age of sixteen years. After his graduation he immediately took up the profession of teacher in the country schools for a period of seven years. An inclination toward the legal profession as a life work, however, had been noticeably displayed and during the greater part of the period spent in teaching he gave all of his spare time to reading law. After teaching for seven years he attended normal school for one year and in the fall of 1885 was licensed by the supreme court as a legal practitioner. Immediately after being admitted to the bar he began the practice of his profession in Peoria and a year later entered into partnership with Daniel R. Shean, with whom he remained associated until 1904, when he was elected to the county judgeship. Prior to this he had been appointed, in 1900, as United States commissioner and United States master in chancery. He is a member and vice president of the Peoria Bar Association and also belongs to the State Bar Association.

Judge Lovett was married in Brimfield, September 16, 1886, to Miss Laura Gilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hosier Gilson. To them have been born a daughter and son: L. Evangeline, attending a Peoria school; and Elliott C., a student of the Bradley Institute. The family residence is at 315 North Douglas

street, a home which Mr. Lovett erected in 1903. He is a blue lodge Mason, being an honored and active member of that fraternity. He is actively allied with the republican party, being secretary of the county central committee of that party. The successful professional life, coupled with the official career of Judge Lovett, has made him exceptionally well known throughout Peoria county and city, where by his distinguished professional ability he has commended himself to a large clientele made up of the representative citizenship of Peoria.

WALTER DE VALLE HOPKINS.

Walter De Valle Hopkins, a man of affairs, alert and enterprising, is acceptably filling the position of school inspector and is also prominently connected with business interests as a grocer of Peoria. Progress characterizes his efforts in both connections and he seeks to inculcate improved methods which will be productive of practical and beneficial results. He was born January 21, 1879, in Peoria, in that section of the city which was then known as West Bluff. The birth of his father, Walter Hopkins, occurred on board a transport, February 3, 1856, when his parents were coming from London, England. For a considerable period Walter Hopkins was engaged in merchandising in Peoria or was employed as a salesman here. He married Miss Sarah Harvey, who was born in Logan township, this county, in 1860. Both are still living. In their family were four sons and a daughter, Walter, Harry, Herbert, Robert and Elizabeth.

Reared under the parental roof Walter D. Hopkins pursued his education in the old fifth ward school on Moss avenue, now known as the Franklin school. On Saturdays and in the evenings when the school session was over for the day he worked in a grocery store in West Bluff, acquainting himself with the business in principle and detail. He continued to act as a salesman in grocery stores until about seven years ago when he organized the W. D. Hopkins Grocery Company and began business on his own account at Madison avenue and Fulton street. His business has steadily increased owing to capable management, reliable methods and unfaltering enterprise, and he is today the leading grocer in the down-town district. He carries a large and well selected line of both staple and fancy groceries and at all times his business conforms to a high standard of commercial ethics.

Mr. Hopkins is always interested in advancement and improvement, and to this end he belongs to the Peoria Merchants' Association, to the Peoria Retail Grocers' Association, of which he has been secretary for the past five years, and to the Association of Commerce. His fellow townsmen, appreciative of his worth and ability, have called him to public office. In the fourth ward he was elected school inspector in April, 1911. The race for the nomination was a notable one, Mr. Hopkins receiving support far in advance of one of the well-known leaders of the party. He became one of the members of the "reorganized school board" following a movement in which public opinion was aroused against old time methods that were detrimental to the best interests of education. Following his election in April, 1911, he was appointed a member of the building, the auditing and the finance committees, and is doing excellent work in those connections. Although one of the younger he is also one of the most active members of the school board, wise in his understanding of public needs, valuable in his service and actuated at all times by the spirit of progress because of his realization of the worth of education as a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties.

On the 10th of September, 1901, Mr. Hopkins was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Wyatt, and with their four children, Edith, June, Walter and Keith, they reside at No. 306 Third avenue. Mr. Hopkins and his wife are identified

with the Hale Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and his membership relations also extend to Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Electa Chapter, O. E. S., West Bluff Lodge, K. P., the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, the Fraternal Reserves and the Court of Honor. Steadfast, industrious and determined, his close attention to business has constituted the basis of his rise in the business world, and his public spirited citizenship is the root of his political preferment.

HUGH E. WILSON.

Hugh E. Wilson is a general legal practitioner with offices at No. 542 Woolner building, where he established himself October 15, 1909. He was born near Mason City, Illinois, March 21, 1886, the son of C. R. and Florence L. Wilson. The father is a practical farmer and is still living on the homestead upon which he settled in 1884. He is a man of prominence in the community and is highly respected. The family, which is of English origin, was established on the American continent in the eighteenth century.

The primary education of Hugh E. Wilson was gained in the Mason City public schools and he was graduated from the high school in 1903. He then entered the University of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of LL. B. Immediately afterward he entered upon the practice of his profession in Peoria and from the beginning has met with encouraging success. He is a member of the Peoria Bar Association.

In political matters Mr. Wilson is independent, supporting such candidates as in his opinion are best qualified to fill the positions to which they aspire. Fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp and his social nature finds expression in his membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is one of the bright young lawyers of Peoria, who by his skill and professional technique which he has displayed since he began the practice of his profession has been marked as being among those of his class who will attain eminence in his chosen profession.

HENRY HERMAN ALBRECHT.

With the retirement from active business life of Henry Herman Albrecht, in 1898, the drug trade of Peoria lost one of its veteran members. Mr. Albrecht's name has been associated with the drug business in this city for many years, and his retirement cost Peoria a good druggist and an active and representative business man.

Henry Herman Albrecht was born at Dielsdorf, Canton Zurich, Switzerland, on December 13, 1841, and received a good education in the public schools of that district. He fitted himself for teaching, but on reaching manhood gave up the idea of following that occupation, and left Zurich for America. He landed in Newark, New Jersey, in 1860, where he resided for three years, and came to Peoria in 1863. His residence here since that time has been continuous with the exception of one year spent in Fairbury, Illinois, as a clerk in the First National Bank of that city. The first position which he obtained in Peoria was that of clerk in a grocery store, owned by a German lady of intense southern sympathies. During the excitement of Lincoln's second presidential campaign, the political views of the owner of the store, clashed with those of her clerk to the extent of open disagreement, and Mr. Albrecht lost his place because he was in sympathy with the Union and opposed to slavery. His next position



HENRY H. ALBRECHT

was with the drug firm of P. S. Shelly & Son, 117 South Washington street. Here he remained for some time, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the business, and acquiring an aptitude for it and a proficiency in it which remained with him during his active career. In 1875 he was given a share of the business, and a few months afterward, Mr. Shelly sold out his interest to Mr. Albrecht, who for many years afterward carried on a most successful business at 117 South Washington street, at that time the center of the retail trade of Peoria. In the year 1885. Mr. Albrecht moved his business to the Hamilton building, 233 South Adams street, where he remained until 1898 when he was compelled to retire on account of failing health.

Since his retirement, Mr. Albrecht devotes his entire attention to looking after real-estate interests in and around Peoria. He is the owner of much city property, and has a large farm near Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois.

Henry H. Albrecht was married in 1868 to Miss Katherine Seng, of Washington, Illinois, a daughter of a pioneer settler of Tazewell county, who came to America from Germany in 1832, making his way by boat up the Illinois river to Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht became the parents of three daughters: Mary Louisa, the wife of Jack Weinkauff, head chemist and part owner of the wholesale drug firm of Sutliff & Case Company of Peoria; Nellie, who married J. Denzler, teller at the Home Savings & State Bank of this city; and Lillian Odelia, at present employed as a kindergarten teacher in the Peoria public schools. Mr. Albrecht and his entire family are members of the First German Methodist Episcopal church. Henry Albrecht now resides at 900 Monson street, this city. He spends his winters at Miami, Florida, where he owns a large grapefruit grove, planted under his supervision, in which he takes an active and intelligent interest.

DELOSS STODDARD BROWN.

Various lines of business activity profited by the cooperation and sound judgment of Deloss Stoddard Brown. Capable of controlling extensive interests, he constantly broadened the scope of his labors and business connections and thereby contributed more and more largely to public progress and prosperity as well as to individual success. He was born in the little hamlet of Lightningbug, Massachusetts, on the very top of the Green mountains, situated in the township of Cummington, Hampshire county. His father, Hiram Brown, Sr., was a cabinet-maker and the son, who was the youngest of the family, soon found himself the only bread winner of the household, for his older brothers drifted away from home, in search of more advantageous fields of labor. Deloss S. Brown worked at whatever labor presented itself, picking berries in the summer months and grinding whetstones at the water power mill in the winter seasons. The rocky mountainside seemed to indicate something of his firm determination and unyielding spirit when with a legitimate purpose in view he started out to make his way in the world. Like his older brothers he, too, soon discovered that his little home town offered no path to fortune and, leaving the old homestead, he at length arrived in Elmwood, Peoria county. His educational advantages were very limited and he had no financial resources, rendering immediate employment, therefore, a necessity. The year of his arrival in this county was 1865. He soon found that a certain jeweler of Elmwood was a drunkard and from him he purchased his outfit with borrowed money. Then he began business as a watchmaker in the window of his brother's shop. He frankly acknowledged that he knew nothing of the trade but he possessed much natural mechanical ability and ingenuity, gave himself to the study of the bus-

iness and in course of time built up a large jewelry trade, increasing the volume of his business to such an extent that at one time he sold in a wholesale way throughout the central west, having patrons in many cities, including Chicago, which was then a comparatively small town. Year after year he closely applied himself to the conduct and development of his business and won an enviable reputation as an enterprising, progressive merchant.

In 1867 Mr. Brown formed the acquaintance of Frances Bush, of Peoria, and two years later they were married. They became parents of five children, Anna Eveline, Alice J., Eugene, Edna and Deloss S. His sons are the most prominent real-estate men of Peoria and, operating under the name of The Brown Realty Company, have developed and sold several large suburban tracts. In the year 1876 William R. Bush, Mrs. Brown's father, induced Mr. Brown to remove to Peoria and join him in the distilling business, and the two became lifelong business partners. Mr. Brown took up his residence on the East Bluff, where he lived until his death. During a successful career in Peoria he held many positions of trust and responsibility, always meriting and enjoying the complete confidence of his many acquaintances. His opinion concerning investments and business policy was as much sought as that of any man of his time. As the years passed and prosperity attended his labors he extended his activities along many lines, becoming associated with manufacturing, farming, banking, municipal and mercantile interests of the county. By judicious purchase he accumulated large real-estate holdings and with the increase in property values these brought him great wealth. From 1886 until the time of his death he conducted the piano and music business known as the Brown, Page & Hillman Company at 309 Main street, of which he was the sole owner. Close application was his watchword and his unremitting devotion to business probably brought on his last illness resulting in his untimely death on the 1st of July, 1906, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mr. Brown held to liberal religious views, and was ever actuated by high and honorable motives seeking the moral progress of his community. His religion was that of works rather than of words and he was a pioneer in the advocacy and support of charitable institutions of the city. His life was absolutely clean in its purposes and he numbered among his friends many of the most prominent men of the city, including Parker Pillsbury, Charles C. Burleigh and many others of note. Mr. Brown was a Mason, holding membership in Horeb Lodge of Elmwood. He was a prince of entertainers and his salient traits of character were such as ever won for him the high regard, good-will and confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact, and he was an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

HARRY M. POWELL.

There are two distinct departments in newspaper organization and to make any journal successful constant attention must be paid to both of these branches. There must be expert attainment along editorial and literary lines and there must also be shrewd and discriminating business management. The failure of many daily papers is largely the result of incapable executives. More attention is paid to the news getting and editorial branch than to the commercial department of the enterprise. The Peoria Evening Star is particularly fortunate in its choice of a man to control its business operations. Harry M. Powell has been prominently identified with the corporation controlling the Peoria Star since 1905, and his work in his special line has increased the circulation of the paper and has put it on a sound and solid financial basis.

Mr. Powell is a native of Peoria, where he was born April 20, 1878. His

parents were Edwin A. and Lizzie D. Powell, the former one of the pioneer settlers in this county and engaged in the real-estate business practically all his life. The family came from Virginia to this section of the country in 1748 and its representatives have been prominent in America since pre-Revolutionary times. Edwin A. Powell, the father of our subject, was an important figure in business circles of this city during his life. He died in 1899 and his grave is in Springdale cemetery, where his wife was also buried on her death in 1905.

Harry M. Powell attended the public schools of Peoria and was graduated from the Central high school in 1892. His business career began in the same year, when he started as an office boy with the Peoria Grape Sugar Trust. He resigned this position to enter the employ of a local bicycle firm, but left that field of activity soon afterward to become identified with the newspaper business and in this line of activity he has been prominent and successful ever since. He has occupied his present position as business manager of the Peoria Star Company since 1905 and during that period has made a record for himself for capable, efficient and shrewd management of the affairs of his employers. Mr. Powell is essentially a business man, capable of a remarkable amount of concentrated work, shrewd in discrimination and sound in judgment, and these qualities have brought him to a high position in his chosen field of activity.

On the 10th of April, 1907, Mr. Powell was married, in Peoria, to Miss Theodosia Marsters, a daughter of William G. and Theodosia Marsters, who were well known in this city during their lives. Her father was a member of the firm of Johnson & Marsters, who did a large and important fire insurance business for many years in Peoria. He was at one time secretary of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and was a prominent man in business circles of this city until his death. Mr. Powell and his wife are the parents of one child, William Edwin, whose birth occurred on the 12th of March, 1908. The family reside at No. 123 Moss avenue in a beautiful and artistic home erected by Mr. Powell in 1908.

Politically Mr. Powell is a staunch democrat and is a firm believer in the principles and policies for which this party stands. He takes an intelligent interest in current affairs and was appointed by Governor Deneen as democratic member of the state board of arbitration. He holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is well and prominently known among the members of the Creve Coeur Club. He is endowed in an eminent degree with those qualities of concentrated industry and power of initiative which win success in any business career. He has made the Peoria Star well known and financially prosperous and his ability and able direction have placed that newspaper upon a solid business footing.

JAMES R. CARTER.

James R. Carter, superintendent of the J. G. Cherry Company, is a most enterprising young man of promising future. He was born in Harrisburg, Virginia, on the 15th of January, 1879, and is a son of Robert Carter, a carpenter by trade.

Reared at home at the usual age James R. Carter was placed in the public schools of his native town, where he pursued his education until he had attained the age of twelve years. His text-books were then laid aside in order that he might become self-supporting. He first found employment in a grist mill in his home town. Being an energetic youth of practical ideas, early realizing that thrift and industry are essential factors in successful achievement, he applied himself intelligently to the mastery of every detail of the business. His efforts in this direction were so well rewarded that four years later, at the age of six-

teen, he was offered and accepted the position of miller at Carlton, Maryland. He was employed in the Carlton Mills for four years, at the expiration of which time he came to Illinois, first settling in Chicago. A few months later he came to Peoria, becoming a resident of this city in 1899. For three years thereafter he worked for the street car company in the capacity of conductor, withdrawing at the end of that time to enter the machine shop of E. M. Smith. Two years later he removed to Kansas City, but he only remained there about twelve months, returning to Peoria in 1905 to accept a position in the factory of J. G. Cherry Company, manufacturers of egg cases. He fully appreciated the fact that this afforded excellent opportunities for advancement and applied his best energies and highest intelligence to his duties. His employers early recognized his worth and subsequently promoted him to the position of superintendent. The responsibilities this entailed brought to light hitherto unexpected powers and Mr. Carter early manifested the executive ability and foresight that marked him as one not only fully qualified to direct but to lead. Since he became connected with this firm six years ago he has rebuilt the plant and has installed new machinery practically throughout the establishment, introducing many ideas and innovations entirely his own. He is absorbed in his work, and is constantly striving to improve the enterprise in every possible way, transmitting his enthusiasm to his workmen, who thus find greater pleasure in the execution of their duties. A practical man of original ideas and progressive methods, he possesses the vital force and enterprise to successfully direct and promote an industry under most trying competitive conditions, and is becoming recognized as one of the industrial leaders in the city.

On the 31st of October, 1905, Mr. Carter was united in marriage to Miss Maribel Jennings of Peoria, Illinois, and a daughter of the late Joel Jennings, a well known agriculturist of Patoka, this state. Two sons have been born of this marriage. Mr. Carter owns his residence and several other pieces of property here and at Averyville.

He is not affiliated with any clubs or fraternal organizations, devoting his entire time to the development of his business interests and his family. His achievements are highly deserving of commendation as they are the well merited remarks of honest endeavor and painstaking efforts exercised by a man who has been self-supporting from his early boyhood.

PROFESSOR JOHN ARLEIGH HAYES.

Professor John Arleigh Hayes, a Harvard man, whose liberal educational training has well qualified him for responsible duties in educational circles, is now filling the position of county superintendent of schools, to which he was elected in September, 1910. He holds to high standards in this work, is progressive in his methods, and under his direction the schools of the county are making substantial and practical advancement.

Professor Hayes is still a young man, his birth having occurred in Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois, on the 19th of January, 1877. His father, Charles Hayes, was a native of England, but when seven years of age was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Cleveland, Ohio. Later a removal was made to Earlville, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, and on starting out in life for himself, took up the profession of teaching. When twenty-two years of age he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, where he has since engaged in teaching and farming, meeting with success in both lines of endeavor. He now lives in Brimfield and has a well improved farm in this vicinity. In politics he has always been an active democrat and has held a number of local positions, including that of town clerk. He has also been school treasurer and the cause



J. A. HAYES

of education has found in him a stalwart champion, for he recognizes in it the bulwark and defense of the nation. He married Miss Elizabeth Hindle, of Peoria county, a member of one of the early English families here, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom seven are yet living.

Professor John A. Hayes was reared in a home of culture and refinement where intellectual progress was rated at its true worth, recognizing the fact that in providing their children with good educational advantages they gave them a priceless gift. The parents thus made it possible for John A. Hayes, as well as other members of the family, to pursue their studies beyond the public-school course. He was graduated from the Western Normal College with the class of 1896 and afterward entered the Illinois State Normal. Later he went east for further study and entered the scientific course in Harvard University, with the class of 1903. He then returned to his home state and took up the profession of teaching, being connected with the schools at Monica, Illinois, for a time. In 1905 he accepted the position of principal of the Loucks school in Peoria, remaining in charge for three years, when he was appointed assistant county superintendent of schools. In the fall of 1910 he became a candidate for county superintendent and in the election in September was chosen to that office as the successor of C. U. Stone. He has since satisfactorily served as the head of the school system of the county and his well formulated plans for improvement have been followed by excellent results. He keeps in close touch with the best work that is being done in city, country and state schools, is a reader of the foremost educational journals, and while he has adopted ideas advanced by others, he has also displayed much of the spirit of the initiative in formulating plans especially adapted to needs and conditions here.

In Princeville, in 1906, Professor Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Cora V. Buck, a daughter of M. H. Buck, a retired farmer of Princeville. They have one child, Gertrude Elizabeth. The parents hold membership in the Methodist church and are interested and active in its work. Professor Hayes gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Wherever known he is held in high regard and most of all, where he is best known. He is always to be found in those circles where the most intelligent men are gathered in the discussion of vital and significant questions and his influence and labors have been a potent factor for progress.

HENRY C. BLOCK.

The pages of this work illustrate the lives of many successful men, who have risen from poverty to opulence and influence, but of none can it be said more truthfully than of Henry C. Block that his work from beginning to end was actively creative, public-spirited, inspired by a generous, proud and loyal heart, and useful to the last degree. The prosperity of a city is mirrored in the development and increase of its commercial activity. The enterprise, activity and success of the business men of a city are the ground work of its prosperity. When business grows, a city grows. Therefore to the men who have linked their fate with the progress of a city, who have contributed to its growth by giving all their faculties and talents to the upbuilding of its industries, that city owes a debt of gratitude. A man to whom Peoria is indebted in a large degree in this manner, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Henry C. Block.

Thoroughly conversant with the details of his profession, energetic in all his commercial transactions, as well as honorable and high-minded in all the different phases of life, Mr. Block occupies an enviable position among his fellow citizens, who willingly accord to him a place in their first ranks, not alone for his many

business qualities, but for every trait that marks the true Christian gentleman and man of honor.

Henry C. Block, who is now president of the great dry-goods firm of Schipper & Block, of Peoria, was born in Leer, East Friesland, Germany, in 1842. His father kept a small dry-goods and dyeing establishment in Leer, and the boy was conversant with the details of the business from an early age. He was educated in Germany, receiving the excellent course of study which the high schools of that country offer to its young men. Immediately on leaving school, he entered his father's dry-goods store, where he learned the business thoroughly by experience in all its departments. He also worked as a clerk in two large dry-goods stores in Germany before sailing for America in 1865 at the age of twenty-three years. He landed first in New York, where he worked for a year in a dry-goods store. In 1866 he came west and settling in Pekin, Illinois, accepted a position as clerk in the store of George Tom. The following year, he came to Peoria and entered the employ of the Roebeck Dry Goods Company then doing business on Main street. However, he remained in Peoria but a short time, after which he returned to Pekin to work for Bonk & Company, leading dry-goods merchants of that city. In 1869 Mr. Block's energy and business qualifications were rewarded by the offer of a partnership in the business, which he accepted. The business was reorganized, and the firm name changed to Schipper & Block, under which name it is now in a flourishing condition in Pekin, Illinois. In 1880, Henry C. Block joined with his brother Frederick and Mr. Schipper, and later was joined by Theodore Kuhl, in opening a store in Peoria, which was the foundation of the present magnificent business of Schipper & Block of this city. Frederick Block was one of the most prominent business men of his time, and he put into his new project all of his business knowledge, his energy and activity. The beginning was small—a little store on South Adams street. But the business policy of perfect honesty, one price for all, strict integrity in all business dealings, straight-forward methods, and no misrepresentation of goods, prevailed then as it prevails now, and the little store grew and prospered. It soon moved into the store which is at present occupied by the Martin Dry Goods store, where its remarkable success continued for a number of years. In 1896 the store again moved into larger quarters, occupying the present site of P. A. Bergner & Company in the Woolner building at the corner of Fulton and Adams streets. Here it remained for ten years, growing continually, keeping up steadfastly to its original high standard of efficiency and gradually growing to be the largest dry-goods store in Peoria. Six years ago it was found that the business was too large even for the quarters in the Woolner building, and the present magnificent store was erected across the street from its old site at the corner of Fulton and Adams streets. This "Big White Store" is the pride of Peoria today. It is the largest dry-goods store in the state outside of Chicago. Every department is as efficiently and as perfectly equipped as a separate store. It is a hundred stores in one. Everything can be bought there, from pins to the most magnificent gowns that the markets of the world have to offer. It has nine stories—seven floors, a basement and a sub-basement, and the business done every day is enormous. The furniture department, which was formerly conducted as a separate store under the name of the Schipper & Block Furniture Company, has now been incorporated into the main store, and occupies two floors of the building. There are three warehouses built behind the store which are used as workrooms, and for storing and manufacturing furniture and picture frames. Recently a tunnel was constructed under the alley, and the delivery department was changed from the main building to the warehouses. But with all this success, the policy which directed the little store in 1880, directs the enormous corporation today. The success of Henry C. Block and of Schipper & Block is based on honesty, strict business integrity, and keeping to the one price idea. Henry C. Block is president of the company. He has amassed a splendid fortune, and has made a busi-

ness reputation of which he has every reason to be proud, yet in manner he is unassuming and his tastes are modest. True worth, however, cannot be hidden and all with whom Mr. Block has been brought in contact recognize his sterling qualities of manhood and citizenship and pay to him that tribute of esteem and admiration which is accorded to honorable manhood in every land of the world.

Henry C. Block was married in Pekin, in 1871, to Miss Louisa Smith, a member of a prominent family of manufacturers in Germany, and his married life has been particularly happy. He has never mingled much in politics, devoting his time entirely to business affairs, but he is interested in the public questions of his day, and has always been affiliated with the republican party. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and belongs to the Methodist church.

Mr. Block has built up by his energy and business acumen the magnificent business at whose head he is today. He has attained enviable distinction in the business world by his indomitable perseverance in any undertaking he once embarks in, his boldness of operation in his projects, his unusual capacity for judging the motives and merits of men, and the integrity and loyalty of his devotion to his friends. While in his business career he has passed on to a position of wealth and prominence, he has never neglected the opportunities to assist a fellow traveler on life's journey, his hand being often extended to aid some one to whom nature, fate or environment have seemed less kindly. His life has been in large measure an exemplification of his belief in the universal brotherhood of man. He has never allowed questionable methods to form a part of his business career, and over the record of his life there falls no shadow of suspicion of evil.

GEORGE W. BURTON.

George W. Burton, a young Peoria lawyer, with offices in the Mayor building, was born in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1880. His father, Robert A. Burton, also is a lawyer, engaged in general practice in Chicago.

George W. Burton graduated from Hyde Park high school (Chicago) in 1897. Following some miscellaneous employments, including newspaper reporting, law office, street railway, census office and other work he graduated in June, 1902, from the law department of Columbian University, (now George Washington University) of Washington, D. C.

After two years in Chicago he entered the employ of the Illinois Traction System in a minor capacity in the office of L. E. Fischer, then general manager, at Danville, Illinois.

Mr. Burton came to Peoria in December, 1908. He is a member of the Peoria and Illinois State Bar Associations, and is also a member of the Creve Coeur Club. His political preference is republican.

Mr. Burton is engaged in general practice and is also general counsel of the Illinois Traction System.

JOHN R. JOHNSON.

John R. Johnson, who is numbered among the successful farmers of Limestone township, was born in Germany, October 8, 1846. His parents were Rent and Gretchen (Ollrechs) Johnson, who came to America in 1851 and settled in Peoria, where they resided for eighteen years. Subsequently they removed to a farm in Peoria township, where they spent the rest of their lives.

John R. Johnson was only five years of age when his parents brought him to Peoria, where he was reared and received his education. He remained under

the parental roof until he was twenty-four years of age and then took up the cooper trade in Peoria, which he followed until 1874. At that time he rented a farm of eighty acres, on which he was engaged in farming for two years. In 1876 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Limestone township, which is part of his present farm, paying twenty-five dollars per acre, the same being now worth one hundred dollars per acre. In 1888 he bought an adjoining eighty acres. He successfully engages in general farming, having one hundred acres in hay, twenty-five in corn, eleven in oats and eighteen in wheat, while the remaining number of acres which are pasture land, are used for his hogs, cattle and horses.

On the 8th of June, 1873, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Benders, a daughter of Ben and Anna (Stroman) Benders, formerly of Limestone township. Mrs. Johnson and her sister, Bertha (Benders) Anton, came from Germany to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1872. The sister died in 1906, at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have become the parents of eight children: Rent, born May 14, 1874; Ben, born August 25, 1876; John, born November 21, 1878; George, born April 13, 1881; Annie, born March 3, 1883; Henry, born September 23, 1885; Maggie, born June 20, 1887; and Carl, born February 28, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson now have twenty-three grandchildren. He and his family are zealous members of the German Lutheran church. He has a wide circle of acquaintances in the community where he has made his home for so many years and is best liked where he is best known—a fact indicative of qualities of character that are commendable, ever commanding respect and regard.

JOHN W. BUSHELL.

The name of Bushell has been prominent in business and manufacturing circles in Peoria for over fifty years. The family is at present represented in this city by John W. Bushell, head of A. A. Bushell & Son, general roofers and builders of asphalt pavement, which business was handed down to him by his father, who had been prominently connected with it for many years before his death.

John W. Bushell was a native of Peoria, having been born in this city in 1862. His father was Augustine Andrew Bushell, a native of Ireland, born in Dublin, August 31, 1833. He came to Canada in 1841, but spent most of his boyhood at Newburg, New York, where he received a common-school education, and learned the tinner's trade. In 1852, Augustine Bushell came to Peoria for the first time, and worked at tinning until 1854, when he again returned to Newburg where he married Miss Anna T. Callahan, mother of the subject of this sketch. In 1855 they returned to Peoria, where Augustine Bushell pursued the occupation of tinning and general roofing, thus laying the foundation of the magnificent business along this line of which his son is head at the present time. Augustine Bushell was an accomplished musician, and helped in the organization of the famous Spencer's band, one of the oldest and most noted institutions of its kind in Peoria county. Augustine Bushell died in Peoria, October 20, 1888, and the march at his funeral was played by the members of Spencer's band, which he had helped to organize. Augustine Bushell's political affiliations were strictly democratic, and he was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. He was the father of eight children of whom six are now living: Charlotte M., who married Frank Kimmett of Peoria; Robert E.; Monica, the wife of James E. Bennett of Peoria; Mary Emma; Ruth E., who married Dr. W. T. Whalen of this city; and John W. at present head of the great asphalt business.



J. W. BUSHELL

John W. Bushell received his education in the grammar and high schools of Peoria. Upon his father's death in 1888 he succeeded to the business, which still retains the firm name of A. A. Bushell & Son. It is a magnificent concern at the present time, located on South Washington street, and doing an immense business in its different branches. The roofing department has progressed and flourished more and more every year, while the asphalt interests are a business in itself. Most of the asphalt pavements in Peoria are the work of A. A. Bushell & Son, and the success in this line which Augustine Bushell won by hard work, constant absorption in business, and strict honesty, John W. Bushell has carried on by the kindred qualities of broad intelligence, energy, a thorough knowledge of the science of asphalt making from beginning to end, and a continuation of the honest principles of his father.

In 1885 John W. Bushell married Miss Catherine Donnelly of Peoria and they became the parents of eleven children. Mr. Bushell attends St. Marks church and is actively interested in its affairs. His business reputation is unquestioned in Peoria, and his success is founded upon uprightness of purpose and scrupulously honest methods.

HENRY G. SCHWEITZER.

Henry G. Schweitzer, president of The Cereal Food Company, is one of the enterprising representatives of the manufacturing interests of Peoria, who has made a name and place for himself in the local business circles by reason of the keen discernment, well defined methods and general intelligence he has manifested in the development of his industry. He was born in San Jose, Mason county, Illinois, on February 14, 1864, and is a son of Henry G. and Christina Schweitzer. The father was one of the very early pioneer settlers of Mason county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remaining period of his active life. He was living in retirement at the time of his death which occurred in July, 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-three. He was survived by the mother, who was seventy-seven when she passed away in 1897. The family is of German nationality, the father having been born and reared in the old country, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1830.

Reared on the farm where he was born, Henry G. Schweitzer passed the early years of his life in a manner typical to the country lad of Illinois at that period. He received but a limited education, having left school at the age of eleven years in order to assist his father with the operation of the farm. During the succeeding six years he gave his undivided attention to the work of the fields and care of the stock, but at the expiration of that time he started out to make his own way in the world. Feeling that commercial activities offered better remuneration for the same amount of labor than agriculture he determined to qualify himself for a business career. The first two years after leaving home he worked at various occupations, subsequently coming to Peoria where he obtained a salesman's position with The Comstock Avery Furniture Company. He continued in the service of this firm for seventeen years, thus acquiring a very thorough knowledge of modern commercial methods and at the same time slowly accumulating the necessary capital to engage in business for himself. In 1900, he resigned his position and went into the vinegar and pickle business, his establishment being conducted under the name of The Central City Pickle Company. After developing this into a well organized and thriving activity, he disposed of it and bought up the Norman, Case, Smith Cereal Food Company. He increased the capitalization of this concern from five thousand to twenty-two thousand dollars, which resulted in a corresponding increase in its sales department. Mr. Schweitzer possesses sound judgment and practical ideas

and reinforces these with the tireless energy and the determination of purpose that invariably bring success in any undertaking. He incorporated his enterprise in April, 1910, and removed his plant to the foot of Cedar street, where they are still located. Through his intelligent and capably executed system the business is developing in a highly satisfactory manner and they now occupy a new building, three hundred by fifty feet.

Mr. Schweitzer has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Lucy Muhl, who passed away on February 22, 1896, and was laid to rest in Springdale cemetery. Two boys were born to them: Harry E., who is now twenty-two years of age and the secretary of The Cereal Food Company; and Lucien M., who is a youth of fifteen years. On the 6th of May, 1898, Mr. Schweitzer was married to Miss Katherine Strunk, a daughter of Carl Strunk, the father a well known merchant tailor of this city. One child has been born to Mr. Schweitzer and his second wife, Corrinne, who is attending school. The family live at 122 Barker avenue, where Mr. Schweitzer erected a very pleasant residence in 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Schweitzer are members of the German Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Travelers Protective Association, while in politics he is a republican. He has been a resident of Peoria for practically thirty years, having first located here in 1883, and during the intervening years he has manifested those qualities that have won him recognition as a man of more than average ability. His progress in the business world has not been at all phenomenal, but the slow, steady advance of the man with a definite aim and strongly concentrated forces; the essential factors for success in any career.

JAMES TOWLE ROGERS.

Sixty years of successful business in a city, entitles a man to be numbered among the citizens who have contributed to the growth and progress of that city. Individual success in business is coincident with a share in the communal prosperity. No man can do his work well and honestly, build up his business along lines of integrity and honor, from small beginnings to a successful culmination, without being a factor in the growth and industrial upbuilding of the city in which he lives. A man of this class, one who has given his undivided attention for a half a century to an honorable calling, promoting the prosperity of Peoria by the sure means of his personal success, is James Towle Rogers, pioneer lumberman and successful business man of this city.

James Towle Rogers was born in Brockport, New York, January 10, 1833. His parents were Pelatiah and Mary Rogers, of good old American stock, proud to trace their ancestry back to the Captain Rogers, who came over to this country in the Mayflower, and whose descendants in this country wherever found, are carrying out his traditions of stanch and sturdy independence. Mr. James Rogers' education was received in the country schools and in Knox Seminary. He came to Peoria at an early age, and after two years spent in the grocery business in this city, he began dealing in all kinds of lumber. His first lumber mill was opened in Peoria in March, 1858. It was situated at the corner of Fayette and Washington streets. He put his entire time, and his concentrated efforts into his work, doing almost all of the work himself, and building up by his unflagging industry, his strict honesty and his unvarying attention to the turning out of perfect workmanship, an industry which grew and flourished year by year. He next opened a plant at the corner of Adams and Harrison streets, and this was an enlargement and improvement over the original lumber mill. When the business grew too large even for these quarters, Mr. Rogers

moved his establishment to its present location at 1016 South Washington street. He has been known for half a century in Peoria as an expert lumberman, who is intimately acquainted with the details of the business, and as a man who carved out his own success by the sure methods of honesty and fair dealing. He does not specialize in any particular branch, but does general milling and sawing of lumber. He has always been affiliated with the republican party, but reserves the right to vote for the man whom he considers best fitted for the position. He belongs to no secret societies nor to any clubs, but lets his business absorb all his energies. He is a devoted and prominent member of the First Congregational church.

On October 8, 1863, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Anna Williams Dinwiddie, a daughter of Hugh and Mary Dinwiddie of Peoria. Of this union were born four children: Harry James, who married Caroline Sammis; Mary, the wife of James L. Bickford; Herbert Dinwiddie, who married Edith A. Quinn; and Charles Offield, who married Jetta M. Bailey. He is now seventy-nine years of age, and stands at the summit of a successful career, happy in the knowledge that his prosperity is the deserved reward of an honorable and upright life.

AUGUSTIN V. D. ROUSSEAU.

Among the leading members of the legal profession in Peoria who have distinguished themselves in comparatively early life may be mentioned Augustin V. D. Rousseau, a general practitioner, with offices at No. 127 North Jefferson avenue, at which he has been practicing since 1901. He was born in Peoria, October 16, 1874, a son of the late A. V. D. and Katherine E. (Bowman) Rousseau. The father was a well known wholesale grocer of Peoria, formerly of Hennepin, Putnam county, Illinois, who settled in Peoria in 1869. From the time of his identification with the wholesale grocery trade in Peoria until his death he made that his business. The family is of French origin and was established in the new world before the days of the Revolutionary war and the great-grandfather, Charles Huelett, was a soldier in the American army during the Revolutionary period. The great-grandfather, Louis Rousseau, emigrated from France to the island of San Domingo, having obtained from Louis XIV a large tract of land in that island. He emigrated to the United States in 1789 and settled in Philadelphia. The father died in 1903, at the age of sixty years, and the mother passed away in 1906, at the age of fifty-seven years. The mother's family settled in Peoria in 1860.

Augustin V. D. Rousseau attended the common schools of Peoria and was graduated from the high school in 1894. He then entered the University of Michigan, wherein he pursued his studies for four years, being graduated from that institution with the degree of A. B. His legal knowledge was obtained partly in the University of Michigan and partly in the law office of Jack S. Tichenor in Peoria. Mr. Rousseau was admitted to the bar in 1901 and he has since practiced his profession in this city. His career has been a distinguished and successful one and he is an honored member of the Peoria Bar Association. He has always taken a deep interest in matters affecting the welfare of his city, community and state and is secretary of the Peoria Deep Waterway Association.

In Tremont, Tazewell county, Illinois, on June 2, 1903, Mr. Rousseau was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Campbell, a daughter of Adams A. and Lida (Briggs) Campbell. The father passed away recently and the mother died in Peoria in 1897, being buried in Springdale cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Rousseau have one daughter, Dorothea, born September 10, 1908, and a son, Clement Van Dyke, born September 26, 1911.

Politically Mr. Rousseau is affiliated with the republican party, and was justice of the peace from 1905 to 1909. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and in his religious connection belongs to St. Paul's Episcopal church, of which he was a vestryman. The family during the winter months occupy their home at No. 302 Bigelow street and during the warm season they reside at Prospect Heights. Peoria is fortunate in having as a member of its legal profession a young man with the ability possessed by Mr. Rousseau. His professional knowledge is exhaustive and in his presence he is tactful, his ability winning him a greater degree of success than usually falls to the lot of an attorney of his age and experience.

CHARLES H. FELTMAN.

Peoria, with its pulsing industrial activities, its excellent shipping facilities and its favorable location in the center of the great grain belt of the country, is continuously drawing to itself important business concerns and eliciting the cooperation and activity of business men of marked enterprise and capability. For a quarter of a century Charles H. Feltman has occupied a central place on the stage of commercial and financial progress and is today widely known as a successful grain merchant, as a promoter of the Central National Bank and as the president of the Peoria Board of Trade. He was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, March 31, 1859, his parents being Henry and Catharine (von der Velde) Feltman. The father, leaving Westphalia, Germany, in 1836, when a mere boy, sailed for America and for a number of years thereafter made his home in Chicago. He was married in Wisconsin to Catharine von der Velde, who in the year 1848 accompanied her parents from Hanover, Germany, the family being among the first to leave their section of the fatherland for America. The family home was established in Wisconsin and there Mr. and Mrs. Feltman began their domestic life, removing several years later to Pekin, Illinois. It was in 1864 that Henry Feltman took up his abode in Pekin, where for many years he conducted business successfully as a lumber merchant.

Charles H. Feltman, a lad of five years at the time of the removal to this state, pursued his early education in the public schools of Pekin and made such progress, owing to his natural aptitude for study, that at the notably early age of fourteen he was able to enter the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, having the distinction of being the youngest scholar ever enrolled in that institution of learning. While a student there he joined the Beta Theta Pi, a college fraternity, and the only secret society with which he has ever become identified. After two years of steady work at Mount Pleasant he decided to enter the business world and although his father was a man of considerable wealth and would gladly have aided his son in establishing himself in business, the latter preferred to "row his own canoe," as he expresses it, and from the age of sixteen has depended entirely upon his own labor and resources. He secured the position of bookkeeper at the Smith Wagon Works in Pekin and afterward became bookkeeper for Wilson & Holcomb, proprietors of a distillery there. On the incorporation of that business, the members of the firm, in recognition of the efficient and faithful service of Mr. Feltman, had certain stock in the corporation laid away for the young bookkeeper. The work of the latter was so satisfactory that when he was eighteen years of age he was elected secretary and manager of the company, filling the dual position with distinction for a number of years.

In 1886 Mr. Feltman resigned his position and came to Peoria, entering the grain commission firm of Smith, Hippen & Company, which had its home office in Pekin. He acted as managing partner at Peoria and five years later, follow-



C. H. FELTMAN

ing the death of Mr. Hippen, entered the grain trade on his own account, thus establishing himself in the business in which he is now most successfully engaged, ranking with the foremost grain merchants of Peoria. He is a man of determined purpose and keen insight, forceful and resourceful, and his perseverance, combined with keen business judgment, enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. In addition to the grain business Mr. Feltman is the owner of two well improved farms, one comprising three hundred acres in Elmwood township and the other two hundred and forty acres in Richwoods township. He is identified with financial circles as one of the directors of the Central National Bank of Peoria, to which office he was called in 1908, while for a long term of years he has been one of its stockholders. For a quarter of a century he has operated on the Board of Trade of Peoria and is now its honored president. He is also a member of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association, the National Hay Association and the National Grain Dealers' Association.

On the 7th of February, 1895, in Peoria, Mr. Feltman was married to Miss Ethel E. Smith, and they are now parents of two daughters and a son, Catharine, Marion and Carl. The family occupies a beautiful and well appointed residence at No. 401 West Armstrong avenue, and Mr. Feltman owns other choice residence property in the city. The family attend the First Congregational church, Mr. Feltman serving at the present time for the third term as a church trustee. He belongs also to the Creve Coeur Club, the Transportation Club and to the Association of Commerce, organizations in which he takes a lively interest, contributing to their advancement in a financial way and through active cooperation. It is characteristic of him that he works diligently in behalf of any movement or measure with which he becomes identified. His interests are varied and each organization or enterprise with which he is connected feels the stimulus of his indefatigable energy and his progressive spirit. His opinions carry weight in social as well as business circles and he has attained a position that classes him with Peoria's most representative and honored business men.

HUGH LINWOOD DICKSON.

Hugh Linwood Dickson, general counsel for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with offices on the twelfth floor of the Jefferson building, Peoria, since January 1, 1909, is an attorney of broad professional knowledge and experience. He was born in Water Valley, Mississippi, August 12, 1871, the son of William R. and Ella P. (McCornico) Dickson.

His preliminary education was acquired in the public and high schools of Water Valley and he later entered the law department of the University of Mississippi, remaining a student of that institution during 1895 and 1896. On March 20, 1896, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Jackson, Mississippi, and at Water Valley, Mississippi, he at once engaged in the practice of his profession. In December of that year he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained until June, 1899, when he removed to Kingman, Arizona. In November, 1900, he was elected attorney for Mohave county and in 1902 he was reelected, serving until 1905, when, in January of that year he removed to San Bernardino, California, where he again engaged in the practice of his profession. In November, 1906, he was elected district attorney for a term of four years but resigned this position toward the close of 1908 and immediately thereafter settled in Peoria. Mr. Dickson still retains his membership in the San Bernardino Bar Association, of which he is an honored and valued member.

His family consists of two daughters: Margaret, who is six years of age; and Dorothy, aged three years. His fraternal connection is limited to membership

in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The family residence is at No. 319 Indiana avenue. Mr. Dickson possesses a broad knowledge of the law and has the advantage of a diversified experience in different parts of the United States. He is fast building up a lucrative practice in Peoria and has already attained a creditable standing in professional and business circles in the city of his adoption.

M. D. SPURCK, M. D.

Dr. M. D. Spurck, a well known representative of the medical profession in Peoria, makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat and has maintained his offices in the Jefferson building since the 1st of May, 1910. His birth occurred in this city on the 16th of May, 1882, his parents being M. D. and Harriet (Selby) Spurck. The father, a pioneer manufacturer of corn planters, passed away in 1897, at the age of sixty-three years, his remains being interred in St. Joseph's cemetery. His widow makes her home at No. 401 Monroe street and has an extensive circle of friends in Peoria.

M. D. Spurck pursued his education in this city until graduated from the high school in 1900, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1904. He then spent a year as interne in St. Christopher's Hospital at Philadelphia and subsequently served as externe at the Wills Eye Hospital for eighteen months. In 1907 he went to Europe, continuing his studies in the hospital of the University of Vienna and acting as clinical assistant in the ear, nose and throat department of that institution during the years of 1907, 1908 and 1909. While a resident of Vienna he spent eighteen months as assistant in the private office and hospital of Dozent Hajek. His thorough training abroad well equipped him for his chosen life work and since his return to America he has practiced successfully as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, making Peoria the scene of his professional labors. He holds membership in the Peoria County Medical Society, the Pepper Medical Society of Philadelphia, and the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity. He also belongs to the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His residence is at No. 401 Monroe street. Though still a young man, Dr. Spurck has already attained a position in professional ranks which augurs well for the future.

CLARENCE W. HEYL.

Clarence W. Heyl, an attorney at law conducting a general practice, has offices at 307 German Fire Insurance building, in Peoria, where he has been located since 1907. He was born at Manito, Mason county, Illinois, on the 14th of May, 1884, a son of William E. and Etura Heyl. The former is a merchant, farmer and grain dealer residing at Manito. The family is of German origin and the grandfather, Christian Heyl, settled in Groveland, Illinois, in 1846.

Clarence W. Heyl received his preliminary education at the district school near his father's home and completed a high-school course at Washington. He then came to Peoria where he attended Brown's Business College, after which he was employed by Fred Ticknor, insurance inspector, as bookkeeper for three years. He then obtained the position of special representative for the new England Mutual Life Insurance Company and during the time he served this company was engaged in going to school, his active service being during vacations. His choice of a profession having been determined, in 1904 he entered the Illi-

nois Wesleyan University and Law School at Bloomington, taking both the literary and legal courses, and upon the completion of his studies there he passed a satisfactory examination and was graduated with the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the bar in December, 1907. Immediately after his admission to the bar he settled in Peoria and began practicing his profession. He returned, however, in June, 1908, to the law school for the purpose of taking post-graduate work. He is a member of the Peoria County and State Bar Associations, keeping in close touch with the advancement made in his profession.

Mr. Heyl was married in Paragould, Arkansas, December 25, 1909, to Miss Mayme Randolph, a daughter of E. E. and Laura Randolph, the former a lumber and stave manufacturer. To this union has been born a daughter, Helen Grace, whose birth occurred June 25, 1911. Mr. Heyl's allegiance is given to the republican party and though not a politician in the sense of being an office seeker he gives considerable attention to the political matters of the state and nation. He is a life member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a Greek letter fraternity, and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his religious connection he is a trustee of the Hale Memorial Methodist Episcopal church and both he and his wife are actively engaged in church work. The family residence is at 103 Tobias street, a beautiful and comfortable home. Although a young man and of comparatively short professional experience he is rapidly building up a steady practice. He is among the most respected citizens of the city and the fidelity with which he cares for all cases entrusted to him has gained the confidence of the public generally.

WILLIAM S. KELLOGG.

William S. Kellogg, an attorney at law conducting a general practice with offices at 407 German Fire Insurance building, has been identified with Peoria and here practiced his profession since 1883. He was born at Pekin, Illinois, June 24, 1842, a son of Benjamin Kellogg, who was connected with the mercantile trade, being a member of the firm of Crain & Kellogg, established in 1829. He passed away December 22, 1855.

William S. Kellogg received his early educational training in the public schools of Pekin, later entered the Jubilee College and still later, in 1858, became a student in the Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, where he prepared himself to enter the University at Rochester, New York, from which he was graduated in 1865, receiving his degree of A. B. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted, in April, 1861, in Company F, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, serving as a soldier in the defense of his country. After that he again took up the study of law, entering Harvard Law School, where he studied for one year, after which he returned to Pekin to read law with a local attorney and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession and with the exception of the period while he was deputy circuit clerk at Pekin, from 1876 until 1881, has pursued the practice of his profession in this city continuously since. As a member of the legal profession Mr. Kellogg has been successful but his distinguishing service has been that of an organizer of drainage districts, a service which has benefited the community in a most material way. His first undertaking of this kind was when he organized the Spring Lake drainage district which contains fifteen thousand acres. He next organized the Hallock and Medinah district in Peoria county, comprising three thousand, five hundred acres. After that he organized the East Peoria drainage and levee district in Tazewell county which comprises about eight hundred acres. To the organization of these drainage districts and the prosecution of the work of reclaiming these vast tracts of rich agricultural lands he devoted ten years of his life, mak-

ing during that time a specialty of that business. He has become widely known through his activity in drainage work and at the same time possesses a most creditable standing among his brethren of the legal profession in the county and city. He has kept pace with legal matters and is a member of the Peoria Bar Association.

Mr. Kellogg was married in Rochester, New York, October 18, 1866, to Miss Jennie Allen, of that city, a sister of Dr. William H. Allen, of Pekin, Illinois. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg but the eldest, Benjamin, died on the 4th of July, 1905, at the age of thirty-eight years, his remains being interred at Mount Hope cemetery, Rochester, New York. The surviving members of the family are as follows: Richard Allen, who is serving as circuit clerk of Peoria county; Frances E., who married Richard H. Reilly, corporation counsel of Peoria; William S., Jr., an inventor and mechanic; Anna A., who is graduate of the Chicago University and is now teaching German and English literature in the Peoria high school; and Susan A., now residing in Los Angeles, California for her health.

The political allegiance of Mr. Kellogg is given to the democratic party and to the promotion of the principles of the democracy he has given a liberal share of his time and attention. In his fraternal connections he has long been a member of the Knights of Maccabees. During the long professional career of Mr. Kellogg in Peoria, in which time he has not only been actively engaged as a practicing attorney at law but also distinguishing himself as the prime factor in the reclaiming of many thousands of acres of fine alluvial soil, he has become widely and favorably known. There may be those who have to a greater degree distinguished themselves as members of the bar but the peculiar and valuable services which he has rendered to his county and state will serve to make him long remembered after his life's work is done.

C. D. HARTMAN, D. V. S.

Dr. C. D. Hartman is one of the leading veterinary surgeons of Peoria, where he has been successfully engaged in practice for twenty-two years. He was born in Bird-in-Hand, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on July 3, 1860, and is a son of Christian and Anna (Dipple) Hartman. The father, whose energies were always devoted to agricultural pursuits, was a native of Germany, but the mother was born in the state of New York.

The boyhood and youth of Dr. Hartman were passed on his father's farm, in the cultivation of which he began to assist while still a very young lad. He attended the district schools in the acquirement of an education and while engaged in the mastery of his studies, was laying the foundation for his present career by assisting his father with the care of the stock, thus assimilating a large amount of practical knowledge that has since been of inestimable assistance to him. After attaining maturity he decided to adopt his present profession, and therefore matriculated in the American Veterinary College at New York city, remaining a student in that institution for three years, during which period he covered both the regular and post-graduate courses. He established an office in Peoria on the 19th of March, 1890, and here he has ever since been located. Dr. Hartman early became recognized as a most efficient and worthy representative of his profession, and has met with most gratifying success, his practice having increased until he now has all that he can do. Both his office and residence are located at 712 Franklin street, where he has a fine brick building and also a barn, that is thoroughly and fully equipped with everything needed in his practice.



DR. C. D. HARTMAN

On the 19th of March, 1882, Dr. Hartman was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lichtenberger, and to them were born three children, as follows: Ivan and Webster, both of whom are living in Peoria; and Anna, who married Albert Edwards, also of this city.

In matters of citizenship Dr. Hartman is public-spirited and progressive and most loyal to Peoria and its institutions. He votes the republican ticket but has never been an aspirant for official honors, although his services are always at the command of the municipality in the progress and development of which he takes an active and helpful interest. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Temple Lodge of Peoria and also of the Modern Wodmen of America, belonging to Charter Oak Lodge. He takes a lively interest in military affairs and organized Troop G, of the First Illinois Cavalry and was its second lieutenant. Dr. Hartman is held in high esteem by those who have come in contact with him in a professional, social or business way and during the twenty-two years of his residence in the city he has won and retained the friendship of many of its foremost and representative citizens.

LESLIE DON PUTERBAUGH.

It has often been made to redound to the credit and honor of the individual when he starts out in life empty-handed or without special family or pecuniary connections and wins his advancement through personal and persistent effort. Such a task is indeed worthy of commendation and yet, perhaps the most difficult position in which one can find himself is that which places him in comparison with the records of an illustrious and honored ancestry. The son of one of the distinguished lawyers and jurists of Illinois, Leslie Don Puterbaugh, now judge of the circuit court, chose for his life work a profession in which individual effort and ability constitute the only ladder on which one may climb to success. His inheritance of strong mentality has been used wisely and well in that close application and earnestness of purpose without which advancement at the bar is never secured.

He was born in Pekin in 1858, the son of Judge Sabin D. Puterbaugh, jurist and author, who removed with his family to Peoria in 1862, so that the son pursued his education in the public schools of this city. In his youth he determined to follow in his father's professional footsteps and after careful preparation for the bar, was admitted to practice in 1879. He then joined his father as a member of the firm of Puterbaugh & Puterbaugh, a connection that was continued until the death of the senior partner, in 1892. They engaged in general practice, their clientage connecting them with the most important litigation heard in the courts of the district. Following the demise of his father, Judge Puterbaugh became a member of the firm of Page & Puterbaugh, which was eventually Page, Wead & Puterbaugh. This connection was continued until his election to the position of circuit judge. In the meantime he had been elected judge of the probate court in 1890 and reelected in 1894, and his record in that connection recommended him for further judicial honors, so that in 1897 he was called to the bench of the circuit court, whereon he is now serving a third term. His decisions indicate strong mentality, careful analysis, a thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. The judge of the bench fails more frequently perhaps from a deficiency in that broadmindedness which not only comprehends the details of the situation quickly but ensures a complete self-control under even the most exasperating conditions, than from any other cause; and the judge who makes a success in the discharge of his multitudinous delicate duties is a man of well rounded character, finely balanced mind and of splendid intellectual attainments. That Judge Puterbaugh is regarded as such a jurist is a uniformly accepted fact.

In addition to his work on the bench and as a representative of the bar Judge Puterbaugh has been well known in banking circles as a director of the Commercial German National Bank since its organization and also of the Dime Savings & Trust Company. He is likewise vice president of the board of trustees of the Bradley Polytechnic Institute. Mr. Puterbaugh edited Puterbaugh's Illinois Common Law and Chancery Pleading and Practice and also Puterbaugh's Michigan Chancery Pleading and Practice. In other ways his activities touch the general interests of society and constitute a factor in the general progress and improvement.

His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, having taken the Knight Templar degree in the commandery. Energy, determination and ambition have with him spelled success. At the outset of his career he recognized the fact that industry is just as essential in the professions as in the fields or in the counting room, and his thoroughness in the preparation of every case and his ability in its presentation brought him to a position which eventually recommended him for judicial honors, in which connection he is, like his honored father, making a record that places the name of Puterbaugh high on the roll of Peoria's eminent citizens.

ISAAC J. LEVINSON.

Isaac J. Levinson, whose offices are located in the Woolner building, has been a prominent representative of the legal fraternity in Peoria for almost a third of a century and has taken an active and leading part in the work of Jewish charitable organizations here. His birth occurred in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 30th of November, 1857, his parents being Jacob and Deborah Levinson. The father was one of the pioneer Jewish merchants of Cincinnati, settling there about 1827. He passed away on the 18th of October, 1898, having for a number of years survived his wife, who was called to her final rest in April, 1879.

In the acquirement of an education Isaac J. Levinson attended the public schools of Cincinnati. When a youth of thirteen he left high school to enter the employ of Dr. Isaac M. Wise, with whom he remained for about three years, studying bookkeeping in the evenings. Subsequently he taught bookkeeping in a Cincinnati night school and acted as an instructor in a night high school at Proctor, Kentucky, in the meantime being employed as bookkeeper by a lumber company of that place. After returning to Cincinnati he kept books for A. and J. Schredski, a wholesale clothing firm, devoting his evenings to the study of law together with Alfred M. Cohn and Charles Spritz. In 1877 he entered the law office of Jacob Newman as office boy and won steady promotion until he became chief law clerk. On the 17th of March, 1880, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Illinois and in the following August opened an office in Peoria, where he has remained continuously since. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to his profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients and assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all details of his cases, have brought him a large business and made him very successful in its conduct. Being a man of splendid executive ability and sound judgment, his cooperation has been sought in the management of important business enterprises and he is now a director of the Peoria Commission Company and secretary and director of the Imperial Cotton Milling Company and of the Union Brewing Company of this city. He is likewise one of the trustees of the estate of Samuel Woolner, deceased, which is one of the largest estates in Peoria. He is at the head of the legal department of the Municipal Engineering Company and has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as an able representative of his profession.

On the 24th of June, 1885, in Peoria, Mr. Levinson was united in marriage to Miss Belle Woolner, a daughter of Abraham Woolner and a representative of one of the distinguished Jewish families of this city. Our subject and his wife have one son, Jerome, who is general agent of the Central Union Life Insurance Company. The family residence is at No. 910 North Madison street—one of the Woolner houses.

Mr. Levinson is a democrat in politics and has served as secretary of the Peoria board of improvements for two and a half terms. In fraternal circles he is well known as a Master Mason and has been for thirty-two years the Peoria representative of the Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith. He is at the head of all the Jewish charitable societies of Peoria and under his able direction for thirty-two years splendid results have been attained. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements as showing Mr. Levinson to be a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions but there are as dominating elements in this individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained him the respect and confidence of men.

ANDREW LINDSAY McCOY.

About the year 1720 two Scotch brothers, Robert and Alexander, went from the northernmost part of Scotland, then occupied by their clan, McKay, to Ulster county, Ireland, where they remained for a few years. There their surname took on the Irish sound of "o," instead of "a," being afterward called McCay and then McCoy. The elder of the two brothers, Robert, settled in Peters township, Cumberland county, afterward Franklin county, Pennsylvania, where he took up large grants of land. He was one of the earliest settlers in Pennsylvania, dying in that state in 1740 and leaving a son of the same name, Robert. This son married his cousin, Sally McCoy, daughter of the first Alexander McCoy, and left a large family on his death. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war, raising and equipping a company of his own, and was killed in the battle of Crooked Bullet. Andrew Lindsay McCoy, now president of the James McCoy Company, wholesale grocers of Peoria, is the great-grandson of Alexander. He was born in this city December 1, 1839, and is a son of John A. and Eliza McCoy. The father was the first of the name to come to Peoria, settling here in 1836. His business was that of general merchandising and he was prominent in local affairs, occupying the position of county treasurer and justice of the peace for many years. He died in this city in 1885, and was survived by his wife until 1901, when she died and was buried beside him in Springdale cemetery. The sturdy Scotch virtues, of shrewd business ability, caution in the expenditure of money and keen commercial insight, which distinguished the business transactions of the father are daily reflected in the action of the son.

Andrew Lindsay McCoy's early education was received in a private school in Peoria and upon his graduation he went immediately into the wholesale grocery business with the firm of P. O. Loucks. He continued in this line of business for several years, occupying various positions with the different firms in this city, until 1862, when his brother, in partnership with Mr. Hibben, started in the wholesale business on their own account and employed him as salesman for the firm. Later the organization of the firm was changed and it became known as McCoy & Straut. Mr. Straut died in 1887 and Andrew McCoy was admitted to a partnership and the firm name was changed to its present title, James McCoy & Company. During the entire period of his connection with the firm the

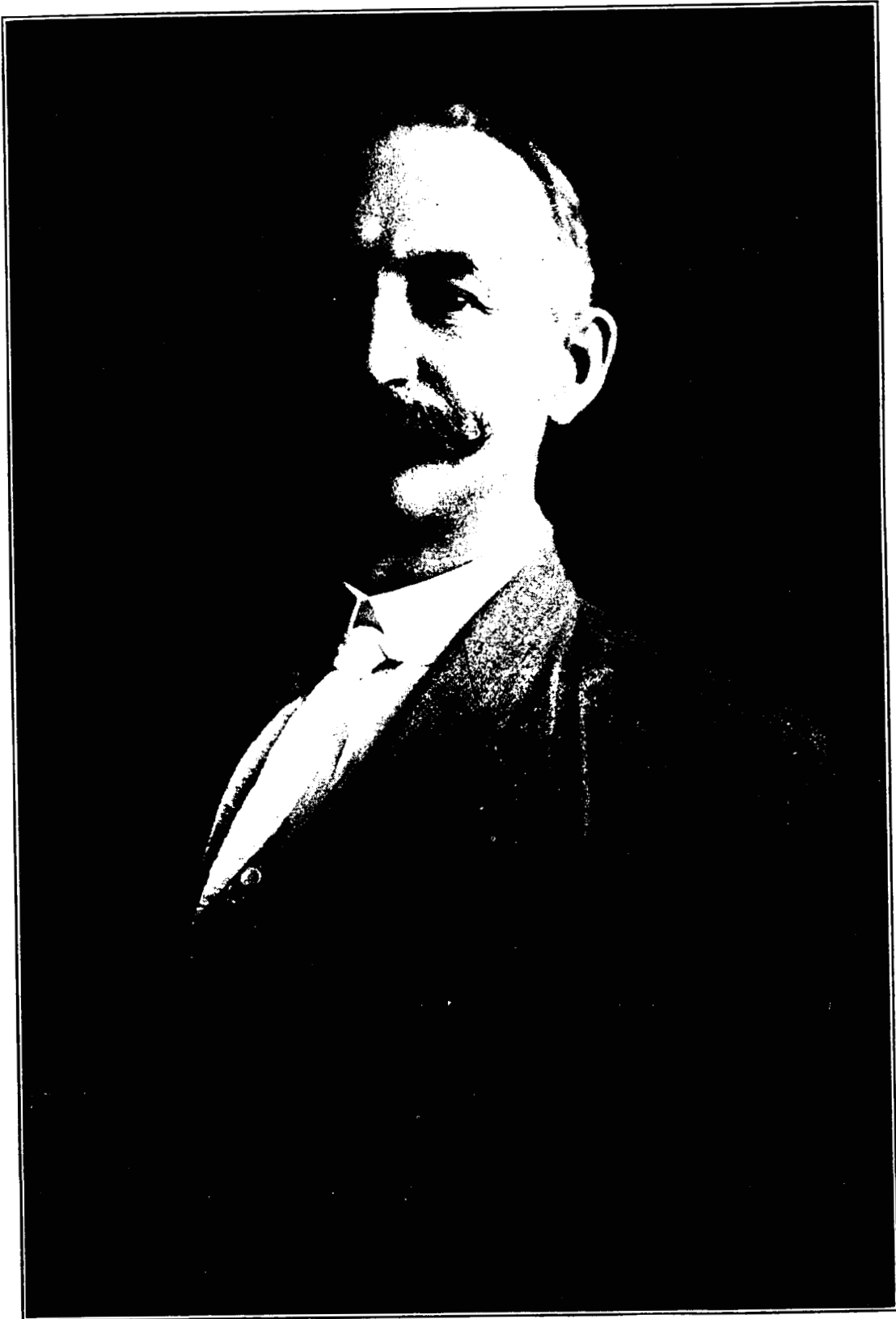
business has increased and its success at the present time is unquestioned. Andrew McCoy has been in full charge of the firm and in control and direction of its policy since 1887. His business success is founded upon his qualities of steady application to business, power of organization and ready adaptability to different conditions. He attributes much of his progress to his ability to choose the right associates in his business life.

On October 8, 1874, Andrew Lindsay McCoy was married, in Hagerstown, Maryland, to Miss Ida Weis, a daughter of Dr. Ezra Weis, a prominent physician of that city. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have three children: Helen Ida, a graduate of the Peoria high school; Charles Lester, director and buyer for his father's company and a graduate from Princeton University with the class of 1895; and Lynn S., who is connected with the Remington Arms Company of New York city. Andrew Lindsay McCoy resides at 413 Monroe street, in a beautiful home which he erected in 1895. The wholesale grocery company, of which he is the dominant figure, at the present time is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the city. It owes much of its success to the energy, ability and common sense of Andrew Lindsay McCoy.

CARL KOECHLIN.

Carl Koechlin, a well known architect of Peoria with an office at 700 Observatory building, where he has been located since 1907, was born in Vienna, Austria, on the 29th of September, 1858, and is a son of Carl and Johanna Koechlin. Both parents are now deceased, the mother having passed away on the 21st of December, 1892, at the age of sixty, while the father's death occurred at Josefthal, Bohemia, on June 10, 1908. They are buried in the cemetery at Josefthal.

Carl Koechlin was reared in his native land, obtaining his preliminary education in the schools of Prague, Bohemia. He subsequently pursued a technical course in both Vienna and Prague, being graduated from the university in the latter place in 1881. Immediately thereafter he went to Russia as the representative of a company engaged in the manufacture of brewing machinery, retaining this position for eighteen months. At the expiration of that time he returned home to make preparations to come to America, having decided to become a citizen of the United States. He took passage for this country in December, 1882, landing in New York. He remained in that city for two and a half years, being engaged during that time in the photo engraving business. Being desirous of seeing more of the country he then traveled through the east and south, continuing to follow the same line of work in the various cities throughout that section. In 1885 he located at Columbus, Georgia, engaging in the photo engraving business there until 1890. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Chattahoochee Brewing Company, as traveling representative and assistant manager. He resigned his position in 1891 and became associated with W. A. Willauer, a brewmaster, and together they opened a brewery at Sheffield, Alabama, at that time an enterprising and thriving city. They were caught in the financial stringency of 1892 and 1893, however, and were compelled to close down their plant, after a loss of about fourteen thousand dollars. Mr. Koechlin next went to Louisville, Kentucky, as foreman of construction for the firm of H. H. Symms & Company. In the fall of 1894, the company transferred him to Indianapolis, where he continued in their service until 1897. He then accepted a position as draftsman in the office of Kingan & Company, remaining in their service until 1899 when he came to this city and took a similar position with A. B. Nesbit. After the death of Mr. Nesbit in December, 1899, Mr. Koechlin obtained a position with the Peoria Stone & Marble Works, being identified with them until 1905. In the latter year he resigned his position and opened an



CARL KOECHLIN

office with Albert Kiefer, with whom he was associated for two years. They dissolved partnership in 1907 and Mr. Koechlin has ever since been in business alone. He is a very able man, and through his general competence and efficiency has won recognition that has brought him some excellent contracts. He does not specialize but does general work and was the designer of Princess Theatre in the Luthy building and he also designed and is superintending the construction of the new reinforced concrete factory of Thomas & Clarke and he is likewise engaged in the construction of a large printing establishment for Henniges & Company. There are many examples of his work throughout the city and all manifest an appreciation of artistic values as applied to the practical needs and requirements for which they are designed. He has a thorough technical knowledge of his business and is very practical in his ideas, while in his methods he is enterprising and progressive.

Indianapolis was the scene of Mr. Koechlin's marriage on the 9th of February, 1898, to Miss Emma Gierke, a daughter of William and Mary Gierke, the father owning and operating a bookbindery in that city. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Koechlin: Margaret, who is attending the public school; and Carl, Jr., who is about two years of age. The family reside at 3015 North Madison street.

Mr. Koechlin is a member of The Workmen's Death & Sick Benefit Association and the German Beneficial Union and he also belongs to the Free Order of Rangers. He is a socialist in his political views and always gives his support to the men and measures of that party, believing that their policy is best adapted to subserve the highest interests of the majority.

GUSTAV R. SWANSON.

Gustav R. Swanson, general agent of the Security Life Insurance Company of America for the state of Illinois, is recognized as one of Peoria's most promising young business men. He was born in Linkoping, Sweden, on the 16th of July, 1883, and is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Johnson) Swanson, natives of the same place. His parents remained in the old country, where the father engaged in the clothing business until his death on the 17th of September, 1909. The mother, however, survives and makes her home in Linkoping.

The first sixteen years in the life of Gustav R. Swanson were passed in his native land, where he was given the advantages of a good education and also of a thorough musical training. From early childhood the lad had been strongly attracted to America, and at last winning the consent of his parents to leave home, in 1899 he took passage for the United States. His destination was Peoria, where he arrived on the 13th of March. As it was necessary for him to be self-supporting, during the early years of his residence here he became connected with various local orchestras, making his living in this way until 1904. It was not his intention to follow this kind of work permanently, however, so during this time he took a commercial course in Brown's Business College, thus acquiring the theoretical knowledge essential to entering upon a business career. Upon attaining his majority he gave up his orchestra work and engaged in the insurance business. During the first few months he worked as a local agent, manifesting such unusual capabilities that he was soon appointed district agent for the Security Life Insurance Company of America. He is an ambitious, enterprising man, who applies himself intelligently to anything he undertakes, concentrating his entire powers upon his business, his efforts being correspondingly rewarded. In 1906, two years after he first became identified with the company, he was awarded the general agency for the state of Illinois, and during the period of his service in this connection has proven himself fully worthy of the confidence

reposed in him by the efficiency with which he has discharged his duties. He is directing his department in a highly capable manner, and is meeting with unusual success in its development, the business having shown a marked annual increase during the five years he has had it in charge.

On the 27th of February, 1909, Mr. Swanson was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Nelson, a daughter of James Nelson, a railroad machinist residing at No. 238 Rock Island avenue, Peoria. They are both active workers in the Swedish Lutheran church, in which they hold membership. Politically he is a republican and is affiliated with the Swedish-American Republican league of Illinois, of which he is the treasurer. Although he has not yet attained the age of thirty years, Mr. Swanson has made marked progress in his career and has achieved more than many men who are years his senior. His pleasing personality, geniality and marked enterprise as well as his general capability assure his success and well qualify him for the business he is engaged in.

JAMES E. MURPHY.

The position of manager of any of the great industrial enterprises of the present day is the pivotal point upon which the success or failure of many institutions of this kind rests. The manager must have his hand upon the pulse of commercial conditions and must be ready at any time to change his policy in accordance with them. He must know his business world thoroughly, must be active in all the relations of his life and not only be an industrious business man but also one who is capable of superintending and directing subordinates. Upon his ability in this line depends much of the success of the enterprise which he is managing and his failure in this regard may spell failure for his firm. An expert manager and one well qualified to fill his position is James E. Murphy, of the Madigan & Walsh Company, a cooperage manufacturing concern, the factory of which is at the foot of Chicago street in this city. Mr. Murphy is experienced in his line of activity and has occupied the position of manager for this great industrial institution since 1889. He is a native of Peoria, having been born January 1, 1865, and is a son of James and Bridget (Grant) Murphy. His father was a native of Ireland and in 1847 crossed the Atlantic to New York, where he resided until 1852, when he came to Peoria and interested himself in many different lines of business in this city until his death, in 1887, at the age of sixty-five years. Bridget Murphy died in September, 1883, at the age of fifty-four years, and is buried beside her husband in St. Mary's cemetery in Peoria.

Parochial and public schools of Peoria afforded James E. Murphy his primary education. He attended the Peoria high school for a short time but left at the age of sixteen years to enter the Parish Business College, which is now called Brown's Business College, in this city. His first venture in business was as a newspaper reporter, in which position he continued for about one year, when he resigned and in partnership with three other Peorians started a newspaper. This was the Peoria Sunday Herald, which existed but a very short time, when its operation was abandoned by its organizers for lack of funds. In 1887 he entered the railway mail service being so employed for three years. He resigned his position to accept employment with the Madigan & Walsh Company in 1889, with which concern he has since been identified. At the time of his first connection with this firm the enterprise was an extremely small one but was rapidly growing and developing along progressive lines. In 1897 it was incorporated, Mr. Murphy being elected president of the company. Under his direction and as a direct result of his capacity for management and control the business of the firm increased enormously from year to year. Its market was enlarged, the quality of its output became definitely better and in a few years it was recognize-

in Peoria as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city. Mr. Murphy held the office of president of the Madigan & Walsh Company until 1899, when the entire stock of the concern was sold to the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, Mr. Murphy's interests going along with the rest of the stock. He was then called to his present position as treasurer and manager, in which capacity he has attained remarkable success. He is at present president of the Newport Stave Company at Eldorado, Arkansas, and holds the same position in the Louisiana Stave & Heading Company at Monroe, Louisiana.

Mr. Murphy takes an intelligent interest in public affairs of the city and state, voting the democratic ticket. He served for ten years as a member of the state central democratic committee and was police and fire commissioner of Peoria for some time. He is prominent in the Roman Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, an organization affiliated with that body. He is an active member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is well known in the Creve Coeur Club. He holds his position as manager of the Madigan & Walsh Company with the ability and success which distinguishes all of his commercial operations. He is a keen business man, shrewd and discriminating in his commercial transactions, active in management and steady in progress, and his sound business judgment is an active factor in the success of the firm with which he has been identified since 1889.

JOHN A. VANCE.

John A. Vance, a well known contractor and builder of Elmwood, has since 1904 been the successful owner and operator of a cement block factory in this town. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 29, 1854, the son of Andrew and Hariett (Kibler) Vance, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Ohio. Andrew Vance was brought by his parents to Ohio when he was eight years of age, and he grew to manhood and was married in that state. In 1869, together with his family, he came to Illinois, locating in Peoria county and later removing to Knox county. Throughout his active life he was engaged in farming. He lived retired in Elmwood, having reached the age of eighty-six years, when his death occurred in March, 1912. In his political views he has ever been a stanch democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife was also of the Baptist faith. She passed away in 1908. In their family were six children, four of whom are now living. They are: Mrs. Lavisa Rogers, Strodder L., Cornelius Andrew, and John A. of this review.

The last named received his early education in the public schools of Illinois, and later attended the high school at Yates City. Subsequently he began work on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty-nine years of age. He then took up the contracting and building business, having all his life been somewhat interested in that work, and he has followed this occupation ever since. He has a wide and remunerative business, which extends over a radius of twenty-five miles around Elmwood. In 1904 he started a cement block factory and now has an extensive shipping business, having about twenty-two men in his employ. He also carries a large stock of paints and has in his employ a large force of painters and masons. He is contemplating starting next year an automobile establishment, of which he will also be the manager.

In 1880 Mr. Vance was married to Miss Katie Yager, a native of Canada, and a daughter of Philip Yager, who came several years ago to the United States, where he passed away. To Mr. and Mrs. Vance have been born two children: Earl W., who married Miss Fannie Remmlee; and Lehbelle, who is at home. In his political views Mr. Vance is a republican, although he has never cared to hold office. He gave excellent service for eleven years as a member of the city

council. Fraternally he is identified with Horeb Lodge, F. & A. M., and with the Arcanus Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Vance has been extremely successful as a contractor and builder and also in the management of his cement block factory, and is considered among the prominent business men of Elmwood where he has the high regard of all his associates. In the community interests of his town he takes an active and helpful part, supporting the various measures that have for their objects the welfare and advancement of the town and county.

WILLIAM R. CONE.

William R. Cone is the senior member of the real-estate firm of Cone & Sears, real-estate brokers, with offices at No. 101 North Jefferson avenue, and president of the Sloan Abstract Company, incorporated. He has occupied the latter position since 1904. He was born in Gilman, Illinois, February 12, 1874, the son of Spencer S. and Araminta Cone. The father came to Peoria in 1896, having previously been engaged in the practice of law at Gilman up to the time of his removal to Peoria. The family is of Scotch-Irish extraction, the first representative, Daniel Cone, coming to the new world in 1662. General Cone, of Revolutionary fame, has in the subject of this review a direct descendant, while Daniel Cone, the first American progenitor, married a lady whose parents settled in this country in 1635. Spencer S. Cone, the father of our subject, is now living retired at Peoria.

The preliminary education of William R. Cone was gained in the public schools of Gilman, and also in the high school, from which he was graduated in 1892. He later entered Knox College at Galesburg and was afterward a student at the Illinois Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. D. Following the graduation he settled in Peoria, where he became interested in the real-estate business. The broad legal knowledge which he had received proved to be extremely useful to him and as his abilities peculiarly fitted him to handle real-estate transactions, he succeeded in business almost from the beginning. The loan department of his business is an important one, and in that as well as in the real-estate department, Mr. Cone's legal training was of much value.

At Peoria on September 26, 1905, Mr. Cone was married to Miss Kathryn Christian, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Christian. The parents reside in Hancock county and the father is a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. Cone is a Blue Lodge Mason and he is also a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and the Creve Coeur Club. He has by his winning personality formed a large acquaintance in Peoria and his successful business career as well as his general reputation for sterling integrity and ability have made him respected wherever he is known.

L. W. MOOREHOUSE.

L. W. Moorehouse, who has spent the greater part of his life in Peoria, here enjoys an enviable reputation as a valued and public-spirited citizen who has done noteworthy service as a member of the city school board, manifesting efficiency and integrity in the discharge of his duties as a public official. For the past two decades he has been engaged in business as a dealer in meats at the corner of First and Sanford streets. He was born in this city in 1857 and is a son of William and Amelia Moorehouse, natives of Hamburg, Germany, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1842, locating in Peoria. They first



L. W. MOOREHOUSE



resided on Adams street but subsequently removed to Water street, both residences being clapboard houses. The father, who was a cabinet-maker by trade, was an exceptionally good musician and was the organizer of the old Germania Band, among whose members were numbered John F. King, William Murphy, the pioneer grocer, and several other prominent business men of that period. Unto William and Amelia Moorehouse were born five children, three daughters and two sons, as follows: Minnie, who is the widow of J. Claypool; Mary, now Mrs. Hirt, who resides at No. 222 First avenue in Peoria; Charlotte, who married James McMurray; George, who passed away in 1910; and L. W., of this review. William Moorehouse, the father of these children, was called to his final rest in 1859. The following year his widow gave her hand in marriage to Charles Rauthenberg, a potter by trade, by whom she had five children, three daughters and two sons, namely: Louisa; Amelia; Frank and Katie, both of whom are deceased; and Edward.

In the acquirement of his education L. W. Moorehouse attended the old Greeley or Fourth Ward school, which was the seat of learning of so many of Peoria's prominent citizens. After laying aside his text-books he entered the pottery of Tobias Bradley, one of the wealthy pioneer business men of this city, and while there employed was a witness of the fatal accident to the proprietor of this industry. He next entered the service of James Dohney, the plumber, with whom he spent four years learning the trade. At the expiration of that time he took a position with Simpson, McGlynn & Klinge, who were also engaged in the plumbing business. When he left their service he went to Chicago and was connected with the hotel business for eighteen years, after which he was a cook in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company for a time. He subsequently returned to Peoria and in October, 1892, established the meat business he is still conducting. He has met with very good success in this enterprise and enjoys an excellent patronage that nets him a handsome annual income. He served for two years as vice president of the Master Butchers' Association of the United States and has held all of the positions in the Retail Merchants' Association except that of president.

For his wife and helpmate, Mr. Moorehouse chose Miss Maggie Kerwin, and they became the parents of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, but one of the sons is now deceased.

The political allegiance of Mr. Moorehouse is accorded to the Republican party, and for the past fourteen years he has been actively identified with municipal affairs in various capacities. He is now serving as a member of the house of correction committee, having received his appointment from Mayor Woodruff, and has established an excellent record by reason of the prompt and capable discharge of his duties. His most notable service, however, has been in connection with the city school board, of which body he has been a member for six years, and will without doubt be reelected to the same position at the next election. In the fulfillment of his public duties, Mr. Moorehouse exhibits the close attention to details and careful supervision of expenditures that has always characterized him in the direction of his own affairs, as he maintains that a public office is a public trust and that a man in the employ of the municipality is no more justified in wasting the money of the people who entrust him with a public position than he would be, were he in the service of a private corporation. He has high standards of citizenship and regards it the duty of every man in public life to be just as conscientious in the discharge of his duties to the community as a whole as he would be in conducting a transaction with a single individual. Ever since he has been in public office Mr. Moorehouse has worked tirelessly to bring about various reforms in connection with the department of education and has had the satisfaction of seeing some results from his work, although there is still much to be achieved. He well deserves recognition as a public benefactor, having by his investigations saved the city a great deal of unnecessary expenditure on public school buildings and in other matters of

similar nature. He stands high in the esteem of the community at large, who recognize in him a man of sound principles and incorruptible integrity who can always be depended upon to do what he considers to be right in the face of the strongest opposition. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, having been a member of the former for thirty-two years and of the latter for fourteen years. No breath of suspicion has ever assailed his good name and on the contrary he stands as a splendid type of the honorable, reliable, successful man, the public-spirited citizen and the trustworthy friend.

WALTER KEE MAXWELL.

Walter Kee Maxwell, who for many years has been a well known representative of journalistic interests and is an editorial writer for the Peoria Herald Transcript, was born in Bardolph, McDonough county, Illinois, January 12, 1879, a son of H. A. and Mary (Kee) Maxwell, both of Cadiz, Ohio, where the father engaged in teaching. In their family were thirteen children, of whom twelve are living.

Walter K. Maxwell was a pupil in the public and high schools of Bardolph and afterward became actively engaged in newspaper publication in the office of the Bardolph News, owned and founded by his brother. He entered the office at the age of fifteen years and there remained for two years setting type and familiarizing himself with different phases of newspaper publication. He later founded the Kane Telegram at Kane, Illinois, which he operated for two years, and then went to Smithfield, Illinois, and was employed by the Smithfield Sun for two years, when a disastrous fire swept the town, destroying the business. Removing to Oneida, Illinois, he established the Oneida News, which he conducted for nine years, leaving that paper to come to Peoria, where he joined the editorial staff of the Peoria Herald-Transcript as feature writer. His reputation as a business man and one thoroughly acquainted with all phases of newspaper publication had long since been established and in February, 1911, he succeeded George Fitch as editor of the paper. In dictating its policy he keeps in mind the most progressive methods of newspaper publication and in his editorials shows a masterly treating of subjects under discussion, upholding the reputation of the Herald-Transcript as one of the leading metropolitan papers of the Mississippi valley. He is a member of the American Press Humorous Association.

On the 12th of October, 1900, Mr. Maxwell was married to Miss Alma Burnett, of Kane, Illinois, and they have two children, Burnett and Irene Louise.

HARRY S. MILLER.

Harry S. Miller is the junior member of the law firm of Dailey & Miller, The copartnership is comparatively a new formation but both members are experienced lawyers, Mr. Miller having practiced for twenty-two years, or since his admission to the bar when he was twenty-one years of age. His work in the profession has been marked by an earnestness and a thoroughness which have won him advancement. He was born in Peoria, August 8, 1869, and is a son of Henry C. and Elizabeth L. (Fisher) Miller. The father was for a number of years engaged in the contracting and building business and is now living retired. He came to this city about 1860 from Newport, Kentucky, and in the intervening years has done much to improve the city along building lines.

The games of youth and the work of the public schools occupied the attention of Harry S. Miller in his boyhood, and when he looked over the field of

business to determine upon a life vocation, he decided upon the practice of law and began studying in the office of Starr & Starr, with whom he remained for a year and a half. He then continued his reading with Henry C. Fuller as his preceptor and was in his office when admitted to the bar. He then opened an office for himself and practiced in this city for about two years, at the end of which time he removed to Creede, Colorado, which was then a mining camp. He looked carefully over the field but saw no immediate prospect for success there and after three months returned to Peoria. Here he entered into partnership with R. H. Radley and opened a law office, practicing in that connection in the Woolner building. Two years later the firm dissolved and Mr. Miller then entered into partnership with Robert Scholes, the present states attorney. Their business association was continued for three years, at the end of which time Mr. Miller formed a partnership with the Hon. John Dailey, with whom he has been associated since 1904, his partner being the present state senator from this district. They do general trial work entirely and are strong advocates before the courts. Mr. Miller has always realized that success depends largely upon a thorough preparation of his cases and has never feared that laborious work of the office which must precede the presentation of his case in the court room. His reasoning is strong, his deductions logical and his points follow in a natural sequence that cannot fail to impress court and jury with the correctness of his opinion. He never fails to command the attention of those in the court room and seldom fails to win the verdict desired.

On the 26th of November, 1902, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Peterson, a daughter of John and Patience Peterson, of Peoria. There are now two interesting little daughters in the household, Virginia and Harriet. The parents are well known socially and their own home is characterized by an attractive and generous hospitality. Mr. Miller is interested in all matters of progressive citizenship to the extent of giving his cooperation wherever his aid can be of avail, but he has little time for work outside of his profession, his practice having constantly grown in volume and importance.

EDWARD D. McCABE.

Since 1891 Edward D. McCabe has been a practicing attorney at law in Peoria, Illinois, with offices at 127 North Jefferson street. He was born in Peoria county in 1859, and is a son of a pioneer family of the county, his parents being Patrick and Catherine McCabe. The father followed agricultural pursuits. Both parents were natives of Ireland and are now deceased.

Edward D. McCabe received his early education in the district schools near his father's farm and afterward attended the Brimfield high school, while later he entered St. Viateur's College at Kankakee. At the close of his studies at college, he engaged in farming until appointed, in 1887, to a position in the government service as United States store keeper at Peoria, Illinois, a position which he occupied for over two years. In 1889, desiring to enter the legal profession, he resigned his position to enter the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1891, receiving the degree of LL. B. Immediately after his graduation therefrom he came to Peoria where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. He is vice president and a director of the Lake View State Bank of Chicago, his brother, George W. McCabe, being president thereof.

Mr. McCabe is an active and honored member of the Peoria and the State Bar Associations. In his political faith he is a democrat, and, in 1908, was elected democratic central committeeman, a position which he held with credit to himself and his party until 1910. He occupies the position of public guardian

in and for Peoria county. He is a member of several fraternal and social associations and clubs.

His practical knowledge and careful application of the law, coupled with good business judgment, and his kindly treatment of all persons, have combined to give Mr. McCabe a creditable standing among the members of his profession as well as a good, clean and abundant clientage.

JOHN C. BECKENHAUPT.

John C. Beckenhaupt, who for nearly twelve years has been grain sampler on the board of trade, is one of Peoria's native sons, his birth having occurred here on the 6th of July, 1877, and a son of John H. Beckenhaupt.

The education of John C. Beckenhaupt was acquired in the public schools and the old business college, his student days being terminated at the age of fourteen years. For two years thereafter he was employed in the planing mill of George J. Raton. At the expiration of that time he severed his connection with this enterprise and entered the employ of Rowley & Wiley, members of the board of trade. During the succeeding seven years he held various clerkships on the board and in 1900 was appointed to the position he now holds. He has given very satisfactory service in this capacity, having applied himself closely to the business and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the essential points necessary to the successful discharge of his duties. He is exceptionally well informed on all matters vitally affecting the grain business and is recognized as a highly efficient man in his line, having manifested unusual ability in this direction during the period of his connection with the position he is now filling.

This city was the scene of Mr. Beckenhaupt's marriage on the 12th of June, 1901, to Miss Mary Hastings Harlow. They are both members of the Central Christian church, in the work of which they take a helpful interest, and fraternally he is affiliated with Lodge No. 47, K. of P., in which he has held all of the chairs. He is also a member of the Dramatic Order of the Khorassan and of the North American Union. Mr. Beckenhaupt is one of the widely known men in the business and commercial circles of the city, among whom he numbers many friends. He is a man of many estimable qualities, whose unsullied reputation and honorable business methods entitle him to the respect he is accorded by all who have had dealings with him.

FRANK A. HALL.

Probably the greatest service a man can do for his fellowmen is to perform honorably and well the duties of a public office intrusted to him. To be successful in this way a man must give his energies, his intelligence and activity to the cause of the people, must be broad-minded and liberal and must have a moral character uncontaminated by personal ambitions. All these characteristics Frank A. Hall, now acting as justice of the peace, possesses in an eminent degree. He has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to this position in Peoria county.

Frank A. Hall is a native of Peoria, where he has spent almost his entire life and was born in 1882. His early education was acquired in the grammar and high schools of this city. For a period of three years he taught school in Peoria county and later attended the University of Illinois from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. Shortly afterward, on passing the required



FRANK A. HALL

examination he was admitted to the bar of Illinois. He returned to Peoria and took up the general practice of law, meeting with remarkable success.

Mr. Hall was elected to his present position of justice of the peace for Peoria county by an overwhelming majority in the spring of 1911. His politics are consistently republican. He is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities. His offices are in the Majestic Theater building on South Jefferson street, and here he holds court and carries on a general law practice. The success which he has attained has been highly deserved and the experience which he is now gaining will be one of the valuable assets in his future career. He looks upon public office as a gift of the people and he regards it as his duty to do everything in his power to promote the welfare and insure the prosperity of his fellow citizens. He never allows his personal prejudice to interfere with the conduct of his office. He performs the duties incident to his position as justice of the peace in a careful manner and with a keen appreciation of their importance and a knowledge of the responsibility which rests upon his shoulders.

JOHN A. BUSH.

John A. Bush, the honored president of the Old Settlers' Association, to whose zeal and interest the organization largely owes its upbuilding, is also numbered among the veteran business men of Peoria where for a half century he has been actively engaged in industrial enterprises. He is well known as a decorator, painter and paperer and his business has assumed large proportions. His establishment is located on Jefferson avenue in the Cole building, and his interests are conducted under the firm name of J. A. Bush & Son. There is perhaps not another business man in all Peoria who has so long been connected with the activities of the city. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1829, a son of George and Maria (Zilsie) Bush, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state. The son was reared and educated in Pennsylvania and there learned the trades of cabinet-making and painting in Cumberland county. In 1849 he left home and after two months spent in Burlington, Iowa, came to Peoria. He immediately resorted to the trade of painting in order to provide for his support, and was further actuated by a laudable ambition to make for himself a prominent place in business circles. He was not long in gaining a liberal patronage as a dealer in wall paper and as a house and sign painter and decorator. He now has the largest and best establishment of the kind in the town, and although he is now eighty-four years of age is still active, working daily on painting or sign painting contracts. In August, 1911, he painted the seals of the states in colors for the Old Settlers' Picnic. He has ever held to high standards in his work, and the excellence thereof has been manifest in his continually growing success.

Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Susan O. Hedenberg, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, and a daughter of the Rev. J. Hedenberg. They became the parents of six children: John A.; Nettie; Frank H.; E. Johnson; and Laura and Kate, who died in infancy. The son Edward is now associated with his father in business under the firm style of J. A. Bush & Son.

While Mr. Bush has made for himself a creditable position in business circles, many other interests have claimed his time and attention. He has always given his support to any improvements furthering the welfare of the city. He is the oldest Odd Fellow in the state and has been a member of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows since 1860. For sixteen years he has been a delegate from Columbia Lodge, No. 21, of Peoria. He is a member of the Peoria Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and has filled all of the chairs in the subordinate camp, has passed

the chair of the grand encampment in 1857; was a charter member of the Peoria Patriarchal Degree and was General of Equipments to the same with the rank of major. He held membership in the Knights of Pythias, is a charter member of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, for fifty-seven years a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and is still active therein, and joined the chapter of Masons in 1863, belonging to the Peoria Knights Templar. He is the oldest living member in this organization today in Peoria city, an active member of the Peoria Consistory and a member of the Shrine. He has always been an interested worker in all of these orders and as such has a state-wide reputation and in his life exemplifies their beneficent spirit. Of Columbia Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F., of Peoria, he has been a member for sixty-three years.

During the period of the Civil war he was a sutler to the Eighth and Seventeenth Regiments of Illinois Volunteer Infantry. For many years he has been president of the Peoria County Old Settlers' Association and at the recent meeting was chosen for life. To him is due the success and upbuilding of this organization, of which Peoria county has every reason to be proud. It is composed of men and women who have been most active in promoting the welfare and progress of this part of the state and whose work shall live long after they have passed from the scene of earthly activities. John A. Bush is one of four men now living that came to Peoria when a great part of the land which now is covered with this flourishing city was a cornfield and all business was transacted on Water street. It consisted at that time of about two thousand inhabitants. Mr. Bush is a man of strong character, resolute and determined and yet at all times kindly and considerate. Few men of Illinois outside of the political leaders are more widely and favorably known. In his case old age does not suggest want of occupation or idleness; it does not indicate a diminution of mental or spiritual force. On the contrary, he is of that class of men, comparatively few in number, who grow strong mentally and spiritually as the years go by and continually give out of their rich stores of wisdom and experience for the benefit of others.

JOHN SANBORN STEVENS.

John Sanborn Stevens, who passed away on the 4th of March, 1912, was the senior partner of the firm of Stevens, Miller & Elliott and one of the veteran members of the Peoria bar. He was admitted to practice in the courts of the state in 1865 and for forty-seven years continued an active representative of the legal profession, his ability and his industry maintaining him in a foremost position among the lawyers of the state. Moreover, his character was such as placed him with the foremost representatives of the legal profession and in his life he exemplified that for which the law stands—justice, truth and the protection of right and liberty. He was born in Bath, New Hampshire, September 16, 1838, and his parents, Joshua and Abigail (Walker) Stevens, were also natives of the same state. The father, however, was of English lineage, while the mother came of Scotch ancestry. They were married in the city of Bath, Maine, and there continued their residence until 1849, when they removed to Hardwick, Vermont.

John S. Stevens was at that time a youth of about eleven years and there he acquired his early education and prepared for college as a student in Caledonia Academy. In the meantime he provided for his own support by working upon a farm and by teaching during vacations in the district schools. In 1858 he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated with honors in the class of 1862, receiving therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while later his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He thus laid the foundation for his professional knowledge in broad general learning. Soon afterward he came to Peoria, where he devoted two years to the profession of teaching, spend-

ing the first year in the grammar schools and the succeeding year as a teacher in the high school of the city. While thus engaged he found time to carry on the purpose which he had long cherished—that of studying law. He began his reading in the office of Alexander McCoy, a prominent attorney of the city, and after a thorough course of study secured admission to the bar in June, 1865. His preceptor at once admitted him to a partnership that was continued until 1870. In that year Mr. Stevens became a partner of Judge David McCulloch and was thus engaged in practice until 1876, when, without solicitation on his part, he was tendered the office of postmaster of the city by President Grant. He accepted and during the succeeding four years gave much of his attention to the duties of the position, although he did not withdraw entirely from practice and in 1877 formed a partnership with Senator John S. Lee. P. W. Gallagher was also admitted to the partnership and later Walter S. Horton entered the firm. For some time the legal business of the firm was conducted under the style of Stevens, Lee & Horton, and later William T. Abbott became a partner. Mr. Horton withdrew to remove to Chicago and subsequent changes in the personnel of the firm led to the adoption of the style of Stevens, Miller & Elliott. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow Mr. Stevens was not long in winning recognition as an able and learned lawyer and one capable of handling intricate and involved problems of jurisprudence. Thus from an early period in his career he was accorded an extensive clientage of an important character and was recognized as one of the distinguished lawyers of the Peoria bar. If further proof of his high standing were needed it would be found in the fact that in 1902 he was honored with the presidency of the Illinois State Bar Association.

In June, 1868, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Bartlett, a native of Peoria, and a daughter of Amos P. Bartlett, who was a pioneer merchant here. The two children born of this marriage died in infancy. Mr. Stevens was a member of Christ Church Reformed Episcopal and he was long closely, actively and helpfully identified with the moral progress of the community. In his political views Mr. Stevens was a stalwart republican since the organization of the party and was frequently tendered the nomination for the state legislature but always declined the honor. However, he did effective work in the interests of the party, serving as a member of its local and state conventions and also as a member of the state committee in 1900. He was a member of the board of school inspectors and the cause of education was always sure of his championship. His labors at all times constituted an element in promoting progress and improvement along the lines which affect general interests of society and at the same time his devotion to his profession brought him to a position of distinction as a member of the Illinois bar. He was a man entirely free from ostentation or display. He lived his life quietly yet he ever held to profound convictions of right and wrong and strove to reach the high ideals of manhood and citizenship which he set up. The nobility of his character was found in this very simplicity; the strength of his position as a leading member of the bar had its root in the fact that he was always direct in his work and never sought to lead the court astray in the matter of fact or law. His entire life record was as an open book which all might read and upon its pages there was found no stain nor dishonor. While he himself held to high ideals he was slow in condemnation of others and his hand at all times reached out in ready sympathy to assist those who were attempting to climb upward. A fitting tribute to the life of Judge Stevens was paid by the Bar Association in resolutions which read: "The character of the good citizen, as measured after his decease, is always determined by his life's history; by his faithfulness, integrity and uprightness in his dealings; by the confidence and esteem in which he was ever held by his associates and the general public, and their estimate of him as a man and a citizen. Additional elements enter into the requisites of a true lawyer. We measure him not only by his ability and his knowledge of the law and of the fundamental principles

of jurisprudence, but further by his individual uprightness and by his conscientious elevation of right and truth and justice; by his condemnation of wrong; by his honest and faithful discharge of duty to his clientage; by his fearless advocacy of his honest convictions and by his constant remembrance that he is part and parcel of the machinery under our system of government charged with the administration of justice.

"Mr. Stevens was a typical lawyer, and had an unusually exalted idea of the requirements of his profession, and never faltered in the expression of his opinions regarding legal ethics, and particularly with reference to those high principles of justice and equity required in the administration of the law. It has been given to comparatively few lawyers to possess in so large a degree so many of the high qualities required in a perfect lawyer as were found concentrated in Mr. Stevens; and after a service of continuous practice of over forty-five years, with a large clientage during the entire period, the fact that such clientage at all times had in him the highest degree of confidence and esteem and continued faithful to him until the end, is a sufficient testimonial of his legal ability, faithfulness and integrity.

"With his associates in the practice and particularly with the younger members of the bar, he at all times exhibited the same genial and kindly spirit. He was ever ready to give to others the benefit of his own long experience and his counsel. He was never ruffled save when confronted with a case of wrong, oppression or injustice; and for such cases he never failed to forcibly express his convictions of disapproval and hatred.

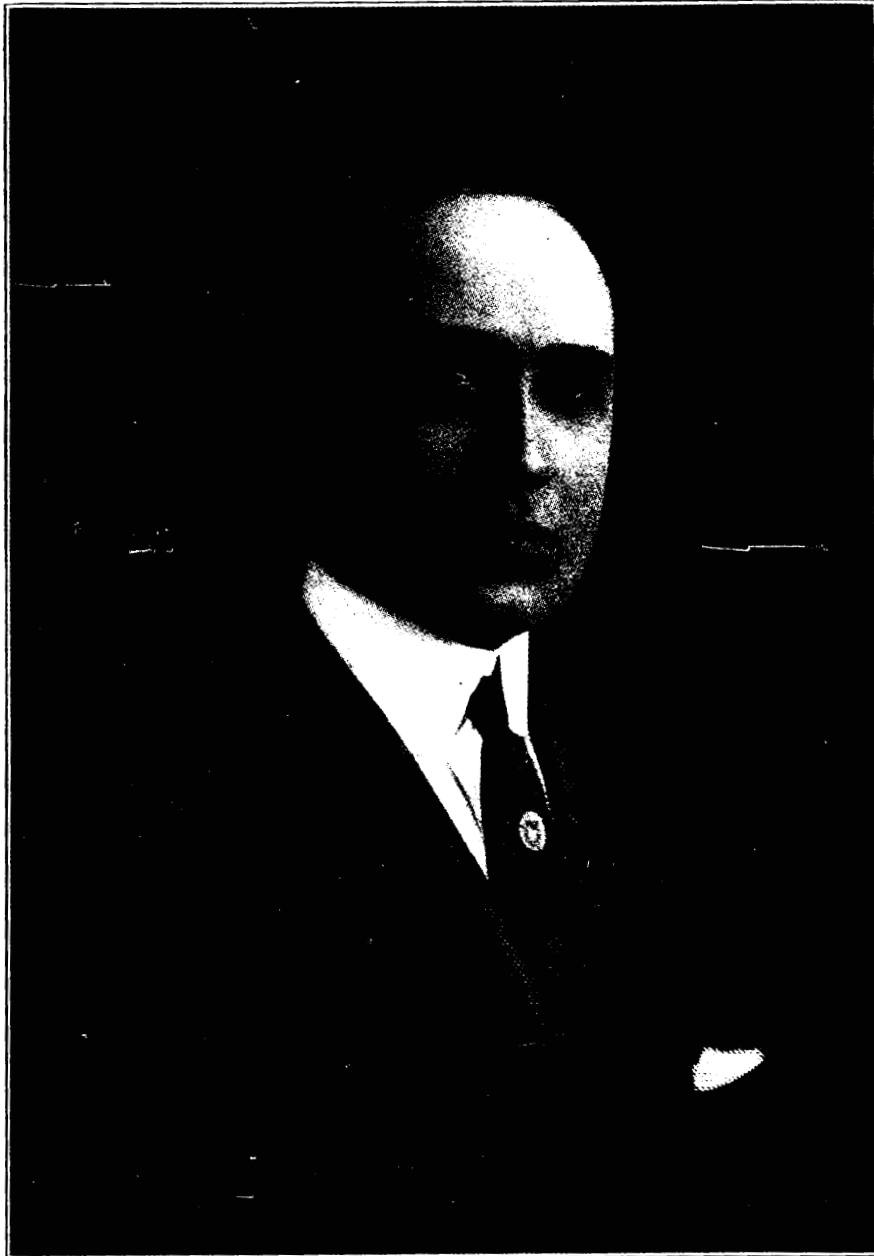
"Apart from his profession of law, Mr. Stevens had great administrative ability and excelled in good common sense and sound judgment, and had a broad comprehensive knowledge of business affairs. It was his well-earned reputation for honesty, integrity and good business ability that rendered him a favorite instrument for the conduct of large and important trusts, and it can be truly said that the beneficiaries of such trusts never failed to find him a faithful, able and conscientious servant and trustee.

"In every department of life Mr. Stevens at all times stood, and was recognized throughout the entire state, as a lawyer, citizen and a man of distinguished character; and by his decease not only the bar of Peoria, but our city and state, have lost a capable, honest and conscientious lawyer and a distinguished and highly esteemed citizen. Words are vain to even attempt to express the loss to those of his own household. To the loving and beloved wife, now bereaved, the members of the Bar of Peoria extend their most profound sympathy.

COMMITTEE."

FREDERICK K. SIDLEY, M. D.

Dr. Frederick K. Sidley, specializing in his practice in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in which connection his advanced studies have given him marked skill, has for eleven years been a representative of the medical fraternity in Peoria, locating in this city in 1901. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, in 1873, a son of W. K. Sidley. At the usual age he entered the public schools and when he had passed through the grammar grades became a pupil in the South Division high school of his native city, pursuing there a three years' course. He next entered the University of Chicago, pursuing a three years' literary course and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated with the class of 1897. With comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of general medicine and surgery, he entered the New York Eye and Ear Hospital, a college of New York city, in order to equip himself for special lines of practice. He spent a year and a half there in studying diseases of the ear, nose and throat, after which he went to San Juan, Porto Rico, where he practiced until 1901. That year witnessed



DR. FREDERICK K. SIDLEY

his arrival in Peoria, where he has since remained and in rhinology and laryngology his work has been particularly efficacious. He is equally well known as an aurist and is now acting as ear, nose and throat surgeon of St. Francis Hospital at Peoria. He limits his practice to those lines and has become widely recognized as an eminent specialist, whose ability has lifted him far beyond the ranks of mediocrity. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and through the proceedings of those bodies keeps in touch with the advanced work that is being done by the profession.

Dr. Sidley was united in marriage to Miss Irvine Brown, of Chicago, and unto them has been born a son, Frederick, whose natal year was 1907. Dr. Sidley is a Mason, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and to the Peoria Country Club and has many friends in those organizations—men who esteem him for his individual, personal worth as well as for his professional attainments.

LEMON HILL WILEY.

There are many interesting incidents in the life record of Lemon Hill Wiley covering a long experience as a soldier of the Civil war, as a musician in connection with bands and orchestras and later as a political leader, in which connection he has done important public service. He was born in Carmichaels, Greene county, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1844. His father, also a native of that place, was a blacksmith and wagon maker by trade. In early life he was elected justice of the peace and thereafter to the end of his days at each regular election was the candidate of both the whig and democratic parties. He became widely known as Squire Wiley and his record, uniformly characterized by justice and equity, won him the high commendation of the public. He died in 1882 and in the same decade his wife, who bore the maiden name of May Jackson, passed away. She was born in Greene county, near Carmichaels, Pennsylvania, and their children were Jackson, William, Lemon H., Elizabeth, Margaret, Mardelia and two who died in infancy.

Lemon H. Wiley attended the country schools, in which he acquainted himself with the usual branches of learning that constituted the public-school curriculum. He was too much of a musician, however, to make a good blacksmith, although he entered his father's shop and attempted to learn the trade. He would whistle while he was pounding the hot iron and the nails which he was attempting to draw, for so the process was termed, would grow cold. At length his father said: "You are no blacksmith. I will make of you a musician." Nothing could have better suited the lad and for years his developing musical talent kept him in a foremost position among musical leaders of this and other states. He completed a course of study in Green Academy and then joined a cavalry company as bugler. This was in the spring of 1861 and the company was preparing to go to war. It had been organized but had not been mustered in, but Mr. Wiley met with parental opposition and was sent by his father to Illinois in 1862, this way hoping that the change of scene and interests would take away the boy's wish to enter the army. L. H. Wiley arrived in this state in June, 1862, and on the 4th of July came from Elmwood to Peoria, on which day he heard Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll deliver an address in Frink's Hollow. He went back to Elmwood again enthused with the purpose of defending the Union cause and enlisted in Company I of the Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry. Colonel D. P. Grier was then organizing a regiment, which was sworn in on the 2d of September at Camp Peoria. After several weeks spent in camp here the troops proceeded southward to Cincinnati, crossed the river to Covington and were brigaded at once with the Nineteenth Kentucky, the Eighty-third Ohio and

the Twenty-third Wisconsin Regiments. They marched through Kentucky to Louisville, took boats for Memphis and thence went into action. Their first engagement was at Chickasaw Bluff and they were also in the first attack on Vicksburg. The Union troops were driven back there and afterward proceeded up the Yazoo river to Arkansas Post but later were at Milliken's Bend and Young's Point, camping at the latter place under command of General Grant. When the army was brought into action they crossed the Mississippi river at Bruensberg, twenty miles south of Vicksburg. They participated in the siege of that city, remaining on the Mississippi side of the river until the surrender on the 4th of July, 1863. Later they were sent to Jackson, Mississippi, but afterward returned to Vicksburg and took boats there for New Orleans. From the latter point they proceeded to Brasher city and organized for the Red River campaign under General N. P. Banks. After meeting defeat at Pleasant Hill on the 8th of April they fought their way back to the Mississippi river, proceeded again to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, back to New Orleans and afterward to Matagorda Bay. They aided in the capture of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan at the entrance of Mobile Bay and from the latter fort built roads to the bay and captured other forts, leading eventually to the surrender of Mobile. The Seventy-seventh Illinois was the first regiment to land on the Mobile side. Later they proceeded up the Alabama river and during the trip learned of the assassination of President Lincoln. At length the force in front of them surrendered. Mr. Wiley was within four miles of Mobile at the time of the big explosion of the Mobile cotton press when tons of ammunition exploded with such terrific force that the concussion raised him two feet from his knapsack on which he was sitting. By boat the troops proceeded to New Orleans and with the close of their term of enlistment returned to Peoria by way of St. Louis and Cairo, being mustered out at Springfield in 1864. The Seventy-seventh Regiment and its band then made a tour of the country, visiting each place where one of the companies had been organized and everywhere received a most joyous welcome home. Mr. Wiley was at that time playing the cornet and was leader of the band. A prominent citizen, John Todhunter, asked him to remain in Peoria, which he did, joining Spencer's band. Later he was employed in Strickler's book store on Main and Adams streets and subsequently in the music house of Knolte & Bacon. When Mr. Knolte went to San Francisco Mr. Wiley engaged in business on his own account, occupying one-half of a store room, the other half of which was used as a jewelry store by Fred Eynathen. In 1870 he sold his stock to Woodruff & Powers of Chicago but remained with them, handling music and also having a small interest in the business. When he severed his connection with that house he went upon the road and for twelve years traveled in connection with the show business, spending the last five years of that period with Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels. In 1880-1 they went to Europe, spending five months abroad. They played at Her Majesty's Theater in London and the Queen and other members of the court were in attendance at some of the performances. They also played in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Newcastle, returning thence to London for two weeks' engagement before sailing for America. They landed in Brooklyn, New York, two weeks before the inauguration of President Garfield in 1881 and played in that city, in Philadelphia and in Baltimore before going to Washington, D. C., for inauguration week. Haverly's band constituted a feature of the inaugural parade, with Mr. Wiley as leader. Less than a year later that band headed the escort to the funeral procession, its solemn strains being in marked contrast to the music played on that former occasion when all was rejoicing throughout the national capital. At the head of this band, ranking as one of the foremost musical organizations of the kind in the country, Mr. Wiley traveled from New Orleans throughout the south and northward to Portland, Maine. He visited San Francisco, New York and many intermediate points, directing the band which everywhere won high honor and great applause.

On severing his connection with Haverly's band Mr. Wiley returned to Peoria in 1884 and for six years thereafter was manager of the Grand Opera House. Gradually he drifted into politics and during Mayor C. C. Clarke's administration was alderman of the first ward. He set himself resolutely to the task of bringing about needed reforms and improvements that would benefit the entire city and succeeded in reducing the price of electric lighting from a dollar and a half to ninety cents. He was chairman of the lamps and lighting committee of the city council and, although his position was bitterly contested, he won a big victory for the people. He has ever been recognized as an honorable, straightforward man, whose activities are resultant and whose interests have never been measured by the inch rule of self; on the contrary, he has looked to the welfare of the majority and in public and private connections his labors have been an element for progress. In 1894, during the second session of the fifty-fourth congress, he was taken to Washington by Representative Joseph V. Graff and became assistant door keeper in the house of representatives, so continuing until 1911, when a democratic congress was assembled and he was succeeded in the office by one of that political faith. However, Senator Cullom and Senator Cummins of Iowa were numbered among his warm personal friends and through their influence and that of Senators Smoot and Lodge of the committee on senate patronage Colonel Wiley was made a door keeper on the senate side for life, the appointment coming to him in recognition of his long and efficient service for the people and the nation as a soldier and in other capacities. It was a just tribute to his worth and ability and to his long manifested fidelity to the interests of the people at large.

Colonel Wiley's fame as a musician extends from ocean to ocean. He was national bugler for the Grand Army of the Republic at the encampments held under the direction of General Wiser of Wisconsin and under Corporal Tanner of Washington. His experience as a national bugler covered five weeks' of a tour made by distinguished generals and organized by General Alger. On the tour were General Sickles, General Tom Stewart of Pennsylvania, General O. O. Howard, Corporal Tanner, Major Burst of Chicago and General Warden of Massachusetts. They traveled through the doubtful portion of eleven states in the interest of sound money and protection during the McKinley campaign. Colonel Wiley then returned to Chicago and joined the "flying squadron" for McKinley, a company formed of governors and ex-governors, with whom he traveled through the state of Illinois. Colonel Wiley has figured prominently in all efforts of this kind and in all the prominent musical events of Illinois as band master, soloist, cornetist or bugler. During 1898 he spent five weeks in Ohio in the campaign for Governor Nash. He was for two weeks in the campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, as bugler in the interest of Representative James Southard. He was also for ten weeks in the campaign for Richard Yates, then the nominee for governor of Illinois, during which period he visited every county in the state. When he was attending the World's Fair in Chicago, he as a bugler gave the signal that closed the Fair. At the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 he had charge of the Indian band at the Indian school, and afterward toured the country with this organization for about two years.

On July 15, 1872, in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Wiley was married to Miss Alta Wilson, a daughter of Levi and Mary (Pickering) Wilson. Mr. Wilson was one of the pioneers of Peoria county and had for years been foreman of the Rock Island railroad shops, but lived retired at the close of his life. He died in 1900 and Mrs. Wilson passed away in 1903. Mr. Wiley was an honored member of the Masonic order and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees and the Musicians Union. He also had long been a member of the old Peoria Choral Union.

His ability, natural and acquired, as a musician, while of the highest order, is not all that has won him popularity and prominence in this state and through-

out the country. He had the qualities which make for leadership in political circles, the sound business judgment, the keen insight, the sagacity and the alertness. Added to these his geniality and unfeigned cordiality have rendered him popular wherever he is known and won for him a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ALBERT SALISBURY.

Albert Salisbury is well known in Peoria as a pioneer railroad man and an honored veteran of the Civil war. He has a record of thirty-nine years' identification with railroading, first as track foreman, later as freight conductor and then as passenger conductor and his service was continuous, with the exception of two years which he spent as a member of Sturgis' Independent Rifle Company. He has now retired from active life and is living at No. 1108 North Madison street. He was born in Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, January 27, 1829, and is the son of Cumins and Harriette (Smith) Salisbury, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of New York. The father was a prosperous farmer and secured his first tract of land from the government in 1835.

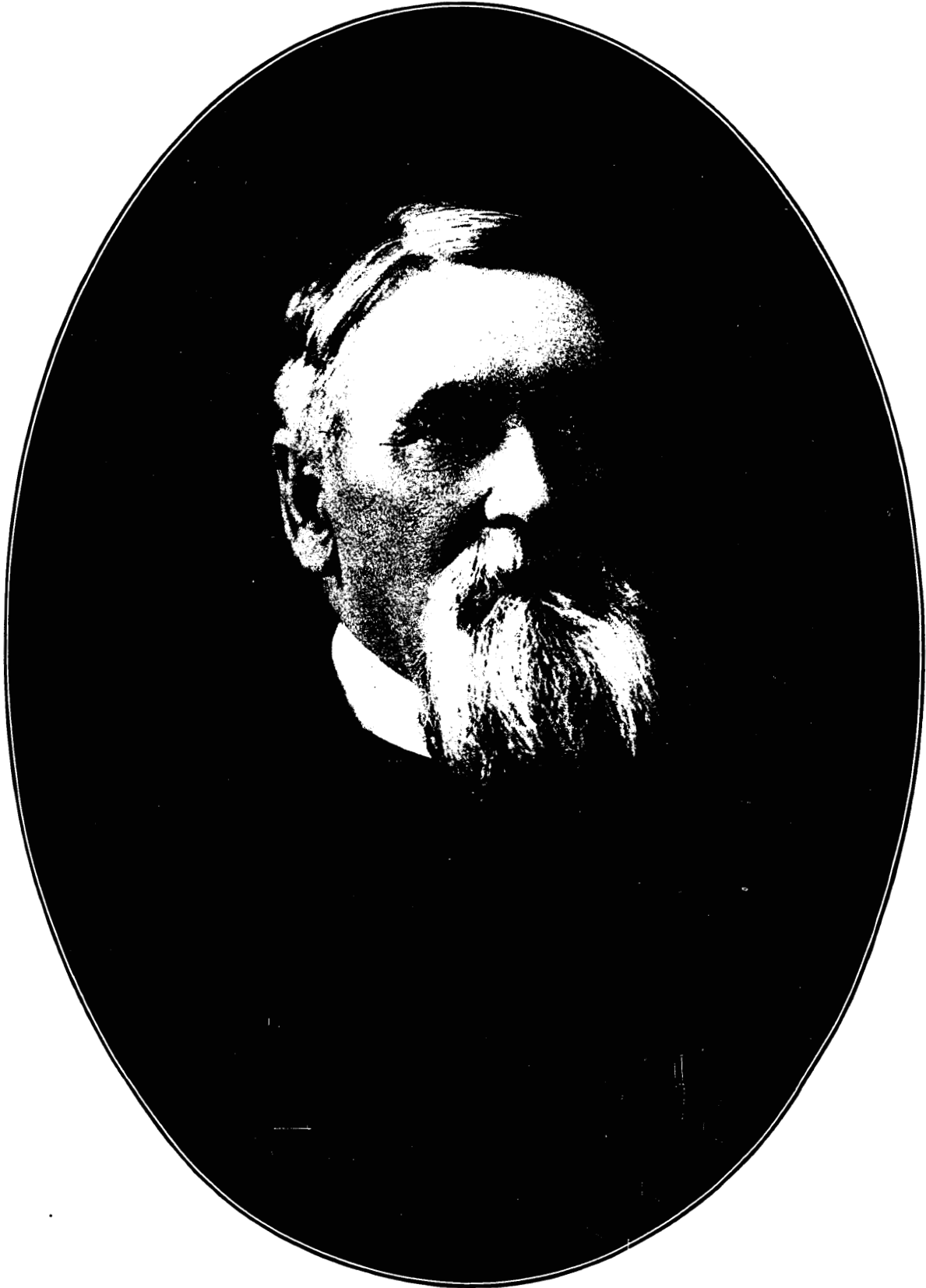
Mr. Salisbury was educated in the public schools of Hudson, Michigan, and began his active career as a railroad man in 1852, when he obtained a position as track foreman with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He was later promoted to the position of freight conductor for the Chicago & Alton line, which had headquarters in Bloomington and ran trains between that city, Alton, Joliet and Chicago, which reached Chicago over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, with the Rock Island employes as pilots. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 Mr. Salisbury resigned his position and enlisted in Sturgis' Independent Rifle Company, which was armed and equipped by Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago. He served nineteen months, spending most of that time in West Virginia. He was present at the engagement at Rich Mountain on July 11, 1861, and was transferred to Washington after the first battle of Bull Run. Here he acted as provost guard in General McClellan's body-guard. He was given his honorable discharge in November, 1862, and returned to Peoria, resuming his duties as passenger conductor, with which line of occupation he was actively identified for thirty-nine years, when he retired with a comfortable competence.

In Peoria Mr. Salisbury was united in marriage to Mrs. Jane (Keits) Slater, a daughter of Edward and Catherine Keits, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have one daughter, Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer, who is residing at No. 1108 North Madison street.

Mr. Salisbury gives his political allegiance to the Socialist party. He belongs to Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Order of Railway Conductors of Peoria. During the years of his active service he worked steadily, judiciously and with untiring energy, faithfully performing his duties and obtaining recognition as a reliable, competent and trustworthy man. He well deserves his period of rest for it was earned by diligence and industry.

OLIVER J. BAILEY.

About the time of the close of the Civil war, Oliver J. Bailey was a sturdy farmer's son about twenty years old, with no particular education beyond that which the common schools of his county afforded. Prevented by the war, which threw upon him the care of his mother and sisters from regular school attend-



ALBERT SALISBURY

ance he bought a copy of Blackstone, and another of the English Common Law, and proceeded to take the first step toward the attainment of his life's ambition. The history of Peoria is more or less a history of similar cases, of men who supplemented the defective education of the schools of their time, by strict application, resolute determination and unflinching will. Oliver J. Bailey was determined to be a lawyer. How well he succeeded in this, his life record shows.

Oliver J. Bailey inherited from his father the qualities which made his life successful. When he was two years old, his parents, Morrison and Mary Bailey, removed from Arcadia, New York, where Oliver was born in 1846, to government land in Illinois. Morrison Bailey's farm was in Will county, near Joliet. He worked indefatigably, farming, and selling and improving, and finally disposed of his farm at a profit, and removed to Iowa. Then the war broke out. Oliver Bailey's father enlisted in 1862, Thirty-Second Iowa Volunteers, and served his regiment as quartermaster through the war. Oliver was thirteen years old when upon his young shoulders devolved the care and support of his mother and sisters. Those were days when even the boys of the country must be men, and Oliver assumed his great responsibility unflinchingly. He entered the store of Nathan Hungerford, and worked there for five years, burying his great ambition to be a lawyer, in order that his mother and the younger children might have his care. As soon, however, as his father's return left him free to follow his own plans, he went straight to Illinois where he managed to be appointed deputy circuit clerk of De Kalb county, and began studying law in earnest under General F. P. Partridge. Mr. Bailey was admitted to the bar in 1868, and his legal career since that time has been a series of successes. Nothing could conquer the farmer boy and his Blackstone of fifty years ago.

Mr. Bailey started the practice of law immediately upon his admission, and by 1872 was successful enough to be admitted to partnership with James H. Sedgwick, and they practiced at Sycamore, Illinois, and later removed to Chicago, where their law practice grew and extended until it was at last very successful. Later Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Bailey moved their law business to Peoria. B. L. T. Bourland, even at that time a leading business man of the city, had charge of the Peoria branch of the Aetna Life Insurance Company's investment agencies. The business was an extensive and complicated one, and the company wished to place a responsible man in the position of general attorney for their interests to work with Mr. Bourland. They chose Mr. Bailey for the place, and the firm of Bourland & Bailey soon became one of the most extensive and prosperous firms in the state, a preeminence which it holds to this day.

The position in which Mr. Bailey found himself at this time, called for the keenest legal acumen, shrewd far-sightedness and consummate ability to handle men and things, and these requisites were never lacking. The legal business which it involved was far-reaching. Great interests were almost always at stake, and upon the good judgment, the care and watchfulness of the general attorney, these interests depended. Mr. Bailey proved himself the man for the position. He was admitted to the United States supreme court in 1878.

Mr. Bailey did not allow his law business, extensive though it was to engross his entire attention. He was essentially a public man, active in municipal affairs. His career as a banker might have filled the life and taken the entire time of a more ordinary man. He was for some years president of the Central National Bank, and of the Title & Trust Company, and vice president of the Dimes Savings Bank. He is also interested in the educational and philanthropic institutions of his city. He is president of the board of trustees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute and of the Cottage Hospital Association and Friends Home. He holds the same high executive office in the Young Men's Christian Association and is vice president of the board of trustees of the John C. Proctor

Endowment and is at present giving much of his time and attention to this charity.

In 1865 Mr. Bailey married Miss Mary E. Needham, of Geneva, Illinois. They have two children, Ralph Needham and Edna Lillian Bailey. He is a staunch republican politically, and a firm believer in the tenets of the Congregational church. Mr. Bailey stands today an acknowledged success. He has accumulated a large fortune during his life, which he manages with sound judgment and helpful charity. He is vitally interested in all movements for the material, moral and educational welfare of his city, in whose future he has the most loyal faith. Peoria is proud of Mr. Bailey, as she is proud of every one of her many broad-minded, intelligent public-spirited citizens.

ANDREW J. GRIMES.

Andrew J. Grimes, a well known attorney of Peoria, has here been engaged in the practice of law since 1899 and has also devoted considerable attention to the real-estate business during the past decade. His offices are at No. 129 North Jefferson avenue. His birth occurred at Cadiz, Ohio, in September, 1841, the parents being Anderson and Ann Grimes. In 1849 the father, a retired merchant, came with his family to Peoria, Illinois.

Andrew J. Grimes pursued his education in Peoria until graduated from the high school and then secured employment as clerk in a store, while subsequently he became a traveling salesman for a wholesale firm of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later he became a partner in the wholesale clothing establishment of Bennett Brothers & Company, being thus identified with mercantile interests until the partnership was dissolved in 1889. Subsequently he turned his attention to the study of law and in due time was admitted to the bar by the state and federal courts. Since 1899 he has been an active legal practitioner of Peoria, and the large clientage accorded him is proof of the enviable reputation which he has gained in the field of his chosen profession. During the past ten years he has also been engaged in the real estate business to some extent, successfully dealing in western lands.

In 1888, in Peoria, Mr. Grimes was united in marriage to Miss Ella P. Palmer, of Maine, her parents being G. W. and Elizabeth Palmer, both of whom are deceased. Her father was engaged in the jewelry business in the Pine Tree state. Mr. Grimes resides at No. 117 West Armstrong avenue in a building which he acquired by purchase. He has during the past few years erected several houses which he has sold. He gives his political allegiance to the republican party and has served as county supervisor for a period of six years. Fraternaly he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, and professionally he is connected with the Peoria Bar Association. He is well known in Peoria and has a large circle of friends in professional and social circles.

HERBERT FOX.

Herbert Fox, a well known grain sampler of Peoria, where he has been following this occupation for the past twenty-three years, is a native of England, his birth having occurred at Sheffield, on the 26th of July, 1865. His father was William B. Fox, who died in the mother country in 1867. Herbert Fox was brought to this country by George Thompson, who settled in Peoria county in 1871, following agricultural pursuits. Our subject attended the district schools until he mastered the common branches and while pursuing his

studies assisted in the cultivation of the fields and the care of the stock until he was thoroughly familiar with the practical duties of the farm. It was on this farm that he laid the foundation for the business which he has since successfully followed, through his practical experience with the various cereals, in the different stages of their development. Such information can only be acquired through actual experience, as has oftentimes been demonstrated, and the knowledge which Mr. Fox there gleaned has been of inestimable value to him. Agricultural pursuits did not have enough attraction for him, however, to make them his life vocation and in 1888 he left the farm and found employment with the Board of Trade in October of that year, where he has been employed in the same capacity as grain inspector up to the present time.

In this city on the 23d of July, 1891, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Robinson, a daughter of James M. Robinson, and they have become the parents of two children: Harry R., who is a youth of nineteen years; and Gladys May, who has passed the seventeenth anniversary of her birth.

The fraternal relations of Mr. Fox are confined to his membership in Charter Oak Camp, No. 87, M. W. A., and in politics he is a republican. He is one of the best-informed grain men in the city and is recognized as an authority in his line and has met with excellent success in his business.

JAKE E. STILWELL.

Jake E. Stilwell, who for twenty-five years was engaged in railroading in Peoria but is now live-stock inspector at the Union Stock Yards, was born in this city on the 6th of August, 1854. He is of Scotch and German extraction and is a son of William Stilwell, who for many years was engaged in blacksmithing here.

Peoria has always been the home of Jake E. Stilwell, who pursued his education in the public schools until he had attained the age of thirteen years. After terminating his school days he began earning his living, as an employe of the Comstock-Avery Furniture Company, for which firm he worked for several years. In 1876 at the age of twenty-two, he entered the service of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company in the capacity of fireman. He discharged the duties of this position for two and a half years at the end of which time he was made night foreman in a round house. Ten months later he was promoted to the position of engineer, serving in this capacity for twenty-one years, during nineteen of which he was detailed to passenger service. Mr. Stilwell made an excellent record while railroading, never having sustained an injury during the twenty-five years he was in the service and having met with but one accident. This misfortune occurred two miles west of Bishop Hill, Illinois, where his train left the track and turned completely over, but no one was injured. He gave up railroading, to turn his attention to commercial pursuits and for several years thereafter was the proprietor of a grocery store at the corner of Monroe and Morton streets. He subsequently disposed of this store and in 1904 was appointed live stock inspector at the local stock yards, where he has been discharging the duties of this position for the past eight years.

In 1878, Mr. Stilwell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Heinerman, of this city, a daughter of Andrew Heinerman, a brick mason by trade and a native of Germany, as is Mrs. Stilwell.

More than thirty years have elapsed since Mr. Stilwell was initiated into the Masonic fraternity in which he has attained high rank, and six years ago he affiliated with Mohammed Shrine. His political indorsement he gives to the republican party and his fellow townsmen have rewarded his party fealty by electing him as alderman from the first ward on several occasions. He served in this

capacity from 1898 to 1905, at the expiration of which time he refused to permit his name to be put up for reelection, but three years later he again assumed the duties of this office and continues to serve in this capacity. Mr. Stilwell has established an excellent record for upright manhood and honorable citizenship during the long period of his public service and highly merits the esteem and respect he is accorded in the community.

CHARLES E. NIXON.

Charles E. Nixon, whose name heads this sketch, is the proprietor of the Nixon Printing & Paper Box Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city. He was born in Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois, October 11, 1854. The family left that city when Charles Nixon was two years old, and settled in Toulon, Illinois, where they remained for twenty-five years. Charles Nixon was educated in the grammar and high schools of Toulon, Illinois, and after his graduation started immediately in the printing business, in which he is still engaged. In 1888 Mr. Nixon came to Peoria to find a larger field for his efforts.

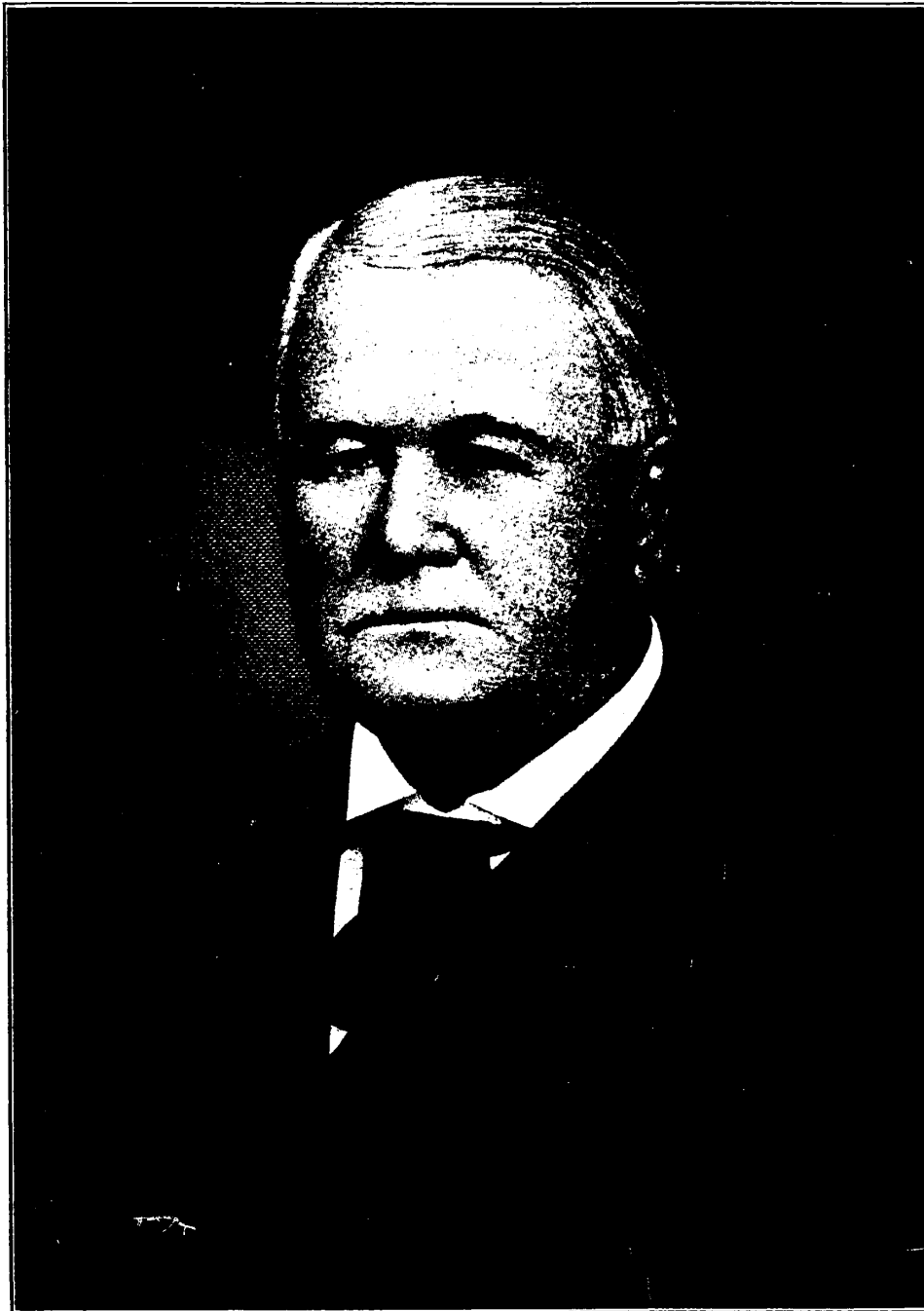
The name of Nixon today stands for all that is best in the printing line in the city. Mr. Nixon has no hobbies that anyone has heard of, except the one of doing his work as it should be done and doing it intelligently. He possesses an industry which his will never allows to falter and his prosperity is due to his unflagging industry, his close study of the situation as a whole and his utilization of opportunities as they presented themselves.

Mr. Nixon has moved his shop several times during his twenty-five years in the city, but has always been faithful to Washington street. He is now located at 112 South Washington street and is doing a prosperous business there, which is increasing in extent from year to year. Mr. Nixon has never taken an active part in political controversies or sought public office, although his affiliations are in a general way republican. He is active in the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Maccabees, and is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Association of Commerce.

In 1890, in St. Louis, Missouri, occurred the marriage of Mr. Charles Nixon and Miss Maude Benner of Peoria. They have one daughter, Helen Margaret, who is now attending the Chicago University,

JOHN F. KING.

Broad and varied have been the interests which have claimed the time and attention of John F. King, and his activities have brought him into close connection with the history of Peoria, of which city he is one of the oldest living native sons. He is a son of Samuel Brick and Josina (McComsey) King, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother of Ohio. They were residents of Urbana, Ohio, both coming to Peoria on September 20, 1831. The journey between the two places, which is now only a comparatively short one, then required many days for they crossed the country in a wagon drawn by oxen, traveling under the most primitive conditions. Hardships were features of the trip and there were perilous incidents to pioneer travel that were also to be guarded against. The days had lengthened into weeks before they reached their destination for they were able only to cover a short distance between sunrise and sunset and then camp out along the way for the night. When six weeks had passed, however, they reached their destination. This was the year before the



JOHN F. KING

Black Hawk war occurred. Throughout a radius of sixty miles there were only sixty-five people. A few scattered log cabins along the river constituted the nucleus of the present city of Peoria. In fact there were about twelve families in all and conditions of life were such as one usually meets on the frontier. The village was known as Fort Clark and communication with the outside world was difficult. It was not until 1835 that steamboats made trips up and down the river, bringing the little village into closer connection with the outside world. The district around about was wild, undeveloped and unimproved and there were many evidences of Indian occupancy in this part of the state. Wild game of all kinds could be had in abundance and wolves made the nights hideous with their howling. It was amid such surroundings in the little frontier village that John F. King was born. The father was successful in business, as success was counted in those days, and in 1842 he built a pottery on the present site of the Central high school. He had learned the potter's trade while still living in Urbana and his knowledge and previous experience enabled him to conduct a profitable business after establishing his factory in Peoria. Eventually however, he sold his pottery to George Alter and withdrew from that industry to open a drug store of which he remained in charge for ten years. He then sold out to take a position of government store keeper, in which capacity he served for a decade. In 1870 he became government gauger at Peoria under General Henderson. Ten years afterward he retired from active business and on the 4th of November, 1887, he passed away in Peoria in the eighty-second year of his age. In his family were fourteen children, three of whom are now living: Samuel T., living in Newhall, Los Angeles county, California; Mrs. Martha J. Patee, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and John F., of this review.

There were no public schools in Peoria during the early boyhood of John F. King, but he utilized such books as were at his command in the acquirement of an education and all through his life has broadened his knowledge by reading, observation and experience. He became a bricklayer and general building contractor. The business grew continuously and he ultimately added a mantel and grate store with which he was connected up to the time of his retirement from active business about eighteen years ago. In the meantime his establishment had become an extensive one, his sales reaching a large annual figure, for he handled all the latest goods in his line that the markets afforded and did most attractive work in supplying the needs of his many patrons.

On July 25, 1867, at Toulon, Stark county, Illinois, John F. King was united in marriage to Miss Permelia P. Godfrey, and to them were born six children: John F.; William B., who died in childhood; Maude, now the wife of George Lewis Casey, of Seattle, Washington; Harry P., Jessie May, the wife of J. F. Kuecher; and Walter C. All through his life Mr. King has been an interested student of the science of geology, his knowledge vying with those who have devoted their entire life to the study of the science. He has gathered together a rare collection of geological specimens to which he is constantly making additions. He is also deeply interested in the study of history and his knowledge concerning Peoria and her annals is almost encyclopedic. He relates many interesting incidents and details of the early days, his reminiscences and recollections being authoritative information because he has been an eye witness of scenes and incidents which he describes. He is today one of the best known residents of Peoria. Few indeed even approximate his length of residence here, covering a period of more than seventy-five years. His memory goes back to the days of Peoria's villagehood, when a few homes along the river bank constituted the town. He has been an interested witness of its continuous growth and expansion and as a factor in its business life has contributed to its material upbuilding while his aid and influence have at all times been given to matters and movements that have had for their object the growth, development and welfare of the community at large. In politics he was originally an anti-slavery whig,

but allied himself with the new republican party and cast his first presidential vote for Fremont and Dayton in 1856. He served for several terms in the city council as alderman and the citizens of Peoria are indebted to his efforts for some of the best and most needed improvements adopted to benefit the city.

In religion he simply looks through nature, up to Nature's God. Every prominent citizen of Peoria knows John F. King and is proud to call him friend. His geniality and cordiality have made him popular and the high regard entertained for him is the legitimate result of a well spent and honorable life.

CHARLES S. STUBBLES.

Among the prominent lawyers of Peoria who have distinguished themselves in the practice of their profession is Charles S. Stubbles, who with offices at rooms 1-2, Grimes building, 127 North Jefferson avenue, has since 1904 been a practicing attorney at law, being licensed to appear before all courts in the country. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 but did not engage in active practice until 1901. He was born six miles east of Lacon, Marshall county, Illinois, February 6, 1862, a son of the Rev. W. J. and Sophia Ann Stubbles. The father was one of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal church in Illinois.

Charles S. Stubbles received his preliminary education at Abingdon, Illinois, and there entered the office of an ex-attorney general of Illinois, where he read law for a considerable period. He is electro-metalurgist for the Waltham Watch Company. His services are particularly valuable to these concerns for he invented the modern dial process and in ten years has handled one million, eight hundred thousand dollars worth of gold bullion used in the construction of watch cases for the companies by whom he is employed. In addition to the duties which he is performing for the great watch firms who regularly employ him, he has practiced as an attorney at law since 1901. He is a member of the Peoria Bar Association, taking active interest in the affairs of that organization. In his political views he is a republican and fraternally he belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Rangers. The important position as electro-metalurgist to several of the largest watch companies in the United States, in addition to his professional practice, makes him a prominent figure in business and professional circles in Peoria. His time is most fully employed and his clientele includes a large number of well known people of Peoria whose interests he unswervingly protects.

ROBERT N. McCORMICK.

Robert N. McCormick, a successful general practitioner of law, with offices at No. 428 Woolner building, where he established himself on January 1, 1890, was born on the old farm homestead in Logan county, Illinois, near Lincoln, November 29, 1863, the son of James and Eliza McCormick. The parents were both natives of Scotland and emigrated to the United States in or about 1857, settling in Washington, D. C. The father was a stone cutter by trade and during the period of his residence in Washington he worked on some of the government buildings. In 1861 he removed to Illinois and settled upon a farm which he at once began to improve and develop, following agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother passed away in 1904, at the age of seventy years, and both are buried in the family lot in Bethel cemetery, near the old homestead.



CHARLES S. STUBBLES

Robert N. McCormick took his first steps in learning in the district school near his father's farm and when he was not occupied with his books he assisted his father with the farm work. In 1883 he entered the Normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he studied for two years, after which he taught school for two and one-half years and then took up the study of law at Lincoln, Illinois, in the office and under the direction of the firm of Beach & Hodnett. He proved to be an industrious and apt student and was able to pass the prescribed examination, being admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois in 1889. Following his admission to the bar he engaged in the practice of his profession in Peoria and later became associated with W. V. Tefft, a partnership which was continued from 1890 to 1892. He then received the appointment of deputy circuit clerk under James E. Pillsbury, an office which he filled until 1896, at which time he resumed private practice which he has since continued with marked success. He has taken an active interest in business matters aside from his professional career and is now serving as president of the Upland Improvement Association.

In Ottawa, Illinois, on October 27, 1891, Mr. McCormick was married to Miss Adele M. Elliott, the daughter of Henry F. and Eunice A. Elliott. Mr. Elliott, who resided near Lincoln, Illinois, was a successful farmer and a highly esteemed man. He passed away March 22, 1898, and his remains were interred in a cemetery at Madison Park, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are the parents of two children: Harriett E., who is a student at the Bradley Institute; and Robert E., who is attending the Whittier school.

The political allegiance of Mr. McCormick is accorded the democratic party although he is liberal and independent in his preference of political candidates. He is an active and valued member of the Peoria Bar Association, to which he contributes materially in advice and influence. Fraternally he is a blue lodge Mason and he belongs to the Modern Woodmen Camp. Socially he is a member of the Creve Coeur Club.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are communicants at St. Paul's Episcopal church, to which they are liberal contributors. The family residence is at No. 177 North Institute place and here their many friends are always assured of a cordial greeting.

JAMES W. HILL.

James W. Hill, master mechanic and master car builder of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company, has long been retained in this capacity, having first entered upon the duties of this position in 1887. He is widely known in local railway circles and is held in high esteem by both his employers and associates.

He is of New England extraction and was born in northern Vermont, but left there in early childhood and went to western New York. There he was reared to manhood and acquired his education, but belonging to a family in moderate circumstances was afforded but meager advantages in early life. He attended the village school during the winter months and in summer worked on a farm until he was twelve years old, when he began his business career a clerk in a general store. He was fortunate in obtaining a position with a man sufficiently unselfish to consider his future, and afford him the opportunity of continuing his education in the village school. The lad possessed unusual mechanical skill and his all-consuming desire to acquire further knowledge along these lines led him to give up his clerkship at the end of three years, and when he was sixteen he entered a machine shop as an apprentice. During the succeeding four years he diligently applied himself to mastering his trade during the day, while his even-

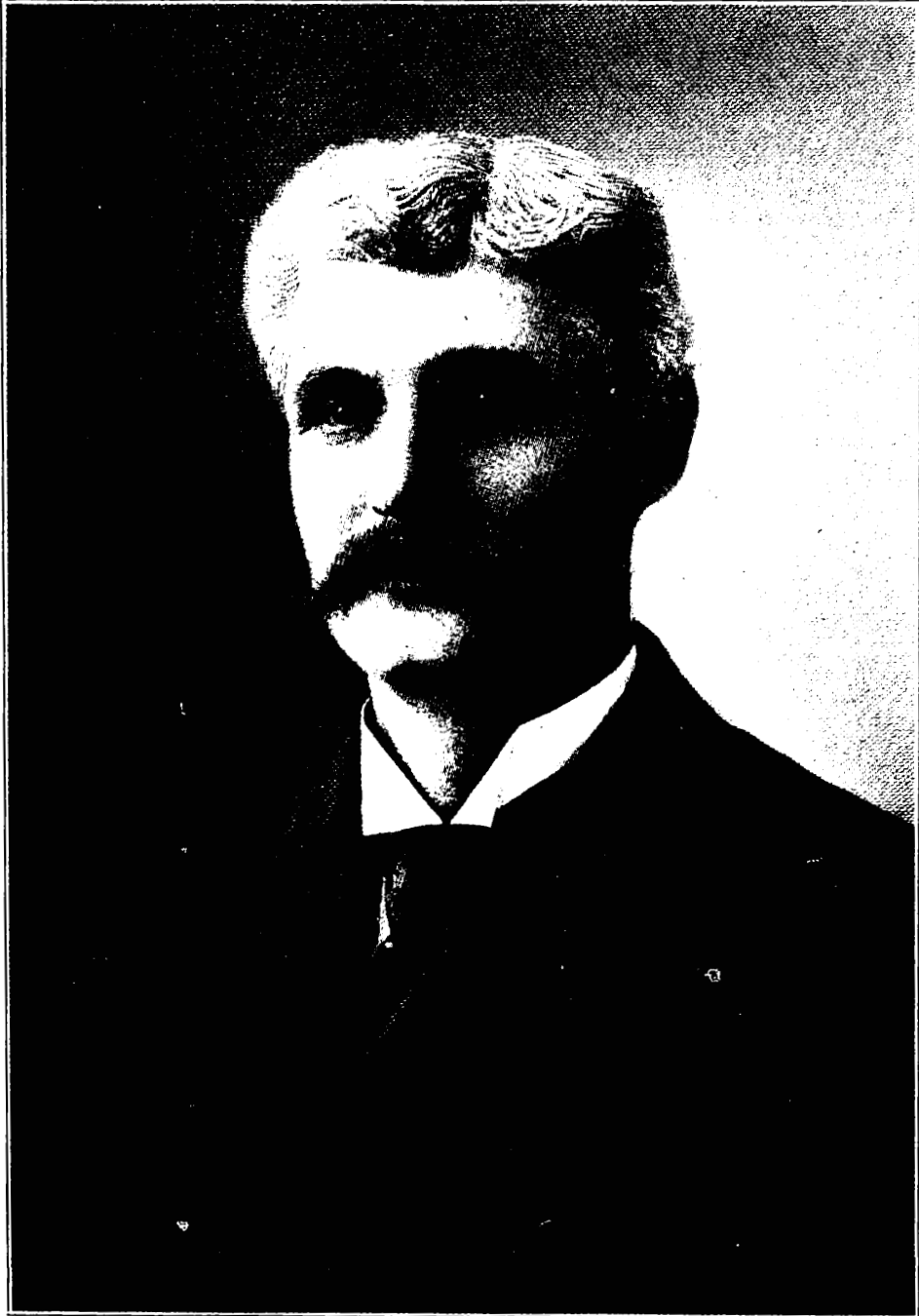
ings were devoted to the study of mechanics. At the expiration of this period of service he obtained a position as a fireman on a locomotive, and proving efficient and capable, after a year's time he was promoted to engineer. He retained this position for a similar period and at the end of that time was made master mechanic over three hundred miles of railroad. This was a very responsible position for one of his years. He was not yet twenty-three, but that he was fully competent to discharge his duties in this connection is manifested by his long period of service in the same capacity. He has ever since been a master mechanic in the railway service with the exception of a period of eight years, when he was in the employ of Fairbanks-Morse & Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, as mechanical engineer. In 1887 he became identified with the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company and for the past twenty-five years has retained his present position of master mechanic and master car builder for that company.

Ever since granted the right of franchise Mr. Hill has been a staunch supporter of the governmental principles as formulated by Thomas Jefferson, and in 1908 he was nominated for congress in the sixteenth district on the democratic ticket. He is a great admirer of the late Henry George and firmly believes that many of our governmental ills would be abolished by the adoption of single tax, the cause of which he enthusiastically champions. Mr. Hill is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and has been affiliated with the commandery for the past thirty-five years. He has long been identified with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, having held positions that qualified him for admission to this organization since 1884, while for twenty-three years he was an active member of the American Railway Master Mechanics Association and in 1910 was made an honorary member. In civic as well as business affairs Mr. Hill is enterprising and progressive and is always ready to accord his support and cooperation to every movement, the adoption of which he feels will redound to the benefit of the majority.

ARTHUR T. ANTCLIFF.

In the long years of his connection with the business interests of Peoria, Arthur T. Antcliff ever commanded the high respect and confidence of his fellowmen. Although he started out in life empty-handed he came in time to a prominent position as the founder and head of the Peoria Brass Foundry & Heating Company, of which he retained the presidency until about two years prior to his death, when he retired from business life. He was born at Gringley-on-the-Hill, Doncaster, England, on the 7th of June, 1847, his parents being Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Wall) Antcliff, who were also natives of that country. The son was but three years of age when the parents came to America, landing in New Orleans, whence they proceeded up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers to Peoria. The family home was established at Brimfield where the father conducted a blacksmith shop. The son pursued his education in the schools of that locality and early came to a realization of the value of industry and perseverance through assisting his father in the smithy. The years passed and the country became involved in Civil war. To the first call issued by President Lincoln for volunteers both father and son responded, joining Company A of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of which Thomas H. Antcliff was made orderly sergeant, while the son, then only fourteen years of age, became a drummer boy. At the battle of Shiloh the father was seriously wounded, being shot through both arms, and the son was sent home to take care of him while en route, both receiving at that time an honorable discharge.

Later the family removed to Peoria and Thomas H. Antcliff served for one term as poor master and also one term as coroner. The boy entered business



ARTHUR T. ANTCLIFF



THOMAS H. and ARTHUR T. ANTCLIFF

life about that time, and through the ensuing years to his death was dependent upon his own resources and gradually he worked his way upward. He began learning the brass founding and plumbing trade, and after continuing for a while in the employ of others eventually embarked in business on his own account, becoming a member of the firm of Couch & Heyle. Subsequently he established the Peoria Brass Foundry & Heating Company, and upon the incorporation of the business was elected its president, in which position he continued until his retirement more than two years prior to his death. He advanced gradually, and in all his business career took no backward steps. He learned valuable lessons in the school of experience, and each year found him better qualified for important and responsible duties and labors. Increasing success year after year at length brought Mr. Antcliff a very substantial competence and he retired, feeling his income was sufficient to enable him to rest from further labor and yet supply himself and family with all the necessities and comforts and some of the luxuries of life.

On the 1st of January, 1870, Mr. Antcliff was married to Miss Augusta Kemper, a daughter of Christian and Marie (Kahler) Kemper, who were natives of Germany, and upon coming to America settled in Peru, Illinois, while subsequently they established their home in Peoria. To Mr. and Mrs. Antcliff were born two daughters, Emma and Augusta. The death of Mr. Antcliff occurred November 5, 1911, and was a matter of deep regret, not only to his immediate family but also to the hundreds of friends he left behind. He was not only widely known in trade circles but also in fraternal relations, for he was a prominent thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America and the Bryner Post, G. A. R. In the latter organization he maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades, and throughout his entire life he was actuated by a spirit of patriotic devotion to his country and her welfare. He voted with the republican party, feeling its principles contained the best elements of good government. He was at all times public spirited, and his cooperation could ever be counted upon to further movements for the general good. He never neglected any business opportunity leading to legitimate advancement, and yet he did not allow industrial pursuits to so monopolize his time as to make him neglectful of other duties of life. He stood firm in the support of his opinions and convictions, and ever sought that which is best for the individual and the community at large.

SABIN DON PUTERBAUGH.

Among the illustrious men of Illinois Sabin Don Puterbaugh is numbered. His contributions to the literature of the legal profession, his distinguished career upon the bench and his worth as a private citizen, all entitle him to recognition and have made his history a chapter in the annals of the state. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, September 28, 1834. His father, Jacob Puterbaugh, removed with his family to Illinois in 1839 and established his home on a farm near Mackinaw, Tazewell county, so that the usual experiences and environments of farm life were Sabin Don Puterbaugh's in his boyhood and youth. He was indebted to the common schools for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed and in 1854 he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two terms at Hopedale. In 1855, however, he accepted an office at Pekin, that of deputy circuit court clerk, and while thus engaged devoted his leisure hours to the study of law until he was qualified in January, 1857, to pass an examination before a committee of which Abraham Lincoln was a member. Having been admitted to the bar by the supreme court, he

at once entered into partnership with Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, then of Pekin and also state senator from that district. His initial experience as a practitioner proved his knowledge and his worth and constituted the foundation upon which was built his later distinguished career. Following the dissolution of the firm in 1858, Mr. Puterbaugh practiced alone for two years and in 1860 entered into partnership with John B. Cohrs. In the following year, however, professional duties and personal interests were put aside that he might defend the Union cause on the field of battle. He enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois cavalry and was commissioned by Governor Yates, the first major of the regiment, under Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. In February, 1862, he went with his regiment to Camp Benton, near St. Louis, and was soon afterward detached with the first battalion to join General Grant in the advance up the Tennessee. Later the remainder of the regiment came up with them, arriving just before the engagement at Pittsburg Landing, in which they took an active part. Reporting with two companies of the Eleventh Regiment to General Prentiss on the morning of April 6, 1862, the first day of the battle of Shiloh, Major Puterbaugh and his command were about the first to receive the fire of the enemy and sustained considerable loss in men and horses. They afterward participated in the advance on Corinth and in July, 1862, Major Puterbaugh was ordered with two companies to Bolivar, Tennessee, after which they engaged in scouting through western Tennessee and northern Minnesota. They likewise participated in a battle near Bolivar on the 30th of August, where the major and his command were highly commended by General Leggett in his report. On the 3d of October came the hotly contested battle of Corinth, in which Major Puterbaugh and his command also participated. In November, 1862, he tendered his resignation and returned home.

Immediately after returning to private life Major Puterbaugh established his office in Peoria and here entered upon the active practice of law, in which he continued to the time of his death, thirty years later. In 1864 he entered into partnership with Colonel R. G. and E. C. Ingersoll, under the firm name of Ingersoll & Puterbaugh. This continued until June, 1867, when the latter was elected judge of the circuit court for a term of six years. His career on the bench was distinguished by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution and by the utmost fairness and impartiality. As a judge he enjoyed the confidence and approval of the entire bar and proved himself the peer of the ablest jurists of Illinois. Following his retirement, in March, 1873, he removed to Chicago, where he engaged in practice for nine months, also spending much of the time in the preparation of the legal works which he expected soon to publish. In October, 1874, he again came to Peoria, and for three years was in partnership with John S. Lee and M. C. Quinn. Afterward he was joined by his son, Leslie D. Puterbaugh, in a partnership that was maintained until the father's death. The firm occupied a foremost position in the ranks of the legal fraternity in Illinois and their practice was ever a most extensive and important one. Aside from the active work which he did as a lawyer and advocate Sabin D. Puterbaugh made a valuable contribution to legal literature as the author of "Puterbaugh's Common Law Pleadings and Practice," which was first published in 1863. Its reception by the profession is indicated in the fact that between 1866 and 1888 five other editions were brought from the press. In 1879 he published "Puterbaugh's Chancery Pleadings and Practice," of which a second edition was issued in 1873 and a third in 1888. His research and investigations, his broad legal learning and his spirit of initiative gave him rank with the leading legal writers of the country and made his record one which reflects credit and honor upon the history of the profession in Illinois.

On the 18th of November, 1857, Judge Puterbaugh was united in marriage at Pekin, Illinois, to Miss Anna E. Rye and they became the parents of two

sons and a daughter, Leslie D., Walter and Frances L., the last named being now Mrs. Blanchard H. Lucas. Judge Puterbaugh died September 25, 1892, at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, yet his contribution to the world's work far exceeded that accomplished by many a man who passes beyond the Psalmist's allotted span of life. He ever stood for progress and advancement and kept pace with the onward march of the world. His reading was broad and he possessed the statesman's grasp of affairs. His early political allegiance was given to the democratic party. During the war he espoused the cause of the republican party and in 1888 served as presidential elector, at which time he cast the vote of Illinois for James A. Garfield. Political honors, however, had no attraction for him, for he felt that his real life work was the practice of law and in this he ably, wisely and conscientiously used the talents that were given him and gained the honor and distinction which the world instinctively pays to the man of superior ability.

JAMES B. MILLER.

James B. Miller, living on his farm which is situated one and one half miles south of Hanna City, has been a resident of Peoria county since 1845. He was born in Preble county, Ohio, April 12, 1830, the son of Ezra and Nancy (Weed) Miller, who, in 1845 came by water route from Cincinnati to Peoria where they settled on a farm of forty acres which the father had purchased the previous year. In their family were ten children, of whom James B. of this review is the second in order of birth.

James B. Miller, being fifteen years of age when he removed with his parents to Peoria county, grew to manhood there and remained at home helping his father on the farm until 1855. At that date he, together with his father, purchased a tract of eighty acres of land in Logan township, and soon afterward he bought an adjoining eighty acres, and later purchased his father's share in the first eighty. He became very successful in his financial affairs and in time owned five hundred and forty acres of land in Peoria county, and at the same time a general merchandise store at Smithville which store he operated for fourteen years. Later he engaged in the mercantile business at Hanna City, and his merchandise was the first hauled over the Iowa Central Railroad out of Peoria. He was widely known throughout the entire county, and for thirty years in a grove on his farm known as Miller's Grove, he held a Fourth of July celebration, furnishing political speakers, band music, fireworks and refreshments to all the farmers for miles around. Mr. Miller now owns one hundred and forty acres in the farm on which he resides.

On the 21st of November, 1855, Mr. Miller wedded Miss Nancy A. Smith, and they have become the parents of seven children: William Fulton, born May 24, 1857, who, for the past twenty-two years has been a mail clerk on the Iowa Central Railroad; Martha Isadora, who was born January 27, 1859, and died August 17, 1860; James Smith, who was born April 20, 1860, and is engaged in farming in Logan township; Thomas Porter, who was born July 12, 1862 and died September 25, 1885; Anna Belle, who was born December 8, 1864, and is the widow of Mr. Walters, who was a farmer in Limestone township; John Gordon, who was born October 14, 1870, and is engaged in farming in Logan township; and Ralph Marion, who was born April 13, 1873, and is a farmer near Shedd, Oregon. Mrs. Nancy A. Smith Miller passed away February 8, 1910, at the age of seventy-six years nine months and four days. She was a member of the United Presbyterian church, and was greatly loved by all who knew her.

In politics Mr. Miller is a staunch republican and he is a faithful member of the United Presbyterian church. He has now resided in Peoria county for more

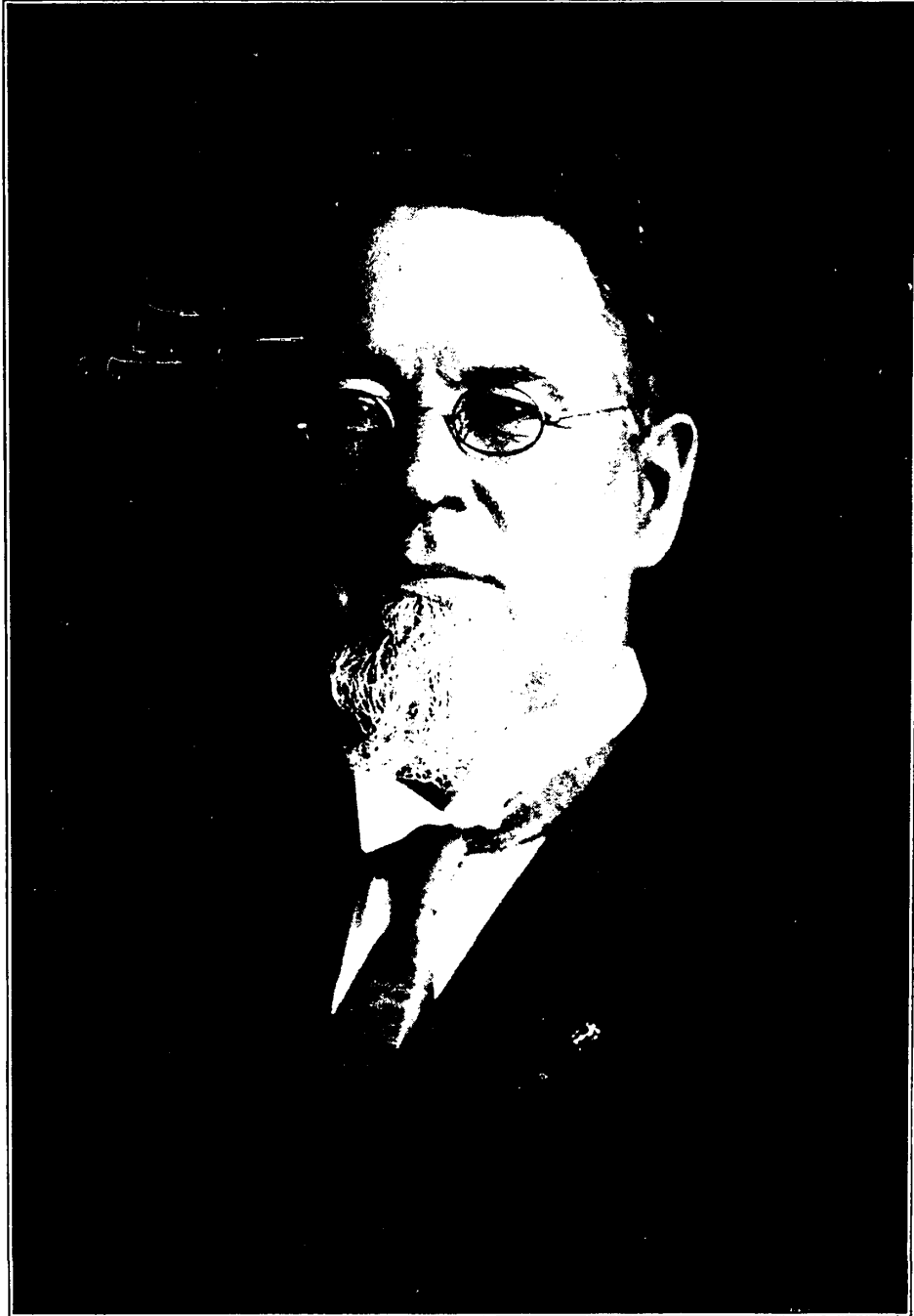
than sixty-six years and he has witnessed the entire growth and development of this section of the country. He has always shown great interest in all that pertains to the general welfare, and has been known as a public-spirited man who has always found time and inclination to cooperate in the movements for the public good. In all the relations of life he has been honorable and straightforward, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

JOSEPH FRYE HAZZARD.

Joseph Frye Hazzard is a native son of Peoria and as an important, able and highly conscientious government official, as a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen, has won the respect and esteem of many friends and has reflected credit upon the community in which he was born. He has held an appointment in the United States revenue service since 1877 and during the thirty-five years of his connection with this line of activity has made a record that is above suspicion and beyond reproach. Mr. Hazzard was born in Peoria on May 15, 1843, and is a son of James and Margaret (Brestel) Hazzard. The family is of English origin but was founded in America about 1635. The grandparents of our subject were Stephen and Mary (Russell) Hazzard, natives of Milford, Delaware, where his father was born. The latter was a builder by trade and followed this line of occupation in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for some time. His residence in Peoria dates from 1840 and he lived in this city from that time until his death which occurred while he was visiting his brother, William H. Hazzard, who was at that time president of the Fulton National Bank of Brooklyn, New York. James Hazzard passed away in 1888. His wife was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and came to Peoria with her parents in 1835. She was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Miller) Brestel, and made Peoria her home for forty-eight years. She died in 1883.

Joseph F. Hazzard was reared at home and attended the district schools. In 1854 he was enrolled as a student in the old Peoria Academy, which is not now in existence. In 1855 the city public schools were organized and Mr. Hazzard entered the first high school of the city, being a member of the same class in which Robert J. Burdette was a student. When he laid aside his books he learned the brick mason's trade, beginning active life for himself when he was fourteen years of age. After he had served his apprenticeship he joined his father in the contracting and building business and for twelve years was successful and prosperous in this line of activity. His business standards were always high and his methods of operation honest and straightforward. He was immediately and rapidly successful and his business flourished until 1877 when he was appointed by John Sherman, then secretary of the treasury, to the United States internal revenue service, where for thirty-five years he has been active and prominent. He was first a storekeeper, then a gauger, and afterward a special gauger, and his activities were eventually broadened to include those of an internal revenue agent. He is now one of the most thoroughly efficient members of the government service in Peoria and the details of his activities are carried on carefully and conservatively but, nevertheless, along progressive lines. He is capable, alert and enterprising and has founded a distinct and substantial success upon long experience and personal efficiency. Of all the phases of his business he has a comprehensive knowledge and has met with the measure of success which always rewards earnest, persistent and well directed labor.

On October 24, 1866, Mr. Hazzard was united in marriage in Peoria, to Miss Louisa Adelaide Phenix, who was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, a daughter of Leander and Mary E. (Pearsons) Phenix, and to their union were born four children: Florence, now Mrs. John Lloyd of Los Angeles, Cal-



JOSEPH F. HAZZARD

ifornia; William, who is the cashier of the Commercial German National Bank of Peoria; Dr. Charles Hazzard, a practicing physician of New York city; and Mary, who also makes her home in New York city.

Mr. Hazzard is prominent in the Masonic order and has held membership in Peoria Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., since 1865. He was master of this organization from 1873 to 1874 and was initiated according to the Scottish Rite in 1875. He has gone through several of the chairs of that organization. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and holds membership in the Hale Memorial church. He is one of the most prominent figures in the affairs of that organization and when the original church was erected he prepared the plans and constructed the building. He has been a trustee since 1868 and his administrative business ability has been an important factor in the material growth of the organization. In his political views Mr. Hazzard is a stanch and consistent republican and has voted the ticket since the organization of the party in the time of Abraham Lincoln. He is numbered among the early settlers in Peoria and has seen the wonderful growth and progress of that city and its development into its present metropolitan condition. Mr. Hazzard has been an interested witness and in some ways an active participant in this change and his loyalty to his native city is beyond question. He is well known in the community where his entire life has been spent and has a wide acquaintance here. He has won uniform trust and good-will by reason of a life which in all its phases is straightforward and honorable and actuated by unusual ideals of personal service.

JOHN B. KING.

One of the successful attorneys at law of Peoria, conducting a general practice, is John B. King, with offices at No. 321 Main street. Mr. King has practiced his profession in this city since 1904. He was born in Athensville, Illinois, August 7, 1877, the son of Judge David F. and Nancy E. King. The father was born in Texas and was brought to Illinois by his parents by wagon when less than one year old. He early acquired a taste and inclination for the law and, studying industriously, he was enabled to pass the required examination and was admitted to practice, later becoming judge of the county court of Greene county, Illinois.

John B. King attended the public schools of Roodhouse, Illinois, graduating with honors from the high school in 1895. He then engaged in teaching school in Roodhouse and while thus employed gave all the time he could possibly spare to reading law under his father's tuition, with the result that on April 18, 1900, upon passing the required examination, he was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter he formed a copartnership with Judge J. C. Bowman of Carrollton, Illinois, with whom he was associated in practice for two years, when the partnership was dissolved. He then practiced alone for two years at Roodhouse, Illinois, after which he formed a partnership with Leaton Boggess, with offices at Peoria, Illinois, a relationship which was continued until 1910, when Thomas B. Lewis of Fairbury, Illinois, was admitted to the firm, the name becoming that of King, Boggess & Lewis. Later Mr. Boggess withdrew and the firm became King & Lewis, a relationship which still continues. This firm has practiced with uniform success and is known as one of the able and reliable law firms of the city. Mr. King is an active and honored member of the Peoria Bar Association. He has become affluent in circumstances, owning several fine farming properties in the county. He has also built extensively in the city of Peoria, where he owns a number of good properties and the residence in which he now lives, at No. 178 North Institute place, which he purchased before its completion and finished under his personal supervision.

At Roodhouse, Illinois, on October 3, 1901, Mr. King was married to Miss Celia Sawyer, a daughter of W. H. Sawyer, a merchant of Liberty, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. King have two children, a daughter, Ardelia E., aged six years, and a son, John Bradshaw, Jr., whose birth occurred on June 16, 1912. In his political views Mr. King is a democrat and has served on the democratic state central committee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and of the Modern Woodmen camp. He and his wife are members of the First Congregational church at Peoria. He has long been well known in legal and business circles in Peoria county and city and is also well and favorably known in Greene county, where he practiced for four years previous to his coming to Peoria. He enjoys a lucrative practice and ranks among the first lawyers of the city.

CLYDE R. BIRKETT.

Clyde R. Birkett, with offices at 127 North Jefferson avenue, has since 1909 been a general practitioner of law in Peoria, Illinois. He was born at Washington, Tazewell county, this state, January 10, 1886, the son of William and Ellen Birkett. The father, formerly a successful farmer, is now living retired. The early education of the son was received in the district school near his father's farm and between times of study he lent assistance to his father and thus grew to manhood. After leaving the district school he attended high school in Washington and Peoria, being graduated from the latter with the class of 1904, after which he took a course at Brown's Business College in this city. He then entered the Illinois Wesleyan College of Law, from which he was graduated in June, with the class of 1908, receiving the degree of LL. B. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in the city of Chicago, returning after one year to this city, and from his earliest experience as a lawyer he has met with gratifying success.

In his political affiliation he is an adherent to the principles and policy of the republican party. He is a member of the national legal fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi and Peoria Lodge, B. P. O. E. This rising young attorney exhibits in the success with which he handles cases entrusted to him a distinctive ability which augurs well for the larger successes he is destined to attain. He gives close attention to the details of business entrusted to him and by the loyal and able manner in which he looks after his clients' interests is building up a most satisfactory practice.

JOHN B. HARDAWAY.

John B. Hardaway, who is attorney for the Illinois Traction System with offices on the third floor of the Mayer building, has been connected in a professional way in Peoria since October, 1910. He was born at Jeffersontown, Kentucky, August 16, 1884, a son of the Rev. R. M. and Emma C. (Cox) Hardaway. The father has for a long time been a well known minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

John B. Hardaway received his preliminary education at the St. Charles Military College, of St. Charles, Missouri, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1905. After his graduation he entered the Washington University of St. Louis, Missouri, taking the law course in that institution. Diligently pursuing his studies he was graduated with the class of 1909, winning his degree of LL. B. Subsequent to his graduation from the law school he began practicing in St. Louis, where after one year's experience he received his present appointment as attorney for the Illinois Traction System.

Mr. Hardaway was married at Carrolton, Missouri, June 28, 1911, to Miss Kathreen Graham, a daughter of James F. and Fannie Graham. In his political views Mr. Hardaway is an adherent to the tenets of the democartic party. His fraternal relations are limited to membership in the Delta Chi, a college fraternity. He resides at No. 207 West McCune avenue, in a comfortable, well appointed home. The exclusive practice to which Mr. Hardaway gives practically his entire attention is, from the attorney's viewpoint, a very satisfactory one. By his skill as a practitioner before court and jury as well as his ability and inclination to settle cases out of court he has made his services valuable to the Illinois Traction Company in whose employ he has been, since coming to Peoria in October, 1910. His professional standing is recognized as being most creditable and he has formed a large circle of friends and acquaintances not only in Peoria but throughout the county.

HERBERT EDMUND HEWITT.

Herbert Edmund Hewitt, senior partner of the firm of Hewitt & Emerson, architects, with offices located at No. 321 Main street, is one of the highly successful representatives of his profession in the city. He was born in Bloomington, this state, on the 20th of July, 1871, and is a son of C. E. and Helen (Thomson) Hewitt. The father was pastor of the First Baptist church of this city from 1880 to 1890, and was secretary of the divinity school of the University of Chicago from that time until his death in November, 1911. Both parents are of English extraction and are representatives of old colonial families, our subject's great-great-grandfather, Edmund Hewitt, having participated in the Revolutionary war. The mother is connected with the Gillette family, which is of French and English origin, and is a first cousin of William Gillette, the actor.

The greater part of the preliminary education of Herbert E. Hewitt was obtained in the public schools of this city. He was graduated from the high school in 1889 and the following autumn he continued his studies in the University of Illinois, at Urbana. He subsequently matriculated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Boston, being graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1894. Feeling the need of further work along some special lines he then pursued a post-graduate course at the University of Chicago. In the spring of 1895 he entered upon the duties of his profession as a draughtsman in the office of a Chicago architect, continuing in that service for two years. In April, 1897, he resigned his position and returning to Peoria formed a partnership with Joseph Wechselberger, with whom he was associated in business for a year. At the expiration of that time he bought out his partner's interest, continuing alone, with the exception of one year, until May, 1909, when he took Frank N. Emerson into partnership. Mr. Hewitt has a thorough knowledge and fine appreciation of the practical and artistic value of his work and unites the two in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. He possesses rare mechanical ability and this united with his excellent technical training, practical ideas and sound judgment results in the production of designs well calculated to meet the requirements for which they are intended, being at the same time artistically consistent therewith. Since locating here he has been asked to design many of the public and business buildings, including the Jefferson hotel, the Shriners' Temple, the Orpheum Theatre, the G. A. R. Memorial Hall, the Creve Coeur Club and the Country Club. He has also designed and superintended the erection of some of the finest residences in the city, his efforts in this direction having been especially satisfactory. That his reputation is more than a local one is indicated by the fact that he has planned and erected a number of buildings in the south, including the Hotel Goldman at Fort Smith, Arkansas; the Illinois State Building at the South Carolina exposition, at Charleston, South Carolina;

and the Monmouth College buildings at Monmouth, Illinois; as well as a large number of school buildings.

Lynn, Massachusetts, was the scene of Mr. Hewitt's marriage on the 10th of October, 1906, to Miss Helen Carter, a daughter of Ruel W. and Clara (Powers) Carter, both representatives of old Boston families, where for many years the father was engaged in business. He passed away in 1909, and is buried in the cemetery at Lynn, in which city the mother still resides. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, as follows: Carter Edmund, born October 6, 1907; and Gillette, born May 3, 1910. The family home is located at 727 Moss avenue, where in 1910, Mr. Hewitt erected a residence that is a most worthy example of his work.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt are members of the First Baptist church, of which he is a former trustee, and fraternally he is a Mason, having taken the degrees of the blue lodge. He is also a member of the Creve Coeur and Country Clubs, while in politics he is a republican. Mr. Hewitt has achieved an enviable reputation, which far exceeds local limits and the worth of his work is evidenced by his extensive business in this state.

FREDERIC ROBERT AVERY.

Who can say what Peoria would be if the Avery interests had not featured as a factor in its upbuilding. The name has ever stood as a synonym for activity and progressiveness here and the record of Frederic R. Avery has been in keeping with the untarnished name ever borne by the family. Deep regret on the part of his many friends was felt when, at the early age of thirty-six years, he was called from this life, being thus forced to relinquish a work in which he was giving every evidence of ability and progressiveness. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, November 5, 1869, and passed away on the 15th of February, 1906. He was a son of Robert H. Avery, who was also a native of Galesburg, born on the 21st of January, 1840. While spending his youthful days upon the old home farm he was also acquiring his education in the public schools and in the academy of his home town. He had barely attained his majority when the Civil war broke out and he joined the boys in blue, serving for almost four years in defense of the Union, during which he spent eight months as a prisoner of war. It was while he was incarcerated at Andersonville that his mind evolved the plan for the first farm implement which he manufactured—a cultivator—and he afterward put his ideas to the practical test in the building of a machine which constituted the first step in the development of the great industry that is now conducted under the name of the Avery Company of Peoria. When the war was over he returned to Galesburg and devoted four years thereafter to farm work and to invention. In 1869 he was joined by his brother Cyrus M. Avery in the establishment of a business for the manufacture of the Avery cultivator. From that period to the present the scope of the business has been continuously increased and, although the original promoters have passed away, their work still lives on in the great Avery plant at Peoria. Success attended their efforts at Galesburg and in 1882 they removed to Peoria, where the following year the partnership of R. H. and C. M. Avery was organized into a stock company and chartered under the name of the Avery Planter Company, of which Robert H. Avery continued to be the president during the remainder of his life. Around the plant grew the suburban town of Averyville, housing the many employes in the factory. The business has continuously grown since that day, Robert H. Avery remaining an active factor in its successful conduct to the time of his death, which occurred when he was on a trip to California, September 13, 1892, when he was but little more



FREDERICK R. AVERY

than fifty-two years of age. His activity, indeed, constituted a valued contribution to the world's work and especially to the commercial and industrial progress of Peoria.

His son Frederic Robert Avery pursued his education in the public schools of Galesburg, in Knox College of that city of which he was a graduate and in Amherst College, devoting several years to the mastery of such branches of learning as would qualify him for life's practical and responsible duties. During that period he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi. He left school at the age of twenty-three years and entered at once upon active relations with the Avery Manufacturing Company, mastering the business both in principle and detail. Following the death of his father he became treasurer of the company in 1892 and his recognized ability as an organizer constituted a power in the upbuilding and development of the concern. His labor, indeed, proved a valuable force in the growth of the business and in addition to his service as treasurer he was also at the head of the purchasing department. His thorough study of the business in every branch and his study of the trade at large made his opinions of value in shaping the policy of this mammoth concern, which stands at the head of the productive industries of the city. He never faltered when a task was to be accomplished but, calling forth all the resources of his nature, continued at the task until it was performed and success resulted.

On the 1st of June, 1897, Mr. Avery was united in marriage to Miss Clara L. Mercer, a daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Kinsman) Mercer. They became the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Frederic M., both of whom are yet attending school. In his political views Mr. Avery was a republican and, while he did not seek nor desire public office, he was active in behalf of the welfare of the city, giving ready cooperation to various projects which stood for the city's development and upbuilding. When leisure permitted he indulged in travel, which was to him a principal source of rest and recreation. He loved art, was loyal in his friendships and devoted to his home. He stood as a high type of the enterprising, honorable, progressive young business man and yet he did not allow the mammoth business of the industry with which he was connected to monopolize his time and attention to the exclusion of other activities. His was a well balanced character and in his passing Peoria lost one of her most worthy and honored young business men. Few men within the short span of life of thirty-six years leave so indelible an impress upon the history of the community with which they are connected.

CLIFFORD MASON ANTHONY.

Substantial expansion of his business interests placed Clifford Mason Anthony in control of extensive banking and investment affairs, and investigation into his record shows that the business policy which he has followed has ever commended him to the generous support of the public and to the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings. He is preeminently a man of energy, but of energy well directed and wisely applied. He has never wasted his strength in attempting to overcome insurmountable obstacles nor in occupying an untenable position, for when he sees such before him he seeks out another course, knowing that there is more than one road to success and that the essential requirements are unfaltering energy and ready adaptability. After long connection with banking and investment activities he is now living retired. He was born in Washington, Tazewell county, Illinois, a son of Charles S. N. and Elizabeth (Bulkeley) Anthony, who were pioneers of this state. The son pursued his education in the public and private schools of his native town and in the

military school at Stamford, Connecticut. He started out in the business world as a clerk in the employ of his elder brother, Charles E. Anthony, who in company with Henry Denhart conducted a general mercantile and private banking business in Washington. After a short preliminary training Clifford M. Anthony was appointed to a clerical position in the banking department and thus became identified with a field of business in which he was destined to win prominence and success. As the months passed by his experience developed his latent powers and subsequently he joined Charles E. Anthony, Henry Denhart, Dr. R. B. M. Wilson and Charles A. Wilson in organizing the Bank of Chatsworth at Chatsworth, Illinois, of which he was made general manager. In addition to the conduct of a general banking business he established a loan department, giving special attention to loaning money on farm mortgages, and this soon became an important and profitable feature of the business. Three years later the firm disposed of the bank at Chatsworth and transferred the mortgage loan department to Washington, Mr. Anthony entering into partnership with the previously organized firm of Anthony & Denhart, accepting the position of cashier in the bank and manager of the loan department. He continued with that business until 1885, when he disposed of his interest but retained for himself the farm loan branch of the business, which under his personal supervision grew largely and became a very profitable enterprise.

Seeking a broader field of labor, Mr. Anthony came to Peoria and, finding conditions here favorable for the successful conduct of a business, he was joined a few months later by his brother Charles, at which time was organized the firm of C. E. and C. M. Anthony, investment bankers, at No. 424 Main street. There the business was conducted for many years and their clientage steadily grew. The field of their operations continually broadened and in 1889 they opened a branch office in Omaha. Two years later the business was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Anthony Loan & Trust Company, with the subject of this review as vice president and general manager. In 1898 he was chosen to the presidency of the company and so continued until his retirement from active business life in 1905. In 1885 a branch organization had been established under the name of the Peoria Safe Deposit Company, of which C. M. Anthony was also the president. He is a man of determined purpose and his carefully formulated plans constituted the basis of success which brought him to a prominent position in financial circles. He saw and utilized opportunities which others passed heedlessly by and at all times he kept in close touch with every phase of the business situation of the country bearing upon his individual interests. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. When one avenue of opportunity has seemed closed he has sought out another path whereby he might reach the desired goal. At the same time, too, his methods have ever been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He ranked with the best known and most successful bankers in this part of the state and although the loan department placed millions of dollars in circulation, while the securities were sold to all classes of investors, never in all his dealings did one of his clients foreclose a mortgage placed by him nor lose a dollar upon any of their securities. These results have been obtained through strict conservative management and close personal attention to the nature and character of all securities and investments.

On the 14th of November, 1895, Mr. Anthony was united in marriage to Miss Flora Thomas, a daughter of Dr. D. E. Thomas, of Lacon, Illinois, and they have one son, Emerson T., who was born July 9, 1898, and attends school. Mr. Anthony is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He also belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and other leading clubs and social organizations of Peoria and the Union League Club of Chicago. His political allegiance has ever been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and his religious faith has

long been manifest in his membership in the Presbyterian church. He has a wide acquaintance among business and moneyed men throughout the state and enjoys in unusual degree the respect and confidence of colleagues and contemporaries. His ability, his straightforward methods and his genuine personal worth have united to win for him high standing in business and social circles. He looks at life from the broad standpoint of an enterprising business man who keeps in touch with the world's thought and work and each year that has passed has chronicled his achievements, finding him in a position far in advance of that which he had reached the previous year.

EDWARD HINE.

Edward Hine, president of the Edward Hine & Company printing establishment, which is located at 307 South Washington avenue, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1851. His parents were John M. and Mary Hine, who in 1853 came to Peoria, where the father followed his trade of carpentering and cabinetmaking. John M. Hine passed away in 1858 and his wife, surviving him for a number of years, died in 1883. Both are buried in the old city cemetery.

Edward Hine, being only two years of age when brought by his parents to this city, received his education in the public schools here, but at the age of eleven he left school and began learning the printer's trade. Subsequently he was connected with various printing establishments until he entered in business for himself, buying out the M. C. Nason plant. From the very beginning of his work he met with success and his business gradually increased until in 1907 it was incorporated into the present company, of which Mr. Hine became president. It is now one of the leading and prosperous printing establishments of the city.

In Peoria, on the 3d of February, 1873, Mr. Hine was married to Miss Pauline Buechner, a daughter of William and Fredericka Buechner. The parents are now both deceased and are buried in Springdale cemetery. To Mr. and Mrs. Hine have been born three sons and one daughter, as follows: Edward W., who is connected with the Peoria Journal; Robert E.; Caroline D., who is the wife of George O. Kroeger, a grocer of Pekin, Illinois; and Allen T., who is attending school. The family reside at 922 East Nebraska avenue, and its different members are highly esteemed here by all who know them. In his political views Mr. Hine is a democrat and he has twice served as assessor of Peoria township, first from 1881 to 1882 and again from 1885 to 1887. From 1877 to 1892 he was a member of the school board, serving as president from 1878 to 1890 and as treasurer for the rest of the time. He is a member of the Crystal Club and has many friends and acquaintances in the social and business world.

CHARLES D. BRAINARD.

The insurance interests of Peoria are a growing factor in its commercial life. The number of agencies is becoming more numerous every year and the city is now recognized as a good field for this line of activity. Prominent among the men who have contributed their share toward making these statements true, is Charles D. Brainard, who for the past twenty years has been identified with the insurance business in Peoria. He was born June 27, 1843, in Cedarville, Herkimer county, New York, the son of Sardis and Pamela (Day) Brainard. The family removed to Delavan, Wisconsin, when Charles D. Brainard was still very young, and the public schools of that city afforded him his educational opportunities. He was graduated from the Delavan high school in 1859, and for a

number of years engaged in the mercantile business. Mr. Brainard came to Peoria, Illinois, from Beloit, Wisconsin, in March, 1863, and engaged in the dry-goods business with the firm of Johnston & Coskery in the location now occupied by Clarke & Co., at 102 South Adams street. Later he was in the notion business with John A. Bush on Main street, and then in the employ of the grain firm, Hancock, Beals & Company, and with Clarke & Easton in the distillery business. He subsequently entered the insurance line, with which he has been connected for the past twenty years.

Politically Mr. Brainard is a staunch republican believing firmly in the principles and ideas for which that party stands, and he has held public office in this city for a number of years. From 1896 to 1898 he was city assessor of Peoria and in 1900 he was elected township collector. In both of these capacities he proved himself an able, resourceful and practical business man, honest in all his dealings, and thoroughly worthy of the trust imposed in him.

Fraternally, Charles D. Brainard is a member of Illinois Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.; of Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and of Mohammed Temple, Oasis of Peoria. He is past officer of Columbia Lodge, No. 21, and Peoria Encampment, No. 15, I. O. O. F., past brigade commander of the Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F. and past chancellor and past commander, Knights of Pythias.

On January 26, 1865, Mr. Brainard was married in Peoria to Miss Jennie Bush, daughter of George and Maria Bush, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Peoria when their daughter Jennie was a child. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have one daughter, Ella, who is the wife of Louis B. Van Nuys of this city. Mr. Brainard is well known in fraternal and insurance circles of Peoria as an upright, honorable and worthy citizen.

JAMES CLARK.

In a history of Peoria county's development mention should be made of James Clark, who was one of the early residents of this part of the state, coming here when much of the land was still uncultivated prairie and when the now thriving towns and cities were small villages or had not yet come into existence. He was then a young man, arriving here about the time he attained his majority, and from that period until his death he was closely associated with the agricultural interests and the substantial upbuilding of the county.

A native of England, Mr. Clark was born February 22, 1819, his father being James Clark, Sr., who came of a good old English family and acquired an excellent education while spending his youthful days in his native land. James Clark, Sr., entered business life in a clerical position in a counting house and bank, but afterward turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and became manager of fifteen hundred acres in England. The stories which reached him concerning the advantages and opportunities of the new world, however, proved very attractive and, hoping to better his financial condition in the new world, he sailed for the United States in 1837 in company with his son James. They did not tarry on the Atlantic coast but made their way into the interior, traveling most of the way on foot that they might see the country. Realizing the value of the open prairie, Mr. Clark, Sr., secured a quarter section of land, which in time he converted into a good farm, continuing its cultivation until death ended his labors in 1841. When he first located on his farm he had to have a plow to break the prairie sod and ingeniously contrived one which was a great improvement on any which was then in use. He secured the cooperation of a blacksmith, who made the share and an upright piece, which Mr. Clark attached to the beam, and to this he added a frame mould, fastening the pieces together with iron rods, and with this implement he could throw the sod in any direction



JAMES CLARK

he wished. His device attracted the attention of Toby & Anderson, who afterward became famous as plow manufacturers, and they invited Mr. Clark to Peoria to discuss with them the plan upon which a plow should be built. They realized the practicability of his idea and followed his directions in every respect in the manufacture of breaking plows. About 1839 Mr. Clark imported from England the first grain drill that was ever used in Peoria county. He was a progressive agriculturist, using methods far in advance of those employed by many of his neighbors, and, although he lived in Peoria county but a short period, he left the imprint of his individuality upon its development and progress.

James Clark, whose name introduces this review, was about twenty-two years of age at the time of his father's death. The same year he took charge of the household and in March, 1842, his mother, whose maiden name was Isabella Walker, died. In October of that year Mr. Clark was united in marriage to Miss Susan Benson, a sister of the Rev. John Benson, who for many years was the honored rector of Christ Episcopal church of Limestone Prairie. Mr. and Mrs. Clark became the parents of five children: Susan H., who is now deceased; Ella G., a resident of Peoria; James Benson, who died leaving two children, Ruth Lois and James Benson Clark, Jr.; John W. W. Clark, who is living in Louisville, Kentucky, and has four children, Douglas C., Lucia L., Lois M. and Susan B.; and Cyril B., of Peoria, who has six children, Grace C., Cyril B., Jr., Margaret, Mary C., John Benson and Catherine P. Douglas C. Clark is married and has two children, Dudley K. and Burton L.

Mr. Clark gave his political allegiance to the republican party from the time of its organization and kept well informed on the question and issues of the day but never sought nor desired public office. He held to the religious faith of his ancestors, both he and his wife being members of the Episcopal church. His death occurred October 24, 1900, and in his passing the community lost a representative and honored citizen, one who from early pioneer times had taken an active and helpful part in the work of general progress and improvement. He lived to see this section of the state converted from a wild and undeveloped region into one of rich fertility, while the little town of Peoria grew into one of the great metropolitan cities of the Mississippi valley. He ever rejoiced in what was accomplished and his labors were an element in the general growth and improvement, especially along agricultural lines. His life was honorable and upright and those who knew him respected him for his sterling worth.

OTTO TRIEBEL.

As a representative man of industry as applied to art, we select him whose name heads this sketch, Otto Triebel, sculptor, monument builder and marble worker, who has attained notable distinction along these lines, has been identified with the marble and monument trade of Peoria for over fifty years. He was born in Roemhild, Germany, in 1830, of a family of some local importance, his parents being Henry and Friedericke Triebel. Henry Triebel was at that time burgomaster of Roemhild, Bavaria, a city in the northern part of that kingdom, near the Saxon border. When about fourteen years of age, Otto Triebel began to study sculpture and devoted his entire life to that art and to the art of working in marble. He was nineteen years of age when he left his native district and went to Hungary, where he had a brother at Buda Pesth who was a silversmith. The revolution in that country compelled him to leave and he took passage on a sailing vessel, and after a two months' trip on the ocean, landed in America. He located first near Belleville, Illinois, in what was called the Latin settlement, which was made up of men who had escaped from Germany in 1848, during the revolution. Later, he went to St. Louis, and he became a permanent resi-

dent of Peoria in 1853. Here he entered the employ of Mr. Jewell, who was engaged in the marble business, and at length his capability and careful expenditure brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business on his own account in the establishment of monument and marble works in the spring of 1872, and this business has been a leading feature in commercial circles of Peoria since that time. For years he continued actively in business and succeeded in winning an extensive patronage, for his work was neat and artistic, his orders were promptly executed and delivered, and his dealings were always of a most reliable and trustworthy character. About twenty years prior to his demise he practically retired and enjoyed a well earned rest, the fruit of his former toil supplying him with all the necessities and comforts of life.

During his life, Otto Triebel was one of Peoria's most prominent citizens and his talents brought him much in demand for work on boards of public institutions. He served two terms as city treasurer and several terms as county supervisor and school inspector. He was a charter member of the German Free school on Second street, and was actively interested in it all during his life. He was prominent in the Schiller lodge of the Masonic order.

In September, 1854, Otto Triebel married Elise Schearer, a native of Switzerland, who was brought to America when but seven years of age by her father, Henry Schearer, who became a cigar merchant of Peoria, where he took up his abode in 1846. The death of Otto Triebel occurred in May, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Triebel were the parents of ten children, three of whom became members of the firm of Triebel & Sons. In order of birth the children were as follows: Henry G.; William H.; Albert, who is now a wholesale grocer of Stillwater, Minnesota; Bertha, the wife of John Schlatter of Peoria; Fred, who is a sculptor of considerable reputation, now studying in Rome, Italy, his famous study in bronze of Robert G. Ingersoll being now on exhibit in the show rooms of the firm of Triebel & Sons; Louis, deceased; Frieda, who has also passed away; Charles, a contractor of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Louisa, who is the wife of Henry Bartlett of San Diego, California; and Otto, who is in business with his brother Henry.

Winning as he did, large success as a clear-headed, straightforward man, a leader in enterprises requiring combinations of men and money to carry to a successful issue, he fully deserved the recognition he received as a worthy, energetic citizen, a business man of fine judgment and of rare probity. To such men is due in a great degree the remarkable development and growth of the city of Peoria and the state of Illinois.

KASJENS & ENTWISTLE.

Kasjens & Entwistle are successfully engaged in the operation of a plumbing and heating plant at 421 Hamilton boulevard, Peoria, where they have been located since establishing their business on the 1st of January, 1909. They are both skilled mechanics and practical business men, whose general experience and thorough training in their line well qualifies them to undertake the development of an enterprise of this nature. They make a specialty of installing steam and hot water heat and pneumatic water supply in country and suburban residences and are being favored with as many orders as they are able to fill with their present force. Although they have only been engaged in this business for three years, it has been their fortune to be awarded some very good contracts, which they have filled so satisfactorily that one order resulted in the next. Their work has been satisfactory and they have every reason to feel encouraged.

Theodore Kasjens, senior partner of the firm, was born in Peoria, on July 27, 1879, and is a son of Jacob U. Kasjens, a car carpenter, for many years em-

ployed at the corner of Pekin and Union streets. In the acquirement of his education he attended the old Douglas school until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the blacksmith department of the carriage shop of William Hupe to learn the trade. Three years later he withdrew from this position and found employment in the Hoklas box factory, remaining there until 1898. In the latter year he became identified with the plumbing and heating departments of the Brass Foundry & Heating Company, continuing in their employ until 1909. Here he was given the advantages of a very thorough training and excellent experience, the value of which was greatly increased by his previous connections. On the 1st of January, 1909, he withdrew from the service of the latter company and became associated with William H. Entwistle in purchasing the plumbing department of his employers, which they have ever since conducted with constantly increasing success.

Mr. Kasjens is not married and makes his home with a brother. Fraternally he is identified with Baker Camp, No. 843, M. W. A., and in politics he is a republican. He is well known here, being connected with some of the city's early pioneers, among them Theodore Garlings, who is his uncle and one of the oldest residents of Peoria. Mr. Kasjens is a man of sound principles and the highest integrity, who from day to day strives to discharge his duties to the best of his ability and his efforts are being crowned with corresponding success.

William H. Entwistle, the other member of the firm of Kasjens & Entwistle, was born in Peoria on the 12th of April, 1882, and is a son of William Entwistle, an old resident of the city and for many years a locomotive engineer in the service of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

Reared at home, in the acquirement of his education William H. Entwistle attended the public schools until he was thirteen years of age, when he became a wage earner. Until 1897 he was employed in the store of Schipper & Block. Leaving their service he worked for a year in a bicycle manufacturing shop and at the end of that time became identified with the Brass Foundry & Heating Company. He first entered their plumbing department, going from there into the machine shop while he was later transferred to the brass department. Having mastered the details of each of these departments he was put in the office, remaining there until the 1st of January, 1909, when he and Mr. Kasjens purchased the plumbing department of this company. Mr. Entwistle, like his partner, is a skilled mechanic of much experience and is in every way well qualified to successfully operate the business he has acquired.

In this city on the 10th of September, 1904, Mr. Entwistle was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Dillon, a daughter of Mathew Dillon, and they have become the parents of two sons, of five and three years respectively.

Fraternally Mr. Entwistle is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America and he votes with the republican party. He is an ambitious and enterprising man of progressive ideas and sound judgment who is making a creditable record in his business and is justified in taking pride in his achievements, both as a workman and as a representative of the local industrial interests.

J. H. ULRICH, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Ulrich, who for the past eleven years has been successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Peoria, maintains his offices at No. 510 Main street. His birth occurred in this city on the 9th of April, 1876, his parents being Charles and Amelia Ulrich. The father, who worked as a book-keeper, crossed the Atlantic from Germany to the United States in or about 1860. He passed away in September, 1910, and was buried in the Springdale cemetery at Peoria. His widow makes her home in this city.

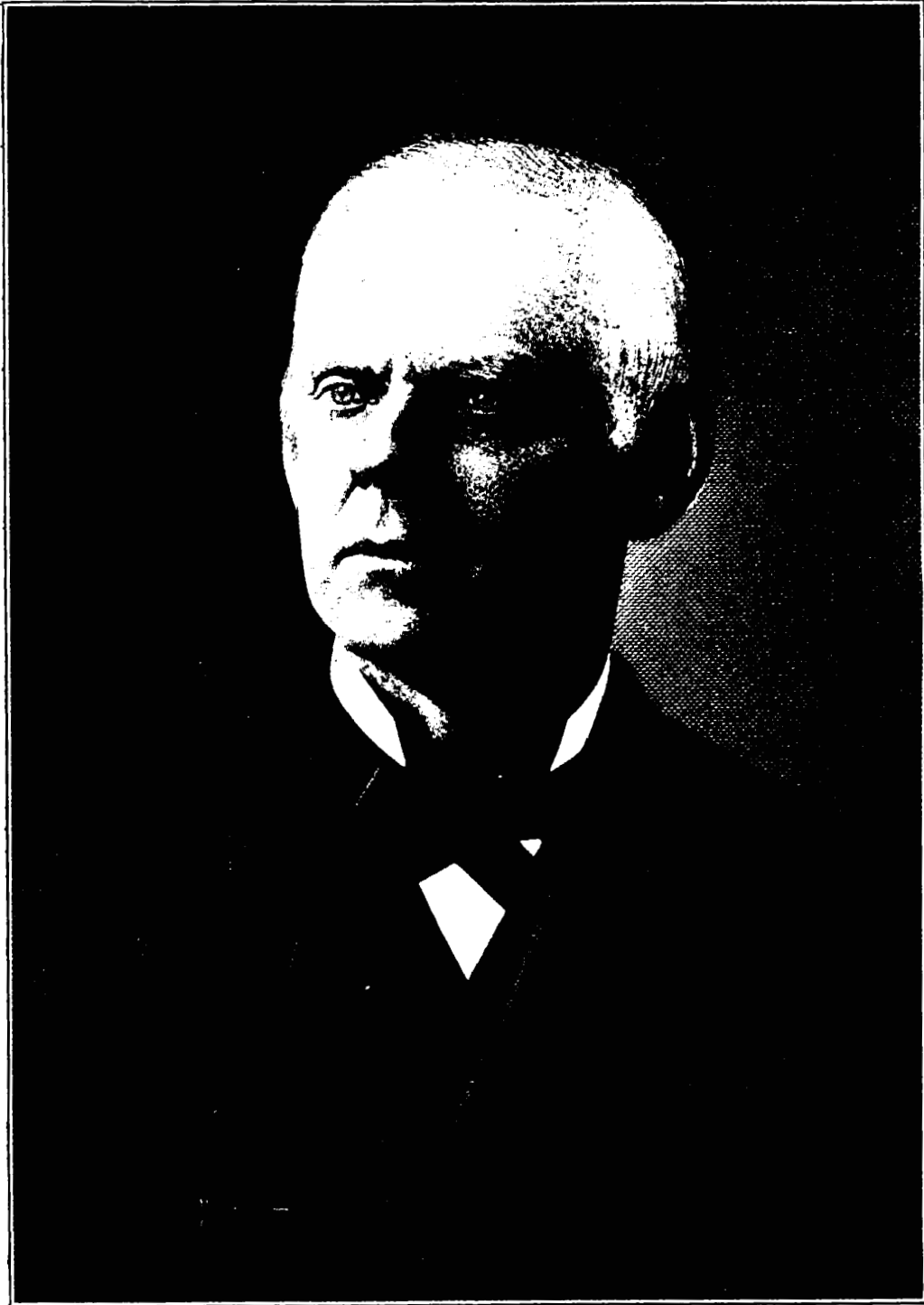
J. H. Ulrich left school at the age of fourteen and obtained employment in a drug store, working thus for several years. In 1895 he was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and subsequently spent two more years in the service of Peoria druggists. Desiring to make the practice of medicine his life work he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago in 1898 and in May, 1901, won the degree of M. D. From that time to the present he has followed his profession in Peoria, his practice steadily growing as he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the intricate problems that continually confront the physician in his efforts to restore health and prolong life. He is the vice president of the Peoria Medical Society and holds membership in the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

On the 30th of June, 1903, in Peoria, Dr. Ulrich was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Zimmerman, a daughter of Charles and Minna Zimmerman. Mr. Zimmerman, who is now deceased, was one of the pioneer druggists of Peoria. His wife survives him. Dr. Ulrich has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and also belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He makes his home at No. 110 Armstrong avenue. He maintains the strictest conformity to the highest professional ethics and enjoys in full measure the confidence and respect of his professional brethren as well as of the general public.

JOSEPH ELDER.

On the pages of Peoria's history the name of Joseph Elder is honorably inscribed. As a business man and citizen his record is above reproach, and his sterling qualities were familiar to all who knew him. He was a man of action rather than of theory, and his labors constituted resultant forces in the attainment of individual success and in the promotion of public progress and prosperity. For some years he was connected with the lumber business and afterward with the grain trade of Peoria, but the later years of his life he spent in honorable retirement. He was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1820, and acquired his education in the schools of the east, after which he entered business life as a merchant. He continued in active connection with trade circles in Pennsylvania until 1857, when he disposed of his interests in the Keystone state and removed westward, settling in Peoria, where for thirty-five years he made his home. Here he became general traveling agent for Bissell & Willard, wholesale dealers in dry goods and notions, making his trips by team, for at that time there were no railroads in this part of the state. He spent two years in that manner and then severed his connection with the business in order that he might embark in commercial pursuits on his own account. His frugality and careful expenditure made this course possible, and in 1859 he entered into partnership with William A. Herron in the lumber business. Success attended the new undertaking, and they were together in business for about ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Elder retired from the lumber trade and in 1869 engaged in the grain business as a partner of David McKinney. This relationship was maintained until 1891, and through the intervening years the firm occupied a prominent place as representatives of the grain trade in Peoria. The volume of business constantly grew and the extent and importance of their operations brought them substantial and gratifying success. Ill health, however, forced Mr. Elder's retirement in 1891, and his remaining days were spent in the enjoyment of rest which he had truly earned and richly deserved. As a business man his course was above reproach, and his word was recognized to be as good as any bond ever solemnized by signature or seal.

On the 22d of June, 1865, Mr. Elder was united in marriage to Miss Louisa C. Dinwiddie, a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Williams) Dinwiddie, who were



JOSEPH ELDER

natives of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The father was descended from one of the old Scotch families of America, two brothers of the name having come to the new world in 1640 in order to escape religious persecution in their native land. Hugh Dinwiddie, the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Elder, was a general under George Washington in the Revolutionary war. The ancestral history of the family is one of which Mrs. Elder has every reason to be proud. By her marriage she became the mother of five children: Mary D., the wife of R. B. Ketchum of Billings, Montana; Anna Louise, who died in 1882; Joseph E., who is engaged in the lumber business in Omaha, Nebraska; Emma M., who is married to C. S. Jones, of Peoria; and Herbert D., who passed away in 1907. There is also one grandchild, Florence Louise, who is the daughter of Joseph E. and Ella (Hall) Elder, of Omaha.

Mr. Elder stood at all times for that which is progressive in citizenship. When the Civil war broke out he was drafted for service, but a physical defect prevented him from taking part in active duty. He was, however, a strong sympathizer of the Union cause and sent a substitute to the army. He always voted with the republican party, and did everything in his power to promote its growth and further its success. For eight years he served as a member of the city council from the third ward, and during that period labored effectively and earnestly for the welfare of the city, opposing useless expenditures, yet never advocating retrenchment to the extent of blocking progress. He was a director and at one time the president of the Peoria Board of Trade and was also a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was a man of strong purpose, high principles and of lofty ambition. His religious belief was manifest in his membership in the First Presbyterian church, in which he served as a trustee, and its teachings proved the guiding principles of his life. He was never content to choose the second best but always made choice of that which is most worth while.

ISAAC EVANS.

Isaac Evans, of No. 310 North Orange street, is nearing the eightieth year of his life and has been for almost half a century a resident of Peoria. He has founded well deserved success in business upon the firm basis of honor and good faith and finds his reward in widespread respect and esteem. He was born in Oxford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, July 13, 1833, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret Evans. His father was a successful farmer and was active in promoting the progressive and scientific aspects of that occupation.

Isaac Evans was educated in the country schools. He attended sessions during the winter and during the remaining months of the year he worked upon the home farm. His educational advantages were not of an unusual sort but by wise application and the consistent use of every opportunity which offered itself he fitted himself for teaching. He received at that time a premium for excellent penmanship which was awarded him by the Coshocton high school. His work has always been distinguished by the same thoroughness which enabled him to obtain high honors at a time when opportunities for preparation were limited. In 1853 he removed to Crawford county, Illinois, locating on a farm near Olney, and there engaged in general farming until 1864. In that year he removed to Peoria and established himself as a painter and paper-hanger, later opening a grocery store at Main and Elizabeth streets, on West Bluff. He gave up the mercantile line in 1892 and is now active as a painter. At seventy-nine years of age he substantiates his boast that he does twenty-six hours of work in twenty-four.

Isaac Evans has three living children: Willis, who is secretary of the Peoria Association of Commerce; Lona Rebecca, who married William Hazzard,

cashier of the German National Bank of Peoria; and Rolla Quayle who is a draughtsman in Washington, D. C. Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic lodge and has been active in that organization for fifty-five years. He was a charter member and one of the founders of the Masonic lodge at Sumner, Lawrence county, and he assisted three years ago in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of its organization. His politics are consistently republican but he has never sought public office. He is deeply interested in the growth and development of Peoria and has always cooperated in any movement looking toward its commercial, social or political development. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, being a charter member of the Hale Memorial, which was originally Hale Chapel, and was founded in 1866. He has always been actively identified with the affairs of this church. He is a man of varied interests, and is religious, friendly and of a kindly spirit and he finds his greatest joy in the fact that he is a plain, honest and hard-working citizen, counting everyone his friend.

LEE H. LORD.

When effort and ambition supplement native intelligence the result is assured. The logical outcome of such qualities is advancement and success—a fact which finds its exemplification in the life record of Lee H. Lord, a wholesale hardwood lumber dealer of Peoria. Since engaging in this business he has met with excellent success and is today one of the foremost merchants in his line in eastern Illinois. Each step in his business career has been a forward one since he started out in life on his own account when sixteen years of age. He was born in Batavia, Illinois, on the 28th of December, 1861, and is a son of Dr. Isaac Lord, who for many years was engaged in the practice of medicine in that city. When Lee H. Lord was but two years of age his parents removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where they resided for six years. The boy there began his education, which was continued in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, subsequent to the establishment of the family home in that city. He was twelve years of age when he returned to the middle west, continuing his education in the preparatory department of the Christian University at Canton, Missouri. His student days were terminated at the age of sixteen years by his entrance into business circles. However, in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. A receptive mind and a retentive memory have constantly broadened his knowledge and made him an alert, energetic business man whose efforts are resultant factors in the attainment of success. He was first employed in the local freight office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company at Chicago, and the fidelity and ability which he displayed in that connection led to his promotion. For three and a half years he filled the position of assistant chief clerk and at the end of that time was made freight solicitor in the manufacturing district—a position of responsibility bringing large returns to the company. He readily adapted himself to his new work and the value of his service in that connection suggested him for a position of still greater responsibility. At the end of a period of three years he was sent to Moline, Illinois, as joint agent for the Rock Island and the St. Paul Railroad Companies, and the United States Express Company. For four years he occupied that position and was then transferred to Peoria as soliciting freight agent for the Rock Island and as agent for the Great Eastern Railroad Company, in which capacity he continued until 1895. In that year he resigned in order to engage in business for himself, prompted thereto by laudable ambition and the recognition of his own capacities and powers. From the outset the new undertaking prospered and something of the volume of his present business is indicated in the

fact that he handles hardwood lumber in carload lots only. He has made a careful study of the trade and of everything connected with the lumber business, with which he is very familiar in every detail. He has a wide acquaintance among lumbermen, not only in Illinois but in other states as well, and his business is of that class which contributes to public prosperity as well as to individual success.

On the 19th of October, 1887, Mr. Lord was united in marriage to Miss Emma St. Johns, a daughter of A. R. St. Johns, a member of the firm of St. Johns & Brown, pioneer commission men in the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lord, as follows: Leslie, a graduate of Bradley College and now, at the age of twenty-two years, engaged in business with his father; and Dorothy and Esther, aged respectively nineteen and seventeen years, both of whom are college students. Mr. Lord's enviable social position is indicated in the fact that he is a prominent member of the Creve Coeur and Illinois Valley Yacht Clubs and in the latter organization is a director and chairman of the racing committee. He likewise belongs to the Association of Commerce and is in hearty sympathy with its movements and projects for the development of the city along material lines. He is intensely interested in all plans for the city's adornment and for the improvement of any conditions relating to the welfare of its inhabitants. His business career indicates that opportunity is open to all and that energy, determination and close application are the essential elements of success. He has never neglected any opportunity that has come to him, has proven faithful to every trust reposed in him and when in the employ of the railroad companies never manifested a feeling that perhaps he has given greater service than was required in his salary. On the other hand, he proved his worth to the companies which he represented and thereby won advancement. Since starting out independently in the lumber trade he has in every connection displayed correct business principles and closely adhered to the highest standards of commercial ethics. His energy and activity have thus been rendered most effective and his prosperity is certainly well merited.

WILLIAM V. TEFFT.

A representative of the legal fraternity of the legal fraternity of Peoria whose professional relations were established in this city in 1887, is William V. Tefft, a general practitioner of law with offices at No. 928 Jefferson building. He was born in Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois, April 8, 1863, a son of Stephen P. and Elizabeth Tefft. The father, who was a well known farmer in Tazewell county, died in 1902 at the age of seventy years, and his wife's demise followed, on the 26th of September, 1911, when she was seventy-eight years old, both being buried in the Springdale cemetery. The grandparents were among the earliest pioneer residents of Tazewell county, having established a colony where Delavan now stands. The home of the Teffts, which was built in 1840, is still standing. The material of which it was built came from Providence, Rhode Island, and was shipped by water by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river, landing near the place where the building was erected, on one of the old trails of Illinois. This house is at present occupied by a representative of the Tefft family.

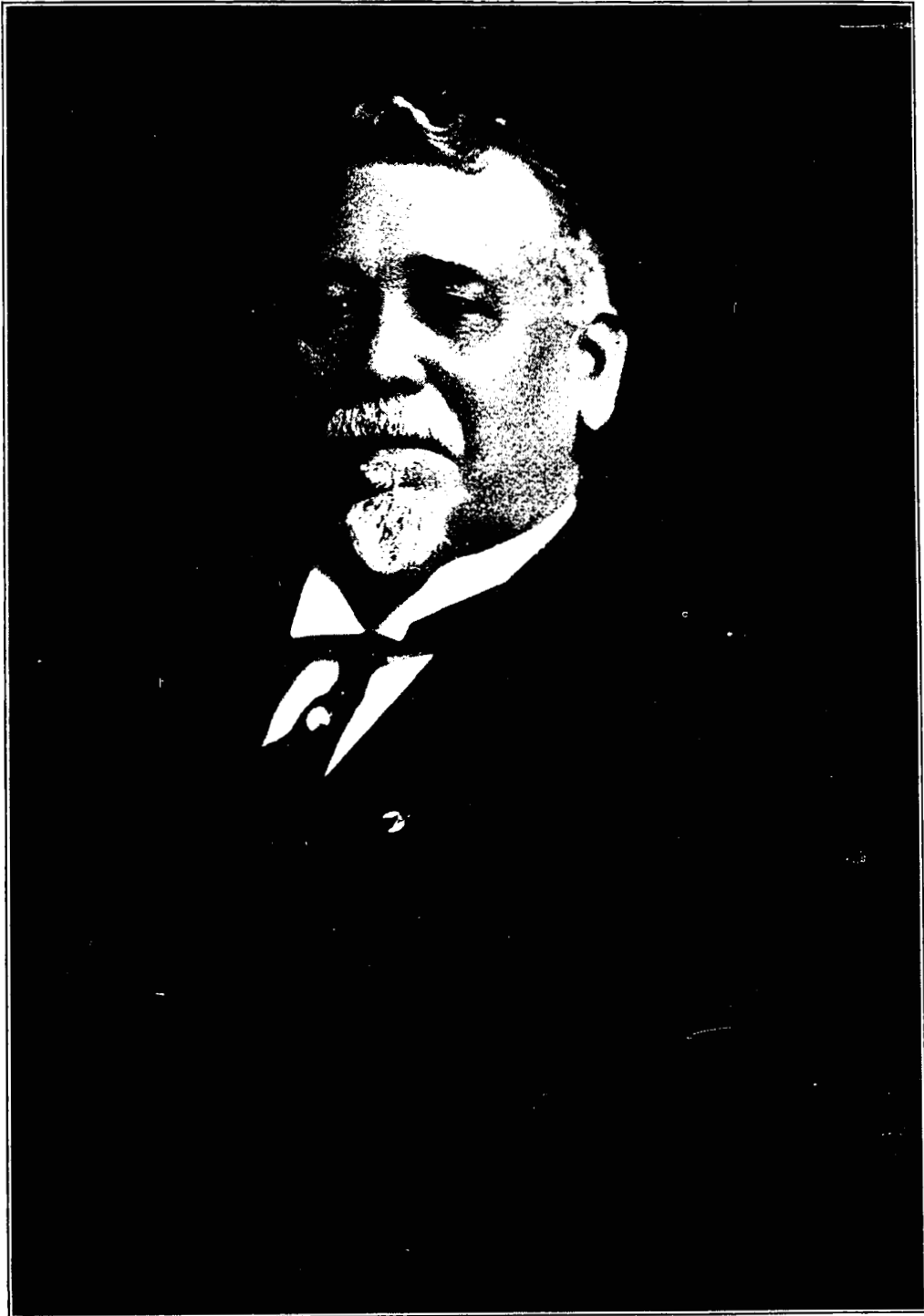
William V. Tefft received his preliminary education in the Delavan public schools and was graduated from the high school in 1882. For five years thereafter he taught school in Tazewell and Logan counties but, having a taste for law, he early began studying to fit himself for legal practice and was able, in 1885, to pass the required legal examination, being admitted to the bar in that

year. He did not begin actively to practice his profession, however, until 1887. Early in his career he began specializing in corporation law and is now practically giving that branch of practice his sole attention. He is one of the leading supporters of the Peoria Bar Association of which he is an honored member.

Mr. Tefft was married in Peoria in February, 1893, to Miss Mabel P. Douglas, a daughter of Tracy and Luthera Douglas, both old settlers of Peoria county. Her father is deceased and is buried in the Springdale cemetery at Peoria. To Mr. and Mrs. Tefft have been born two sons and one daughter: Ivan D., a student at Bradley Polytechnic Institute; Lionel V., a student at the same school; and Leah M., attending public school. Mr. Tefft gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and has had a public career of considerable importance. He was city attorney for two terms, and before completing the second term was elected to the position of states attorney, in which capacity he served one term. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge, consistory and shrine. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and was chancellor of the commandery. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and was at one time its vice president. In addition he belongs to the Ivy Club. The family residence is at No. 200 Parkside drive, a beautiful home. Mr. Tefft erected the structure, which is considered one of the prettiest residences in the city. He has long been considered as belonging to the front rank of the legal fraternity in Peoria, has through his careful attention to business, his loyalty to the cases entrusted to him and the distinctive ability which he shows in the practice of his profession gained a large clientele which is constantly increasing. His professional reputation is widely known, not being confined to the city of Peoria, and his standing, both as a citizen and lawyer, is unquestioned.

NICHOLAS ULRICH.

As a conspicuous example of the business acumen, integrity and stability of our German-American citizenship, Nicholas Ulrich may be pointed to with pride by his German friends, while he is welcomed by those of American birth as well as by the representative sons of various foreign climes. He is head of the firm of Nicholas Ulrich & Company, a private banking, farm and mortgage loan concern, the oldest of its kind in Peoria, he having established that business in 1874. The offices of the company are at 327-28-29 Jefferson building. Mr. Ulrich was born in Germany, February 23, 1850, and until a youth of sixteen was reared and trained in the efficient schools of the fatherland. Having relatives in the new world of promise and opportunity, he set out alone for the United States in 1866, his destination being Peoria, Illinois, where his relatives resided. On his arrival here he at once entered the employ of his uncle, Valentine Ulrich, a grocer, and later entered the grocery business on his own account. After spending a few years in that branch of commercial activity he became inclined toward the legal profession and read law in the office of Cratty Brothers in Peoria and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He continued the practice of his profession until 1888, when his banking and loan business had assumed such proportions as to demand his entire time and attention. He therefore retired from the practice of law and has since occupied himself exclusively directing the affairs of his present business. Mr. Ulrich is also a stockholder and director in the Illinois National Bank of Peoria. His early education in Germany, his reading and practice of law, his keen observance of men and affairs peculiarly fitted Mr. Ulrich for the successful conduct of his present large and constantly increasing business and contributed in no small degree to the position of influence, esteem and affluence which he has achieved.



NICHOLAS ULRICH

Mr. Ulrich, in 1872, was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Kreuter, of Peoria, a daughter of Jacob Kreuter. To Mr. and Mrs. Ulrich were born three children: Elsie, the wife of John H. Merkle, of Peoria; Olive, who gave her hand in marriage to E. L. Mayall of Peoria; and May, who is at home.

Fraternally Mr. Ulrich is identified with the Masons, belonging to the Knight Templar commandery and the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Creve Coeur, the Peoria Country and the Illinois Valley Yacht Clubs. His life work and activities have contributed in large degree to the material prosperity and progress of the city of his adoption, and as a result of his long residence in Peoria, his liberality and his genial nature, he has attracted a large circle of friends whose confidence he enjoys and in the association of whom he finds much pleasure.

SMITH F. ATWOOD.

Smith F. Atwood, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Peoria on the 9th day of June, 1865, a son of William W. and Nancy (Frye) Atwood, both of whom can trace their ancestry back to Revolutionary times.

He was reared on a farm on Orange Prairie where he helped in clearing the timber, and otherwise aided materially in improving and developing the land into a modern and productive farm. It was in the country school he received his early education, and he later took a course in the State Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, where he finished his collegiate course in 1885. Returning from college to the farm he was engaged until after his majority in agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, after which he concluded to devote his life energies to the practice of law. He entered the law office of W. T. Whiting, of this city, remaining there until admitted to the practice of law, which was after passing the examination before the supreme court of the state of Illinois, at Springfield in the year 1890. Thereafter he immediately entered into the active practice of law, of which vocation he has made a success and is assistant state's attorney of Peoria county and village attorney for the village of Averyville.

On September 1, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Harris, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Harris. His wife died on the 4th of June, 1906, leaving her husband and three children, Georgia, Loyal and Vera.

Mr. Atwood has always been active in politics since he became of age, having held several prominent political positions of trust. He was for one term president of the village of North Peoria, now a beautiful resident portion of the city of Peoria. He was for a number of years a member of the republican county central committee and in that capacity was an ardent and earnest supporter of the principals of his party and is now an energetic and progressive member of the board of supervisors of Peoria county, which position he has held on different occasions.

Aside from his professional and political services Mr. Atwood has been prominent in building up the city and county of Peoria in numerous ways. Public-spirited and progressive in principle, he is keenly interested in the future welfare of the community. A self-made and positive man, it was he who laid out the route of the Peoria & Galesburg Electric Railway, fully recognizing the importance of securing interurban roads for the city. He personally supervised the surveying of the route, himself carrying one of the instruments necessary to the survey. Mr. Atwood attended to the incorporation of the company, did all the other legal work in connection therewith as well as secure the right-of-way and the franchises in the several towns through which the route will traverse, necessary for the construction and operation of the railway. The road will be from Peoria to the county farm, thence paralleling the Iowa Central Railway to

Farmington, thence across the country to Maquon, a town on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, thence practically paralleling the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Knoxville, thence to East Galesburg, and thence to Galesburg. He is the president of the company and is confident of the construction and operation of the road at an early date. At this time he is active in securing the necessary capital for the construction and equipment of the same, which will require about two million dollars.

HON. PERCIVAL G. RENNICK.

Hon. Percival G. Rennick of Peoria, has a wider acquaintance probably, than any other citizen of that city. While disclaiming political power he is a recognized leader of the republican party. At the present time he is collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois, which from a business standpoint is the most important federal position within the gift of the president of the United States. He has handled during the last eleven years an average of more than thirty-three million dollars per year. A portion of his time is devoted to lecture work and literary contributions.

Mr. Rennick was born at Knowlton, Canada, and came to Stark county, Illinois, with his parents in 1867 being then less than three years old. He is the youngest son of Francis and Sarah (Cousins) Rennick. The father came from the north of Ireland at the age of eighteen years and settled at Montreal, Canada, where he afterward met and married Sarah Cousins. He worked some time as a surveyor and afterward engaged in the grain business. Later he moved with his family to the United States establishing his home at Toulon where he engaged in farming and where the subject of this sketch received his rudimentary education.

Beginning his education in that district Percival G. Rennick was in due time graduated from the high school at Toulon and was then graduated from the Illinois Normal College. He took up the profession of teaching and became principal of the Castleton and Wyoming graded schools occupying both positions during the period of four years. He proved himself to be an able educator, contributing largely to the successful development of the educational institutions with which he was connected. He read law for two years under a private tutor, and though he has never engaged in active practice his knowledge of the profession has been of immense value to him in other relations. In 1889 he was appointed by Hon. Julius S. Starr, then collector of internal revenue to the position of inspector. He served in that capacity for four years at the end of which time he became bookkeeper for the Wilson Wholesale Grocery Company. In 1896 he was appointed clerk of the principal circuit court, acting in that capacity until chosen for his present position as collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois.

On the 10th of April, 1890, Mr. Rennick was married to Miss Jennie Gharrett, a daughter of B. F. Gharrett of Castleton. Mr. Rennick holds membership in the Episcopal church, Peoria Consistory and Commandery, Mohammed Temple, Lodge 479, A. F. & A. M., the Odd Fellows, Elk, Modern Woodmen of America, and the various clubs of the city. He was active in recruiting Troop G of the First Illinois Cavalry, and in 1899, the date at which this troop was mustered in, he was chosen second lieutenant. His private business interests include connection with the Working Men's Loan & Homestead Association of which he has been a director for fifteen years, one manufacturing concern, a southern lumber company and several smaller interests. He served one term as national president of the Fraternal Reserve Life Association, during which time he wrote a new ritual for the association which was unanimously adopted at the national conven-

tion. As a lecturer and entertainer he is known throughout a large part of the United States and at the date of this sketch is having the largest number of calls yet received by him. There are few, if any, lecturers who have greater ability, and in the humorous line and field of entertainment he has no superiors in the entire country. He is widely known and in Illinois his personal friends are numbered by the thousands. As has been said he is one of Peoria's best known citizens, genial, courteous, popular—"A prince of good fellows." Moreover he is a winner in every endeavor. He has the resolute spirit, the capability and initiative which enable him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He has kept in touch with the world's best thought and progress. He is alive to every activity and to every vital question of the present hour whether it has relation to his important business interests, his official duties, his lecture work, or his political activity.

JOHN W. CULBERTSON.

The legal profession today holds out high rewards to honorable industry, cultivated talents, probity and integrity, which have been transmitted to its members through unbroken generations from Chase, and Martin, Pinkney and McMahan.

John W. Culbertson, who was up to the time of his death an able and successful member of the Peoria bar, is a worthy type of this class of lawyer. All through his life, he maintained the high standard of integrity which was a fixed principle with him, and at his death he left behind him a reputation for clear-sighted discrimination of values, strict honesty of purpose, and cool, prudent and wide-reaching judgment.

John W. Culbertson was born at Wooster, Ohio, on the 1st of November, 1860, his parents being Hugh M. and Margaret (Sanderson) Culbertson. The father was one of the early settlers and agriculturists of that place and gave his political allegiance to the democracy. He passed away in 1897, at the age of seventy-one years, having long survived his wife, who was called to her final rest in 1872. The remains of both were interred in the family lot in the cemetery at Wooster, Ohio. The Culbertsons are of Scotch-English origin, the first representative of the name in this country settling in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of our subject participated in the Revolutionary war.

In the acquirement of an education John W. Culbertson attended a country school until fifteen years of age and then entered the normal department of the Northern Ohio University at Ada, Ohio, also taking a law course at the same institution. Subsequently he took up the profession of teaching, but later returned to the university and on the completion of his course received the degree of Bachelor of Science. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. In January, 1886, he came to Peoria, and secured employment as bookkeeper with the McLaughlin Gas & Steamfitting Company, remaining in that capacity for about two years. Since 1887, however, he has devoted his attention to the general practice of law, and won by intelligent application of his talents an extensive and gratifying clientage. He was a strong advocate with the jury and concise in his appeals before the court. Much of the success which attended him in his professional career is undoubtedly due to the fact that in no instance did he ever permit himself to go into court unless he had absolute confidence in the justice of his client's cause. Basing his efforts on this principle, from which there are far too many lapses in the professional ranks, it naturally followed that he seldom lost a case in whose support he was enlisted.

On the 22d of December, 1898 in Peoria, Mr. Culbertson was united in marriage to Miss Egberdine Simmering. Mrs. Culbertson's father, a carpenter and

contractor by trade, was an old settler in Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson had one child, Helen, who died in infancy and was buried at Springdale cemetery.

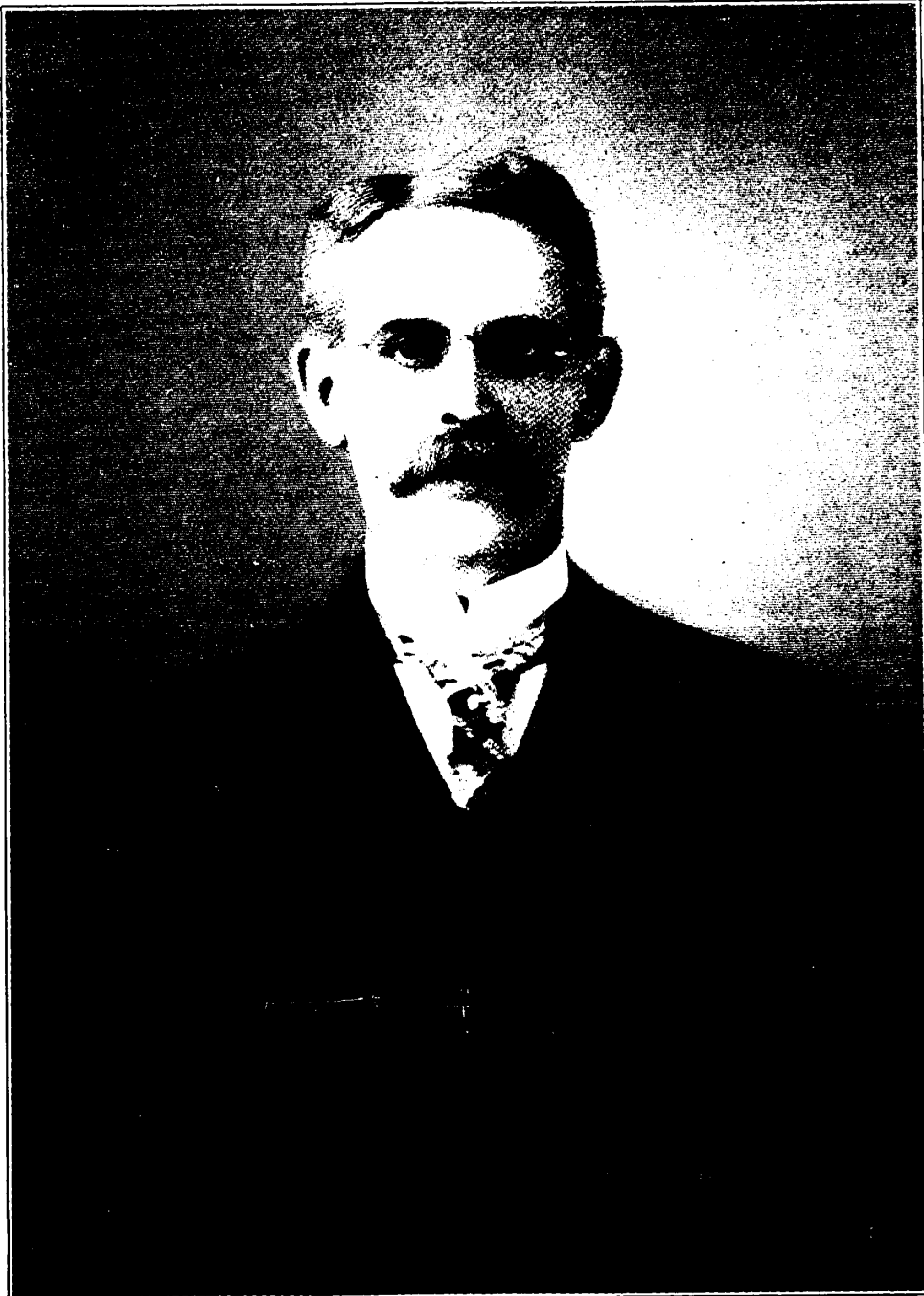
Mr. Culbertson was strongly democratic in his political affiliations, and held the office of city attorney in 1892-3. He stood high in the Masonic fraternity and was a member of the Peoria Bar Association.

When Mr. Culbertson died on December 5, 1911, the legal profession of Peoria lost one of its most distinguished representatives. If we were to attempt to characterize in a single sentence the achievements of Mr. Culbertson, it could perhaps best be done in the words: the success of an honest man, in whose life marked legal ability and humanitarianism were well balanced forces. His indomitable energy, unfailing memory, critical accuracy of analysis, his power of endurance and above all his sturdy honesty, enabled him to rise to a high point of legal attainment. He devoted his life to his profession, and has been deservedly crowned with its choicest rewards. To attain the success he reached, he never resorted to extraneous means or influences, or any of the arts by which popularity is sometimes purchased at the expense of truth. He rose to the high place which he held at the time of his death, simply by patient, arduous and unremitting toil, unfaltering courage and inflexible determination to succeed.

JAMES A. WATERHOUSE.

A life actuated by high principles to which he was always most loyal brought James A. Waterhouse the regard and friendship of his fellowmen. At different periods he made his home in Peoria, where he had many friends. He was born at Glossop, Derbyshire, England, May 21, 1852, and had passed the fifty-seventh milestone on life's journey when called to his final rest on the 5th of October, 1909. He was of English lineage, being a direct descendant of John Waterhouse, who was born in Saddleworth, England, while at a still more remote date it is found that his Saxon ancestors emigrated from their native land to Yorkshire, England. This was about 1400. The family became connected with cloth manufacture there, and some of their descendants still continue in that line of business. Prosperity has attended the family in different generations and they have become property owners, and have been prominent in public office.

In tracing the line of descent down to James A. Waterhouse we find that one of his ancestors, James Waterhouse was the eldest son of seven children of John Waterhouse previously mentioned, and that his birth occurred in Saddleworth, England, in 1782. He abandoned the cloth manufacturing industry and devoted his time to parish business, serving as constable, overseer of the poor and in other offices. He had a family of ten children, the ninth being George F. Waterhouse, who was born at Saddleworth, England, March 22, 1824. There he was reared and became a pattern-maker, winning the reputation of being the most skillful workman in that line in that part of the country. When his father died he succeeded him in the position of governor, or relieving officer of Glossop parish, but, on the advice of his physician, started for America, hoping the voyage would be beneficial to his failing health. He completed the voyage, but nine days after reaching the home of his brother, Wright Waterhouse, in New York, he passed away, leaving a widow and three sons, William T., James A., and Frederick A. For a number of years he had been a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a very active worker in the Sunday school. In Glossop, England, on the 6th of April, 1848, he had wedded Miss Mary Ann Thorpe, the wedding being celebrated in the Wesleyan Methodist chapel. They were the first couple to be married in a "dissenting" chapel in that part of the country. Mrs. Waterhouse was a daughter of William and Elizabeth



JAMES A. WATERHOUSE

(Boden) Thorpe, and also came of pure English ancestry. In early manhood William Thorpe removed from Yorkshire to Derbyshire, and following his marriage lived in Glossop until he was accidentally shot when forty-two years of age. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade and afterward became a contractor and builder, employing a large force of men. He was also proprietor of a grocery store. After her husband's tragic death Mrs. Thorpe, with the assistance of her father-in-law, successfully conducted the business for a number of years. She died at the home of her son John in Manchester, England, when seventy-five years of age.

It will thus be seen that in both the paternal and maternal lines James A. Waterhouse was descended from good old English families. Practically his entire life was spent on this side of the Atlantic. He had scarcely passed the period of infancy when the family emigrated to America and the father died. His widowed mother brought her children to Peoria and here James A. Waterhouse pursued his early education in the public schools, but early feeling it incumbent upon him to provide for his own support as his mother was in straitened circumstances, he left school at the age of twelve. Before he had entered his teens he was employed as an errand boy in the dry-goods store of Clarke & Company. He afterward became connected with Dewein's wholesale leather store in which he continued for three years and then accepted a position in the local freight office of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. His next position was with M. W. Goss, general agent of the Star Union Line, and in 1876 he went to Richmond, Virginia, with Mr. Goss when the latter was made general freight agent of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. He was chief clerk for Mr. Goss and upon that gentleman's retirement due to ill health he took charge of his affairs and so capably did he administer them that it was with regret that the company accepted his resignation, which he tendered that he might return to Peoria, feeling it his duty to remain with his mother. He was then appointed to the head of the claim department of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad and was afterward made local freight agent, which position he continued to fill until 1885. In that year he accepted the position of general manager of the Peoria Transfer & Storage Company, of which he was one of the organizers, filling that position until August 1889, when he sold his stock and aided in forming the Chillicothe Paper Company of Chillicothe, Illinois, becoming its president and treasurer. A paper mill was erected and the business was successfully conducted until the financial depression of 1893 when the company failed. Mr. Waterhouse was also president of the Kearney Paper Company at Kearney, Nebraska. In 1893 he returned to Peoria and was thereafter connected with the real-estate business in this city until his death. He was a man of irreproachable honor, of high character and lofty principles, and although he met reverses in business, no one ever lost a dollar through his dealings.

On the 17th of October, 1877, in Peoria, Mr. Waterhouse was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Neff, the only daughter of John C. and Sarah (White) Neff of Columbus, Ohio. She was born in Alton, Ohio. Both Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse became active members of the Calvary Presbyterian church and earnest workers in the Sunday school. Mr. Waterhouse joined the church on its organization and served for a number of years as one of its elders and as a member of the board of trustees. He was likewise one of the assistant superintendents of the Sunday school and did everything in his power to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence. He was ever free from ostentation but possessed sterling traits of character that were manifest in continuous kindness and helpfulness to others. He was a lover of all that was beautiful, an advocate of all that is ennobling, and he stood as a man among men. Although his educational opportunities were limited he continually broadened his knowledge by reading, experience and observation, and he

possessed a retentive memory. He stood as a high type of Christian gentleman, prizing character above all things, and at all times realizing, as Lincoln expressed it, that "There is something better than making a living—making a life."

THOMAS F. TALLYN.

Thomas F. Tallyn, of Radnor township, is a native resident of Peoria county, his birth having occurred in Rosefield township on March 5, 1851. His father, Thomas Tallyn, was born in 1820 in Devonshire, England, and came to America in 1847, locating in Rosefield township. He followed his brother who had come to this country for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. Thomas Tallyn was a farmer in England, and after coming to Peoria county settled in Rosefield township, and later operated a farm which he had rented there. In 1851 together with John Ford, a brother-in-law, he purchased a quarter section of prairie land in Radnor township, which the two young men cleared, broke and cultivated. He became a prominent man in this part of the county, and was progressive and energetic, devoting all his time to general farming. Greatly interested in educational work he served as school director in Radnor township for several years, but never sought nor desired other public office. He had three brothers, who also coming from England, located in Peoria county. There were also two brothers and three sisters who remained in England. Thomas Tallyn died in 1876 on his farm on section 32 of Radnor township. His wife, Elizabeth (Frye) Tallyn, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Devonshire, England. She accompanied her husband to America soon after their marriage, and spent the rest of her life in Peoria county.

In the family of Thomas and Elizabeth (Frye) Tallyn were seven children: William, who was a farmer in Kickapoo township of this county, and who died in 1909; Thomas F., of this review; Elizabeth, who passed away in Prospect Heights, this state, in 1906; Frank, who lives with the subject of this sketch, and who has traveled extensively in the United States, and especially in the west; Lucy, who died in 1885 and who was the wife of William Jones, who resides on a farm joining the land of Thomas F. Tallyn of this review; John, who operates the old Tallyn homestead; and Mary, who is the second wife of William Jones, formerly the husband of her sister, Lucy.

Thomas F. Tallyn was one month of age when his father moved to section 32 of Radnor township. He grew to manhood on this old homestead, and all his life has been associated with the work on the farm. He was educated in the common school, having attended the Tucker school, which is located very close to his old home and his present farm. While still under thirty years of age he purchased the farm which he now owns, having at that time not a dollar to pay on it, and today he owns it all free from encumbrances, and besides has other valuable real estate. Forty acres of the land originally acquired by his father and his uncle, when they first settled in this township, now belongs to him. In addition he owns eighty acres of the original Chase quarter in this township. His present place is the original Ford homestead, and is located but a few yards north of his boyhood home. Mr. Tallyn has always engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and now has over one hundred head of hogs, about ten head of horses and ten head of cattle. He has ever been very successful in his work, and his prosperity is due to his own labors and good business judgment.

On the 21st of May, 1892, Mr. Tallyn was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Rockell, who was born May 17, 1865, in Radnor township, very near her present home. She was the youngest of a family of four children. The others are: Anna, who is now Mrs. Perrin, and resides on a farm near Massena,

Iowa; Charles, who is engaged in farming near Massena, Iowa; and Agnes, who is now Mrs. Mitchell, and resides on a farm near Winnemac, Indiana. When Minnie (Rockell) Tallyn was two years of age her mother died, and she was reared in the home of Cyrus Tucker, and as did the subject of this sketch, she attended the Tucker school. To Mr. and Mrs. Tallyn have been born four children: Clarence R., Ella, Everett Thomas and Anna.

Mr. Tallyn having always resided in Radnor township, has seen the early development of this section of Peoria county. He recalls the time, although he was then a very small boy, when the Knoxville road, which is near his present home, was a stage route, and Kickapoo, a neighboring town, was a stage stop. He has in his possession now an arrow head and other Indian trinkets, which he has from time to time picked up on his father's farm. There is in the Peoria county museum, a tomahawk which was found on his old homestead by his brother in his childhood days. This was given to Mr. Gifford, a neighboring farmer, who collected many relics, and at his death it was transferred to the museum.

In politics Mr. Tallyn is a republican, but in local elections he votes for the man whom he thinks to be best qualified to fill the office. He has given much attention to educational work, and for more than nine years has served as school director in his township. He was reared in the Baptist church, and socially is a member of the Radnor Grange. He has through life been a total abstainer from tobacco and intoxicating drinks, but never has been active in prohibition movements. A lifelong resident of Radnor township, he has many acquaintances here, and is highly respected by all who know him. He has not only been an interested witness in the development of this part of the state, but ever has been a most helpful factor in its general advancement.

WILLIAM H. AYLESWORTH, M. D.

Numbered among the successful medical practitioners of Peoria who bring to the performance of their duties a thorough knowledge of materia medica and anatomy, as well as a ripe experience, is Dr. William H. Aylesworth, residing at 725 Main street, where he also has his offices. He was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, May 17, 1854, a son of Jason H. and Margaret (Hinman) Aylesworth. The family was established in America in colonial days and contributed representatives to the Revolutionary war and also to all other wars in which the United States has been engaged. The father, Jason H. Aylesworth, was shot at the battle of Iuka during the Civil war, dying thirty days after the wound was received, and was buried at LaGrange, Tennessee.

William H. Aylesworth received his preliminary education in the public schools of Jackson county, Michigan, graduating from the high school of his native city. His education was obtained under unusually trying circumstances as the untimely death of the father left his mother without support, and William Aylesworth in order to help defray the living expenses of the family went to work at the age of eight years, for twenty-five cents a day and board, for a man who later became his stepfather. He was thus engaged until he attained the age of thirteen years, living the while under the parental roof. At that time he left home and accepted employment on a neighboring farm. He worked there for some time and meanwhile learned the carpenter's trade, showing particular adaptability to that work. When he attained the age of twenty-five years, he obtained a position with the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad Company as assistant purchasing agent and made his headquarters at Mobile, Alabama. While working for this company he purchased practically all the timber which they used. He had at an early period in life conceived the desire to become a practicing physician and after working for the Mobile & New Orleans

Railroad Company for one year returned home and began fitting himself for entrance to the University of Michigan. During all this time he had cared for his mother as well as earned the money to meet his own expenses. He graduated from the medical department of the State University, June 28, 1882, receiving his degree of M. D. Since that time, however, he has taken other courses calculated to better fit him for an extended practice in medicine and surgery. He first began practicing his profession at Cedar Springs, Michigan, where he continued with gratifying success for five years, after which he went to Grand Rapids, where he practiced three years. He then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was for two years identified with the medical profession in that city, going from there to Fairfield, Iowa, where he practiced five years, settling in Peoria county in 1899 at Hanna City, where he remained until 1909, when he settled in Peoria. During the Spanish-American war he volunteered his services as an army surgeon and served as personal physician to General Shafter. He is president of the Illinois Automobile & Parts Company and is secretary of the Texas, Kansas & Missouri Coal Land & Fuel Company.

Dr. Aylesworth was married at Cedar Springs, Michigan, November 20, 1883, to Miss Jessie Van Winkle, daughter of Rev. Peter Van Winkle, who was at the time of his daughter's marriage pastor of the Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Michigan. To Dr. and Mrs. Aylesworth has been born one daughter, Ella J., who became the wife of E. H. Schimpff. In his political views Dr. Aylesworth is republican. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which he has occupied all of the official chairs. His broad experience in the medical profession together with his aptness, his constant, steady and natural ability have rendered him one of the successful practitioners of his profession in the city of Peoria. Having for a considerably long period resided in Peoria county he has become well and favorably known in the entire community and his professional services are sought not only in this city alone but throughout the surrounding country. In professional circles his reputation is among the best and his personal acquaintance being large makes him a conspicuous figure among professional men and one of whom Peoria may well be proud.

WALTER G. CAUSEY.

In financial circles of Peoria Walter G. Causey is well known by reason of the extensive business which he has built up in mortgage loans and investments. Real-estate dealing likewise forms a branch of his business and he has well appointed offices in the Jefferson building. Like many of the representative, progressive and successful business men of this city he is a native of Peoria, his birth having here occurred September 22, 1871. His parents were Aaron and Sarah (Blackburn) Causey, who became residents of Peoria in the early '50s. The father was for years a representative of the Singer Sewing Machine Company and was widely and favorably known in business circles throughout this part of the state. His death occurred in November, 1879. The mother passed away in November, 1910.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Walter G. Causey devoted the period of his youth to the acquirement of an education until he had supplemented his public-school course by a course in Brown's Business College. He made his initial step in the commercial world as an employe of Day Brothers & Company, drygoods merchants, with whom he remained for seven years, advancing from the position of errand boy to that of salesman. He afterward entered the employ of the Monarch Distillery as clerk, in which capacity he continued for three years, when he took a position in the office of the Corning Steel Company of Chicago, where he remained for four years. On the expi-



WALTER G. CAUSEY

ration of that period he returned to Peoria and was with the Newell Coal Company as cashier for three years. He then took charge of the office of Eliot & Joseph E. Callender, real-estate and mortgage brokers, which had been established by Eliot Callender in 1890. Five years later M. Causey joined Eliot Callender in a partnership relation under the style of Callender & Causey, which was continued until the business was taken over by Mr. Causey. He has been a director of the State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria since January, 1910. Previous to that time he had been for several years one of the stockholders of the institution. He is regarded as a conservative investor whether in behalf of himself or others, and as a result has secured a large clientage in the mortgage, loan and investment business. He keeps in close touch with the money market and the soundness of his judgment is manifest in the excellent results which have crowned his labors.

On September 16, 1903, Mr. Causey was united in marriage to Miss Florine Thielens, of New York, and to them is accorded the hospitality of many of Peoria's attractive homes. They are members of St. Paul's Episcopal church and for twelve years Mr. Causey has been one of its vestrymen. He was also one of the first secretaries of the Creve Coeur Club and belongs also to the Peoria Country Club—two of the leading social organizations of the city. He is a director of the Association of Commerce, the National Implement & Vehicle show and the Young Men's Christian Association. His life record in its continuous advancement indicates that success is ambition's answer.

CHARLES CHESTER CUTTER.

Charles Chester Cutter, of the Cutter Coal Company, has passed the entire period of his business career in Peoria, of which city he is a native, his birth having occurred on August 15, 1873. He is descended from well known pioneer families of this city, his father having been the late William Cutter, while his mother's maiden name was Jennie Wrigley.

Reared at home, at the usual age Charles Chester Cutter entered the graded schools, completing his education with a three-year course in high school. After leaving school he accepted a minor position in the First National Bank, where he began his business career. He applied himself earnestly to his work and as he proved to be efficient and capable was promoted as rapidly as his progress warranted until he had attained the position of assistant cashier, in which capacity he served for five years. He resigned his position with this institution in November, 1910, after nineteen years and two months service, and engaged in the retail coal business with his brother, Weston Cutter. Their yard was first located at 413 to 415 North Adams street, but as this was not conveniently situated for receiving shipments, being some distance from the railroad, they removed in July, 1911, to their present location at 1610 South Washington street, which is adjacent to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy tracks. As the members of the firm are widely acquainted in the community and are known to be young men of honesty and integrity they have been accorded a very satisfactory patronage, and have every reason to feel assured of the successful development of their enterprise.

On the 10th of October, 1907, Mr. Cutter was united in marriage to Miss Florence Ambridge of Milwaukee, and they reside at 312 Indiana avenue. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cutter: Ethel Anne, who is three years of age; and Florence Ambridge, a babe of three months, who has been named for her mother. Mrs. Cutter is a daughter of George William and Jessie (Ashley) Ambridge, both natives of Connecticut, the mother having been born in Desby. The maternal grandfather, the Rev. William B. Ashley, was likewise a native of Connecticut and a minister in the Episcopal church. He became

quite prominent in his profession and was for seventeen years rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Milwaukee.

In matters of religious faith Mr. Cutter is a Presbyterian and holds membership in the First church of this city, while Mrs. Cutter is a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church. Mr. Cutter is a member of the Country Club and also of the Creve Coeur Club of which he was secretary for one year and treasurer for two. His political allegiance he gives to the republican party, and although he takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the community welfare has never sought official honors. He is a young man of good business capacity, practical in his ideas and sound in his judgment, and is directing his undertakings with the caution and foresight that invariably lead to success.

PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER COMPANY.

The Peoria Drill & Seeder Company's factory located at No. 2400 Perry street, is one of the most recently established and thriving industries of the city. This company was organized late in 1904 and began operations on the 1st of January, 1905. Their plant is built on a piece of ground five and a half acres in area which was formerly the property of Selby, Starr & Company, implement manufacturers. The company was incorporated in 1905 with Clarence A. Pattison, the present president and secretary, and Luther E. Roby, present treasurer and superintendent. They make a specialty of the manufacture of grain drills and seeders and as they turn out articles of good quality and workmanship are meeting with excellent success in their undertaking. When they first began operations seven years ago they gave employment to only fifty men, but their business has developed to such an extent that they have been compelled to enlarge their plant until they now require the services of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred workmen in order to be enabled to fill their orders. These employes are mostly highly skilled mechanics. Both Mr. Pattison and Mr. Roby are thoroughly familiar with every branch of the implement business and they also possess the powers of organization and executive ability essential to the successful operation and development of an industry of this size. The magnitude of their business is constantly increasing and present conditions would indicate that the Peoria Drill & Seeder Company will become one of the largest and most substantial enterprises of the city. The systems and policies of the firm are such as to inspire trust and confidence in all who have dealings with them, as their products are always found to be exactly as represented and they cheerfully correct any errors or misunderstandings, even when there is a doubt as to their own responsibility. They are both men of progressive ideas and their factory is conducted in strict accordance with the highest principles of modern commercialism. They always strive to keep their word as well as their contracts, realizing that the best way to keep the good-will of their patrons is to be considerate and reliable in the fulfilment of their obligations.

Clarence A. Pattison, president and secretary of the Peoria Drill & Seeder Company, was born at Dowagiac, Michigan, in 1869, and there reared to the age of twenty years, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1890 he left home and went to Fargo, North Dakota, to accept a position as a traveling salesman for the Dowagiac Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of grain drills. Three years later he removed to Kansas City to become manager of their branch house, remaining there until 1897, when he withdrew from this connection in order to become manager of the Haworth & Sons Corn Planter Works at Decatur, Illinois. He discharged the duties of the latter position for four years, at the expiration of which time he came to Peoria and together with Luther E. Roby and others organized the Peoria Drill & Seeder Company.

When the company was incorporated he was made vice president and secretary and in 1909 became president and secretary. This enterprise has thrived from the first and is now one of the well established and substantial operations of the city. Mr. Pattison's wide experience in the implement business united with his powers as an organizer and executive well qualify him for the duties of the position he is now filling. To him must be attributed much of the credit for the rapid and permanent development of the business, as he uses rare sagacity and excellent judgment in the methods he employes in placing their products on the market. He has every reason to feel gratified with the success attending his endeavors, as the firm's books have annually shown a marked increase not only in the amount of their sales but also in the number of their patrons.

Dowagiac, Michigan, was the scene of Mr. Pattison's marriage on the 30th of January, 1894, to Miss Theo Rudolphi, a native of that city and a daughter of Dr. A. T. Rudolphi. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have one daughter, Kathryn, who is six years of age.

Mr. Pattison is affiliated with the Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Maccabees, and is a member of the Illinios Valley Yacht Club and the Peoria Implement and Vehicle Club. He is treasurer of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, vice president of the National Grain Drill Association and a director of the Peoria Association of Commerce. He is highly esteemed among his business associates, generally, his upright principles and standards of commercial integrity winning him the respect and confidence of all with whom he has transactions. He has met with much more than average success in his career but those who know him recognize it as the well merited reward of unceasing energy and determination of purpose.

WESTON CUTTER.

Weston Cutter, of the Cutter Coal Company, located at 1610 South Washington street, is one of the representative members of Peoria's younger commercial circles. He was born in this city on the 6th of November, 1883, and here he was likewise reared and educated. He had completed the course of the grammar school and was a junior in the high school when he terminated his student days, at the age of sixteen years, and entered the business world. His first position was in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but he subsequently withdrew from their employ and entered that of the Acme Harvester Company. At the age of nineteen years he left the service of the latter company and again engaged in railroad work. As he is ambitious he was not satisfied to remain an employe, so he industriously applied himself to acquire sufficient capital to engage in business for himself. By thrift and enterprise he was able to realize his ambition in 1908, and resigning his position he engaged in the retail coal business with his brother Charles C. Cutter, under the firm name of the Cutter Coal Company. Both young men are well known and highly esteemed in Peoria, and in the conduct of their enterprise have adopted a policy that has won them the confidence of all who have dealings with them, and has been one of the dominant factors in their success. They are enjoying an excellent patronage, which is constantly increasing, and have every reason to feel gratified with the development of their business.

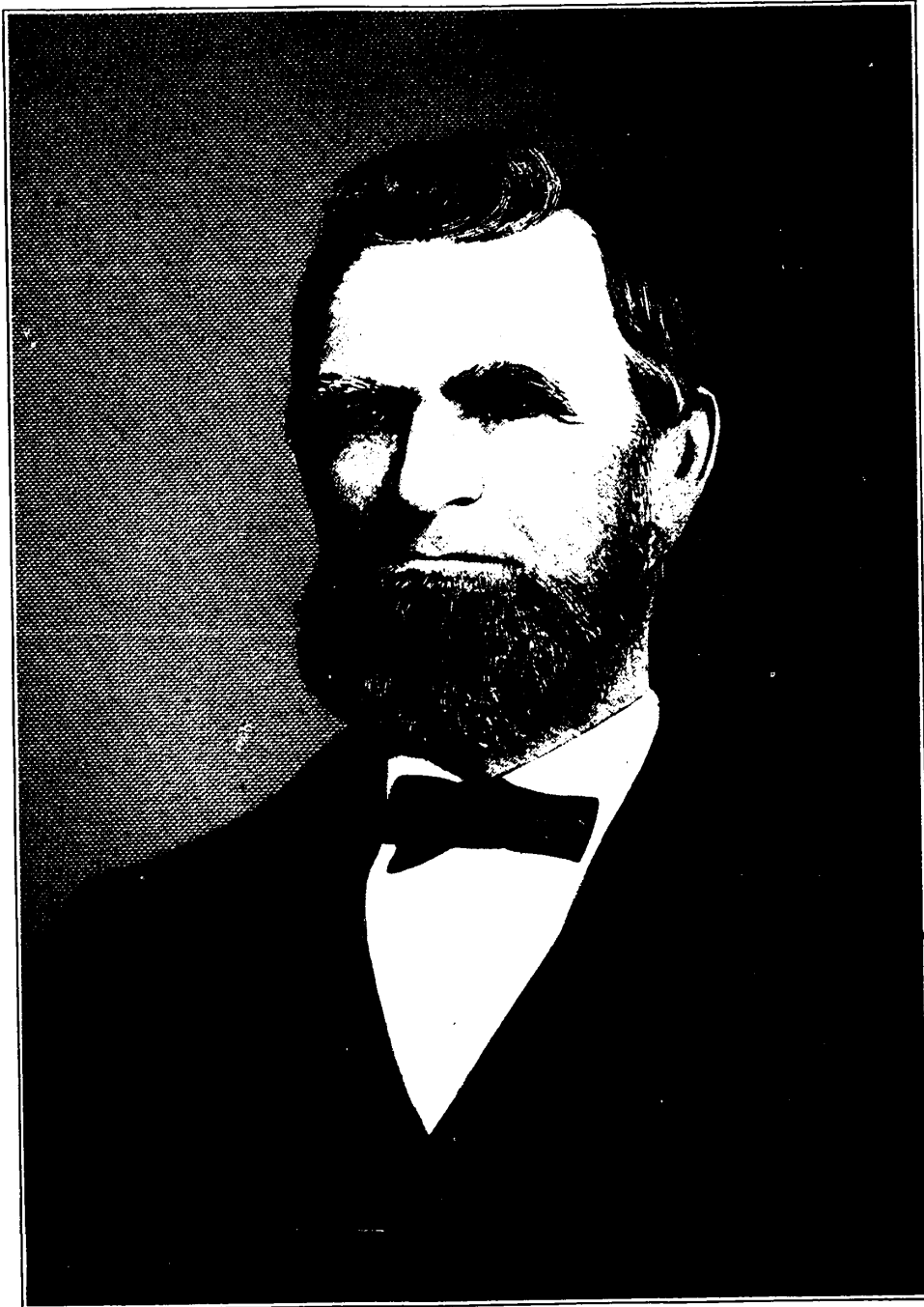
In this city on the 11th of May, 1911, Mr. Cutter was united in marriage to Miss Sanchen Strehlow, a daughter of Rudolph and Abbey (Ball) Strehlow. The parents, who reside at 2409 Seventh street, are pioneer citizens of Peoria and one of the city's first families.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are members of the First Presbyterian church, and he also belongs to the Illinois Valley Yacht and the Peoria Canoe Clubs. He is one of the early members of the latter and was serving on the house committee when the new club house was built. It is the second, if not the largest, exclusive canoe club in the world. They have a beautiful club house, which was erected at a cost of seventy thousand dollars, located on the upper lake of the Illinois river, along the Galena road. It is one of the most exclusive social organizations in the city, its membership being limited to one hundred, and they now have a long waiting list. Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are both very popular socially. Mr. Cutter is just finishing a handsome house at 229 Tobias street which will be the family residence.

NATHAN GILES.

The life record of Nathan Giles covered eighty-one years. In the later period he lived retired but for many years he was numbered among the leading agriculturists of Peoria county and was one of the pioneer settlers, who contributed largely to the early progress and development of this section of the state, especially along agricultural lines. He was born in Oneida county, New York, November 15, 1827, a son of Thomas and Ann (Pickin) Giles, who were natives of Wales. The father was a soldier in the British army and was sent to the island of St. Helena to act as guard over Napoleon Bonaparte during the period of his banishment there. While engaged in that duty he was married on that island and three of his children were born there. At length he came to America with his family and took up the trade of a stone mason in the state of New York, but, thinking that the west held still better opportunities, he came to Peoria in 1836 and here purchased the land that is now owned by his descendants. This was a tract of eighty acres, which he bought from William Hale for eight dollars per acre. He died in 1838, two years after coming to Peoria, but his wife survived for many years, passing away in 1854. Their children were seven in number, Thomas, Joseph, William, Alice, Nathan, George and Sarah. The elder daughter became the wife of James Peters.

Nathan Giles was quite young when his parents removed from Oneida county to Oswego county, New York, where he pursued his education as a public-school student until after the removal of the family to the west in 1836, when he went to Richmond, New York. There he continued until 1843, when he proceeded to Wisconsin and for ten months worked in the lead mines of Galena. In 1844 he arrived in Peoria and took up his abode on Knoxville road, about a mile and a half from the city of Peoria, which at that time, however, contained a population of only a few hundred. With characteristic energy he began to develop and cultivate that land and was thus engaged until 1849, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he started for the Pacific coast, accompanied by his brother William. They joined a large party, making the trip overland with ox teams, traveling by way of St. Joseph, Brownsville, Fort Kearny, North Platte and thence to the Sacramento valley in California. Mr. Giles prospected all through that state and also made several trips northward to Portland and to Oregon City. He intended to enter into the cattle business but did not regard the prospects as very favorable and in consequence returned to Illinois by way of the Panama route and New York, arriving at his home on the 22d of December, 1853, after an absence of four and a half years. He then entered industrial circles in connection with brick manufacture, in which business he continued for ten years. He next took up farming in Richwoods township and was thus engaged in tilling the soil for another decade. He then



NATHAN GILES

traded that property for more land and sold some of his real estate at a very gratifying figure. In 1885 he erected the present home in the city and retired from active life save for the supervision which he gave to his landed interests and investments. In his vocabulary there was no such word as fail. He was determined and energetic and careful management of his business affairs brought him to a creditable financial position, enabling him in his later years to put aside further business duties and enjoy the fruits of his former toil.

On the 18th of December, 1856, Mr. Giles was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Claussen, and unto them were born five children. Anna, the eldest, is the wife of Arthur Keithley, of Peoria, and they have four children, Giles E., Olive May, Amy and Lillie Lucille. Lucy became the wife of Frank Carington but both are now deceased. They had three children: Annie I., the wife of J. G. Frye; Nathan; and Washington, who is deceased. Olive is the wife of Edwin Sherwood, of Peoria, and their children are: Mrs. Kate E. Morton, who has a daughter, Mildred, and lives in Boaz, Alabama; Ruth R., and Abijah M. Alice C. Giles is the fourth member of the family and Andrew N. has passed away.

Mr. Giles always took an active part in politics, giving loyal support to the democratic party until 1861, when the paramount questions and issues of the day brought about the critical situation of the country led him to espouse the cause of the republican party, of which he was ever afterward a staunch advocate. Several times his fellow townsmen called him to public office and for eleven years he served as supervisor of Richwoods township and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the Peoria county courthouse. He was a prominent and well known pioneer, active in the movements for the county's welfare and development, and his labors were of a practical and resultant character. He reached a ripe and honorable old age, passing away November 23, 1908, soon after he had come to the eighty-first milestone upon life's journey. He deserved much credit for what he had accomplished, as he started out in life for himself at a very early age empty-handed. He knew what earnest, persistent toil meant and he ever recognized the fact that all worthy success is that which is honorably won. Industry and integrity, therefore, became the salient feature in his life and gained for him prosperity and an honored name.

RUDOLPH SMITH.

Prominent among the native residents of Limestone township is Rudolph Smith, who is numbered as one of the prosperous farmers of his community. He was born April 24, 1858, his parents being John and Catherine (Crues) Smith, who came from Germany, settling in Peoria county in 1856. In their family were seven children, of whom Rudolph, of this review, was the fourth in order of birth.

Rudolph Smith, reared under the parental roof, remained at home until twenty-one years of age and then was employed in farm work for two years. In 1881 he rented a farm which he operated for eight years. In 1891 he purchased in Limestone township eighty acres, for which he paid four thousand dollars and which are a part of his present farm. To this in 1893 he added thirty acres, for which he paid sixteen hundred dollars, and in 1902, sixty-five acres, for which he paid four thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, and in 1907, eighty acres, paying for it sixty-four hundred dollars. Later he sold fifteen acres, so that he now has two hundred and forty acres in all. He engages extensively in raising grain and live stock and has ever met with excellent success.

Mr. Smith married Miss Annie B. Look, a daughter of Barney and Cather-

ine (Horn) Look. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, two of whom are deceased. They are: Johannes Johnson, deceased; Catherine G.; Katie; John J.; Claus J.; Barney, deceased; Barney; Everett; and Rudolph.

Mr. Smith and his family are devout members of the German Lutheran church and their lives are guided according to its teachings. He is known as a steady, reliable, persevering man and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion. This reputation has made him a person on whom his associates can always depend and the permeating influence of his life is set forth in an upright character and in straightforward dealings in both social and business circles.

ALBERT WEIL, M. D.

Dr. Albert Weil has been a member of the medical fraternity in Peoria for the past eighteen years and has won a place among the foremost representatives of the profession here. His offices are in the Jefferson building. His birth occurred in this city on the 17th of March, 1864, his parents being Isaac A. and Babetta Weil. The father, who was among the earliest pioneers of Peoria, was successfully engaged in business as a wholesale liquor dealer. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. His demise occurred in 1900, when he had attained the age of sixty years, while his wife was called to her final rest in 1884 at the age of forty-eight. The remains of both were interred in Springdale cemetery.

Albert Weil obtained his early education in the public schools and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, from which institution he was graduated in 1884. After serving an apprenticeship with A. Reen and F. C. Bourscheidt, he embarked in the drug business on his own account at the corner of Eaton and Adams streets, there remaining for five years. On the expiration of that period he had saved sufficient money to defray the expenses of a course in Rush Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of M. D. He was then appointed surgeon on the dispensary staff of the Michael Reese Hospital, serving in that capacity for eighteen months. At the end of that time he returned to Peoria and in 1894 was appointed surgeon of the Central City Railroad Company. Soon afterward he was appointed chief surgeon of the local street car lines—a position which he has held ever since. In 1895 he was elected county physician on the democratic ticket over eight republican aspirants and also won a reelection, serving for two terms. Subsequently he acted for eight years as county physician under Coroner Harper. In 1907 he was appointed health commissioner, serving in that capacity during Mayor O'Connor's administration. Owing to his individual efforts, the long planned Isolation Hospital became a reality, a structure being erected at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars which is a credit to the city. Just before resigning the office of health commissioner he was appointed chief surgeon of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company for this district and has held that position continuously since, while recently he was also appointed surgeon for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. On the organization of the Peoria Pekin Terminal Company he was appointed its surgeon and has since remained in that capacity. He likewise represents the McKinley Traction Company as chief surgeon for all local lines. Dr. Weil is also a member of the Proctor Hospital staff and keeps in close touch with the progress of his profession through his membership in the Peoria Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Railroad Surgeon's Society of North America.

On the 1st of April, 1890, in Peoria, Dr. Weil was united in marriage to Miss

Sarah Tuteur, by whom he has two children: Gladys, who is a student in Bradley Institute; and Helen, who is pursuing her studies in St. Mary's College of Indiana. The family residence is at No. 414 Knoxville avenue. Dr. Weil has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is a member of the blue lodge and the Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Creve Coeur Club. He is most conscientious in the performance of his professional duties and in every relation of life is actuated by high and honorable principles. His genuine worth and his devotion to all that is right, just and elevating, make him a man whom to know is to respect and honor.

EDWARD D. EDWARDS.

Almost a half century's residence in Peoria county has made Edward D. Edwards well known to a large proportion of its citizens, for through this period he has been in different ways closely associated with its commercial, industrial and agricultural interests and at the same time has taken an active and helpful part in promoting the work of public progress, being at all times a public-spirited citizen. He represents one of the oldest families of this part of the state and was born on the old homestead farm on section 24, Rosefield township, May 23, 1853. His parents were Edward D. and Susan E. (Schnebley) Edwards, the latter a representative of the old and prominent Schnebley family of Maryland. The father was a son of Thomas and Elinor Edwards, who removed with their family from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1833. They were among the first settlers in this section and the village of Edwards was named in their honor. Four generations of the Edwards family have now been represented in this county and all have been identified with agricultural interests. The old homestead farm in Rosefield township was originally owned by Edward D. and Francis A. Edwards, jointly, but has since been sold. The father, Edward D. Edwards, Sr., entered several hundred acres of land in the early days and in addition to being an enterprising and prosperous farmer he engaged in railroad building, constructing about ten miles of the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy system. He led a busy and useful life, which won for him the respect and confidence of friends and neighbors, and his labors were crowned with a gratifying measure of success. To him and his wife were born the following named: Thomas H., who was a soldier of the Civil war, but is now deceased; Ellen J., who became the wife of David Geigley both of whom have now passed away; John S., who died in infancy; Mary A., deceased; Francis A., who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Edward D.; George W., deceased; and Susan, the wife of R. F. Van Arsdale, of Galesburg, Illinois.

Edward D. Edwards, our subject, was reared on the old homestead and the usual experiences of farm life were his, his time being divided between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He pursued his education to the age of twenty years and then began farming, working in the employ of others until he was able to purchase land. Frugality, industry and ambition were the qualities that enabled him in time to become the owner of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Rosefield township, which he purchased in 1884. He cleared and improved this tract and converted it into rich and productive fields. He afterward opened a general store in Edwards, which he conducted for five or six years, when he sold out and turned his attention to the coal trade, operating a mine in connection with Michael Cusack at Youngsiding. There he continued in the coal business for about seven years and his undertakings in that direction also met with success, for it is characteristic

of Mr. Edwards that he accomplishes what he undertakes, his vocabulary knowing no such word as fail. In the meantime he removed his family to Peoria, in 1903, and the succeeding two years he disposed of his business interests elsewhere that he might remain at home with his family in this city. Subsequently he erected seven or eight houses as an investment and now devotes his time to looking after his property in the city and his extensive farming interests. Otherwise he is living retired, for his energy and indefatigable labor in former years brought to him the substantial success which now enables him to rest from further labor in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

On the 7th of August, 1877, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Luella O. McVicker, a daughter of John W. and Melissa (Shepard) McVicker. They have two children: Edna Mamie, at home; and Charles Ellis, who in 1902 married Eva M. Mapole and conducts one of his father's farms, being the fourth generation of the family identified with agricultural pursuits in Peoria county. There are two children of this marriage, Luella Belle and Enid E. The family is a prominent one, having an extensive circle of friends in Peoria, and their home is justly celebrated for its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Edwards votes with the republican party, which he has supported since casting his first presidential ballot for Rutherford B. Hayes. A residence of almost fifty years in the county has made him thoroughly acquainted with its history. He has been an interested witness of its upbuilding and the work which was instituted by his grandfather and carried on by his father is continued by him. He is a man of genuine personal worth and his sterling traits of character have established him on a high plane in public regard.

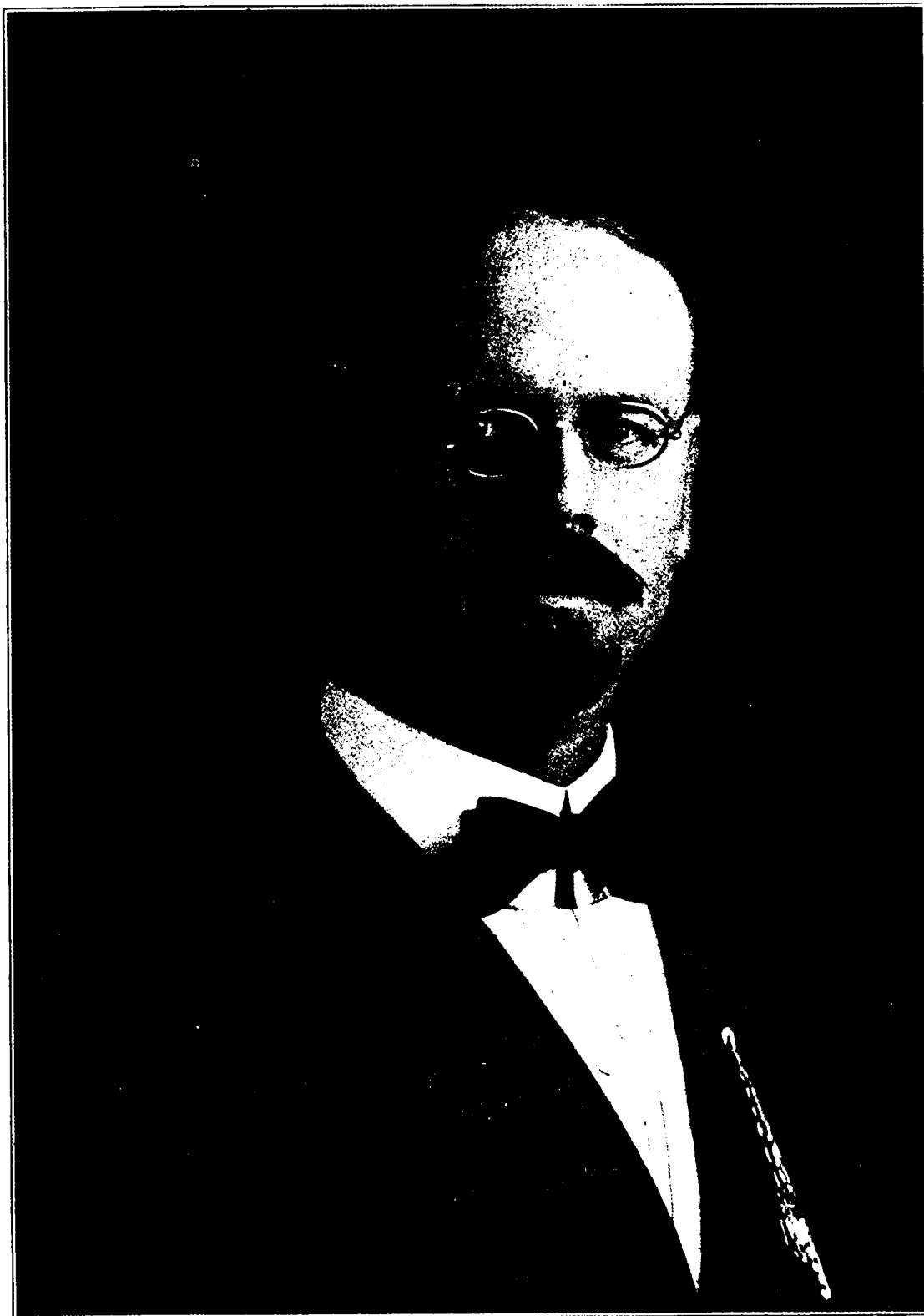
EDWARD A. PRATT.

One of the most flourishing institutions in the city of Peoria and one doing business along original and rapidly developing lines is The Edward A. Pratt Audit Company, located in the New Jefferson building, since its incorporation in 1910. The company takes its name from its president, Edward A. Pratt, the founder of the business in this city, whose energy and resource have been largely responsible for its splendid growth.

Edward A. Pratt is a native of Illinois, having been born in Thomson, Carroll county, February 16, 1868. His parents were Israel and Rebecca Pratt, the former an extensive farmer and stock dealer in Carroll county. Israel Pratt, the father of our subject, died in Thomson, December 30, 1874, having survived his wife since February 26, 1868. They are buried side by side in Carroll county.

Edward A. Pratt received his primary education in the common schools of his native city, and later entered the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio. However, he was unable to complete a college course and subsequently taught school for some time and later acquired a half interest in a newspaper at Johnstown, Ohio. This he operated for some time, later removing to Columbus, Ohio, and there took a thorough course at a local business college. Mr. Pratt soon obtained employment and later became secretary of The Ohio Pipe Company, remaining in this connection for about seven years. In 1896, he went to Chicago and soon after became a public accountant, and has been associated with this line of activity ever since. He spent the years from 1896 to 1908 doing all kinds of expert auditing and accounting in Chicago, where he gained a wide professional experience and a reputation for thoroughness and individuality in his work.

On the 15th of July, 1908, when he had already gained a high place in the ranks of his profession as an expert accountant, Mr. Pratt came to Peoria and



EDWARD A. PRATT

opened offices in this city as Edward A. Pratt & Company, Public Accountants and Auditors. His efficiency was soon recognized and his business grew until it was decided to enlarge the capacity and incorporate the company. This was done in September, 1910, with Mr. Pratt as president. The business has proved so successful and has developed with such rapidity that now several auditors are regularly employed with contracts in many cities of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. It is a significant fact that the Pratt Audit Company does work year after year for the same concerns, particularly large wholesale and manufacturing establishments, auditing and systematizing their accounts and records and giving them detailed reports of their business in convenient book form. The firm makes a specialty of establishing systems for the handling of the accounts of any business, furnishing special books and records which simplify the work and save much money and time. The business in Chicago is still in active operation and increasing rapidly. The offices of the firm in that city are in the Old Colony building. A branch has also been established in Springfield, Illinois, and other branches are contemplated.

On February 16, 1894, Mr. Pratt was united in marriage at Columbus, Ohio, to Miss Alys Hull Crawford, a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Crawford, of Lancaster, Ohio. They are the parents of two children: Gladys G., who is now a student at Bradley Polytechnic Institute; and Edward H., attending the Whittier school. The family residence is in the Uplands at No. 2532 Columbia terrace, near Bradley Park, and is a hospitable meeting place for their numberless friends.

Politically, Mr. Pratt gives his allegiance to the republican party, and takes a lively interest in public affairs, although he never seeks office for himself. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of Peoria Consistory, and also belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, and holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club. Mr. Pratt has gained success in the few years of his activity in this city, which is inseparable from expert accomplishment in any line. His work is thorough and his audit reports clear and complete, and many large business institutions in the middle west now employ the services of The Edward A. Pratt Audit Company, regularly. Mr. Pratt has developed municipal accounting and public corporation records along original lines, bringing much prestige to his company.

He is a vigorous man in the prime of life, is doing much valuable work, and is building a wide reputation for ability and integrity.

JOHN D. BUSH.

John D. Bush has been engaged in the real-estate business in Peoria for the past twenty-six years. He is a native of this city, his birth having occurred on the 7th of May, 1859. He is a representative of one of the early pioneer families. His father, William R. Bush, came here from Indiana in 1836 and established a distillery which he operated for many years.

Reared at home John D. Bush was educated in the graded and high schools of this city, his student days terminating at the age of eighteen years when he graduated from the latter institution. Immediately thereafter he entered his father's office in the capacity of bookkeeper, retaining this position until 1885. In that year he gave up his position and engaged in the real-estate business, first handling only local property. He began by making a specialty of the erection and sale of homes on an installment plan and met with success in this undertaking. In 1905, he practically withdrew from this line of business and devoted his entire attention to the exploitation of Mississippi farm lands. He has acquired a large tract of valuable land on the gulf, which is most productive and which

he is offering for sale on very reasonable terms. Mr. Bush is a capable business man of high principles and honorable methods and is meeting with success in the promotion of his present project, because he has the confidence of his townsmen who feel assured that he will not be connected with any enterprise that is not exactly as represented in every respect.

On the 30th of March, 1893, Mr. Bush was united in marriage to Miss Clara M. Griffith of Stockton, California, a granddaughter of old Captain Moss of Peoria. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bush: Harriet A., who is seventeen years of age, and Mary H., who is sixteen, both of whom are now attending Downer College at Milwaukee. The family reside in the Peters apartment building at No. 518 Hamilton street.

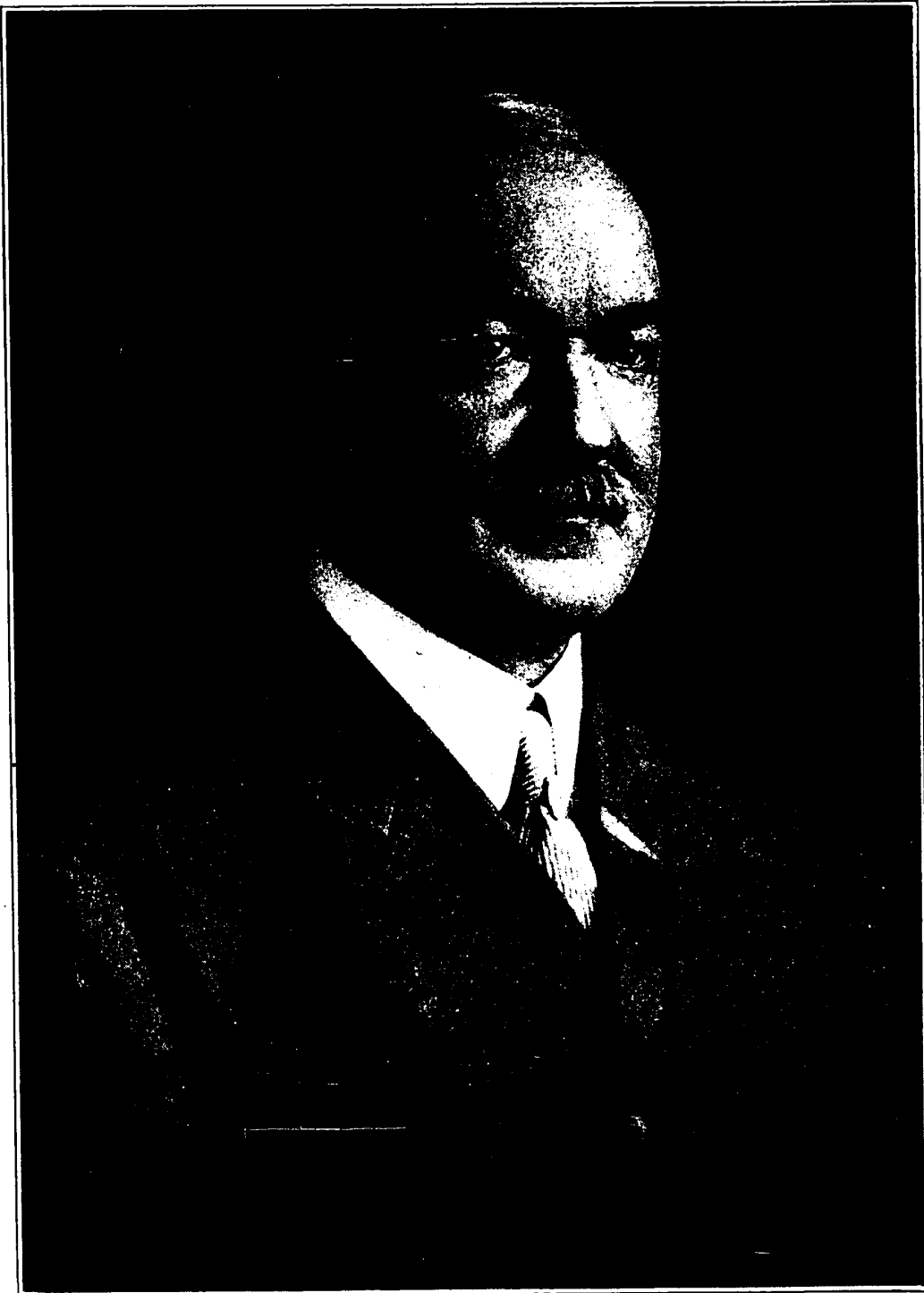
Mr. Bush is one of the alert, enterprising business men of the city, progressive and energetic in his methods and the possessor of the essential factors which make for success in any line. His belief in himself gives him the power and enthusiasm to arouse and stimulate the interest of those with whom he comes in contact, thus winning him the cooperation and support essential to the successful promotion of every enterprise, whether public or private, which he undertakes.

CHARLES E. FULKS.

Charles E. Fulks was born in Beardstown, Illinois, February 10, 1856, a son of John B. and Sarah Ann Fulks. The father resided in Kentucky, where for many years he was a leading and influential citizen, serving for a number of terms as a member of the state legislature, and removing to Illinois served as sheriff of Cass county. By trade he was a printer and was at one time editor of the Beardstown Gazette. He died in 1866 and for twenty years was survived by his wife, who passed away in 1886, the remains of both being laid to rest in a cemetery at Beardstown, Illinois.

The educational opportunities of Charles E. Fulks were quite limited. He pursued his studies through some of the grammar grades of the Beardstown public schools but at the age of ten years entered his father's printing office, where he learned the trade. In 1881 he was elected cashier of the Cass County Bank, and his worth in matters of citizenship was also recognized and he was called to the office of city clerk, which position he was filling in 1884 when he decided to remove to Peoria. Upon his arrival in this city he obtained a position as bookkeeper with S. H. Thompson & Company, wholesale grocers, in which capacity he served for five years. Early in the spring of 1890 S. H. Thompson decided to retire and his business was purchased by D. H. Bethard, Carl Jobst and Charles E. Fulks, who were fellow employes of Mr. Thompson, and organized the firm of Jobst-Bethard Company of which our subject has filled the office of secretary and treasurer since the incorporation of the company. From that time forward the growth of the business has been continuous and its history constitutes an important chapter in the commercial annals of Peoria. As he has prospered Mr. Fulks has extended his efforts in other directions and is now one of the directors of the Schipper & Block Dry Goods Company, one of the largest stores of this kind in the state outside of Chicago.

On the 25th of May, 1882, in Beardstown, Illinois, Mr. Fulks was married to Miss Mary J. Orwig, a daughter of John W. and Jane Orwig, pioneer residents of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Fulks have two children, Edna and George W., the latter now assistant secretary and treasurer of the Jobst-Bethard Company, while the former is the wife of Roy V. Engstrom, who is a consulting engineer and builder of reinforced concrete buildings at Seattle, Washington, and who at one time was a professor in the University of Illinois at Champaign. Mr. and



C. E. FULKS

Mrs. Fulks occupy a pleasant and well appointed home at No. 447 Moss avenue and their friends in this city are legion. Mr. Fulks holds membership in the Country Club and the Creve Coeur Club, and otherwise is well known socially in Peoria. He is a prominent Mason, having taken high rank in the order. He is a past master of Illinois Lodge, No. 263; F. & A. M.; past commander of Peoria Commandery, No. 3, K. T.; past M. P. sovereign of St. Helena Conclave, No. 3, Knights of Constantine, while at the present time he is filling the office of illustrious commander in chief of Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R. Social, fraternal and municipal interests maintain in Mr. Fulks an even balance to his great business activity and make his a well rounded character.

OTTO REIMERS.

Otto Reimers, who is the owner of an excellent farm of sixty-six acres, situated two and one-half miles northeast of Hanna City, in Rosefield township, was born in Davenport, Iowa, November 22, 1878. He was reared and educated in his native town and came to Hanna City in 1902. Shortly afterward he purchased his present farm, for which he paid nineteen hundred dollars and which has increased in value until it is now worth about three times its purchase price. He engages in general farming but makes a specialty of raising stock and grain and his well tilled fields annually yield him a good competence.

On the 17th of April, 1901, Mr. Reimers was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Boxwell, who was born and reared in Davenport, Iowa. In politics Mr. Reimers votes the republican ticket, believing that the principles of this party are most conducive to good government. He is greatly interested in all that pertains to the welfare and upbuilding of the community and all measures of reform and progress receive his support. During the years of his residence here he has gained many friends by reason of his social, genial nature which everywhere commands the high regard and confidence of the people.

CHARLES F. BLACK.

Charles F. Black, United States marshal, to which position he was appointed on the 1st of May, 1910, was born at Harkers Corners, Peoria county, November 6, 1859, his parents being Gain R. and Susan Matilda (Powell) Black, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The father comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, while the mother was of Scotch lineage.

Charles F. Black supplemented a common-school course by two years' study in the Peoria County Normal and then entered Brown's Business College, from which he was in due time graduated. He then turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and also engaged successfully in shipping live-stock, but at length abandoned private business interests to concentrate his energies upon political duties. However, he is a director in the Farmers' Grain & Lumber Company of Glasford. He was first called to office when, in 1887, he was made highway commissioner of Hollis, which office he continued to fill until 1893. In the latter year he was elected assessor and served for three years, or until 1896. He was then made supervisor and filled that position for six consecutive years, or until 1902, when he was elected to represent his district in the state legislature. He remained a member of the general assembly through three terms, being reelected in 1906 and again in 1908. While connected with the house he proved one of the active working members, connected with much constructive legislation, advocating at all times such measures as he deemed beneficial to the

commonwealth at large. On the 1st of May, 1910, he was appointed United States marshal and is now filling that position. In politics he has always been a republican and is a believer in high tariff on luxuries.

In St. Louis on the 16th of May, 1908, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Edith Brown, a daughter of Quinlan Brown, of Sterling, Colorado. In 1909 Mr. Black was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died on the 16th of January. In fraternal relations Mr. Black is well known as a high degree Mason, holding membership in the consistory and in the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows society. There is in his entire life history no esoteric phase and his position is never an equivocal one; he openly avows his policy in regard to political affairs and is only conservative when guarding the interests of the public, not in the expression of his opinions concerning any point of vital significance to the community. He has a wide acquaintance throughout the state and enjoys the warm regard of his political colleagues and contemporaries and of many friends whom he has met in purely social ways.

ROSS J. CANTERBURY.

Ross J. Canterbury, city engineer and one of the representative young men of Peoria, was here born in 1884. His father, A. C. Canterbury, came to this state originally from Kentucky and engaged in the live-stock business in Peoria, where he reared his family. Spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, Ross J. Canterbury pursued his education in the city schools and also in Bradley Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1906 on the completion of a course in the engineering department. He then turned his attention to railway and mining engineering, in which field he continued until 1909, when he was appointed assistant city engineer. His service in that connection was of such excellence that on the 1st of December, 1910, he was elected city engineer and is now filling that office. His college training and his previous experience well qualified him for this work and he is proving a most faithful incumbent.

In 1911 Mr. Canterbury was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Allen, of Peoria, a daughter of J. S. Allen. They are well known young people of the city, having an extensive circle of friends and the hospitality of many of the attractive homes here is freely accorded them. In politics Mr. Canterbury has always been a republican and it was as the candidate of this party that he was elected to the position which he is now creditably filling.

WILLIAM F. MEIDROTH.

William F. Meidroth was born in Peoria, September 9, 1856, a son of William and Caroline (Lidle) Meidroth. The father's birth occurred in Nordhausen, Germany, in 1822, and his death in Peoria in 1873, when he was fifty-one years of age. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and after 1854 came to America. His wife, a native of Swabia, came to the United States in company with her brother and two sisters, and in 1855 she gave her hand in marriage to William Meidroth.

Their son, William F. Meidroth, entered business circles as an employe in a tobacco factory at Peoria and subsequently became a typesetter in the office of the Deutsche Zeitung, where he was employed for five years, during which period Captain Fresenius was the editor. He also "held cases" on the National Democrat. He afterward went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where for two years he had charge of a fine Kentucky stock farm and prepared cattle for



W. F. MEIDROTH

exhibition. In 1878 he became a member of the Peoria fire department, with which he was connected for four years.

His association with his present line of business began in September, 1881, when he entered the employ of Charles Block, with whom he remained for four years. In 1885 he started in business on his own account at Bridge Junction, where he remained for five years, and in 1891 opened the Pabst buffet on the ground floor of the Niagara building, which was one of the largest and most elegantly equipped buffets in the city outside of Chicago. He prided himself on the good quality of refreshments, both solid and liquid, and the attention and service rendered by his employes. In 1901 his ten-year lease at the Niagara expired, whereupon he fitted up a new place of business at No. 104 South Jefferson avenue, which was one of the coziest gentlemen's resorts in the state. In 1910 he opened up the finest buffet in the state in the Jefferson office building, where he is now conducting business.

Mr. Meidroth was married in Peoria, January 15, 1878, to Miss Josephine Moutier and they became parents of two sons: Arthur J., who is general manager of the Los Angeles Paving Brick Company, of Los Angeles, California; and William F., who is with the engineering corps in the United States war department. Mrs. Meidroth died in 1884 and Mr. Meidroth's second marriage was with Miss Josephine Tendering at Pekin, Illinois, on the 12th of October, 1886. They have two children, Leslie and Bernadine. Mr. Meidroth is a democrat in his political views and his fraternal relations are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Heptasophs.

VOLNEY H. FREEMAN.

It is the generally accepted opinion that the enterprising and successful man of business has few of those qualities which are manifest in an artistic or poetic nature, but Volney H. Freeman not only made continuous progress in business circles but also gave evidence of much more than ordinary literary ability. He was born in Glenville, Schenectady county, New York, in 1824, and had traversed life's journey for about eighty years when called to his final rest on the 27th of May, 1904. His parents were farming people who lived about three miles west of Schenectady and in that locality Volney H. Freeman spent his boyhood and youth. He was a pupil in the district schools of the neighborhood and when not busy with his text-books assisted in the work of the home farm until nearly twenty years of age. He then left home and in 1844 began teaching in the country schools, following that profession until 1851. He came west to Illinois about 1850 and taught his last term of school at Farmington, this state, in the following year.

About that time Mr. Freeman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Dixon, of Harkness Grove, Illinois, and immediately afterward he began farming, which pursuit he followed for three years. He then sold his land and took up his abode in Peoria, with the business interests of which city he was continuously identified throughout his remaining days. Here he first engaged in the manufacture and sale of saddlery and harness, conducting his business in a storeroom which he purchased from the late Thomas Dobbins. After six years spent in that field of labor he extended the scope of his activities to include the auction business, conducting both interests for a year. He then discontinued the manufacture and sale of harness and erected a business block on South Washington street, in which he carried a stock of general merchandise and also dealt in real estate and conducted an auction business for twenty-five years. On the expiration of that period he closed out his general merchandise and auction house and for five years thereafter conducted a shoe business. He then began the publication of his

"Book of Poems," of which ten thousand copies were sold. He afterward conducted a real-estate office and devoted his time largely to the management and control of his extensive real-estate holdings. From time to time he had invested in property until he was the owner of much valuable realty in Peoria, deriving therefrom a substantial annual income. He was a man of marked energy and singleness of purpose and in all of his business enterprises was successful.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeman were the parents of two sons both of whom are deceased, leaving Mrs. Freeman as the sole survivor of the little household which once numbered four members. She makes her home at No. 1413 North Perry avenue, and has many friends in Peoria. Eight years have passed since Mr. Freeman was called from this life but his memory is yet cherished by many who knew him. He was a public-spirited man, deeply interested in all that pertained to the welfare and development of the city in which he so long made his home. His aid could always be counted upon as a factor in movements for the public good and his cooperation was of a practical and therefore beneficial character. He reached an advanced age, respected and honored by all who knew him.

ADDISON H. WHITE.

Addison H. White is the secretary and general manager of the Senet Cedar Company, manufacturers of sweeping compound, the place of business being situated at 1500 North Adams street, Peoria. He was born in Peoria county, September 11, 1860, the son of O. H. and Martha (Coe) White. The White family is of English origin and came to America in the Mayflower. Addison H. White of this review is a direct descendant of Peregian White, who was born shortly after the Mayflower landed. Members of the White family have distinguished themselves in various affairs of this country. Spencer White operated a sawmill on Rock Island before that island was purchased by the government, which established thereon a large United States arsenal and armory. The paternal and maternal grandfathers, Mr. White and Mr. Moss, came to Peoria county in 1835, and other members of the Moss family also located here about that time. The father, O. H. White, was a traveling salesman for the firm of Culter & Proctor, stove manufacturers, and he sold the first stoves that were ever made by that firm. He resides at Aspen, Colorado, in which city his wife passed away in 1898, at the age of fifty-eight. She is buried there.

Addison H. White received his primary education in the public school. The first of these he attended was a district school and then he received instruction in the private school of the Rev. Dr. Chais and complemented his education by a course in Parrish's Business College. Subsequently he engaged as a clerk in the grocery business of John Wise and later entered the hardware business of A. R. Thompson in the same capacity. In 1893 he became connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with which firm he remained for eight years, and during five and a half years of this time he was assistant superintendent in the various offices of this company. Afterward he returned to Peoria and became identified with the Peoria Life Insurance Company, holding the position of superintendent of agents, and continued in this work for three years. He then bought a half interest in his present business, traveling for the same for a few years and then assisted in forming the present corporation, which was organized August 9, 1909. The business was established as a copartnership and was reorganized under its present name after Mr. White had purchased an interest therein. Since this it has grown wonderfully and from a small beginning has developed into a large concern. During the last year Mr. White has had entire charge and has been very successful. This prosperity is entirely due to his splendid business foresight and his untiring energy.

In Peoria, on September 28, 1886, Mr. White was married to Miss Lotta Barfoot, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barfoot, pioneer residents of Peoria county. The father, who was formerly engaged in the painter's business, lived for a number of years retired and passed away in 1911. Mr. White gives his political allegiance to the republican party. For many years he has been an active worker in the Congregational church and was one of the charter members of the Plymouth church of that denomination in this city. He resides in his beautiful home at No. 314 Archer avenue and well deserves to be numbered among the prosperous and highly honored residents of this city.

FRANK MACHIN STORY.

Sixty-seven years ago Henry Story and his wife left Sheffield, England, crossed the Atlantic and located their first home in America at the corner of Fourth and Sanford streets in Peoria. The city was then only a country village, undeveloped and unorganized. There were no municipal improvements and wild grass had to be mowed with a scythe within a few blocks of their home. Representatives of the Story family have lived in Peoria since that time and today Frank M. Story is spending his retired life in this city. He has been identified with various business enterprises for over fifty years, during which time he has witnessed the development of the city and has contributed toward it, the rest which he is now enjoying being well deserved and fully earned. He was born in Sheffield, England, October 17, 1842, and is a son of Henry and Hannah (Machin) Story, both natives of that city. His father's birth occurred in 1811, and he remained in England until 1845. In that year he came to the United States, locating in Peoria, where in 1846 he built a home on the corner of Fourth and Sanford streets. The house is still standing and for over half a century constituted the family residence. Henry Story was a worker in ivory and hardwoods for the cutlery trade and followed this line of occupation in Sheffield. All of the elephant tusks that came to Sheffield and valuable hard woods were brought to his establishment, in which he did this class of work for the different cutlery firms of England. When he came to America he specialized in the turning of billiard balls and did other work along the same line for a number of years. He also built wagon hubs, stair pilasters and made fishing rods. The latter he constructed along an original plan of his own, hollowing them out into telescope form so that they served as a walking stick. Mr. Story has now in his possession several tools and poles constructed by his father.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Peoria public schools and during his childhood spent much of his time helping his father. After he laid aside his books he established himself in the photographic business and was successful in this line of occupation for sixteen years, abandoning it at the end of that time to take a position as traveling salesman in the employ of Harsch Brothers, a concern which later operated under the name of Harsch & Griswold, and subsequently as Griswold & Company, and the National Biscuit Company. After twenty-four years' service with the above concerns he retired from active life about the year 1901 in order to take care of his father during his last illness. He is now living in a comfortable and pleasant home located at 501 North street, to which he moved after fifty-nine years of continuous residence in the old homestead.

On February 19, 1874, Mr. Story was united in marriage to Miss Emma C. Elliot, a daughter of Judge William and Frances (Crissy) Elliot, of Farmington, Illinois, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, respectively. Mrs. Story's father was a prominent attorney in Fulton county. Mr. and Mrs. Story have three children: Mabel Frances, who lives with her parents; Wilhelmina Blanche, who married F.

D. Crawshaw, a professor in the University of Wisconsin; and Clara, who married Henry Newton Kipp of Pontiac, Illinois.

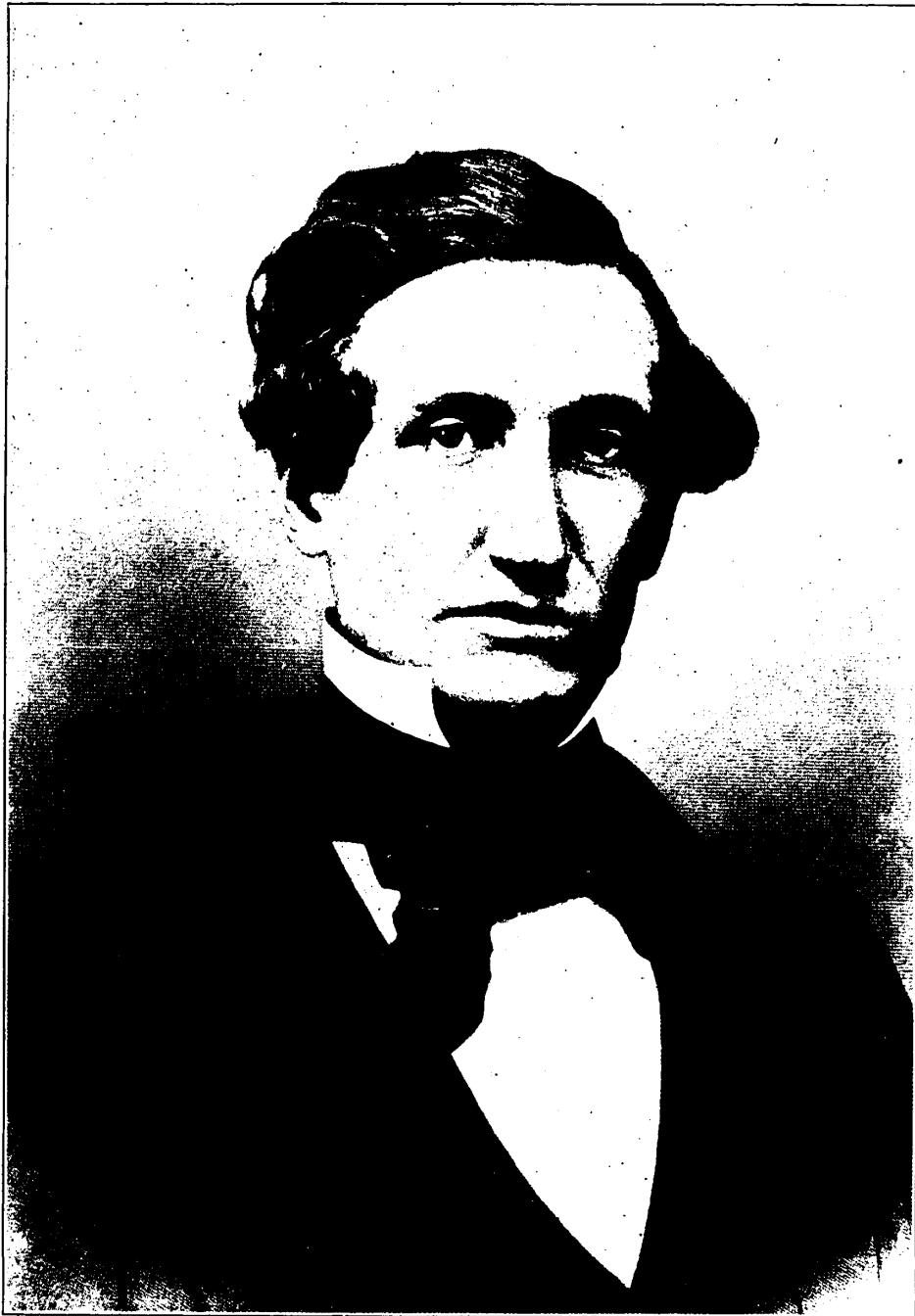
In his political affiliations Mr. Story is a consistent republican and actively interested in local affairs, although he never seeks public office. He is a devout adherent of the Presbyterian church. He has lived almost his entire life in Peoria and is numbered among the representative, substantial and public-spirited men of the city. He is one of the well known citizens and during the course of a long and useful life has made the energy, integrity and practical industry by which he promoted his own prosperity become influential factors in municipal growth.

WILLIAM A. WILLARD.

Many years have passed since William A. Willard departed this life but there are also many men now well known and prominent in business circles who remember him with gratitude for his generous assistance or kindly words of advice when they were at the turning points of their careers. His own success as a merchant was well deserved, it being the fitting and merited reward of earnest, persistent and carefully directed labor. He was born July 27, 1828, at Rockingham, Windham county, Vermont, and died July 17, 1865, at Saxton's River, Vermont, while on a visit to his native state. His parents were Alpheus and Maria (Sabin) Willard, natives of Saxton's River whence they made the overland trip to Illinois long before the era of railroad travel and settled in Brimfield, Peoria county, in 1838. They were among the first to take up their abode in that district and contributed to its early substantial development and upbuilding.

William A. Willard was at that time but ten years of age. Only six years before had the Black Hawk war occurred and there were still many evidences of Indian occupancy to be found in the state. Then too, there were great prairie stretches in Illinois that were unclaimed and forests that were uncut. His educational opportunities at Brimfield were very limited for his father died when a comparatively young man, and Mr. Willard was forced to earn his own living. His widowed mother opened her home which was at that time a log cabin for a school, which was attended by the children of neighbors in and near Brimfield. After a few years William A. Willard came to Peoria and entered the employ of Moses Pettengill, Peoria's "grand old man," of the pioneer days. This man, whose example and precepts so greatly aided and encouraged many a youth starting on life's journey, proved indeed a friend to Mr. Willard and the latter, early developing high principles as well as a spirit of industry and determination, made continuous progress. He saved his money and by frugal living at length acquired sufficient capital to enable him to engage in merchandising on his own account. He continued for many years as one of Peoria's prominent and successful young business men but about three years prior to his death his health began to fail and while on a business trip east the final summons came. He was a self-made man and took advantage of every legitimate opportunity presented and by unflagging industry and honorable effort gradually worked his way upward in the business world. He was but thirty-six years of age when he passed from this life.

On the 8th of September, 1852, in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Willard had married Miss Theresa Bissell, who was born July 22, 1830, in Colebrook, Coos county, New Hampshire, a daughter of Morgan and Octa (Porter) Bissell, of Colebrook, who became early settlers of Wisconsin, where the father followed the occupation of farming. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willard were descendants of old New England families that helped to shape the destiny of the coun-



WILLIAM A. WILLARD



MRS. WILLIAM A. WILLARD

try. By their marriage were born four children: Frank, of Detroit who had three children, Warren A., Kingman S. and Margaret T., deceased; Mary B., who occupies the family home with her mother; and William and Harry B., who have passed away.

Mr. Willard lived an earnest Christian life as an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, in which he served as vestryman. In politics he was a democrat and a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. At one time he served as mayor of Peoria and at the time of his demise he was a member of the board of school inspectors. He was one of the most enthusiastic and prime movers in securing for the city an adequate water supply and personally championed the movement that secured the first mercantile library for the city of Peoria. He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity and was also a faithful member of the Odd Fellows lodge. He loved his friends and delighted in dispensing generous hospitality and was ever a most genial, courteous and kindly host. He read broadly and though his school advantages in youth were very limited he became a well informed man. It was his great delight to aid others and he took an especially great interest in the boys and young men of the city who indeed found in him a friend. His success as a merchant and his prominence as a citizen were well deserved. Throughout his life he never chose the second best in anything but sought to attain the highest and reached ever after lofty ideals. His career was an inspiration and an encouragement to others and he ever held with Abraham Lincoln that "There is something better than making a living—making a life.". Mrs. Willard passed away on May 23, 1912, at the age of eighty-two years.

GEORGE W. HERMANN.

George W. Hermann, who is the proprietor of a general merchandise store and who has also, since 1896, acted as superintendent of the post office at Bartonville, was born in Limestone township, Peoria county, November 21, 1872. He is a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fitchen) Hermann. The father came with his parents from Darmstadt, Germany, to America in 1847 and settled on a farm in Limestone township. Here the grandfather was engaged in general agricultural pursuits with much success, and his farm covered the present site of the Carter brick yard.

George W. Hermann received his early education in the district school which is known as the Oak Grove school and afterward completed a course in Brown's Business College. Subsequently he was employed for one year on a farm in East Peoria, after which, at the age of seventeen, he took a position in the grocery store of H. B. Bess in Peoria and remained there for about one year. He then worked for seven months in the retail grocery store of Joseph Stalter, which was located at the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. Afterward he took charge of the grocery store of Scholl Brothers and remained with them for some time. On January 5, 1891, he came to Bartonville, where he managed the grocery store for J. & J. Hill until April 7, 1893, when he purchased the same and has since carried on the business for himself. He has added in the meantime a mercantile and general department. In 1896 he also became superintendent of the postoffice here, which he oversees in connection with his mercantile store. He erected his business building here and also two residences.

At Bartonville, March 1, 1893, Mr. Hermann was married to Miss Maria J. Hill, daughter of John Hill, who was formerly a merchant at Bartonville and who built the first store of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Hermann have been born six children, namely: Ray William, who assists his father in the store; Lloyd Wilbert; Lizzie Irene; Node Justin; George Joseph; and Susanna Dorothy. The five last named are attending school.

Mr. Hermann is a republican in politics and since 1904 has served as a notary public. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He acts as treasurer of the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund and has ever taken an active interest in the welfare of the community. He is a well liked and successful merchant here and his prosperity is due to his own splendid business foresight and energy.

J. M. DAVID.

J. M. David, who was the junior partner of the law firm of Sheen & David, with offices at No. 403-405 German Fire Insurance building, was a resident of Peoria since 1909, in which year the partnership was formed. He was born at Bladen, Nebraska, July 15, 1884, a son of Isaac and Mary J. David. The father died in 1895, being buried at Bladen, while the mother, who survives her son, the subject of this review, made her home with him in Peoria until his demise. His primary education J. M. David received in Nebraska and in Washington, Illinois. He was graduated from the Galesburg high school in 1902, after which he entered the Illinois Wesleyan Law School, and after his graduation from that institution in 1905 with the degree of LL. B., he was admitted to the bar in October of the same year. His first legal practice was when he became connected as a partner with the firm of Sheen, Miller & David. After remaining with this firm for a time he withdrew and practiced alone for two years, and when Mr. Miller withdrew from the firm of Sheen, Miller & David, and became associated with the Hon. John S. Stevens, Mr. David again entered into a partnership with Daniel R. Sheen, his uncle. The practice of this firm was most satisfactory and J. M. David acquired an excellent standing and reputation in the community in connection therewith.

Mr. David was married in Wolcott, Indiana, June 14, 1911, to Miss June E. Unroe, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Unroe. Her father is a well known cement contractor at Wolcott. In political matters Mr. David was independent, preferring to support for nomination and office such candidates as he considered best fitted for the positions. He was an enthusiastic member of the Peoria Bar Association, being a regular attendant at its meetings. He was well known as a promising young attorney and his demise occasioned widespread and deep regret. Always loyally giving his attention and energy to the causes entrusted to him he was on the road to success and his practice had become quite extended. He made his home with his mother at 519 Fifth street.

WILLIAM F. HARTMAN.

William F. Hartman, who has the exclusive agency for electric pianos in central Illinois and eastern Iowa, maintaining an office at 207 Bridge street, Peoria, was born at Wapello, Iowa, on the 5th of February, 1864. His father, Henry Hartman, was born and reared in Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1834. He sailed from Hamburg, and upon his arrival in this country settled in Louisa county, Iowa, acquiring government land in the vicinity of Wapello. There he reared his eight children, devoting the remainder of his life to the further improvement and cultivation of his land.

The boyhood and youth of William F. Hartman were unusually hard, as at the age of eight years he began assisting his father with the operation of the home farm, such education as he received being acquired prior to that time. In 1880, at the age of sixteen, he left home and started out to make his own way in

the world. Never having learned a trade, agricultural pursuits were the only occupations open to him, and his energies during the succeeding fourteen years were entirely devoted to farming and threshing. In the latter year he removed to Boston, Illinois, where he worked in the sawmills during the winter months and engaged in threshing in the summer, remaining there for two years. His next removal was to Illinois City, Rock Island county, Illinois, and there for three years he followed the same vocations. From there he removed to Muscatine, Iowa, and contracted in a sawmill where they handled hardwood lumber exclusively. He gave up this position in 1903, however, and coming to Peoria established an agency for electric pianos and other musical instruments, which he both rents and sells. His territory is good and he has succeeded in establishing a profitable business and is meeting with satisfactory financial returns.

On the 1st of January, 1886, Mr. Hartman was united in marriage to Miss Emma Moore of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and a daughter of Lafayette Moore. The fraternal relations of Mr. Hartman are confined to his membership in the Eagles. Such success as has rewarded his efforts must be attributed to his enterprise and determination of purpose.

CHARLES V. ENGSTROM.

The life record of Charles V. Engstrom is indicative of the fact that success has its root in individual qualities and not in any environment or fortunate combination of circumstances. Careful analyzation as to the causation of success proves clearly that industry, intelligently directed, is the basis of all business advancement and so it has been in the case of Charles V. Engstrom, who for a quarter of a century has been identified with the wholesale leather trade of Peoria. A native of Sweden, he was born at Kalmar, on the 10th of November, 1854. He acquired his education in his native land, where he remained until fifteen years of age, when, in 1869, he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. The family made their way westward to Galesburg, Illinois, and the boy soon secured employment as a farm hand, to which work he gave his time and attention until 1873. He then came to Peoria and entered into active connection with railroad work as an employe on the old Rock Island & Peoria line. He was ambitious, however, to engage in business on his own account and eagerly availed himself of any opportunity leading in that direction. In 1876 he established a custom shoe shop in connection with C. A. Malm, the partnership continuing for five years, or until 1881, when he purchased Mr. Malm's interest and was thereafter alone in business until 1887. In that year he changed the direction of his activities somewhat by entering the leather and shoe findings business in connection with W. P. Bowers. This partnership was maintained uninterruptedly for seventeen years, or until 1904, when Mr. Engstrom became the sole proprietor and is today one of the leading wholesale leather dealers of this part of the state. As the years have passed his trade has developed along substantial lines owing to the enterprise, the close application and the unfaltering energy of him who is at its head. His patronage has shown a marked increase from year to year and his volume of trade is now large.

On the 31st of December, 1879, Mr. Engstrom was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Anderson, of Galesburg, and they became the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Ella Victoria, the wife of Dr. William N. Cosley, of Peoria; Roy V., who married Miss Edna Fulks and is a resident of the state of Washington; and Charles L., who is engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Engstrom is well known as a member of Fort Clark Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs. He belongs to Peoria Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., and to Peoria Camp, No. 812, M. W. A., and is also treasurer

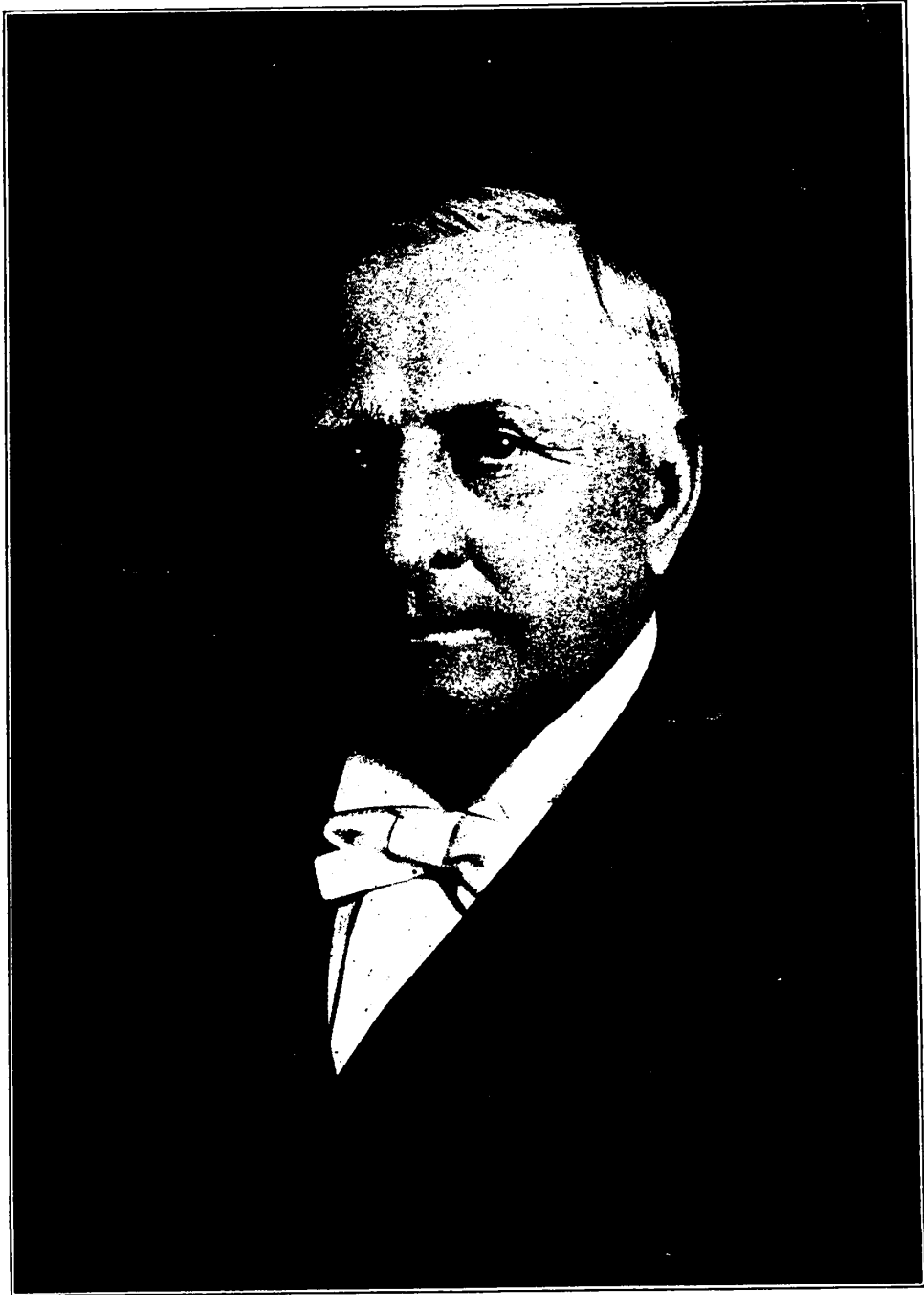
of the Deaconess Home and Hospital. Making a close study of economic, sociological and political problems, Mr. Engstrom has become identified with the socialist party, to which for fifteen years he has given his support, believing that in its principles are found the solution for many of the vital questions which are before the country. Mr. Engstrom has at all times evidenced those qualities which stamp him as a man of integrity and high purpose and in matters of citizenship his public spirit and progressiveness are manifest in his loyal indorsement of every movement that he believes will advance the welfare of the community.

NEWTON MATTHEWS.

Newton Matthews, who has been a resident of Peoria county since 1843, was in the years of his early manhood connected with the profession of law but for the past twenty years has given his time and energies only to the supervision of his invested interests and personal business affairs. He was born June 30, 1841, in Henry county, Illinois, and is a direct descendant of Cobit Matthews, who married Miss Mary Carrington. Both were natives of Hartford, Connecticut. Their son, Simeon Matthews, was united in marriage to Miss Rhoda Royce, of Litchfield county, Connecticut, a daughter of David and Jane (Foote) Royce. They were the grandparents of Newton Matthews and the parents of Lemam Matthews, who was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, October 30, 1816. In the fall of 1839 the last named sought a home in Illinois. He was a young man of about twenty-three years when he left New England, traveling by wagon from Connecticut to Albany, thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo and by the steamer Anthony Wayne to Chicago. There he hired a man to haul his goods to La Salle and for three years thereafter he was a resident of Henry county, Illinois. On the expiration of that period he removed to Peoria county, settling in Medina township in 1843. As the years passed on he became a large land owner and was extensively engaged in farming to the time of his death. He contributed largely to the pioneer development of this part of the state and his energy and industry made him a prosperous agriculturist. He married Miss Mabel Barker, who was born in Connecticut, March 18, 1815, and died on the 29th of November, 1892. They were the parents of three children: Newton; Wallace, who was born January 12, 1843; and Emily, born November 14, 1845.

Newton Matthews was not yet two years of age when the family came to this county. He pursued his education in the schools of Peoria, which he attended until twenty-one years of age, after which he began reading law in the office of Johnson & Hopkins, with whom he remained for three years. On the expiration of that period he went to Chicago and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. He then began practice and followed the profession successfully for a few years, or until his private business interests claimed all of his time. He had invested quite extensively in real-estate and the management of his property made heavy demands upon his energies. For the past twenty years he has given all of his time to his personal business affairs and yet at different periods in his life he has rendered important public service, filling a number of public offices. He has been active as a political leader in Peoria, staunchly advocating democratic principles, and during President Cleveland's administration he was largely instrumental in securing the appointment of J. W. Hunter to the position of internal revenue collector in a spirited contest with a number of candidates for the position. His motto has ever been clean politics and he has been a pronounced foe to graft and to misrule in municipal affairs. He served for many years on the board of supervisors of Peoria and over his official record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

In 1869 Mr. Matthews was united in marriage to Miss Ann Chambers, who



NEWTON MATTHEWS

died in 1906, leaving three children: Pearl, who is the wife of Walter H. Kirk, a lawyer of Peoria, and the mother of one child, Evangeline; Maud, who is the wife of Dr. E. A. Bradley of Peoria; and Wilbur, who is United States storekeeper and gauger. He is married and has one child, Priscilla Matthews. After losing his first wife Mr. Matthews married again, his second union being with Mrs. Harriet M. Baker. Mr. Matthews is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and also of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Illinois Lodge, A. F. & A. M., while in Peoria Consistory he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

KARL WOLF.

Karl Wolf, proprietor and manager of the Hotel Meyer, in which connection he is proving a popular host, was born in Germany in 1874. He has followed in the business footsteps of his father, John Wolf, who was a hotel proprietor in that country. The son remained a resident of his native land until 1893, when, at the age of nineteen years, he came to America, making his way at once into the interior of the country. Settling at Peoria, he entered its business circles in connection with *Die Sonne*, a German newspaper, learning the printer's trade. After he had thoroughly acquainted himself with the mechanical part of the work and had gained considerable knowledge concerning the methods of gathering news and compiling a paper, he joined leading German citizens in founding and publishing the *Peoria Volksfreund*, which he conducted for nine years. His business ability and enterprise were manifest in the success that attended his efforts during that period and he became well known as a prominent representative of the German press of Illinois.

Mr. Wolf was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Meyer, a daughter of August Meyer, a hotel keeper. The wedding was celebrated five years ago and of this marriage two children have been born, Paula and Johanna. After his marriage Mr. Wolf became proprietor and manager of the Hotel Meyer, situated at the corner of Oak and Adams streets, and is numbered among the successful hotel men of the city. He belongs to the Peoria Turn Verein, Concordia Singing Society and is a director of the German free school. His prominence and popularity in the German American circles of the city are widely acknowledged. Aside from his membership connections already mentioned he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and to St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. The latter indicates that a spirit of helpfulness and broad humanitarianism rules him in his relations with his fellowmen. He came to America empty-handed and has since been forced to depend upon his own resources. He, therefore, has great sympathy with others who are starting out in life without capital and is ever ready to extend a hand of assistance where he believes that material aid will prove beneficial.

SHERMAN ANDREW HUNT.

The old homestead farm of the Hunt family lies four miles south and a mile west of Trivoli. There occurred the birth of Elijah Hunt and of his son Sherman Andrew Hunt, whose name stands at the head of this review. The former was born August 20, 1833, and was, therefore, forty-nine years of age when he passed away in 1882. He had been an active farmer to the time when his health failed. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Adelaine Murdaugh, was born in Pana and is now sixty-nine years of age. By her marriage she became the

mother of seven children, four daughters and three sons, William C., Sherman A., Harry A., Mrs. Edith Miskimmen, Mrs. Eva Clark, Cora and Grace. The last two are now deceased.

At the usual age Sherman A. Hunt entered the public schools and therein pursued his studies while spending his boyhood and youth upon the home farm, where his birth occurred July 24, 1865. He resided continuously on the old homestead to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated June 30, 1885, when he was twenty years of age, Miss Rickie Becker, a native of Richwoods township, Peoria county, becoming his wife. Unto this marriage have been born four daughters, Mrs. Myrtle Elizabeth Slane, Mrs. Leona Bloomershine, Alice Irene and Dorothy Lucile. There is also a little grandson, Byron Slane, who was three years of age on the 22d of December, 1911.

Following his marriage Sherman A. Hunt engaged in farming in Richwoods and in Medina township until 1885, when he established his home in Peoria, accepting a position in the livery stable of B. F. Bowman on West Bluff. He was afterward employed in the Great Western Distillery until 1897, when he entered the employ of the Clarke Brothers Distilling Company, being associated with that corporation until he received his appointment as deputy sheriff on the 1st of November, 1899, under Sheriff John Kinsey, under whom he served for three years. He continued in the position for four years under Sheriff D. E. Potter and then entered the detective service in connection with the Central Detective Association. In 1909 he was elected constable for a term of six years and is now acting in that capacity. Two years ago he was a candidate for sheriff at the primaries but was defeated by a small majority. He has always given his political support to the republican party. As deputy sheriff he handled four hundred insane patients who were taken to Watertown and Jacksonville asylums and in all that number there were no mishaps. He is justly proud of the record that he has made in office, for his duties have ever been discharged with promptness and fidelity and sound judgment has guided him in all of his official connections. While serving under Sheriff Potter he was chief deputy and was in charge of criminal work.

Fraternally Mr. Hunt is a Mason, belonging to Temple Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he also holds membership in Peoria Camp, M. W. A. Honorable purpose, activity and fidelity have characterized him in every relation of life. He is both energetic and progressive and these qualities, combined with reliability, insure his advancement.

WILLIAM H. ROGERS.

William H. Rogers who passed away at his home in Radnor township on January 31, 1911, was one of the early residents of Peoria county. He was born October 11, 1836, in New York state in Maranac which was his mother's first home in America. His father, John S. Rogers, was born in New York state, of German descent, August 4, 1808. He was drowned in the Mississippi river, July 9, 1843, while bringing his family to Illinois where they were to settle. The mother of William H. Rogers, of this review, was Mary Ann (Seddan) Rogers. She was a native of England, born December 25, 1807, and was brought to America when she was five years of age, by her parents, who settled in Maranac, New York. She died in Peoria county, March 12, 1879. In the family of John S. and Mary Ann (Seddan) Rogers were nine children: Ely B., born September 7, 1828; Margaret, born November 8, 1829; George A., born October 8, 1831; Calvin C., born June 18, 1833; John S., born January 18, 1835; William H., of this review; James H., born January 31, 1839; Minet S., born September 9, 1840; and David J., born September 10, 1842. The only

living members of this family are Minet S., who now resides at El Paso, Illinois, and David J., who lives in East Peoria, Illinois.

William H. Rogers was brought to Peoria county, Illinois, in 1843, when he was six years of age. The family located in Jubilee township, Illinois, and there he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. When he was sixteen years of age he began working as a farm hand, and received eight dollars per month as compensation for his services. In 1861 he moved to Radnor township, buying there eighty acres of land, which was located a short distance west of Dunlap, and is the birthplace of his sons, John L. and Elmer B., and his daughter, Mina E. All his life he was engaged in general farming and he was very successful in his financial transactions. At the time of his death he owned one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nebraska, which is now in possession of his son, Logan A., and he also owned four hundred and ninety acres in Radnor township, which now belongs to his sons.

In 1861 Mr. Rogers was united in marriage with Miss Janette E. Wakefield, and immediately after their marriage they removed to Radnor township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Janette E. (Wakefield) Rogers, was born on November 22, 1841, in Radnor township, about three miles west of Dunlap, near the present home of her sons John L. and Elmer B. She was the daughter of John L. Wakefield, who was born of Scotch parentage, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1794. Her mother was Martha (Strickler) Wakefield, who was born of English parentage in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1805. John L. Wakefield was a weaver, and he worked at that trade in Pennsylvania, also in Boerne, Warren county, Ohio. He left Pennsylvania for Warren county, Ohio, in 1821, and remained in that place until the fall of 1834. In 1836 he and his wife came to Illinois locating on section 18 in Radnor township, and spent the remainder of their lives there. He passed away November 8, 1881, and his wife February 19, 1879. In their family were fifteen children: Jonathan, born January 28, 1824; Sarah, born March 24, 1825; Elizabeth, born August 2, 1826; George W., born April 27, 1828; Joseph, born February 28, 1830; William, born January 30, 1832; Rebecca, born January 27, 1834; Lucinda, born March 24, 1836; Wilson N., born March 7, 1837; Maria, born June 15, 1839; Janette E., who was the wife of William H. Rogers; John T., born April 21, 1843; James K., born July 27, 1845; Henry D., born September 9, 1846; and Sophia L., born January 28, 1849. Maria, who now resides in Dunlap, and Sophia, of Lenox, Iowa, are the only surviving members of the family. Mr. and Mrs. William Rogers became the parents of seven children: Logan A., who is engaged in farming in Nebraska; Charles S., a retired farmer at Estherville, Iowa; Wilson N., who is engaged in farming near Dunlap; William J., of Dunlap; John L., of this township; Mina E., who is the wife of Mr. A. Y. Case, a farmer near Dunlap; and Elmer B., of this township.

William H. Rogers was a republican in politics, and for many years he served as commissioner of Radnor township. All his life he was greatly interested in educational advancement, and for more than twenty years was a school director. Both he and his wife were earnest and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both were well known and highly honored throughout this community, and their deaths were deeply deplored by many friends and acquaintances. Mr. Rogers passed away January 31, 1911, and his wife, preceding him by a great number of years, passed away April 14, 1888. The work on Mr. Rogers' old homestead is carried on now by his two sons: John L., who resides a short distance east of the old family residence, and Elmer B., who lives at the homestead.

John L. Rogers was born on his father's old home place May 5, 1879, and was reared there and educated in the common schools of Radnor township. He has always followed the occupation of general farming, and now operates a

large farm in Estherville, Iowa, to which he moved in March, 1912. He married on November 21, 1900, at Dunlap, Illinois, Miss Myrtle Byers, the daughter of Thomas R. and Arminda Phoebe (Yates) Byers, the father of Scotch and the mother of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. John L. Rogers have been born two children, both of whom now are attending school. They are: Ruth, born September 2, 1901; and Justin, born February 20, 1906.

Mina E. (Rogers) Case, the only daughter, was born on the old homestead on March 30, 1886, was reared there and educated in the common schools of Radnor township. She was married on September 17, 1908, to A. Y. Case, a son of Charles Case. Mr. and Mrs. Case have one child, Aldah, born September 30, 1910.

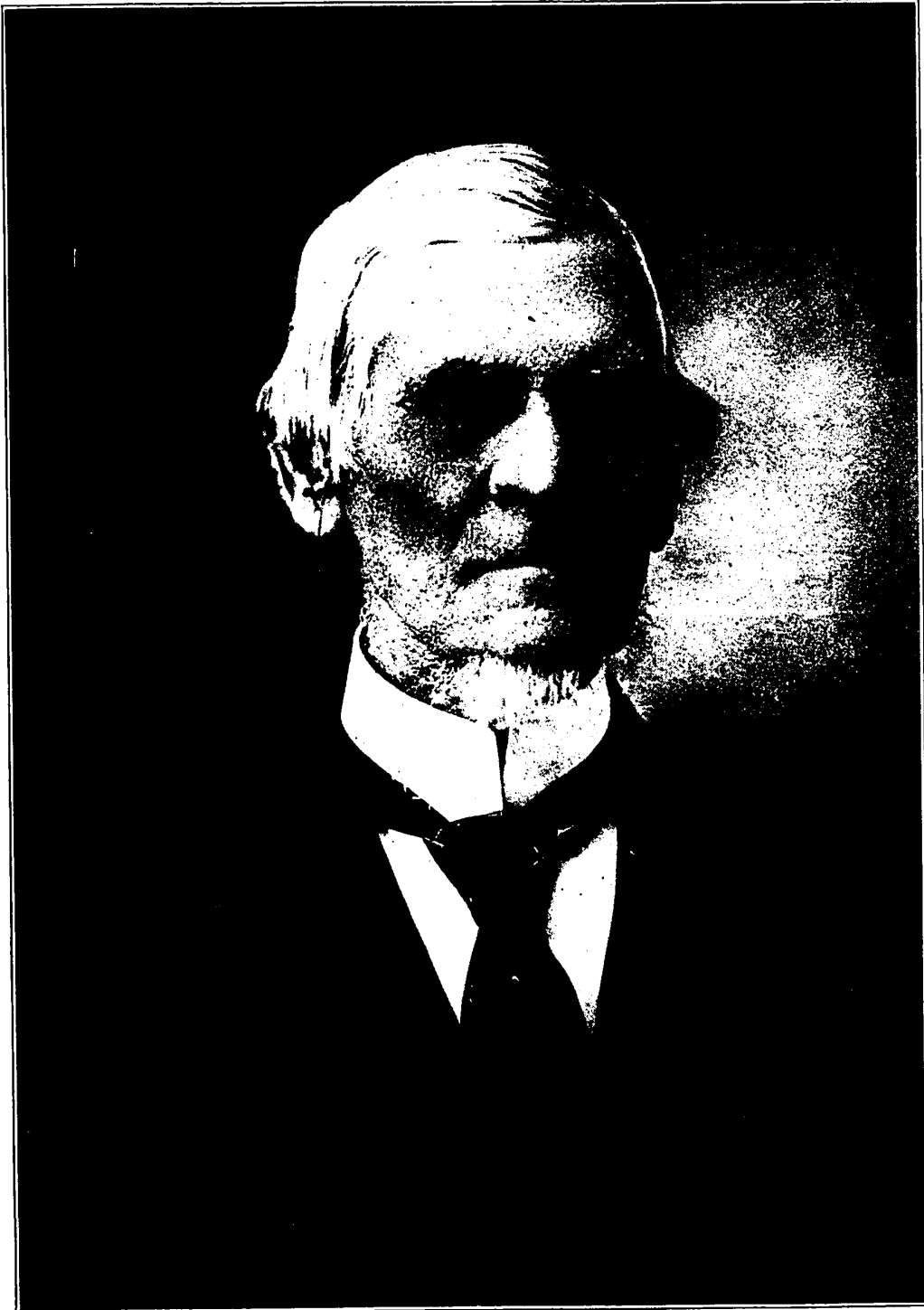
Elmer B. Rogers was born on the homestead on which he now lives, February 14, 1887, and is the youngest of his father's family. He was reared here and attended the common schools in Radnor township, and later was a student in the Princeville high school. He has always followed general farming and is now operating one hundred and twenty acres of his father's old homestead. On August 1, 1907, he married Miss Lelia Byers, who is a sister of Myrtle (Byers) Rogers, the wife of the brother, John L. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Rogers have become the parents of one son, Otto, who was born March 27, 1909.

The brothers are well known throughout Peoria county. They have ever maintained the excellent reputation of the family that was established by their worthy father. They are both greatly interested in the welfare of the community, and the elder, John L. Rogers, has served as school director, an office which he held for three years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

JOHN COMSTOCK.

No history of Peoria's pioneer development and progress would be complete without extended reference to John Comstock, a business man of marked ability and enterprise who recognized and grasped the opportunities which surrounded him and thus gradually worked himself upward to the plane of affluence. In all his dealings his integrity was unquestioned, and throughout his life he stood for that which is most commendable in the relations of man with his fellowmen.

Ohio numbered Mr. Comstock as a native son, his birth having occurred in Taylorsville, that state, on the 20th of November, 1818. His life span covered the intervening years to the 5th of August, 1905. He was early thrown upon his own resources for his father, who was a civil engineer, died in 1829, and soon afterward his mother passed away so the boy was left an orphan at the early age of eleven years. He then went to live with an older sister with whom he remained for two years, but when a lad of thirteen years started out in life on his own account. From that time forward until his death he depended upon his own resources and as the years passed he continually advanced in the business world until he gained a prominent position as one of the most capable and successful of real-estate dealers in Peoria and throughout the state. He made his initial start in the business world, however, at Zanesville, Ohio, where he was employed in a flour mill for two years and also in other work by which he could earn an honest living. In 1837 he went to New Orleans with a boat load of flour and afterward up the Red river, but did not make permanent location in that part of the country, going east to Louisville, Kentucky, where he learned the cutter's trade in a merchant tailoring establishment. He afterward mastered all branches of the business and was employed in Louisville



JOHN COMSTOCK

until a strike was ordered by the tailors of that city and he left Louisville for Peoria, arriving here by boat on the 9th of January, 1840. It was a small and comparatively unimportant town which welcomed him, but he believed its future would give him opportunities. He opened a merchant tailoring establishment and after conducting business alone for a time he became senior partner in the firm of Comstock & Clegg. The confinement of the shop, however, told upon his health, and because of this he began, in 1853, to deal in real estate, his operations in that direction enabling him to spend considerable time out of doors. In those days military titles covered all the desirable vacant land in northwestern Illinois, and an understanding of the laws governing land titles was a valuable asset to anyone engaged in that line of business. Mr. Comstock's educational privileges had been very limited, but at this period he began to study and read land laws and pursued his investigations until he became a recognized authority. His opinions were respected by the best lawyers of the day, including such well known members of the bar as Judges Purple, Cooper, Williamson, Puterbaugh, Manning and Browning. His judgment in the matter of land titles was rarely questioned, and his opinions, once formed, were never wavering. His knowledge and experience in this direction stood him well in hand, and he became one of the most successful real estate men in the city. As the years progressed he not only handled property but engaged also in speculative building, erecting many houses and business blocks, some of which he sold and others rented. In 1883 he became connected with James M. Morse in the real estate business, and the dealings of the firm were of a most important character. His labors contributed much toward the upbuilding of the city, and whatever he undertook he carried out to a successful completion.

In other ways aside from his business Mr. Comstock contributed to the work of public progress. At the time of the Civil war he was a stalwart advocate of the Union cause and gave liberally of his means to support and uphold the Union army. So valuable was his aid in this connection that Richard Yates, who was then governor of the state, conferred upon him a colonel's commission. His work was unique and certainly most commendable in this connection. He not only raised and financed a company of infantry but made most liberal provision for the widows of all of the soldiers who were members of that company, giving to each whose husband lost his life at the front a quarter section of land. This being rich Illinois prairie land, the property through development became very valuable and provided a livelihood for many families. Colonel Comstock's work in this connection is indeed worthy of the highest praise and indicates not only his loyalty to the Union but his spirit of broad humanitarianism and helpfulness. He always remained a stalwart advocate of progressive measures for the public good, and yet he had no political aspirations nor would he consent to become a candidate for office. His views, however, accorded with the principles of the republican party and he never faltered in his allegiance to the cause which he espoused. He staunchly opposed anything like misrule in municipal government and believed that the ideals of citizenship should be as high and public service as clean as a man's record in his business or his home relations. His political allegiance was given to the republican party and he served as the first president of the Republican Club of Peoria.

On the sixth of October, 1851, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage to Miss Amelia A. Molineau, who still survives him, as do eight of his children, namely: Helena A., John, Spencer, Nathaniel, Mary, Jessie, Mrs. Susan Hart and Mrs. Eva Schelley. The last named is a resident of St. Louis. Another daughter, Mrs. Bena Strecker, died in 1903. Mr. Comstock passed away on the 5th of August, 1905, when he was eighty-seven years of age. He was one of the first members of the Peoria lodge of Masons and he also held membership in the Royal Arch Chapter. Later in life he joined and attended the

Episcopal church. He served on the building committee of the Masonic Temple and at all times was deeply and helpfully interested in the organization which has as its basic principle the brotherhood of man. His life was indeed an honor to the community in which he lived and his character was such as at all times commanded respect. He certainly deserved great credit for what he accomplished, inasmuch as he started out in life empty-handed and with few of the advantages which most boys enjoy. At a time when lads are largely engaged in the pursuit of an education he was earning his own living. As the years passed he increased his usefulness by reason of his determination, energy, enterprise and ambition and his work figured as a factor in Peoria's up-building and progress as well as in his own success.

JAMES T. JOHNSON.

Success in life is not so much a matter of many opportunities as it is of the shrewd and discriminating use of time and talent. The career of James T. Johnson, now living retired in his pleasant home at 2904 South Adams street, Peoria, is an example of the truth of this statement. He began his career when he was eight years old as a trapdoor opener in a coal mine, and closed his active business life upon his retirement as president of the Peoria Coal Drill Works.

Mr. Johnson was born in New Richmond, England, September 2, 1843, his parents being Thomas and Dina (Truesdale) Johnson, both natives of England, who never left their native country. Their son received his education in the public schools of Great Britain but laid aside his school books at the early age of eight years when he entered the employ of a coal-mining company. His duties were to open and close the trapdoor leading into the mine. He had to rise at four o'clock in the morning and work for sixteen hours every day, working in cold water up to his knees. He often worked in places where the cold water dripped from above and soaked his clothes. His hours were long, his pay meager and the conditions of his life hard and cruel in the extreme. He was often beaten by his employer and put to tasks entirely unsuited to a boy of eight years. However, he gradually worked his way upward from his humble position, and by his energy, resource and careful saving improved his position until when he was twenty-eight years of age he engaged in the contracting business on his own account, making a specialty of tunneling. He took one of the largest contracts in that line ever let in England, which was to drill a tunnel through two thousand, one hundred yards in the county of Durham. He left England when he was thirty-six years old and came to this country, settling in Irving Station, eighteen miles east of Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania. He started his business career in this country by engaging in coal mining and was so occupied in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. He had a resourceful and intelligent mind and a discriminating grasp of what was needed to promote the progress and development of the coal interests in this country. For years he had interested himself in machinery and in due course of time had become the inventor of various attachments for mining implements which have made devices so used more simple and effective. His first patent was taken out in 1885 and was an improvement upon a coal miner's drill. He received the world's prize at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago for improved mining machinery. During his travels he had come to the conclusion to remove his home to the middle west, and subsequently had become connected in Peoria with the Peoria Coal Drill Works, of which he later became president, and with which three of his sons, James, Fred and Walter, are now connected.

At one period in his career Mr. Johnson became interested in Illinois farm lands and bought for himself a large tract of land just outside of the city of Peo-

ria. This he owned and operated for a number of years and was extremely successful along this line. His farm is today one of the most modernly equipped in central Illinois and he still takes a keen interest in its development. Mr. Johnson has always had firm faith in the commercial future of Peoria, and the comfortable fortune which he has accumulated in the course of his life has always been invested in local enterprises. He has erected a large number of buildings in this city, including the one at 3114 South Adams street in which his business is located. This structure is modern in every detail and thoroughly equipped along modern lines of construction. It has a frontage of one hundred feet and is one of the imposing buildings in this city.

In 1869, before leaving the mother country, Mr. Johnson had married, in the county of Durham, Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of William and Catherine (McKinsey) Thompson, both natives of England. Her father was engaged in coal mining in the old country and there died in 1876, at the age of sixty-two years, while the mother survived until 1903, attaining the remarkable age of ninety-six years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson fourteen children were born, of whom eight are now living, namely: James, who is connected with the Peoria Coal Drill Works in Peoria; Maggie, who makes her home in Chicago; Lilly; Fred, who is also connected with his father's business; Joseph; Katie; Ida; and Walter, who is likewise associated with the Peoria Coal Drill Works. In January, 1908, Mr. Johnson lost his wife, who had been an able helpmate and an active factor in his success. She is buried in the family lot at Springdale cemetery, in this city. Their eldest son, William T., who died in 1909, is buried in the same cemetery. Mr. Johnson lost his eldest daughter, Harriet, in St. Louis, Missouri, where she found her last resting place.

James T. Johnson is now living in honorable retirement after an active and successful business career. When he was a little boy, spending his time opening and closing a trapdoor in a coal mine, his opportunities did not seem bright, and yet at that time he had the future before him, full of hard work it is true, but destined to be rewarded and crowned by much success and a happy and honorable retirement after hard labor.

FRANCIS MARION EVANS.

The presidency of the Peoria Boat Company and the holding of large real-estate interests closely connect Francis Marion Evans with the business circles of Peoria and at the same time he is active in politics as a republican leader, filling the position of county game commissioner at the present writing in 1912. He was born in Le Roy, Dawson township, McLean county, Illinois, March 25, 1874. His father, Francis Marion Evans, also a native of that township, was sixty-six years of age when he passed away in 1908. His father also bore the name of Francis Marion Evans and he and two of his brothers were the first white settlers in McLean county. From that pioneer period the Evans family has been closely and helpfully identified with the work of development and progress there. The mother of Francis Marion Evans of this review bore the maiden name of Adelaide V. Bump and was born in Hudson township, McLean county, where her life was passed, her death occurring only six months after her husband's demise.

Their son Francis Marion Evans, one of a family of eight children, attended the public schools in Bloomington and also the Normal State University at Normal, pursuing a two years' course in electricity. He devoted several years thereafter to electrical work and traveled for the Manhattan Electric Company of New York. He was also on the road for local electric firms and then took up the duties of fireman and engineer on a locomotive. In 1894 he came to Peoria

and has since been identified with the business and political interests of this city. Wisely using his time and opportunities, he has eventually become president of the Peoria Boat Company and is engaged in the sale of motor boats beside representing several other business interests. He has made large and judicious investments in real estate and his property holdings are extensive, yielding him a gratifying income. At one time he was inspector of streets under Mayor Woodruff and also filled the position of police inspector. Later he went upon the road as representative of Clarke & Company, distillers and makers of alcohol. He was again called to public office in his recent appointment by Governor Deneen to the position of county game commissioner. He has long been an active factor in political circles and his opinions carry weight in the local councils of the republican party. He is now chairman of the senatorial committee, which position he has filled since the enactment of the primary law. He is noted for his capacity for work and for his administrative ability and it is well known that his devotion to the public interests insures prompt and faithful performance of his official duties.

In 1897 Mr. Evans was married to Miss Elizabeth Pipes, a daughter of George Pipes, a prominent raiser and dealer of live-stock in this county. A son has been born to them, Francis Marion IV. The family home is at No. 105 Elmwood avenue and the warm-hearted hospitality Mr. and Mrs. Evans extend all friends and acquaintances render it exceedingly attractive. Mr. Evans is a well known young man, progressive and enterprising. He stands close to the distinguished politicians of the state and in Peoria, where his business record is a familiar one, he enjoys confidence and warm regard because of the good use he has made of his time and talents.

JACOB C. GMELICH.

Jacob C. Gmelich, a progressive young business man of enterprise and ability, has for practically twelve years been operating a confectionery and bakery establishment at No. 313 Main street, Peoria, where he enjoys an excellent patronage. He was born in Peru, Illinois, on the 8th of July, 1878, and is a son of Gottlieb Gmelich. The father was born in Germany, but for many years he has been engaged in the hardware business at Peru, where he is numbered among the representative citizens. He takes an active interest in all public affairs and at different times has been called to public office, having served as county treasurer. Gottlieb Gmelich served in the Civil War and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The early education of Jacob C. Gmelich was obtained in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended St. Bede College for two years. When his studies were completed he entered the candy factory of Fred Sanders at Detroit, Michigan, in the capacity of an apprentice, remaining there for eight years. During that period he thoroughly mastered every detail of this industry, in which he became most proficient. At the expiration of that time he removed to New York, settling in Buffalo, where he operated a confectionery establishment for the greater part of a year. From there he came to Peoria and in July, 1901, opened his business at No. 313 Main street. Here he is engaged in the manufacture of all manner of plain and fancy confections, ice creams and plain and fancy bakery goods, including all kinds of pastries and cakes. In addition to this during the noon hour he serves a light luncheon, and bakery lunches during the entire day. Everything that is sold in his establishment is manufactured there and is of exceptionally good quality. He employs only the very best of ingredients in the manufacture of his goods, which are advertised to be absolutely pure and are offered at reasonable prices. In



JACOB C. GMELICH

the development of his business Mr. Gmelich has met with such success that in August, 1908, he extended the scope of his activities by establishing a branch store at No. 109 South Adams street. This is conducted on exactly the same lines as his original store, excepting that all the baking is done at the former place. He has succeeded in establishing more than a local reputation and ships his bakery goods and ice creams to families in nearby towns and is building up a profitable out-of-town retail business. He gives his personal supervision and attention to every detail connected with his stores and factory, which he strives to operate in strict accordance with the highest standards of cleanliness and sanitation. Mr. Gmelich is now making arrangements to remove his store from No. 313 Main street to No. 323 Main street, where he expects to more than double his present capacity and will install extensive modern improvements, not the least of which will be a beautifully decorated and attractively furnished refreshment parlor. He has secured a ten-year lease on the property and will doubtless meet with success in his new venture. His establishments are neat and attractive in appearance. He keeps a high class of help and is particular to see that every patron is accorded the most courteous and considerate treatment. The methods and policy adopted in the conduct of his business are such as to commend him to the confidence of all who have transactions with him and naturally he is prospering.

In June, 1902, Mr. Gmelich was united in marriage to Miss Lena Merkel, and to them have been born two children, of whom one, Robert, is living. Fraternally Mr. Gmelich has attained high rank in the Masonic order and holds membership in the commandery, shrine and the consistory, and he is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is likewise a valued member of the Creve Coeur Club. His political views coincide with the principles of the republican party, to whose men and measures he gives his support at national elections. On other occasions he votes for the man he deems best qualified for the office. He is a man of sound judgment and practical views and has been identified with various local movements and enterprises and was at one time vice president of the Peoria Fountain Company. Mr. Gmelich has made orderly progression in the development of his career and is meeting with success by reason of his close concentration and the sagacity he has manifested in the direction of his business interests. In the city of Peoria he is widely recognized as a popular and public-spirited citizen and one whose cooperation can be counted upon to further any measure or movement calculated to promote the general welfare.

ALLEN & LARGE.

Allen & Large, wholesale dealers in cigars and pipes, are proprietors of one of Peoria's most recent and thriving commercial establishments, which has been conducted under the above name for less than a year, although the enterprise was founded practically nine years ago. It was first organized by Mr. Allen in 1903 under the firm name of Frederick J. Allen, and continued to be conducted under that name at the present location, 320 South Washington street, until the spring of 1911. On the 1st of March, that year, Mr. Large came into the business as an equal partner, the firm name being changed to Allen & Large. The added capital has enabled them to enlarge their enterprise and extend the scope of their business and they have every reason to feel encouraged and most sanguine regarding the future of their establishment. Both proprietors are traveling on the road and they also employ four salesmen, their territory being eastern Iowa, Illinois and western Indiana. They are both enterprising and capable young men, and have used such intelligence and discrimination in the develop-

ment of their business that they have succeeded in building up a profitable trade. The patronage of the house has shown a marked increase ever since it was founded, but with their increased capital and sales force their development is bound to be more rapid, while their prosperity seems assured. Both Mr. Allen and Mr. Large have been covering the territory in which they are now doing business for a good many years, as they were formerly in the employ of large local wholesale concerns, and are well known to the retail trade and have a good personal following.

Frederick J. Allen, senior partner of the firm of Allen & Large, is a native of Peoria, his birth having occurred in 1877, and a son of James S. Allen, a well known paving contractor of this city. He is indebted to the local public schools for his preliminary education, which was later supplemented by a commercial course, his student days being terminated at the age of seventeen years. He then entered upon the active duties of a business career as an employe of Oaksford & Fahnestock, wholesale grocers. When he first entered their service he was assigned a minor position on the office force, where he not only efficiently discharged his duties but attentively applied himself to the mastery of the business, qualifying himself for advancement. He was ambitious and enterprising and wanted to make rapid progress, but being a practical and intelligent youth early realized that development in any line means the thorough mastery of a multitude of minor and apparently unessential details, so he made it one of his principles to do to the best of his ability anything he undertook. Such qualities as he manifested never go unobserved, and in connection with his rare faculty of doing things quickly and efficiently, he possessed the rarer gift of recognizing and anticipating possible requirements, always showing a personal interest in his work. He was soon promoted from his clerical position to the sales department and subsequently went on the road as a traveling salesman. Later he was called into the house and made buyer of one of the departments, continuing to be identified with this company until 1903. It was his intention not always to remain in the service of others, however, and this ambition constantly stimulated him to renewed and greater efforts, and despite the fact that he had a most promising future with this firm he severed his connection with them. He had long believed that the wholesale cigar and pipe business afforded better opportunities for a man of limited capital than almost any other line, so he purchased a stock and began operations at the firm's present location. His experience both as salesman and buyer gave him the needed practical knowledge of conditions generally to qualify him to make a success of his undertaking. When he had his staff organized and was ready for operations, he decided to go on the road himself. That he did not miscalculate the possibilities of an enterprise of this kind is evidenced by the excellent business the company is now doing.

On the 4th of October, 1905, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Irene Hart, a niece of the late John Comstock, one of Peoria's oldest and most highly esteemed pioneers. Mr. Allen belongs to the United Commercial Travelers. His career has been characterized by orderly and permanent progression and his future as gauged by his past looks most promising and should bring to him the greater satisfaction and commendation because it has been self-won.

Frank H. Large is one of the most recent acquisitions to the wholesale commercial fraternity of Peoria, where he has long been recognized as a capable and promising business man. He was born in Denver, Colorado, on the 13th of October, 1879, and is a son of the late Theodore S. Large, president of the Peoples' Fire Insurance Agency of Denver. The father was for many years successfully identified with the insurance interests of Denver, in which city he passed away in 1901.

Following the death of his father, Frank H. Large left his native city, in whose public schools he was educated, and came to Peoria and has ever since resided here. He has made his own way in the world since he was a lad of fourteen years, his first position having been in a local machine shop, where he

was employed for about three years. In 1896 he withdrew from this vocation and went to work for the Wilson Grocery Company, remaining in their service for eight years. While there engaged he industriously applied himself to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business generally, and as he was a bright, capable and ambitious youth, he became quite proficient. The firm early recognized his worth, giving evidence of their appreciation by promoting him to the position of traveling salesman, in which capacity he served until 1904. He then left their employ to become identified with The Jobst-Bethard Grocery Company, being a salesman of this house for seven years. On the 1st of March, 1911, he resigned his position to become associated in business with Mr. Allen, it having long been his ambition to have an establishment of his own. He was in every way fully qualified to assume the responsibility of such a connection, being thoroughly conversant with trade conditions generally and having a large personal following among the retail business men of this state. As a salesman, Mr. Large is ranked among the best in the city, and he has the additional advantage of possessing fine powers of organization and keen business sagacity. He has made an excellent record during the entire period of his commercial career and there is no question but that the powers he exercised to the financial benefit of others will materially aid in promoting the development of the house of Allen & Large.

On the 26th of August, 1906, Mr. Large was married to Miss Anna Bourke, a daughter of the late Charles Bourke, who was postmaster of Peoria during the pioneer days. He was one of the town's oldest citizens, and had resided for over fifty years at 203 Sixth avenue, where he passed away in November, 1911.

Mr. Large has attained high rank in the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Mohammed Shrine. He also belongs to the United Commercial Travelers and the Travelers Protective Association. He is a man of pleasing personality and genial nature and is very popular with his business associates, the respect of whom he has won and retained through the upright principles and honorable methods he employs in all of his transactions.

THOMAS B. LEWIS.

Thomas B. Lewis is a member of the law firm of King & Lewis, and has been engaged in practice for the last three years. He was born in Fairbury, Illinois, on November 12, 1884. His parents are Dr. G. C. and Ella L. (Beach) Lewis, the father a well known physician in his section of the state. He is affiliated with various medical societies and the National Geographic Society. They make their home at Fairbury, Illinois.

Thomas B. Lewis graduated from the Fairbury high school with the class of 1902. He continued his studies in Northwestern University for two years, subsequently entering the University of Illinois. In this institution he pursued a literary course until 1905, when he matriculated in the law department, being awarded the degree of LL. B. in 1908. He was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois in the fall of the same year.

In Beardstown, Illinois, January 12, 1910, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Jeanette E. Schmoldt, a daughter of Henry and Lina Schmoldt. The father, who is deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Cass county and for many years was actively connected with political and public affairs. He was for some time a member of the deep waterway commission and was serving on this board at the time of his demise. He was identified with various local enterprises, chief among these being the First State Bank of Beardstown, of which he was president. He was a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity and had attained high rank in this order. Mrs. Schmoldt survives and makes her home in Peoria with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, at 342 Crescent avenue.

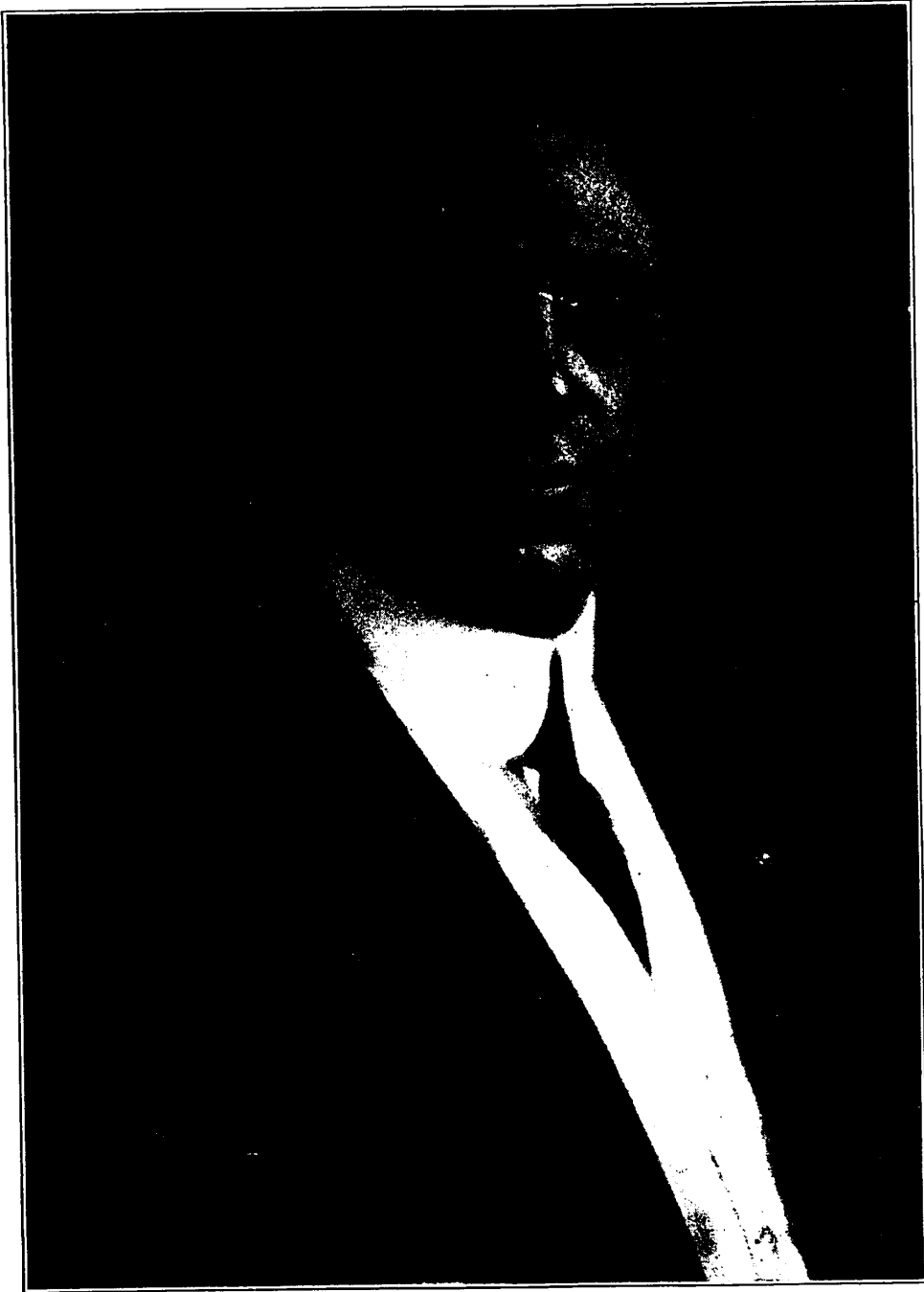
During his university days Thomas B. Lewis joined the Delta Tau Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, with both of which he still keeps in touch. He is a member of the Creve Coeur and Illinois Valley Yacht Clubs and maintains relations with the members of his profession through the Peoria County Bar Association. He gives his political indorsement to the republican party.

EDGAR A. STRAUSE.

Success is but a relative term, the value of which must be determined not only by the position to which an individual has attained but also by the starting point of his career. Judged in this connection, Edgar A. Strause has made notable and creditable advancement. He started out in life without any especially favorable circumstances to aid him and laid the foundation for his success in thoroughly learning the tobacco trade. He is today at the head of an extensive tobacco house and is furthermore prominently known in Peoria as a leading factor in financial circles, being the president of the State Bank & Trust Company. A native of Virginia, he was born in the old historic city of Richmond, on the 13th of August, 1871, his parents being Philip and Henrietta Strause. His father was a dry-goods merchant of that city, where he continued to make his home until his death in 1879. His widow still survives and now lives in Burlington, Iowa, with two sons.

It was in Richmond that Edgar A. Strause was reared and in the acquirement of his education attended the local schools, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student. At an early age he felt it necessary to provide for his own support and first spent two years in the employ of his brothers, Isadore and Mark Strause, who were their father's successors in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business. On the expiration of that period he began acquainting himself with the tobacco business, entering a leaf tobacco factory, where he gained a knowledge of the trade. He followed the sales in open market and afterward went to North Carolina, where he engaged in buying leaf tobacco until about 1891. In that year he became a resident of Bloomington, Illinois, where he represented the Drummond Tobacco Company, having charge of sales as manager for central Illinois. He came to Peoria in 1893 in the same capacity and continued with that house in this city for seven years. He then became representative for Illinois for the Best & Russell Company as sales manager and his territory also covered a part of Indiana. This company is prominently known as importers and manufacturers of cigars and he continued with the house until he withdrew from that connection to enter business on his own account. In his individual undertaking he prospered and has made continuous advance. He is now at the head of the firm of E. A. Strause & Company, wholesale and retail distributors of cigars, operating six separate stores in Peoria. He has been engaged in the cigar business on his own account for about twelve years and is now one of the foremost representatives of the trade in eastern Illinois. He is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business in the field of manufacture as well as in the sales department and his long experience, comprehensive knowledge and progressive methods have constituted the broad foundation upon which he has builded his present day success.

Into other fields Mr. Strause has also extended his efforts and his name is today an honored one in financial circles, for he is the president of the State Bank & Trust Company of Peoria, to which position he was called in 1909 after two years of service as vice president, while previous to that time he had served for two years as a member of the board of directors, being elected to that position on the organization of the bank. The same business qualities which have brought him success in the cigar trade have contributed to the upbuilding of



EDGAR A. STRAUSE

the bank, which is now regarded as one of the safe and reliable moneyed institutions of the city.

In 1895 Mr. Strause was united in marriage to Miss Flora Werschütz, of Peoria, and they became the parents of three children, Clifford, Edgar and Jack. The mother died July 9, 1909, her death being the occasion of deep regret to many friends. Mr. Strause is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and to the Creve Coeur Club. His record is a notable example of the fact that success and an honorable name may be won simultaneously. At the outset of his career he realized that "there is no royal road to wealth" and he saw, too, that close application and unremitting energy must constitute the chief forces in the attainment of success. His life has, indeed, been a busy and useful one, but it has also been fruitful of substantial results and while perhaps less spectacular than that of the military or political leader it has been none the less useful and valuable.

COLONEL ALLEN L. FAHNESTOCK.

In the course of his long career of eighty-four years Colonel Allen L. Fahnestock has been actively identified with the life of his country in many different directions. He has served in her wars, been prominent in her manufacturing industries and active in her politics and has contributed much to her commercial progress and development. He is now a resident of Glasford, Peoria county, Illinois, where he is doing a flourishing business along mercantile lines.

Mr. Fahnestock is of German origin and the ancestry dates back to the great-grandfather of our subject, Dietrich Fahnestock, who was born in Westphalia, Prussia, and died in that country in 1775. Jacob Fahnestock, the grandfather of our subject, was the next in line. His birth occurred December 25, 1769, and he was the first of the name to settle in America. His wife, Salome Fahnestock, was born November 14, 1772. Their son and our subject's father, Jacob Fahnestock, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1801, and died in Lancaster, Peoria county, Illinois, September 9, 1841. His wife was Maria Harmon a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, where her birth occurred May 16, 1806. She survived her husband until May 24, 1895, at which date her death occurred.

Colonel Allen L. Fahnestock was born in Abbottstown, Adams county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1828. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county and remained at home until he was eleven years of age. In 1839 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he worked in a store for some time. Later he went to Timber township and carried the mail once a week between Lancaster and Peoria, receiving for his services twenty-five cents a trip. He attended school for a brief period and subsequently went to Peoria and learned the cooper's trade in the shop of James Souls. When he had mastered its details he worked at the business for a short time, and by strict economy he managed to save thirty-five dollars out of his first year's wages and sixty dollars out of his second. After two years he returned to Lancaster where he obtained a position in the employ of J. W. Robbins, making flour barrels at fifteen cents apiece. After his marriage, which took place in 1847, he became a manufacturer of barrels on his own account and employed a large force of men. At about the same time he was elected to his first political office, which was that of township clerk. Later he became a supervisor and between 1856 and 1861 served as township school treasurer.

On August 27, 1862, Colonel Fahnestock enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was mustered into service with the commission of captain. The following year he obtained his promotion as major, and on April 13, 1864, was made lieutenant colonel. On account of his able service and his unblemished record he obtained his promotion as colonel, May 11, 1865, and was mustered out of service with his honorable discharge on the 6th of June, 1865. While in the army he kept a diary of each day's work, the battles in which he was engaged, and a complete record of the life of the camps. This has been of great value to the government on many occasions. He has rewritten it once and is now engaged in a second revision of the manuscript. He is also copying the reports of all the officers of his brigade which were sent to headquarters every day during the war. When Colonel Fahnestock was discharged from the army he again entered commercial circles with which he had been connected since 1847. He dealt in all kinds of dry goods, groceries and drugs, and for some time he was interested in the lumber, brick, coal and lime business of the township. He was intensely interested in the collection of rare relics and at one time had what was probably the largest number of specimens in the state. His entire collection amounted to seven thousand different relics, but he lately sold five thousand of these.

On the 5th of August, 1847, Colonel Fahnestock was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Doane, a native of Massachusetts, where her birth occurred in 1830. They became the parents of six children, five of whom are still living, namely, Charles, Alphonso, Frank, John and Mary. Colonel Fahnestock is at the present time actively interested in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to Timber Post, No. 432, G. A. R., and was the first post commander of that organization and was subsequently reelected to this position several times. He has always been a republican in politics and in 1866 served one term as treasurer of Peoria county. He is a Royal Arch Mason and has always been prominent in the affairs of that organization. He is today one of the foremost merchants of Glasford, Illinois, where his well known principles of strict integrity and upright methods have gained him his success.

CHARLES S. DE GRAFF.

Charles S. De Graff is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Peoria, who is now serving on the school board of the city and at the same time is conducting a printing establishment as publisher and editor of the Masonic News, in connection with which he operates a job printing department. His place of business is at the corner of North Adams and Eaton streets and his identification with the printing interests of the city dates from 1897, at which time he removed to Peoria from Tazewell county. He was born upon a farm in Hardin county, Iowa, February 23, 1864, and is a son of Hiram De Graff. In his boyhood he entered the public schools and when not busy with his text-books he worked in the fields, being reared upon the home farm in the usual manner of lads of the period. The task of plowing, planting and harvesting early became familiar to him and through this means he learned the value of industry and persistency. He did not desire to make agricultural pursuits his life work, however and, leaving the farm, went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he learned the job printing business. In fact, he acquainted himself with the various branches of the printer's trade and, working his way upward in that connection, eventually became proprietor and editor of the Tremont Sun, which he published at Tremont, Tazewell county, for about seven years. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his paper there and in 1897 came to Peoria. Here he established a job printing office, which he has since conducted, although he has

extended the scope of his activities to include the publication of the Masonic News, of which he is also the editor. He entered upon active connection with that paper in November, 1899, and has made it one of the most interesting and widely read magazines of the craft.

Mr. De Graff is pleasantly situated in his home life, having been married to Miss Ella W. Funson, of Bloomington, Illinois. They have become the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter, namely, Frank, Alvin, Louis and Elsie May. The father is a member of the Modern Woodmen camp and of the Fraternal Reserves, and his Masonic relations are with Peoria Lodge, No. 15. He is in hearty sympathy with the teachings of the order and has made the Masonic News of widespread interest to the brethren of the fraternity. In the development of this paper he has shown excellent business ability, increasing its circulation until it now has five thousand subscribers. The paper is published monthly and is devoted to the interests of the craft and to Masonic news in general. Mr. De Graff is a member of Grace Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as one of the trustees, and his deep interest in the welfare of the city is further indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Peoria school board, in which connection he exercises his official prerogatives in support of many plans and projects toward improving the school system and advancing its standard. Indeed, his influence is always on the side of material, social, intellectual and moral development and his position upon any vital or significant question is never an equivocal one.

FRANK J. QUINN.

It is an undoubted fact that the future of any city rests upon the ability and capacity of its young business and professional men. The bar of Peoria has been noted for many years for the eminence of its members, and the men who were the great and active lawyers of yesterday have transferred their traditions of personal and professional success to the generation of today. In no case is this more true than in that of Frank J. Quinn, one of Peoria's best known and most widely popular attorneys. His father, Michael C. Quinn, now retired, was a leading attorney in this city for many years, and by his hard work attained many noteworthy achievements. The son is following successfully in the footsteps of his distinguished father.

Frank J. Quinn was born in Chicago, January 23, 1866. His parents were Michael C. and Mary (Hurley) Quinn, both natives of Ireland. Michael C. Quinn was born in that country in 1840, and came to America when only a child, receiving his education in the schools of Holyoke, Massachusetts. He came to Peoria in 1867, after a short residence in Chicago, and is living at 602 North Madison avenue, this city. Michael C. Quinn has been prominent in local affairs. He was for many years a member of the Peoria city council, and also of the school board. He served two terms in the Illinois house of representatives, and was also for several years city attorney of Peoria. He practiced law in conjunction with Hon. S. D. Puterbaugh, John S. Lee and Daniel R. Sheen. Later he was associated with his son, Frank J. Quinn in the practice of his profession.

Frank J. Quinn received his early education in the German ward and high schools of Peoria, and acquired his B. A. degree at St. Viator's College at Bourbonnais Grove, Illinois. Upon his graduation he spent some time as a reporter on various Peoria newspapers. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and spent the years between 1893 and 1897 as assistant to Richard J. Cooney, then states attorney of Peoria county. Since that time, he has been engaged in the general practice of law in Peoria as a member of the law firm of Quinn,

Quinn & McGrath. Mr. Quinn is possessed of a mind capable of grasping the most intricate details of a case, and of apprehending at once its vital points. He has a breadth of vision and a soundness of judgment found only in conjunction with extraordinary talent. His most prominent characteristic, however, is his gift of oratory. Possessed of a commanding presence, a clear, beautiful, and well modulated voice, a logical and clearly defined train of thought, and a command of the English language which finds its outlet in luminous and beautiful words, Mr. Quinn has gained for himself more than a local reputation as an orator. His gift has won more than once a case for him in the course of his legal career, and his inherent Celtic qualities of enthusiasm and abounding vitality are valuable assets to him in his professional life. Mr. Quinn takes a great interest in the cause of education and was for several years a member of the Peoria school board and a director of the Peoria public library. He belongs to several fraternal insurance organizations, is a prominent Knight of Columbus, a member of the Creve Coeur Club, and connected with the Peoria Association of Commerce. Politically, he is a loyal democrat, voting always with that party, and believing firmly in the principles for which it stands. His opinions are solicited and heeded in local and state politics and his name has been mentioned as a democratic possibility for governor of Illinois.

Frank J. Quinn was married in Peoria, August 22, 1893, to Miss Jennie McAvoy of this city, and their married life has been a happy one. Mr. Quinn has long been recognized as one of the most promising and rising professional men of Peoria, a man of high ideals, native intelligence and broad capacity, who has done much in the course of his career to raise the standard of legal attainment to a higher plane—beyond commercialism.

GEORGE W. BLACK.

George W. Black, an able young attorney, conducting a general law practice with offices at No. 1116 Jefferson building since January 1, 1908, was born at Oakland, Illinois, June 23, 1882. His parents were W. J. and Melissa D. Black. The father was for many years a grocer at Oakland. He was a veteran of the Civil war, volunteering in 1861 when the war cloud arose, in the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, with which he served for three years. His death occurred in November, 1904, when he was sixty-five years of age, while the mother passed away August 18, 1900, at the age of fifty-four years. Both are buried in Rosedale cemetery at Oakland. On the paternal side the family is of Scotch-Irish origin, while the maternal ancestors for centuries lived in Virginia, where they were plantation owners.

George W. Black is indebted for his early education to the public schools of Oakland and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1899. He then entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, graduating from that institution in 1903 with the degree of A. B. Being in need of means with which to continue his education he had previous to this time taught in the high school at Oakland. Following his graduation from the University of Illinois he became principal of the Monticello high school, a position which he filled for two years with distinction to himself and satisfaction to the board of education. Having conceived a well defined taste for the law, he entered the law department of the University of Chicago, where he pursued his studies with unremitting energy, graduating in the class of 1908 with the degree of J. D. and also receiving the honorary title of "Cum Laude." Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of law in the city of Chicago, where he remained one year. Having been offered the position of assistant attorney for the Illinois Traction Com-



GEORGE W. BLACK

pany, he settled in Peoria and discharged the duties that devolved upon him in that connection with credit to himself and satisfaction to the company. In January, 1911, he resigned his position for the purpose of becoming a general practitioner of the law and as such he has met with gratifying success. He is a member of the Peoria Bar Association and is active in his participation therein.

The political allegiance of Mr. Black is given to the republican party, and in his fraternal connections he is a blue lodge Mason and also holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has been very successful in the practice of his profession and he is not only popular with his associates of the bar but enjoys an excellent reputation as a lawyer and a citizen in the city and county of Peoria, where he is well known.

GEORGE W. KATZING.

George W. Katzing, who from his early youth has been engaged in the confectionary business in Peoria, is one of the city's native sons, his birth having occurred at 809 Fourth street on the 2d of December, 1859. His father, Louis Katzing, was born and reared in Berlin, Germany, whence he emigrated to the United States, locating in Peoria in 1845. This was some years prior to the advent of the first railroad and Mr. Katzing found employment as engineer in the old still houses then in operation. Here he subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Schaffenberg, a native of Germany, and they became the parents of three children: George W., our subject; Mrs. Charles Wegan, whose husband is engaged in the insurance business in Detroit, Michigan; and Louise, who is associated in business with her brother and presides over their attractive home on Grand View drive.

The entire life of George W. Katzing has been passed in Peoria, in whose public schools he pursued his education to the age of eleven years. He then laid aside his text-books and became errand boy for Fred Eynatton, the jeweler. His duties there were quite varied and among other things he was entrusted with the responsibility of winding the tower clocks on the old court house, Hale chapel and the Congregational church, the importance of which task he fully appreciated and enjoyed. He remained in the service of Mr. Eynatton for eighteen months; at the expiration of which time he severed his connection with the jewelry business and found employment in an ice cream plant. This occupation engaged his attention for several years, when he withdrew from it and for several months clerked in a dry-goods store, but at the expiration of that time again became identified with the ice cream and confectionary business. As this line appealed to him more strongly than anything else with which he had been connected, he decided to apply himself to the mastery of its every detail and adopt it for his life vocation, appreciating the opportunities it afforded financially. From early childhood he had been trained in habits of thrift and industry and as he was an ambitious youth naturally he aspired to have an establishment of his own. With this thought as an inspiration he was stimulated to unusual efforts and ultimately acquired the means to engage in business for himself. It was necessary for him to begin in a small way but he possessed business sagacity, and realized that the best way to develop his enterprise was to offer a superior article at a moderate price. By this means he met with little difficulty in establishing a reputation and as his circumstances warranted enlarged his business. He has used intelligence in the direction of his endeavors and has been rewarded with corresponding success. His is now one of the oldest and best established concerns of the kind in the city and he enjoys an extensive patronage. He has a most attractive and finely equipped parlor at 326 Main street and numbers among his customers many of the best people of the town.

Neither Mr. Katzing or his sister have ever married and they have always made their home together and they are also associated in business. He has been very much interested in poultry for many years and has at his home some fine fowls in which he finds much enjoyment and takes great pride. Fraternally, Mr. Katzing is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a man of many substantial qualities who is accorded the esteem and respect of a large circle of acquaintances. During the long period of his connection with the commercial interests of the city, he has always manifested the highest principles and strictest integrity in all of his transactions. He is in every sense of the word "self-made," as he has been practically self-supporting from the age of eleven years, his achievements being entirely attributable to his unceasing energy, practical ideas and sound judgment.

STACY B. HART.

The well known manufacturer of Peoria, Stacy B. Hart, is president of the Hart Grain Weigher Company and the Hart Foundry Company. These firms have the distinction of employing more men and disbursing a greater amount of money in wages than any other firm in the city of Peoria. The offices and works of the concerns of which he is president are located at No. 100 Eaton street, where they have been maintained since the organization of the company in October, 1889. He was born in Deavertown, Morgan county, Ohio, December 6, 1847, the son of James W. and Mary Hart.

The early youth of Mr. Hart was passed in Ohio and his education was acquired in the schools of that state. In 1863 he came to Peoria and here the subject of this review continued his educational pursuits for a time, after which he began working for James Selby & Company, manufacturers of corn-planting machinery. He remained with that firm for fourteen years, attaining great proficiency in the work and showing such skill that by the time he was twenty years old he had charge of practically the entire factory. He has shown great executive ability in the handling of business and men, and today is at the head of the largest factory in the city.

On the 4th of January, 1865, Mr. Hart volunteered as a soldier in the Federal army for service in the Civil war. He served under A. J. Smith, major general of the Sixteenth United States army corps, and was at the siege and capture of the Spanish Fort, the principal defense of Mobile, which fort was the last stronghold of the Confederacy. He marched from there to Montgomery, Alabama, where he spent the remainder of the time he served in patrol duty. He was honorably mustered out of service at the expiration of his time of service.

The inventive genius of Mr. Hart has been one of his most valuable assets. In the fall of 1878 he invented a grain drill which he named the Union drill, and formed a partnership with Frank Hitchcock, who for twelve years was sheriff of Peoria county, embarking in the business of manufacturing the machinery which he had invented. This association was continued until 1886, when, on account of a fire which destroyed the plant and embarrassed the manufacturers, the concern was sold to Selby Starr & Company, which firm was later succeeded by the Peoria Drill & Seeder Company. His next example of creative genius was the invention of a grain weigher for threshing machinery and upon perfecting his invention he was successful in organizing a company for its manufacture, he being the president of the concern. The business has grown rapidly, three hundred men being now employed in the works which occupy practically an entire block of land. In order to meet the constantly increasing demand for the plant's output, plans are now being matured for a material increase in the producing capacity of the works.

Mr. Hart is a republican and has served as a member of the city council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the consistory and Shrine, and he also holds membership relations in the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Creve Coeur Club. It falls to the lot of few business men to have had a more varied career than that of Stacy B. Hart, who is a living example of what may be accomplished by a wide-awake business man of ability in this great republic. Catastrophe did not daunt his courage but with persistence and skill, after suffering losses which would have discouraged the ordinary man he recouped his fortune by creating the greatest manufacturing business at present in Peoria. Although his name is a household word in Peoria and Peoria county his acquaintance and reputation are not confined by county lines but extend to all parts of the grain-producing sections of the United States and Canada.

ROBERT H. STOUT.

Robert H. Stout is the superintendent of the Peoria division of the Prudential Insurance Company in which executive power and administrative ability are brought into play in the conduct of a business which is growing in volume and importance. He has been a resident of Peoria for only five years but is well established as a representative business man of this city. He was born in Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, September 16, 1869, and is a son of Patton and Malinda (Tucker) Stout, who were farming people. The son was reared in Georgetown and attended the local schools. Throughout his entire life, since the completion of his education, he has been connected with insurance interests and his advancement in this connection is due to his individual merit and fidelity to duty. He started in insurance circles as a solicitor with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, which he has represented for eighteen years. He was appointed assistant superintendent of Cincinnati in 1894, and in 1901 was advanced to the position of superintendent of the Cincinnati district over which he had charge until 1907. In that year he was transferred to Covington, where he remained until September, 1907, when he came to Peoria. As superintendent at this place he has nine assistants under him and forty seven agents. Of his assistants four are located in Peoria, one in Canton, one in Pekin, two in Burlington and one in Champaign, Illinois. Since making his initial step in the business world he has thoroughly familiarized himself with every phase of the insurance business and has by reason of his ability and trustworthiness been advanced to a position of prominence. It is undeniable that life insurance is playing an important part in human affairs today. As a medium for thrift and an investment furnishing protection to the family it stands alone. As the safeguard of millions of homes it has done much to tide families over an hour of adversity. The Trade Journal wrote: "In this great work humanity is doing for itself through the medium of life insurance no company stands more firmly entrenched in the public mind than the Prudential Insurance Company of America, the company with the 'strength of Gibraltar.' Established only thirty-six years ago the Prudential is today the living embodiment of a great success won through enterprising business methods, liberality to policy holders, a strong reliable brand of life insurance and fair dealing to all. The Prudential today has offices in nearly every city of importance in the United States and Canada. It entered Illinois in 1886 and commenced operations in Peoria in 1888. The company's business in the Peoria district compares favorably in proportion to size to that of any other district of Illinois. The Prudential met with success in this field from the

first. The business which the Prudential had in force here at the end of the first year amounted to eight hundred and forty-five policies for seventy-three thousand dollars life insurance. Now the company has over fifty-two thousand policies in this territory on a population in Peoria and nearby towns of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand. The total amount of insurance in force in this district is over six and one-half million dollars. The Prudential has its office in Peoria in the Masonic Temple building, in charge of Superintendent Robert H. Stout, with a staff of nine assistant superintendents and forty-seven agents. The territory covered by Peoria agents includes Peoria, Bloomington, Canton, Pekin, Champaign and adjacent towns. Superintendent Stout has been in the Prudential's service for eighteen years and was formerly in Covington, Kentucky. He has with him ten members of the Prudential Old Guard, which means these men have been with the company for five years or more. He succeeded Superintendent J. H. Monteith in September, 1909, Mr. Monteith having been promoted to division manager in the home office at Newark, New Jersey. The total payments to policy holders in the Peoria district since the company started business here amounts to over one-half million dollars. The Prudential issues a great variety of life and endowment policies and was the first company to successfully introduce a monthly income policy by which a wife receives a stipulated, guaranteed monthly income after the death of her husband. The Prudential has over ten million policies in force in the entire United States and Canada and was the first company to introduce industrial life insurance in America."

In 1894, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Stout was united in marriage to Miss Edith Gertrude Thompson, of Ripley, Ohio, and unto them have been born three children, Ethel, Lillian Marie and Edith G. During their residence in Peoria they have become firmly entrenched socially as well as in business circles, the hospitality of many of the best homes of the city being cordially extended them. While Mr. Stout is preeminent a business man he is not neglectful of his obligations in other directions and where the welfare and interests of the city are involved he always cooperates heartily on the side of progress, reform and improvement.

WILLIAM S. PARRY.

For thirty years William S. Parry has been associated with Clarke Brothers & Company, distillers and blenders, of Peoria, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer. He entered the employ of the company when a youth of seventeen years and gradually worked his way upward through intermediate positions until on the incorporation of the business in 1899 he was chosen to his present office. Even then he was but thirty-five years of age. He was born in this city on July 8, 1864, a son of Stephen Parry, who at one time was a well known, active and successful contractor here. In his youthful days the son, after he put aside his text-books, became connected with Clarke Brothers & Company, to the interests of which he has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the present day. He thoroughly acquainted himself with the business as he worked up through successive positions and year by year his responsibilities and duties increased until, when papers of incorporation were taken out, he was named as secretary and treasurer of the company. What this means may be determined somewhat in the fact that this is the largest exclusive distillery of whiskey in the world. Their business is one of notable magnitude, the output covering a very wide territory. The plant is splendidly equipped with all up-to-date improvements and the processes of manufacture are of the most modern kind. The house has always held to a high standard concerning the excellence



WILLIAM S. PARRY

of its product and its business methods conform to strictly honorable trade relations.

In 1892 Mr. Parry was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Stevenson, of Jacksonville, Illinois. He is exceptionally well known in Masonic circles and has taken all of the degrees of the York and Scottish Rites except the thirty-third degree. He is now a Knight Templar, a member of the Consistory and also a member of the Mystic Shrine and he has held all of the offices in the various branches of Masonry, serving as thrice illustrious master of the council, as high priest of the chapter, as eminent commander of the commandery and as M. P. sovereign of Red Cross lodge of Constantine. He is also a trustee of Mohammed Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs likewise to the Knights of Pythias lodge, in which he has served as master of exchequer. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club and he has a beautiful home at No. 604 Moss avenue, which is the most beautiful and exclusive street in Peoria. To start out comparatively empty-handed and work upward to a position among the most successful business men of the city requires qualifications of a superior order, and yet his ability is such as any man may cultivate; his career, therefore, serving as a source of inspiration to those who desire to attain success.

HON. L. O. EAGLETON.

Strong purpose and laudable ambition actuated the life of Hon. L. O. Eagleton at the outset of his career, as was manifest in his efforts to secure an education and prepare himself for the prominent position to which he has attained as an attorney at law. Since entering upon active practice his progress has been continuous and he is now accounted one of the foremost representatives of the Peoria bar. He has practiced in this city since 1897, including four years' service as probate judge. He was born upon a farm in Jasper county, Illinois, February 22, 1868, his parents being William and Sarah (Kern) Eagleton. The father was a farmer and large stock buyer, raiser and shipper, his operations in that line exceeding those of any other resident of that part of the state. He died in 1876 but the mother is still living.

Upon the home farm the Hon. L. O. Eagleton was reared, with the usual experiences of the farm boy who divides his time between the acquirement of an education in the district schools, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. In early manhood he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for three years, first having charge of a rural school, afterward becoming a village school teacher and later securing the position of principal of the school at Enfield, White county, Illinois, where he remained for a year. In the fall of 1891, with four other young men from Jasper county, he entered the McKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois, and during their college days they "batched" and practiced strict economy in order to make their way through school. In the summer of 1893 Mr. Eagleton sold school supplies in order to pay his way through college the succeeding year. He completed his course in McKendree in the class of 1894, winning the Bachelor of Science degree and then with the same determination that had made him master his course, he entered upon the study of law at the Northwestern Law School, through which he worked his way, graduating therefrom in the class of 1897. He then returned to Peoria with Frank Fulton, a fellow classmate at the Northwestern, and they entered into a partnership which continued for a year. Mr. Eagleton afterward practiced alone for a time but is now senior partner of the law firm of Eagleton & Stone, his associate being Hon. Claud U. Stone, member of congress. The firm is accorded a large and distinctively represen-

tative clientage and their work before the courts has been of a most important character.

Mr. Eagleton has continually proven his ability to cope with the intricate problems of the law, to correctly analyze his case and to arrive at sound and logical deductions and conclusions. In 1906 he was elected to the office of probate judge on the democratic ticket, at which time Colonel James M. Rice, the editor of this volume, was a candidate for the same office before the primaries. At that time Judge Eagleton and Colonel Rice were occupying the same suite of rooms in the old Young Men's Christian Association building, where Colonel Rice still has his offices. During their entire campaign, in which they were political opponents but warm professional and personal friends, they used the same office and employed the services of the same stenographer—a notable example of broad-mindedness, transcending all mere difference of opinion, each with a recognition of the individual worth of the other. Judge M. M. Bassett became the nominee of the republican party. He had served the people as state senator and was a probate judge and a candidate for reelection. Judge Eagleton was elected although the county was normally about two thousand republican. He continued to preside over the probate court for four years, his term expiring in December, 1910, when he resumed the practice of law and has since been recognized as one of the foremost representatives of the Peoria bar.

In 1894 Mr. Eagleton was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Pierce, a daughter of the Rev. B. R. Pierce, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who for twelve years was a presiding elder in southern Illinois and is now deceased. The four children of this marriage are Benjamin Pierce, William, Lee and Clifford Eagleton.

In his political views Judge Eagleton has always been an earnest democrat and a staunch supporter of the principles of the party. However, he was elected and served as supervisor from Richwood township from 1900 until 1902, but with this exception he has never held political office outside the strict path of his profession. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Mystic Workers of the World. He has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the grand lodge of the state. His religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Arcadia Presbyterian church. Wherever known he is held in high regard and most of all where he is best known. He is a broad and liberal-minded man of high purposes and principles and his innate ability of character has gained for him the honor and respect of all with whom he has come in contact, while his ability has won for him distinction as a member of the bar.

H. L. LEIBROCK.

Among the prosperous farmers of Rosefield township is numbered H. L. Leibrock, who was born in Ohio, July 12, 1868. He was fifth in order of birth in a family of eleven children of Daniel and Christina (Guenowine) Leibrock. When only eleven years of age H. L. Leibrock left home and was employed on a farm until he was fifteen years of age. He then learned the plastering trade, which he followed for seventeen years after his removal to Illinois. In 1901 he rented eighty acres in Limestone township and engaged for one year in farming the same. In 1902 he rented in Logan township one hundred and sixty acres, which he farmed for five years and then, in 1907, he purchased his present farm of one hundred acres, which is located on section 33 of Rosefield township. He engages extensively in raising grain and stock, making a

specialty of full-blooded Duroc Jersey hogs. He has been dealing in this breed of stock for the past two years and now has on hand one hundred and ten of the same.

On the 1st of March, 1900, Mr. Leibrock was united in marriage with Miss Lydia McElroy, who was a daughter of Daniel and Jane McElroy, of Limestone township. In politics Mr. Leibrock gives his allegiance to the republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a zealous member of the Presbyterian church and follows faithfully its teachings. Being greatly interested in all measures that tend to educational advancement, he is now efficiently serving as school director. He is energetic and progressive, considerate of his associates, and is esteemed and honored by all who know him.

FREDERICK L. REITZ.

Frederick L. Reitz is vice president and general manager of the firm of C. E. Wheelock & Company, wholesale and retail dealers in crockery, glassware, queensware and the accessories commonly handled with this line. This is the largest concern of its kind in Peoria. Mr. Reitz is also vice president of the Best Manufacturing Company of Peoria, who specialize in stairs and indoor woodwork. He is likewise vice president of the firm of Sprouse & Company, Inc., of Tacoma, Washington, importers of specialties, and is a stockholder in the Illinois National Bank of Peoria. Mr. Reitz was born in Germany, January 6, 1869, a son of Nicholas and Emma Reitz, and his education was studiously gained in the schools of the city of Berlin. By close application to work, which has since characterized his business pursuits, he completed the prescribed studies in those excellent schools when little more than twelve years of age and then came with his parents to the United States, the family home being established in Peoria, Illinois. Mr. Reitz has been a resident of this city since 1882. Arriving in the new world, he at once entered the employ of Peoria's pioneer crockery firm, P. F. Schelly & Son. When he had been three years with that firm the concern went out of business and he accepted a position as salesman for the Miller Brothers' crockery house, a wholesale and retail establishment on Main street, Peoria. The year after Mr. Reitz began working for Miller Brothers, he purchased the entire business and for one year conducted it along former lines under his own name. One year later, however, in order to meet the growing demands created by Mr. Reitz' business ability and successful commercial methods, the business was enlarged and incorporated, our subject becoming the vice president of the company. Upon the death of C. E. Wheelock, whose name the present corporation now retains, Mr. Reitz became active manager of the wholesale department, a position which his early training and careful attention to all details of the business fitted him to occupy most successfully and which he has since filled with much credit to himself and profit to his company. In his present capacity as buyer and manager he makes frequent trips to Europe, searching the markets of the old world and selecting and buying carefully in order to meet the exacting demands made upon the company by a large number of dealers throughout the country. His cooperation has been sought in the management of other important enterprises and at the present time he acts as vice president of both the Best Manufacturing Company of Peoria and the firm of Sprouse & Company in Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Reitz was married to Miss Maggie Bachelet, of Louisville, Kentucky. To them was born a daughter, Marguerite, who is the wife of Charles Torthat, of Peoria. Mr. Reitz is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to all the various departments of that ancient and honorable order. He is also a

member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria and has always taken great interest in the Turn Verein of this city. The life, business and social achievements of Mr. Reitz comprise a long chapter of successes, he being a living exemplification of what intelligence, application and economy will do for a young man who is dependent upon his own resources in the building up of a name and fortune. His achievements came not by chance but were earned by brain and the sweat of brow in the hard school of life and experience, and his present enviable station in life may be profitably emulated by any of the present generation.

ELOF E. OLSON.

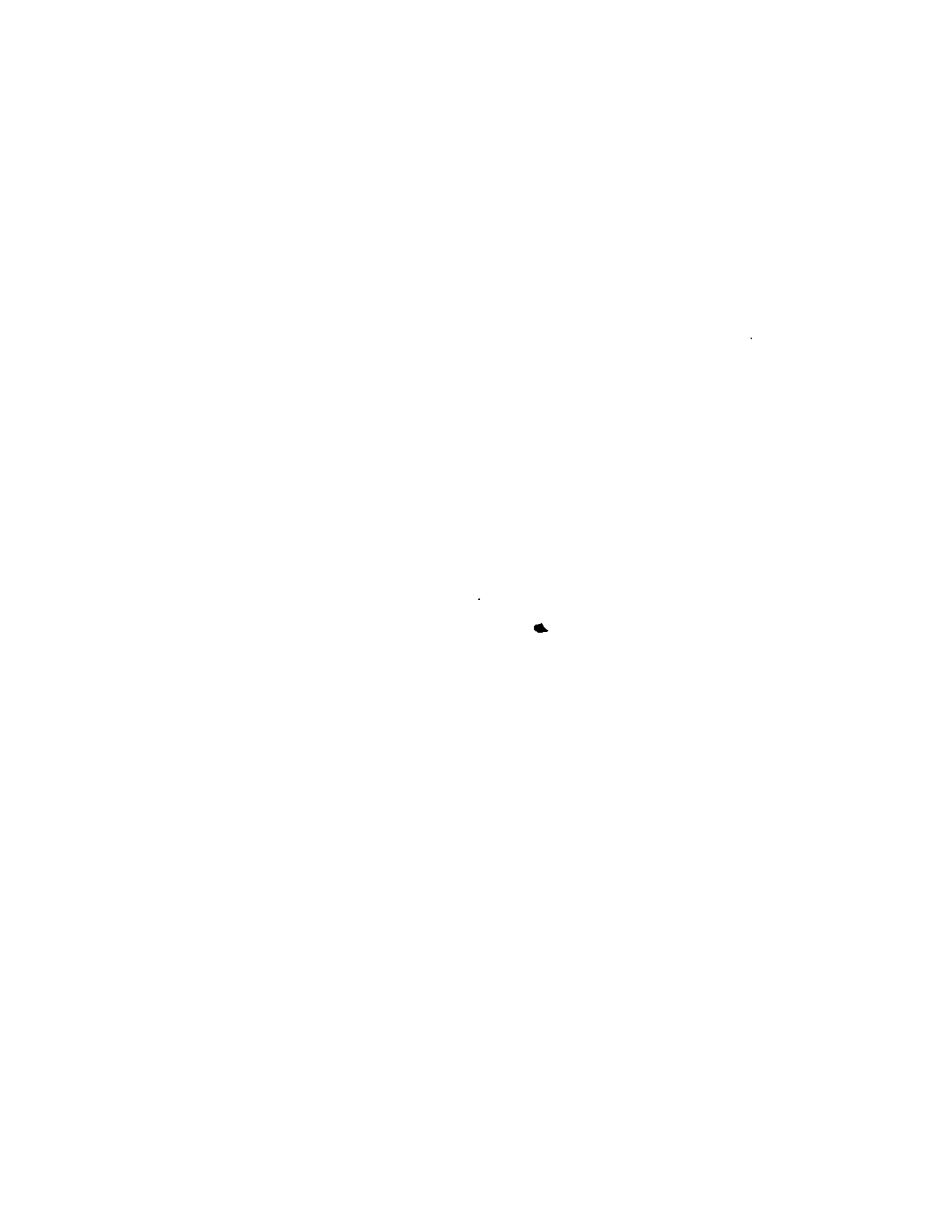
Elof E. Olson who, since October, 1909, has been engaged in the general merchandise business in Hanna City, was born in Sweden, March 28, 1871. His parents were Ola and Hannah (Anders) Eskelson, both of whom were natives of Sweden, the father dying there November 20, 1878. The mother accompanied her son, Elof E. of this review, to America in 1888 and located in Elmwood township where she died December 23, 1899, at the age of seventy-two. In her family were nine children of whom Elof E. is the youngest.

Elof E. Olson was reared and educated in Sweden, and upon coming to America in 1888 he located in Elmwood township where he purchased in 1896 a tract of five acres of land, and the following year bought an adjoining five acres, the next year, forty acres and in 1909, ten acres. He resided on the farm until 1905 when selling it he purchased in Trivoli township eighty acres which in 1908 he sold and then bought one hundred and sixty acres in Elmwood township three miles north of Trivoli. In October, 1909, he removed to Hanna City where he engaged in the general merchandise business and is now successfully conducting the same. He still owns his farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Elmwood township besides having some interest in property in Hanna City. On the 16th of August, 1911, Mr. Olson was united in marriage to Miss Tracy Molchin of Hanna City.

Mr. Olson is thrifty, energetic, and has been very successful in the country he has chosen to make his home. While directly connected with the farming interests he steadily advanced in a financial way, and upon turning his attention to the general merchandise business he is meeting with equal success.

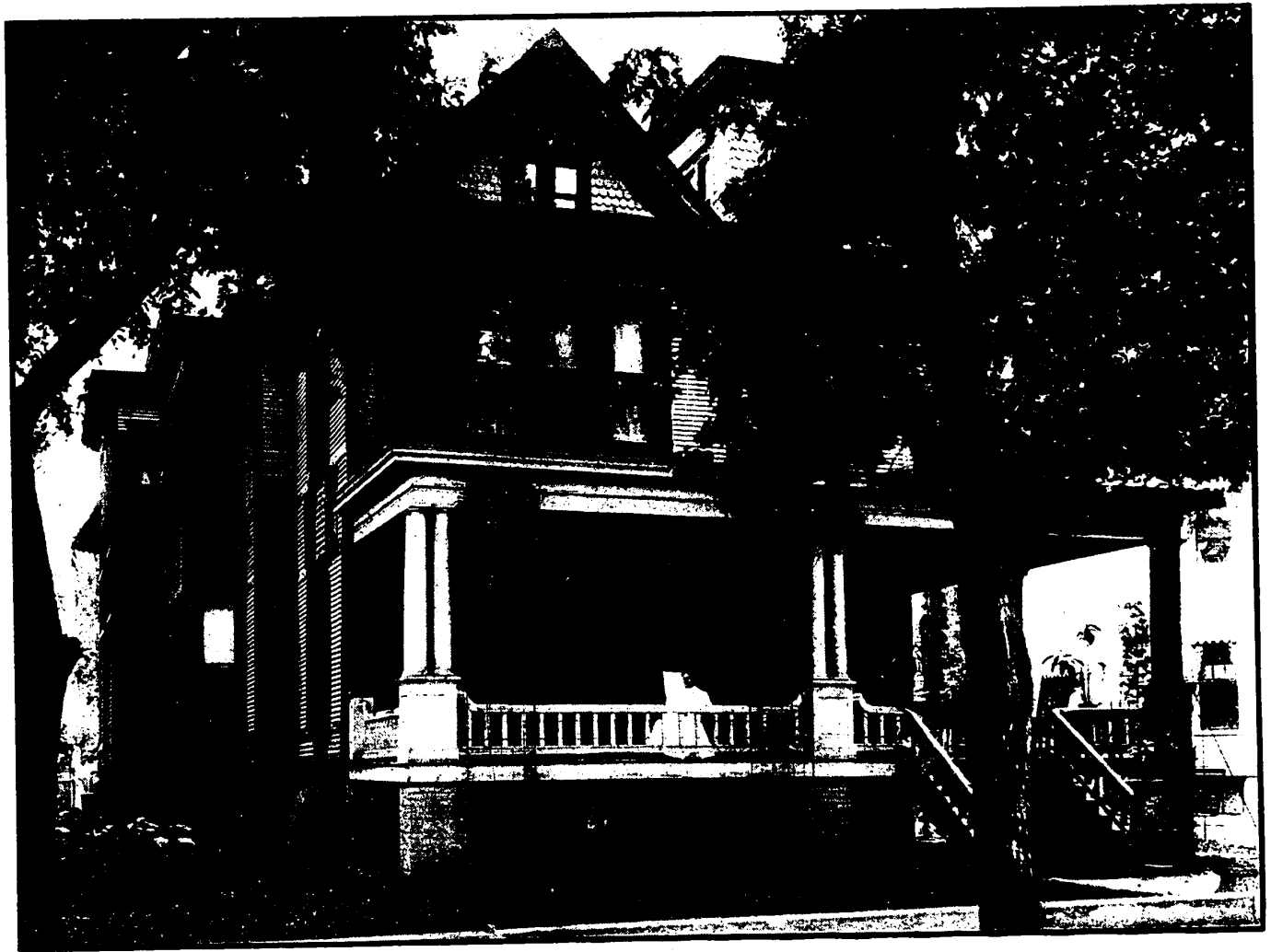
GEORGE ASAHIEL WILSON, M. D.

In all of his life history Dr. George Asahiel Wilson's position was never an equivocal one and he probably never weighed an act of his life in the scale of policy; with him it was a question of right and principle and his support of any public or private measure indicated his belief in the value and righteousness of the case. As a physician, as a lawyer and as a public official he therefore made a most creditable record and among the veterans of the Civil war residing in this part of the state none were held in higher regard than Dr. George A. Wilson. The birth of Mr. Wilson occurred upon the old home farm in Tazewell county, Illinois, on December 9, 1840. He was a representative of one of the honored pioneer families in this state. His parents, Jacob and Emily (Donahoe) Wilson, were among the earliest settlers of this part of the state, having about 1823 or 1824 become residents of what is now Fond du Lac township, Tazewell county. For a considerable period, however, that district was embraced within the borders of Peoria county, but when the





DR. GEORGE A. WILSON



RESIDENCE OF MRS. GEORGE A. WILSON

new county of Peoria was organized Jacob Wilson was appointed by Governor Coles one of the first justices of the peace, and on the 22d of March, 1825, he performed the first marriage ceremony in the new county, the participating parties being William Blanchard and Betsey Donahoe, the latter a sister of Emily Donahoe, who in December of the same year became the wife of Jacob Wilson. The young couple began their domestic life on a farm at the foot of the bluff just opposite the site of the present village of Averyville. For forty-four years they resided there and with the agricultural development of the county Mr. Wilson was closely and prominently identified. Success attended his efforts and he and his father-in-law, Major Donahoe, were for many years numbered with those who paid the largest amount of taxes in their part of the county. They were zealous in the upbuilding and development of their success, and prosperity attended them. As soon as the public lands were placed upon the market Mr. Wilson had secured a half section which with the increase in population grew rapidly in value, his holdings being also greatly promoted in value by the many substantial improvements placed thereon. With the further division of the state into counties the district in which the Wilson family lived became a part of Tazewell county, but because of their proximity to the village of Peoria they continued to maintain a very close relation with its people. They were known as prominent and devoted members of the Methodist church and services at their home were frequently attended by Peoria residents of the same denominational faith. They always entertained the ministers who visited this section and at times several of them would meet in Mr. Wilson's home. He built the first church in that settlement located at what is now the intersection of the Pekin and Spring Bay road with that leading to Metamora. He also furnished and hauled the rafters for the first Methodist church erected in Peoria. In fact he did everything in his power to advance the work of the church and promote the spiritual development of the community in which he lived. His labors were indeed an essential and valuable element in the early upbuilding of the county and no pioneer settler is more worthy of praise than this man who, reared upon the frontier, was always loyal to the interests of his home locality and did everything in his power to promote the higher civilization here. His long, useful and honorable life was closed in death on the 15th of September, 1869, while his widow long survived him, dying on the 25th of November, 1888. They reared a large family and two of their sons, Joseph F. and George A., became soldiers of the Union army in the Civil war, while a third son, Robert T., became a sutler and was killed in an attack by guerrillas near Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river. In the engagement of Fort Donelson Joseph Wilson was severely wounded, causing the loss of nearly the whole of his lower jaw bone. It was only through the heroic efforts of his brother, George, that he was rescued from the perilous condition and brought to his home, where through skillful treatment his life was saved. Joseph F. Wilson was a lawyer by profession but by reason of the injury he sustained was totally disabled from continuing in practice and was therefore given important positions in the government service at Washington, which he creditably filled to the time of his death, on the 4th of January, 1898.

Farm life early became familiar to George A. Wilson, whose youthful days were spent on the old homestead while his early education was acquired in the local schools. With a desire to enter upon a professional career he subsequently became a student in the senior preparatory department of Eureka College in September, 1856, there pursuing his studies for two years. He was a member of the same class as the Rev. B. J. Radford, D. D., now president of the college; Hon. Jonathan H. Rowell, late member of congress, and Charles P. Taggart, at one time county superintendent of schools of Peoria county. Dr. Wilson did not graduate from that institution but left there in June, 1858,

to enter upon the study of medicine in the office of Drs. John D. Arnold and Clark D. Rankin, of Peoria. He afterward matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, attending lectures there until about the time of the outbreak of the Civil war, when, within a short period of his expected graduation, he abandoned his studies and joined the Union forces. On the 25th of May, 1861, he became a private of Company G, Seventeenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Leonard F. Ross. The company in which he enlisted was made up largely of volunteers from Woodford and Tazewell counties, with many of whom he had become acquainted at or near Eureka, including Captain Otis A. Burgess and the first lieutenant, Jonathan H. Rowell, who were his intimate friends.

Dr. Wilson was soon thereafter assigned to duty in the regimental hospital where he gained much valuable experience. After more than a year's service in that capacity he was appointed first assistant surgeon in the Fourteenth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, then recruiting at Peoria, under the command of Colonel Horace Capron. Dr. Wilson was mustered in with that regiment January 7, 1863. He was with the Seventeenth Regiment in the hotly contested engagement at Fredericktown, Missouri, on October 21, 1861, his command being in the lead there. He was also at Fort Donelson where his brother was so desperately wounded, and in the battle of Shiloh, where the regiment did much to save Grant's army from disaster on the first day of that memorable contest. While with the Fourteenth Cavalry he accompanied his regiment in all of its weary marches and raids until August 3, 1864, when, during Stoneman's raid in the vicinity of Macon, Georgia, he was made prisoner and was confined at Macon and Charleston, South Carolina, until the last day of October, when he was exchanged. He remained at the front until it was an assured fact that victory would crown the Union arms and then resigned his office on the 7th of April, 1865, his regiment, however, remaining at the front until the 31st of July, following.

After his return from the war Dr. Wilson entered again upon the study of medicine and completed a course in Rush Medical College by graduation with the class of 1866. He opened an office in Peoria and was not long in securing a liberal practice, but political activity interfered with his service in the line of his profession. In 1868 he accepted the nomination of the democratic party for the office of circuit clerk of Peoria county and his election came in recognition of his ability and his character as a citizen and his patriotic devotion to his country, for the republican party was then in the ascendancy in Peoria county and elected Judge Isaac Taylor, John D. McClure and John C. Yates, who were candidates for the offices of county treasurer, county clerk and judge of the county court, respectively. His comrades in the Civil war, however, rallied to the support of Dr. Wilson and gave him a handsome majority. He made a capable incumbent in the office, his record being such that he had no difficulty in winning a reelection at the close of his first term. Had he desired he might have had the nomination for a third term but the holding of office for more than two terms being then a vital question in politics, upon which the democratic party had taken the negative side, he declined to again seek the nomination. He was a strong advocate of democratic principles. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "While taking the side of the war-democrats in support of the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and having for four years rendered his personal services in the army, he never yielded up those principles of Jeffersonian democracy which he considered essential to good government. He was in favor of maintaining state sovereignty so far as compatible with the preservation of the Union and against every tendency to centralization of power in the general government; he was opposed to all class legislation which would tend to build up one class of interests to the detriment of another; he was opposed to the concentration of wealth

in the hands of banks and other corporations and in favor of a currency issued directly by the government and having a gold and silver basis; in short, he was an earnest advocate of all those measures which had, in former times, distinguished the democrats from the old line whigs. He therefore earnestly supported his party and endeavored by every means in his power to promote its success. When Grover Cleveland came to the front as a political factor, and long before he was nominated to the presidency Dr. Wilson was his ardent admirer."

While filling the office of circuit clerk Dr. Wilson embraced his opportunity of studying law and in 1876 won admission to the bar. He entered upon practice following his retirement from office and made a most creditable record as a capable, efficient and painstaking lawyer. He had become well established in practice when in 1885 President Cleveland appointed him to the responsible position of collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois. This position he filled with great ability for four years, when the republican party came into power and he resigned, to be succeeded by one of the opposing party. He was practically too earnest and devoted a democrat for his own good, for he was twice induced to accept the nomination for congress when he knew that election was an impossibility. Notwithstanding, he was opposed on each occasion by popular candidates of the republican party he succeeded in materially reducing their majorities, thus showing his political strength and his popularity.

When he withdrew from the office of collector of internal revenue Dr. Wilson again took up the practice of law, forming a partnership with Dan F. Raum. He afterward practiced in connection with the Hon. Sabin D. Puterbaugh, formerly circuit judge. He was later, however, made deputy collector of internal revenue under James W. Hunter, following the reelection of Grover Cleveland to the presidency. He continued in that position until impaired health forced his retirement. For several years prior to his demise his health gradually failed under the insidious ravages of a spinal complaint that was brought about through exposure and injury during the war.

On the 21st of February, 1876, Dr. Wilson was married to Miss Helen Marr Hoskinson, a daughter of John L. Hoskinson, an influential citizen of Macomb, Illinois. Dr. Wilson was most devoted to his family, finding his greatest delight in supplying them with all that could contribute to their welfare and happiness. Mrs. Wilson still remains a well known and prominent resident of Peoria. She is the secretary of the Peoria Historical Society, belongs to the Peoria Woman's Club and at her own beautiful home at No. 405 North Monroe street dispenses a gracious and generous hospitality.

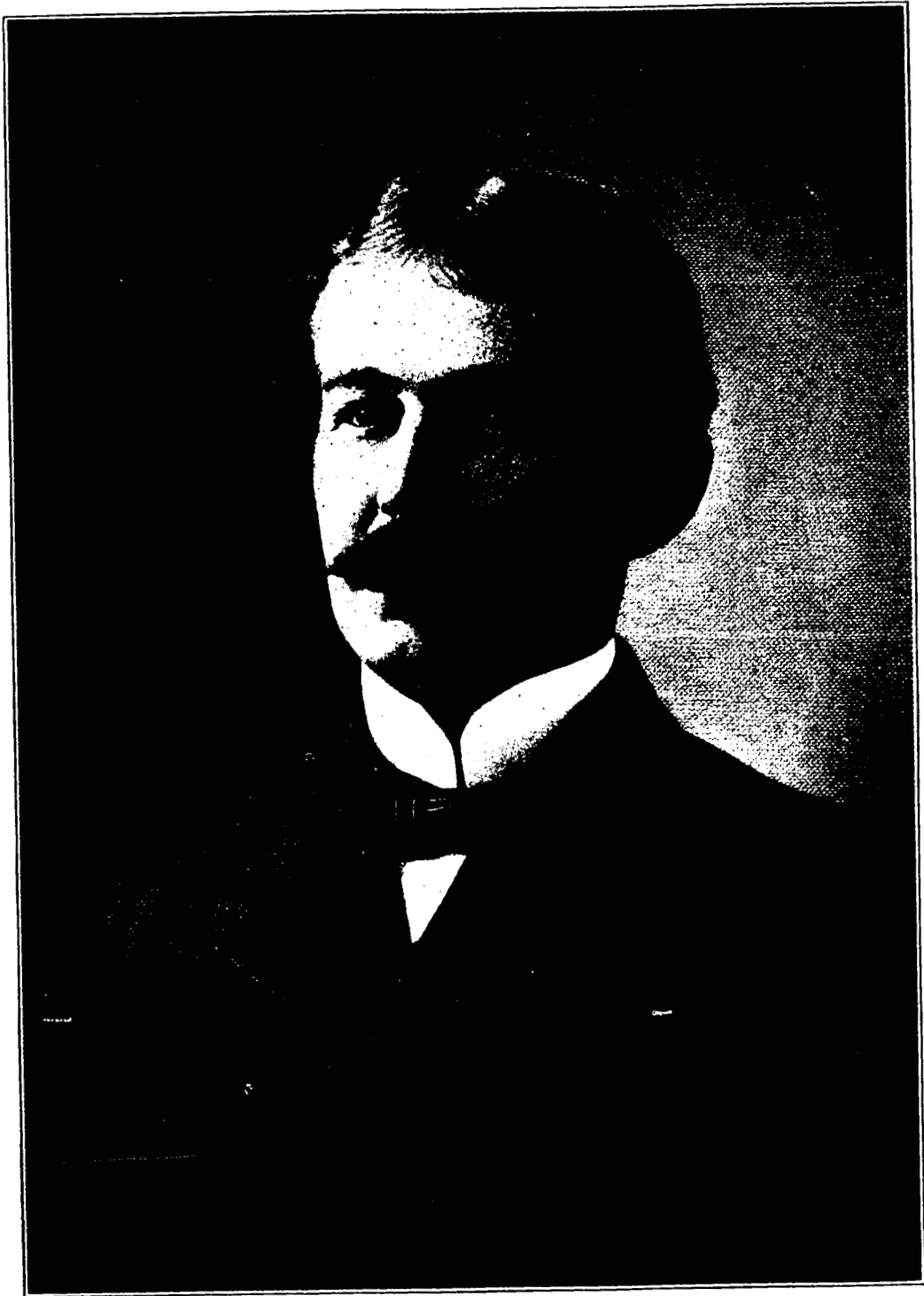
Dr. Wilson became one of the organizers of Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R., and was its commander in 1882. Since his death the George A. Wilson circle of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic have honored him in thus naming their organization. When death called Dr. Wilson on the 6th of April, 1900, his remains were carried to their last resting place by comrades of Bryner Post. Of him it was written at the time of his death: "Probably no man ever lived who more fully exhibited the true spirit of democracy in his daily life and conversation. At all times and in all places he was the same frank, courageous, open-handed gentleman. He recognized neither caste nor creed, age or condition. He saw only the man created free and equal with himself and entitled to the same consideration. The same kind consideration for his fellowmen which characterized his every-day life led him to discard the rigid doctrines held by the so-called orthodox churches and to unite with the Universalists. His life, public and private, political and domestic, was pure in an eminent degree and, although sometimes seemingly engulfed in the maelstrom of party politics he invariably came out triumphant and without a smirch upon his character." Out of the struggle with small opportunities he had come finally into a field of broad

activity and usefulness. The beauty of his better self lives on in the lives of those who came under his influence. He reached a ripe old age but although the frost of winter was on his head the flowers of spring were in his heart.

DAVID HENRY PROCTOR.

Death often removes from our midst those whom we can ill afford to lose, men whose ability, strength of character and high purpose place them in a prominent and honorable position as leaders in the work of the community in which they live. Such was the record of David H. Proctor, and called from this life when but forty years of age, his death was the occasion of most deep and widespread regret. He had endeared himself to all who knew him by his attractive social qualities, by his business ability and integrity and by an upright life that was actuated at all times by most honorable purposes. He was born in Peoria, September 23, 1865, and passed away on the 10th of February, 1906. He was a son of Ezekiel Allen and Emily (Powell) Proctor, and a representative of one of Peoria's leading families. His paternal grandparents were John and Edna (Dean) Proctor, who carefully guided the education of their son, Ezekiel Allen, who was born in Henniker, New Hampshire, October 5, 1819, and supplemented his public-school education by an academic training. He started westward in 1840, about the time he attained his majority, and after residing for brief periods in Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis proceeded by boat up the Illinois river to Lewiston, Illinois, where for one term he engaged in teaching school. He then continued his journey to Peoria where he was joined by his brother, I. Francis Proctor, and made permanent settlement. At that day the city contained a population of about seven or eight hundred, was without railroad, and stage coach and river transportation afforded the only connection with the outside world. The work of development and improvement seemed scarcely begun in this region. The wolves often made the night hideous with their howling, and it was no unusual sight to see deer upon the open prairie. Mr. Proctor, however, bravely faced the difficulties and dangers of pioneer life and gradually worked his way upward in business circles. In 1843 he began the manufacture of agricultural implements, and the following year was joined by his brother, John C. Proctor, in a partnership which continued until 1859. Success attended their efforts, and in later years Ezekiel Allen Proctor figured prominently in financial circles as one of the directors, and afterward as president of the Mechanics' & Merchants Bank of Peoria. He, later in life, retired from active business management except for the supervision he gave to his farming and stock-raising interests. He won success at the cost of earnest, self-denying labor and never at the sacrifice of others' interests or opportunities. On the 18th of January, 1850, he wedded Miss Emily Powell of Long Ridge, Marshall county, Illinois, and they became the parents of five sons, two dying in infancy, and three who reached middle age and died while in the prime of life with a brilliant future before them.

David H. Proctor was a pupil in the public schools of Peoria until he reached the age of sixteen years when his desire to become an active factor in the business world led him to accept a position in the office of the J. C. Proctor Lumber Company, of which his uncle was senior member. His original position was a clerical one, but his close application, energy and ready adaptability enabled him to gradually work his way upward until he was active in the management of the business. In 1895, on the death of his brother, he assumed complete charge of the business, which he conducted in a most capable and successful manner. He readily recognized and utilized his opportunities and combined seemingly



DAVID H. PROCTOR

diverse elements into a harmonious whole. He displayed notable tact in handling men and situations, and guided the destinies of the business to a successful completion. He was not only well known in the lumber trade, but had reached a position where his name was an honored one on all commercial paper. Just a month prior to his death he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Peoria, becoming one of the youngest bank directors of the city. He seemed in the very height of his powers and his manhood when death called him and cut short a career of brilliancy and honor.

On the 8th of October, 1895, Mr. Proctor had married Miss Emma Louise Klingel, a daughter of Christian and Anna M. (Schertz) Klingel, the father a native of Germany, while the mother was born in Peoria. The former came to America in the early '30s, settling in Peoria where he was prominently known. Mr. and Mrs. Proctor became parents of a daughter, Edna Dean. Mr. Proctor was a man of excellent qualities, very sociable and congenial, possessing in a large measure those traits of character which win friendship and regard. He was fond of outdoor life and enjoyed all manly sports. He greatly enjoyed art, music and travel, and was a lover of all that is good and beautiful. His political allegiance was given to the republican party, and at no time did he neglect his duties of citizenship. He attended the Congregational church and found in its teachings many of the rules which governed his conduct. He held membership in the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club, the Duck Island Club and was also a member of the Peoria lodge of Elks, taking an active and helpful interest in the affairs of these different organizations. His life exemplified the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "The way to win a friend is to be one." He appreciated the good in others and valued friendship highly; in fact all through his life he sought those influences which are elevating. It seems the natural order of things when an individual passes from life at old age, but when one is cut off in the prime of manhood the reason remains an unsolved mystery to those who are left behind. Yet, in a life record that covered only forty years, David H. Proctor accomplished more than many a man who reaches old age, and left behind him a memory that will be honored and cherished for years to come.

AUGUST J. REINMANN.

August J. Reinmann has progressed but a comparatively short distance on life's journey, but, while a young man, he occupies a creditable and enviable position in business circles as the president and general manager of the Reinmann Brothers Company, successors to the Brown & Timberman Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of bank and store fixtures at Nos. 115 to 119 North Washington streets, Peoria. He was born in this city, February 3, 1884, his parents being August and Lena (Becker) Reinmann. The father is the secretary of the Reinmann Brothers Company and is a well known contractor and builder here, having been a resident of the city for more than a half century. Throughout much of this period his name has been a synonym not only for industry and sound judgment but also for honorable dealing in business circles.

August J. Reinmann was reared in Peoria and attended the public schools, after which he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. In 1910 in connection with his brother, R. H. Reinmann, and his father, August Reinmann, he took over the business of the Brown & Timberman Manufacturing Company and in June, 1911, this was reorganized under the present style. They do a general line of mill work and are manufacturers of interior finishing, store, office and bank fixtures. August J. Reinmann is the president and manager with his brother as treasurer and his father as secretary of the com-

pany. In this connection he has become well established as a leading young business man of this city. The enterprise which he now largely controls is one of growing importance. The output finds favor with the public and the trade is increasing rapidly.

Fraternally Mr. Reinmann is well known as a member of the Maccabees. He is greatly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association work and is assistant physical director of the association here. He recognizes the fact that in youth, the critical period in the life of a boy, he should be surrounded with the influences that call forth and direct his latent powers and energies in the best possible way and train his better nature to an appreciation and acceptance of high and honorable principles. He is thus putting forth effective and earnest effort to support and extend the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and his labors in this line as in his business are proving very resultant.

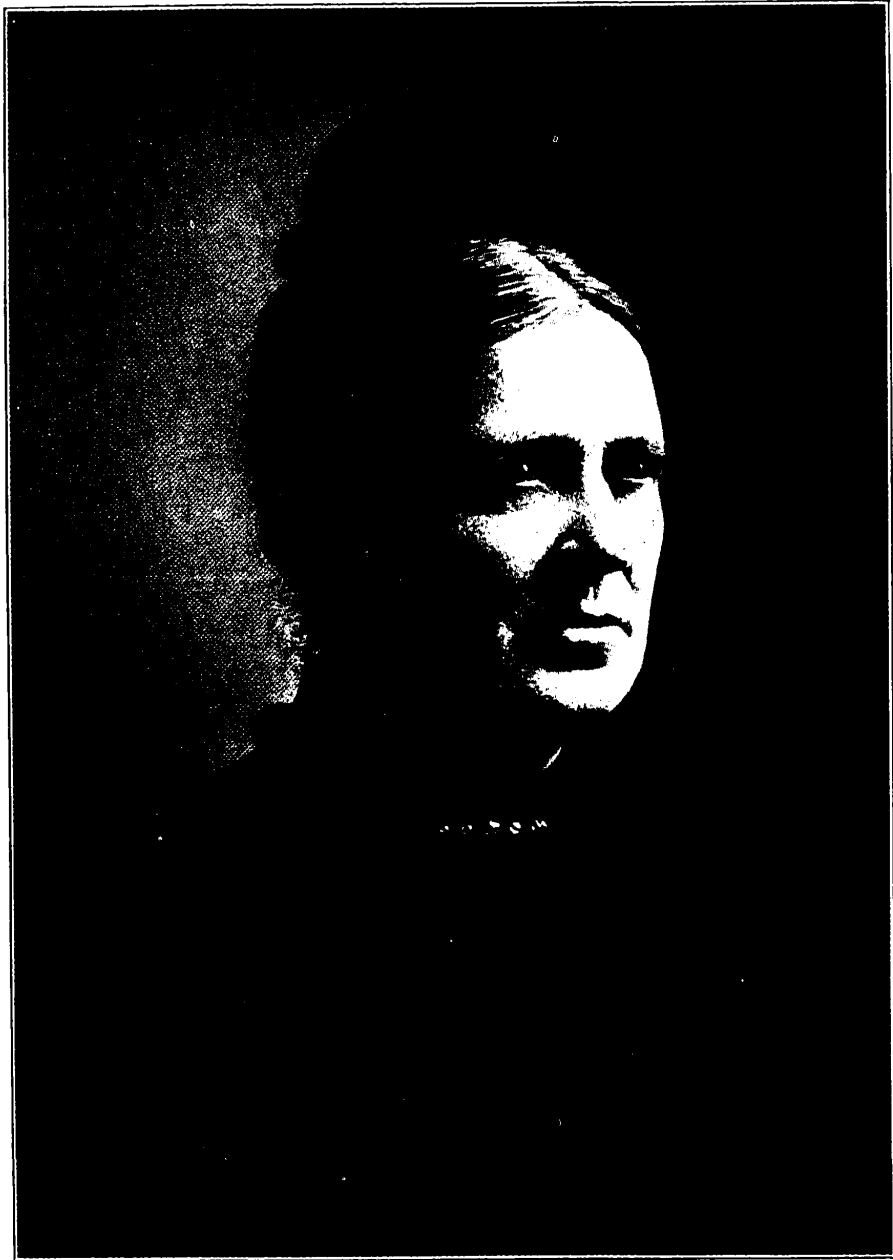
HENRY F. BREMER.

Henry F. Bremer is the president and founder of The Central Stone Company, manufacturers of building stone, which is one of the thriving and rapidly developing enterprises of Peoria. He was born at Ottawa, Illinois, on March 30, 1872, and is a son of Henry F. and Mary Bremer. The father, a native of Germany emigrated to the United States in 1857 and subsequently located in Illinois. He was a stone cutter by trade and followed that occupation for many years both here and in Ottawa. When the Civil war broke out Henry F. Bremer enlisted in the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and went to the front, where he remained until honorably discharged at the close of hostilities. He passed away on the 23d of December, 1901, and was laid to rest in Springdale cemetery, as was also the mother, whose death had occurred in November, 1900.

Henry F. Bremer was only a child when his parents located in Peoria, and here he has passed the greater part of his life. He was third in order of birth in a family of nine children. At the age of fourteen he left school and began his apprenticeship as a stone cutter, and has ever since been identified with this line of work. From the time he was sixteen until he was thirty-four he worked as a journeyman, his varied experience while so serving proving of incalculable assistance to him in his business career later. He was too ambitious, however, to continue to work on a salary, and recognizing an excellent opening here for an establishment such as he is now conducting he organized The Central Stone Company. This industry has thrived from its incipiency, its development being characterized by a marked and substantial progress that now numbers it among the stable and well organized activities of the city. Mr. Bremer is both resourceful and sagacious and not only possesses the power to organize but to promote an undertaking and to his perseverance and determination of purpose must be attributed the prosperity that has attended his efforts. He is thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and has established for himself a reputation that greatly helps to sell his products.

At Princeton, this state, on the 16th of May, 1898, Mr. Bremer was united in marriage to Miss Anna Brunzel, a daughter of Frank and Lena Brunzel, farming people of Kansas. One son, Henry F., Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bremer.

Fraternally, Mr. Bremer is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Order of Ben Hur. His political prerogatives he exercises in support of the men and measures of the republican party, but has never been connected with official life. He has always utilized his time to the best possible advantage and has grasped every opportunity honorably open



MARY DANIELS HENEBERY

to him for the advancement of his interests, finding his highest commendation in the fact that such success as has attended his efforts is entirely attributable to his own endeavors.

MARY DANIELS HENEBERY.

The battles of this world, its honors, its victories, its struggles, its triumphs, its rewards and its glories are for the men. The great industries, the spreading commerce, the rising municipalities, the upbuilding of cities, the conquering of the sea, the tilling of the land, the progress of nations, all militate to the honor and glory of the men who upraise them. And yet in the final analysis, the foundation of nations rests upon the women. Our mothers make us what we are. The influence of a good and noble woman, living out a virtuous and sacrificial life in her home and among her people, is the leading and final factor in the future greatness of her sons. On its lofty and high-minded women, wives and mothers of its future citizens the progress of America depends.

A woman of this type, one of the many Christian women about whom we hear too little, died in Peoria on March 13, 1912. Mrs. Mary Henebery was seventy-seven years of age at the time of her death, and was one of Peoria's most prominent, charitable and religious women. Her life was an epitome of all womanly virtue. For over half a century she lived with her husband and children, a truly noble wife and mother. Her influence extended into all the charitable and religious movements of her time, and many a humble woman, many a poor man, many a hungry child has cause to remember her boundless love and kindness.

Mrs. Henebery was born in Ireland in 1834. She remained in her native country until she was fifteen years of age, receiving her early education there. In 1849 she came to America and ultimately to Peoria. At a very early age, she married Mathew Henebery, one of Peoria's most prominent and successful business men. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Henebery was ideal. No one can estimate the value and influence of such a woman to her husband and to her children. The sons and daughters of Mrs. Henebery have to thank their mother for the memory of a happy and serene childhood, for a training in the Christian virtues which have made their lives better and more faithful, and for a beautiful and joyous home. The life of most women is comprised in this; and failing this she fails all. Yet Mrs. Henebery added to this, a mind equal to any emergency, a talent for business which she employed in the administration of her husband's estate of over half a million dollars, which he left to her in trust at the time of his death. Her able administration of her fortune, her keen appreciation of business facts, her strict justice, her sterling honesty, were among the most notable phases of her character. Mrs. Henebery left this legacy of spotless virtue, boundless charity, and Christian motherhood to her children, of whom seven are living, one son, Richard J. Henebery of this city, and six daughters: Mrs. E. J. Cashin of Peoria; Mrs. Samuel Cummings and Miss Lucy Henebery, also of Peoria; Mrs. Robert De Wald and Mrs. Charles Muehler of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Mrs. E. T. Muir of Detroit, Michigan.

During her early life, Mrs. Henebery was an untiring worker in the cause of charity. No poor child, no needy woman, no unfortunate man sought her aid in vain. She gave, and gave freely to the Roman Catholic church and its charities, of which church she was a devoted and loyal member during her lifetime. In 1906 she presented to St. John's parish, in the south part of the city, a magnificent school for the education of its children. She saw the need of this particular parish for a good school, she saw the poverty of the families which made it up, and she placed in the hands of Rev. Father Quinn the means of building a

magnificently equipped school, that the children of the parish might have the benefit of a moral and Christian education. The Henebery Memorial school is today an institution second to none in the city in perfection of equipment, and not the least noble of Mrs. Henebery's many noble acts, is this opportunity she has given to the people of St. John's parish to instill ideals of virtue and generous nobility into the hearts of its children.

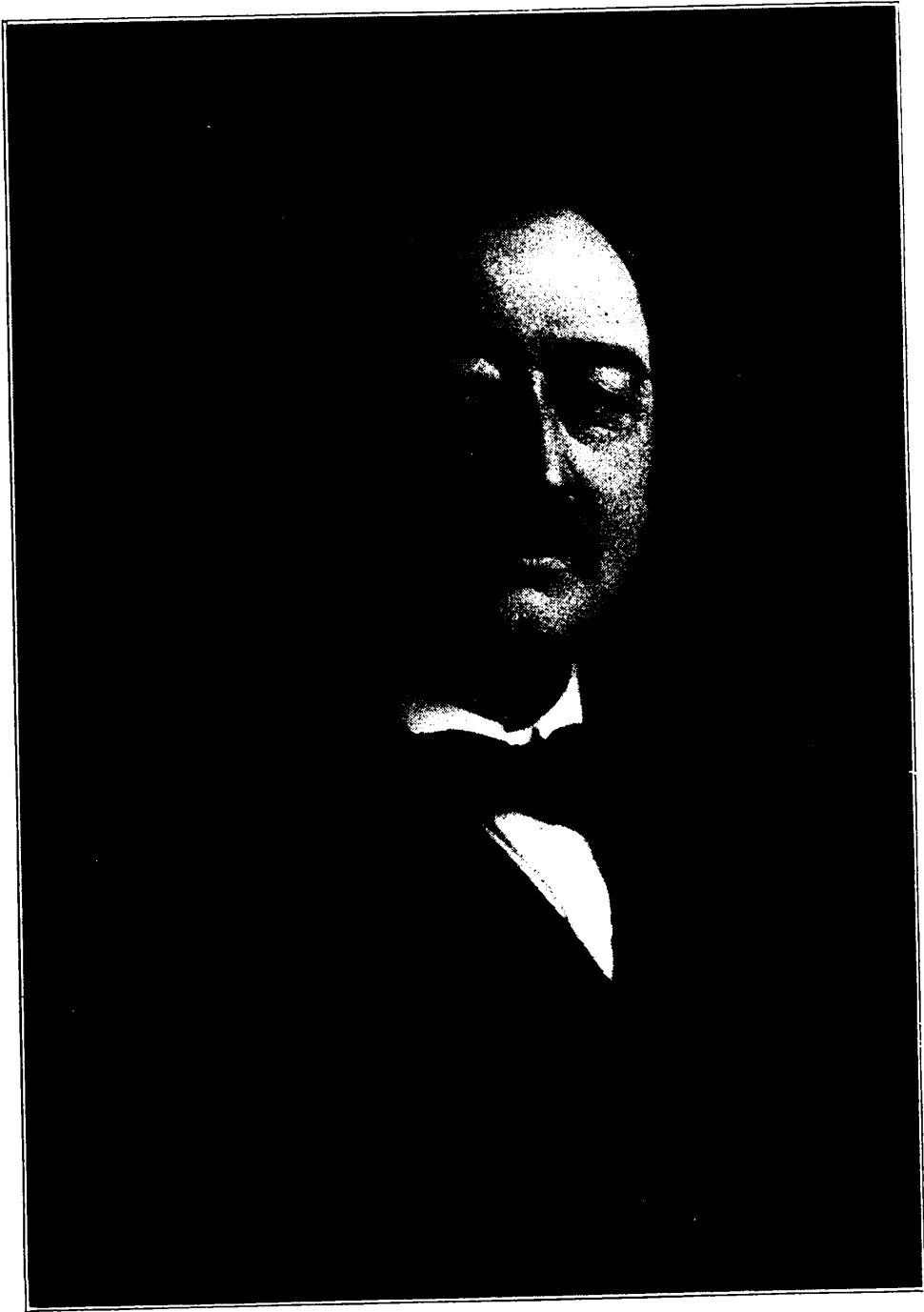
Reverend Father Quinn, in his beautiful eulogy of Mrs. Henebery at her funeral said in part: "We mourn at the bier of a good woman. The passing of one of her type is a loss to the race. The whole world should mourn. If society be moral at all, it is because there is morality at home. If there be a public conscience, it is because our mothers are conscientious. We shall never know this side of eternity what we owe or what the world owes to a good mother. It is the Christian mother who glorified the world and made it her debtor. If there are good men in the world, men whose lofty characters make them Christ-like, it is because they had good mothers: In Mrs. Henebery, we mourn the loss of an ideal Christian mother, one of a generation passing away all too soon, for whose sterling worth, spotless purity and measureless faith we can never be too grateful to God. There were few more deeply religious women, into the texture of whose lives were woven more beautiful and exalted characteristics. Religion was to her of supreme value and she fulfilled its duties conscientiously. She loved humanity. She was unselfish. To be unselfish is to be heroic. It is at the very heart of religion. Her whole thought was more for others than for herself. Her charities were many and modestly veiled.

"Mrs. Henebery was an ideal mother. She labored to make her home a Christian home and her children dutiful children of God. 'No artist's work is so high,' says a writer, 'so noble, so grand, so enduring, so important for all time, as the making of a character in a child, and the mother's heart is the child's schoolroom.' Such was Mrs. Henebery's noble mission, and faithfully she fulfilled it."

HON. CHARLES N. BARNES.

Since 1895 the subject of this review has been connected in a prominent way with the legal profession of Peoria. He is at present senior member of the firm of Barnes & Burke, whose offices are at No. 33 Mayer building. Mr. Barnes was born in Washburn, Illinois, March 25, 1860, the son of H. T. and Anice (Little) Barnes. The father was one of the early settlers of Marshall county and his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He took an active interest in civic affairs, was a staunch republican, a respected citizen and a successful farmer. His death occurred in 1895, at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother's demise followed in 1900, when she was sixty-two years of age. Both parents are buried in the Barnes cemetery at Washburn. The Barnes family is of Scotch ancestry and was founded in this country in the nineteenth century.

Charles N. Barnes attended the public schools of Washburn, Illinois, and was graduated from the high school with the class of 1878. Early in his student life he inclined toward the law as a profession and in accordance with his determination to become an attorney he entered Iowa State University at Iowa City, graduating from this institution in 1881 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the Law School of the Northwestern University at Chicago, Illinois, and was graduated LL. B. in 1883. He began the practice of his profession at Wenona, Illinois, and later removed to Peoria, engaging in general practice in this city. He attained prominence both as a lawyer and as a citizen and in 1892 he was elected to the state senate on the democratic ticket, serving in that capacity for four years. He ran for congress in the sixteenth district in



C. N. BARNES

1898, but was defeated by J. V. Graff. He then resumed the practice of law, forming a partnership with A. H. Burke, a relationship which still continues. Mr. Barnes is an active member of both the Peoria and State Bar Associations.

At Marion, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1887, Mr. Barnes was united in marriage to Miss Anna Guthery, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Guthery. The father, who was a large real-estate owner, is now deceased and both parents are buried in the Guthery cemetery at Larue, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are the parents of three children: John T., who pursued the agricultural course in the University of Illinois at Champaign and is now engaged in farming near Washburn; Mildred G., who attended National Park Seminary, at Washington, D. C.; and C. Howard, a student in the Peoria high school.

Mr. Barnes gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. In his fraternal connections he is a chapter Mason and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Barnes enjoys a wide acquaintance and an excellent reputation not only in Peoria county and city but throughout the state, having formed an extensive acquaintance all over the commonwealth of Illinois during his four years' service in the senate. As an attorney he has shown marked ability and his practice has been universally successful. His clientele is of the highest order and the business accorded his firm is most satisfactory. He has always taken a deep interest in municipal and political affairs and is numbered among Peoria's most valued and respected citizens.

JOHN J. CROWDER.

On the roster of city officials of Peoria appears the name of John J. Crowder who since May 1, 1901, has acceptably and creditably filled the position of city comptroller. He was born on a farm in Sangamon county, Illinois, April 27, 1859, and is the son of John C. and Ursula (Wilton) Crowder. The father was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit in Sangamon county for many years or until the time of his death.

A farmer lad, John J. Crowder early became familiar with the best methods of planting, plowing and harvesting, working in the fields through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the country schools and thus laid the foundation for his education. Subsequently he continued his studies in the schools of Springfield and later still more advanced opportunities were afforded him in a course in the University of Kansas at Lawrence, that state. He then returned to Springfield, where he engaged in teaching school for four years, becoming principal of one of the schools in that city. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law and he was admitted to the bar in the capital city in May, 1890. He at once entered upon active practice there and remained in Springfield for two years, after which he came to Peoria, in 1892. Here he opened a law office and has since engaged in general practice. He does not specialize along a certain line but keeps well informed concerning the various branches of the profession and his knowledge is adequate to the needs of a growing and important patronage, as is indicated by the favorable verdicts which he has won in the presentation of his cause before the courts. His ability has won recognition in appointment to office. He served as assistant city attorney for five months, filling out the unexpired term of John Daily. He was also city collector of Peoria for two years and the record which he made in this position commended him for the present office of city comptroller, which he is now filling.

Mr. Crowder was married to Miss Addie F. Coleman, a daughter of Albert

and Sarah Coleman, of Peoria. They now have one child, Dorothy. Mr. Crowder is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is representing the local lodge of the latter order in the grand lodge. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the First Baptist church and his influence is always given on the side of right, improvement and progress. In a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability he is steadily working his way upward and in official connections he has gained the distinction of making for himself a clean and creditable record as an incumbent in public office.

J. D. DOWNING.

J. D. Downing, who is engaged in farming in Logan township, was born in Peoria county in 1849. His parents were John and Marguerete (Parks) Downing, who, in 1830, came from Ohio to Peoria county where they purchased eighty acres of unimproved land in Logan township. At that time there were numerous prairie chickens and deer in this section of the country. J. D. Downing was reared under the parental roof, and remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age, helping his father to clear and cultivate the farm. He then began farming for himself in Logan township, and now owns forty acres and rents an adjoining sixty acres, making in all one hundred acres in the tract on which he carries on agricultural pursuits. He cultivates yearly fifty acres of corn and twenty-five acres of wheat, and has twenty acres in hay and five in pasture. He engages in raising live stock, to the amount of about seventy-five head of hogs, fifteen head of cattle and fourteen head of horses yearly.

Mr. Downing has been twice married. In 1873 he wedded Miss Anthea Cox, who died in October, 1879, leaving three children: Robert, Marguerete and Charles, who is deceased. Mr. Downing's second union was to Miss Hester Buchanan, and to them have been born seven children: Zula M., Bertha V., Estella F., Wilbur D., John D., Myrtle and Sylvia B.

In politics Mr. Downing gives his allegiance to the republican party, and for the past fifteen years he has efficiently served in the capacity of road commissioner. He is conscientious in all business relations, industrious in his farming pursuits and has the high regard of all who know him.

HOWARD MOODY.

Howard Moody, who is successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising, is a native resident of Rosefield township. He was born May 13, 1866, the son of James M. and Ellen H. (Morris) Moody, the father born in Ireland in 1834 and the mother in Peoria county in 1843. James M. Moody was brought to America in 1842 by his parents, John S. and Elizabeth Moody, who located in Rosefield township, where they purchased at first one hundred and sixty acres and later added to it eighty acres. They both died there, the mother in 1868 and the father in 1900. In their family were three children, James, Thomas and Mary Ann.

James M. Moody remained at home with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, when he rented a farm which he operated for twelve years and subsequently purchased eighty acres in Rosefield township, and added to this forty adjoining acres. At the death of his father, John S. Moody, James M. Moody inherited one hundred and twenty acres of land and in 1900 he purchased



GEORGE T. PAGE

forty acres adjoining it. In the family of James M. and Ellen H. (Morris) Moody were nine children, as follows: Harry M. and Nellie, both of whom are deceased; Howard, of this review; Mary A., who is the wife of Walter J. Green, of North Creek, Ohio; Catherine E., the wife of Eugene C. Wrigley, of Peoria, Illinois; James H., who is engaged in the automobile business at Trivoli; Harry, deceased; Hugh H., who is engaged in the automobile business in Peoria; and Marcus H., who is a farmer in Rosefield township.

Howard Moody was reared and educated in Rosefield township and remained with his parents until 1892, when he established a home of his own. From 1889 to 1900 he was engaged in the threshing business. He purchased one hundred acres of his present farm in November, 1889, and in 1904 added to it forty acres and in 1906 another one hundred acres, so that he now owns in all two hundred and forty acres. He engages in the cultivation of grain and also raises stock, making a specialty of horses. He has nine registered stallions, two being Percheron and seven Standard bred. He also has twenty-three head of brood mares and colts, seven Standard bred brood mares and six of the Percheron grade, and seven Standard bred colts and three of the gelding grade.

On the 16th of November, 1892, Mr. Moody wedded Miss Clara A. Beecher, who is a daughter of A. H. and Sally (Fisher) Beecher, of Logan township. Mr. and Mrs. Moody have become the parents of six children: Mandella H., who was born March 29, 1894, and who is studying with the International Correspondence School; Morris B., born December 1, 1896; Rilma I., born October 28, 1898; James R., born May 16, 1901; Leland M., born October 21, 1903; and Clarita E., born March 22, 1906.

Politically Mr. Moody gives his allegiance to the republican party. He is a staunch friend of education and is rendering most efficient service as school trustee, being elected in 1910. He is widely known in the community where he has spent many years of his life, is one of its substantial farmers and is much esteemed for his many splendid qualities. He is greatly interested in the welfare of Rosefield township and of Peoria county, and uses his influence in support of all measures of reform and progress.

GEORGE T. PAGE.

George T. Page is not only one of the best known but also one of the best loved citizens of Peoria. Many lines of activity claim his cooperation and profit by his judgment. While recognized as an eminent member of the Peoria bar he is equally well known by reason of his activity in social circles and along charitable lines. His vision of life is broad and his recognition of the obligations of the individual to society at large has made him a helpful factor in many projects which ameliorate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate.

Mr. Page was born in Spring Bay, Woodford county, Illinois, September 22, 1859, a son of T. C. S. and Cordellia E. (Shope) Page. For several generations his ancestors on the paternal side had been residents of New Hampshire. His great-grandparents, Andrew and Elizabeth Page, and his grandparents, John and Betsy Page, having all been natives of that state. T. C. S. Page, was, likewise, born there, and became the father of the family in Illinois. The great-grandfather of George T. Page in the maternal line was Andrew Richmond, who was born in Mississippi. His grandfather, Simon P. Shope, was born in Pennsylvania. His grandmother, Lucinda (Richmond) Shope and his mother, Cordellia E. (Shope) Page, were both natives of Mississippi.

The family having been established in Woodford county, Illinois, George T. Page pursued his early education in the public schools and afterward spent six months as a student in the State University. He later followed the teacher's

profession in his native county but soon afterward went to Metamora, Illinois, where he entered upon the study of law under the direction of his brother, who was a senior member of the law firm of Page & Ellwood. On the 14th of January, 1882, he was admitted to the bar at Ottawa but impaired health prevented him from at once entering upon active practice. He was ordered to a higher altitude to recuperate and went to Denver, Colorado. There he followed the profession of law until able to return to Illinois when he joined his brother S. S. Page, for practice in the courts of Peoria. Subsequently he became a member of the law firm of Worthington, Page & Brady and later senior partner of the firm of Page, Wead & Ross. He is now at the head of the firm of Page, Wead, Hunter & Scully with offices in the Jefferson building. He has attained great prominence as a representative of the legal profession here and in fact is one of the best and most favorably known members of the Illinois bar. Dignity marks him in all his professional relations, conservatism is manifest in his practice and his comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the law is evidenced in his clear and careful presentation of his cause. The high regard entertained for him by his professional brethren was evidenced in his election to the presidency of the Illinois Bar Association of which he is now the head. He is also a member of the general council of the American Bar Association.

George T. Page was married in Decatur, Illinois, on September 7, 1887, to Miss Jennie S. Stevens, and they have one child, Gerald H. Page. In politics Mr. Page is an independent democrat with belief in most of the policies of the party, yet reserving for himself the right of exercising his franchise according to his personal convictions. He is active in the affairs of the Association of Commerce and is serving on the board of its directors. He is socially prominent and is a leading member of the Presbyterian church. Religion means more to him than Sabbath observance and his recognition of the truth of the universal brotherhood of man finds expression in an active and adequate interest in charitable work in Peoria. While extremely unostentatious in that connection, it is well known that he has been a liberal supporter of many benevolent movements and societies. He is now the president of the Peoria Associated Charities and Philanthropies and no movement looking to the relief of the poor and needy seeks his cooperation in vain. His perceptive faculties enable him to understand the individual and approach him according to the needs and situation of the case. He has always been one of the world's workers yet there is nothing spectacular in his career. Duty and the higher manifestation of human interest and sympathy have shaped his life and guided him in all his relations with his fellowmen.

JOHN C. STREIBICH.

Various important business interests feel the stimulus of the enterprise and energy and profit by the cooperation of John C. Streibich, who in his business career has made steady progress and is now conducting a large and profitable enterprise as a dealer in commercial supplies and in wrapping, building and roofing paper. He is also a director of the Illinois National Bank and president of the Schembs Printing Company of Peoria and has important business connections outside of this city. He was born in Peoria, November 25, 1858, and is the son of Friederich and Sarah Streibich, the former one of the early citizens here, arriving about 1845.

John C. Streibich was reared in this city and in his boyhood attended the public schools. Throughout his entire business career he has been connected with the paper trade. In 1873 he began to work in a paper store, continuing in that line until he established a business of his own. He acquainted himself with the trade in principle and detail and won gradual advancement through his



JOHN C. STREIBICH

capability, his industry and his fidelity. At length when the capital saved from his earnings was sufficient he embarked in business on his own account, handling commercial supplies and all kinds of wrapping, building and roofing paper, commercial stationery and printing paper. He is the exclusive agent in Peoria for the Globe Wernicke letter files and elastic cabinets and for the Herring-Hall-Marvin fire and burglar proof steel safes and vaults. With the development of his business as a dealer in paper he naturally extended his efforts to kindred lines and became president of the Schembs Printing Company of Peoria and a director of the Usona Manufacturing Company of Aurora, Illinois, manufacturers of prepared roofing. His original paper store was located at No. 301 South Washington street and was opened in 1884. It was then but a small enterprise but has gradually grown and is now many times larger. In addition to handling in Peoria all kinds of wrapping and building paper and commercial stationery, blank books, etc., he handles the Usona roofing papers manufactured at Aurora. These are of various kinds, supplying every need known to the trade.

In 1885 Mr. Streibich was married to Miss Camilla Klewe, a daughter of H. Klewe, of Peoria, and they have one child, Anna Adele. Mr. Streibich is prominent in fraternal organizations. He has taken the Knight Templar degree in Masonry and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a Knight of Pythias, belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which lodge he is a charter member, the Fraternal Reserve, and the Improved Order of Red Men. In more strictly social lines he is connected with the Creve Coeur and the Peoria Country Clubs. His social and commercial prominence are well merited, for in him are those commendable traits of character which work for progress along business and individual lines. Notably energetic, prompt and reliable, he possesses the quality of commercial sense, which is too often lacking in the business world, combined with resistless will power. His methods, too, have always been of a constructive character and, never seeking success at the cost of another's failure, he has gained not only material prosperity but the good-will and confidence of the public.

BERNHARD DORENBUS.

Bernhard Dorenbus, who is a prosperous farmer of Rosefield township, was born in Germany, May 10, 1857. His parents were John and Mary (Charles) Dorenbus, who came to America in 1861, locating in Peoria, where the mother died the following year, leaving five children. For the following four years the father kept his children together and then had to make other provisions for them.

When Bernhard Dorenbus was nine years of age he was taken to the home of Henry Heuermann, in Limestone township, where he remained for three years. Afterward he was employed as a farm hand for eleven years, working for different men in Limestone and Logan townships. In 1884 he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Kickapoo township, where he was engaged in farming for three years, and in 1887 he bought eighty acres in Logan township, for which he paid twenty-four dollars per acre. He cleared, cultivated and improved his farm and resided on it ten years. In 1894 he exchanged that tract of land for one hundred and sixty acres in Trivoli township, which he sold after seven years at eighty dollars per acre, in 1901 purchasing for four thousand dollars one hundred acres in Logan township, where he engaged in farming for four years and then sold the same for seven thousand dollars. In 1909 he bought for fifty-one hundred and fifty dollars one hundred and six acres in Rosefield township, where he now resides. His farm is all in hay and pasture except thirteen acres, on which he raises corn. He has an excellent house and also a splendidly equipped barn, having about eight head of horses and an automobile.

Mr. Dorenbus wedded Miss Cecilia Doubet, who was a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (McRie) Doubet, of Logan township. Mr. and Mrs. Dorenbus have become the parents of two children: Edward, born September 22, 1893; and Mary Ann, born October 5, 1895. Mr. Dorenbus has served for two years as road overseer. He is greatly interested in school work and is now filling his second term as school director. Mr. Dorenbus deserves much credit for the work he has accomplished and may truly be called a self-made man, for he started in life empty-handed and has worked his way up until he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of Rosefield township.

S. M. MILLER.

S. M. Miller, inventor and manufacturer, who is the president of the Miller Safety Lock Company of Peoria, was born on August 4, 1851, on a farm in Morrow county, Ohio, a son of Samuel and Sarah Ann (Call) Miller. He is a descendant of the early pioneers and noted Indian fighters and is related to the Poe family to which Adam and Andrew Poe belonged, who killed the Big Foot Indian chief and were therefore famous as Indian fighters. His two great-grandfathers on his mother's side fell in action in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, David Call, served as captain in the War of 1812 under General Harrison, who afterward became president. The family is of Pennsylvania-German descent. The father of S. M. Miller was a carpenter and mechanic and was during his lifetime thus identified with industrial pursuits. In 1856 he came with his family to the city of Peoria and remained here until the following spring, when he moved to McDonough county, Illinois, settling on a farm on which he made his home for one year. In 1858 he removed to a farm one and a half miles east of Dunlap in Peoria county, where he remained until the spring of 1861. His next move was to a place two miles east of Princeville, in this county, where he purchased a farm, besides renting adjoining land, and carried on farming there extensively until the fall of 1867, when he sold his land and moved to Benton county, Missouri, where he settled on a large property and remained for three years. At the end of that time he bought land in Henry county, Missouri, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until August 8, 1873. S. M. Miller, the subject of this sketch helping his father with the work on this place.

The son accompanied his father on his various removals and early became familiar with the labors which fall to the lot of an agriculturist. At the age of twenty-two years he drove a team of horses from Missouri to the eastern part of Ohio and was forty-five days in making the trip. He remained in Ohio for three years and in the spring of 1876 drove back to Peoria county, arriving in June. He then purchased a farm in Hallock township in the northern part of Peoria county, of which he remained the owner until 1901. As a farmer he was very successful, brought his fields under a high state of cultivation, kept his buildings and fences in good repair and his mechanical skill and inclination were of great advantage in doing many things around the farm and keeping it neat in appearance. His live stock also looked well cared for and he took pride in his herds and treated his animals kindly. He was considered one of the enterprising, progressive and successful farmers of the community. In the meantime, however, he had turned his attention to industrial pursuits, having in 1892 become the owner of a portable sawmill which he operated in Woodford, Marshall and Peoria counties for twelve years. Early in his career, in 1887, he spent a year in Florida, leasing his farm, and while in the south followed the carpenter's trade as contractor and builder until he

went into the sawmill and lumber business. He found a market for his output in the large coal mines and carried on an extensive business there. In 1891 he exchanged his farm for land in Nebraska. He moved to Peoria in 1904, where he has ever since lived. Through his skill and ingenuity he has given to the public various useful and valuable mechanical devices, some of which are now upon the market finding a ready sale. He has succeeded in inventing the only practical mechanical elevator safety lock that is on the market and working successfully. It makes it impossible for an accident to occur, thus preventing ninety-five per cent of elevator accidents which happen by reason of open doors, people getting on or off of cars or falling down the open shaft. The device compels the operator to stop his car at a safe landing for receiving and discharging passengers before the door can be opened. It also locks the power while the door is open so that it must be closed and locked before it is possible to start the car. Mr. Miller has other inventions now perfected and patents applied for which he expects soon to place upon the market. We can justly class him with the public benefactors and he prides himself on being a useful member of society who will leave something to benefit humanity long after laying aside his earthly labors.

On the 14th of June, 1883, S. M. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Clara E. Brown, the only child of Elder S. H. Brown, who formerly edited the Christian Gleaner, a Peoria paper, and later on published the Chillicothe Enquirer, published at Chillicothe, Illinois. He was a minister of the Christian church and filled the pulpit of that denomination for twenty-seven years. He was first appointed to the ministry of that church in Brunswick, McDonough county, where he was residing with his family at the time of the marriage of his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have become the parents of eight children: Mabel E., the wife of Fred Hunt; and Frank E., Emmett S., Lyman H., Alma E., Merrion M., Howard B. and Earl C. The three eldest sons are engaged in business with their father, and are of great assistance to him, having become skilled mechanics. Mr. Miller prefers to concentrate his energies upon his inventions, which promise gratifying returns. He may well be proud to have by his life work contributed great benefits to his fellowmen and his life may rightly be called one of great usefulness.

EMIL H. SCHIMPPFF.

The efficient secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Automobile & Parts Company, the headquarters of which are at 828 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, is Emil H. Schimpff, a skilled machinist and a good business man. He was born in Peoria, January 2, 1883, a son of Henry and Caroline Schimpff, the former of whom came from the vicinity of East St. Louis with his parents about 1850. The father for the greater part of his life was a retail grocer, a business which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1909, at the age of fifty-nine years. His remains were interred in the Springdale cemetery, Peoria, in the family lot.

Emil H. Schimpff received a good education in the public and high schools of Illinois and at the age of seventeen years put aside his text-books and began learning the machinist's trade, in which he developed much proficiency. After learning his trade he became interested in the automobile business and in 1904 became a stockholder in the company of which he is now secretary and treasurer. Two years later, having taken an active interest in the affairs of the company and exhibiting in a marked degree his broad knowledge of the machinist's trade, a competent master of that trade being desirable in the personnel of the com-

pany, he was elected secretary and treasurer, a position which he has since held. He is of great value to the company and now practically manages the business. Since his election as secretary and treasurer the company has grown in the amount of business it handles and has become one of the prominent concerns of the kind in the city of Peoria, yielding its owners a very satisfactory income.

Mr. Schimpff was married in Peoria, Illinois, October 6, 1908, to Miss Ella Aylesworth, a daughter of Dr. Aylesworth, of Peoria, and one daughter has been born to them, who is about two years old.

The beginning of Mr. Schimpff's business career in Peoria promises well, as his thorough knowledge of everything connected with his business is so essential to a successful management of such an establishment. His business relations with the many customers of his company are most pleasant and by his geniality of manner as well as his careful attention to business detail he has become popular with the automobile owners not only in Peoria but in many parts of the surrounding country. He resides at the corner of Calendar and Cooper streets, which is the homestead of the Schimpff family.

EDWARD H. D. COUCH.

Edward H. D. Couch, an officer of the Peoria police department, has for years been prominent as a military man and police officer. His father was Dr. Harriman Couch, a physician who was born in West Boscawen, New Hampshire, May 20, 1824, and was a son of Benjamin and Sally (Morse) Couch, who were also natives of that place. The great-grandfather was Jacob Couch. He and his son Benjamin were farmers, but the latter also worked at the joiner's trade. When seventeen years of age Harriman Couch left home and went to Concord, New Hampshire, where he was employed by Governor Hill as a compositor on the paper known as Hill's New Hampshire Patriot. He then removed to Boston, where he took up the study of medicine, and while pursuing his course he worked at the printer's trade in order to meet his expenses. Later he shipped as a sailor for California around the Horn, but at Rio de Janeiro went ashore and was there left on shore with two companions. He next obtained employment in the Brazilian government printing office, and while in Rio de Janeiro assisted Emperor Don Pedro in the study of English. After a few months he started on the voyage to Cape Town, South Africa, on what proved to be a slave vessel, but she was overhauled by a British man-of-war, whereupon Dr. Couch was released. He then returned to Rio de Janeiro, from which city he made his way to Mobile, whence he sailed a spar laden English vessel for Brest, France. Arriving there he afterward sailed for Ireland and thence to Boston. Later he made a voyage to Mobile, New Orleans, and from the Crescent city proceeded up the Mississippi river, reaching Chicago in 1848. He did not tarry in the future metropolis of the west, however, but continued on to Wisconsin, where he remained for two years, working on a paper at Lake Geneva. It was while there that he married Phebe Ann Macomber, and later they removed to Peoria. In 1852 Dr. Couch became proprietor of a weekly paper, called the Voice of the People, and he also worked on the Daily Republican. Finally he opened a job office, which he conducted until 1863, when he entered the government service as manager of the Ninth Military cemetery at Chattanooga. At the close of the war he returned to Peoria, where he resumed the practice of medicine.

His first wife died in 1852 and on the 20th of May, 1855, Dr. Couch was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret A. Gilbert, a widow.

Their only child was Edward H. D. Couch, of this review, who was born October 1, 1859. He has been a lifelong resident of Peoria, in which city his

father remained for more than fifty years the occupant of the same house at No. 312 South Jefferson street. It was there that the youth of Edward H. D. Couch was spent and as the years passed he became widely known in the city. For many years he has been connected with the police department of Peoria and served under Mayor Allen as captain of police and at the present time is an efficient officer of the traffic squad. He has been identified with the Illinois National Guard for twenty-five years, seventeen of which he served as captain of Company L, Fifth Infantry, I. N. G., which was the first company that was mustered into the United States volunteer service in 1908. This made our subject at that time the ranking captain in the volunteer service of the United States. He was captain of Company H of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of the United States Volunteers in the Philippines and on active duty during the Spanish-American war. At the close of the insurrection he was appointed captain of police in Manila, P. I., during the years 1901 and 1902 but finally had to leave the islands on account of ill health. As indicated Captain Couch has been and is very prominent in military circles. He is a man of fine military bearing, in whose life courage and discipline have ever had a prominent place, while his fidelity to duty has made him both a valued civil and military official.

ROBERT H. AVERY.

It is peculiarly refreshing, in these days of defections, when names that once were regarded as synonyms of commercial honor, have become disgraced or tainted with suspicion, to turn to those who have closed their earthly account, leaving a record unassailed and unassailable. They restore our waning confidence in men, and encourage us still to strive after legitimate success, which as they have shown is really attainable. Among these none have left a brighter record than Robert H. Avery, founder of the immense business which is now the Avery Company of Peoria.

Peoria has been remarkable for many years for the extent and rapid development of its manufacturing industries, especially along the line of agricultural implements. Peoria is recognized today as the center for this industry in the middle west, and the rich farm regions around the city owe much of their growth and development to the implements manufactured there, for tilling the soil and harvesting the crops.

The Avery Company today is the largest manufacturer of agricultural implements in the city, and it owes its success to the business qualities and strict integrity of its founder, Robert H. Avery. A good portion of the history of our country is preserved in the biographies of leading and active men who have borne an important part in the various enterprises of their time. The characters and good deeds of good men should be sacredly preserved, not only for the happiness and satisfaction which a record of them will give to all those immediately related to them, and their posterity in after generations, but also for the good example which the lives of such men furnish to the young of our land, to follow in their footsteps, and thus further advance the true interests of our country.

Robert H. Avery was born in Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois, January 21, 1840. He grew up on a farm, familiar from youth with all the needs and wants of the farmer. He was educated in the common schools of his home town, and had barely completed his education when the Civil war called him, as it did so many of the young men of his time to fight for the preservation of the Union. He served honorably for three years. Eight months of his service was spent in Andersonville prison. The long days, utterly without work, offered ample opportunities for his active mind to devise and invent. The result of the eight months' imprisonment was the plan of his first farm tool—a cultivator. He com-

pleted his invention as far as he could without any implements whatever. He carried the design from Andersonville, and upon his release built the completed implement, and laid the foundation of the magnificent business of today.

When the war was over, Robert Avery returned to the farm, and with the aid of his brother Cyrus M. Avery, built the perfected tool, which he called "The Avery Cultivator." This lead at once to other farm implements, a stalk-cutter and planter, both of which he named after himself, and which are to this day in extensive use. Robert and Cyrus Avery entered into partnership and conducted a small business in Galesburg. This proved so prosperous, that in 1882, the brothers removed their small establishment to Peoria. The following year the partnership was incorporated under the name of the Avery Planter Company, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, with Robert H. Avery as its president, an office which he held until his death in 1892. During the ten years of his life in Peoria, Mr. Avery saw his business increase from a little plant in a one-story frame building, to a magnificent institution employing over one hundred and fifty men and with an immense output of cultivators, corn planters, stackers, threshing machines, check-rowers, etc. Even this, however, represented only the beginnings of the growth of the Avery Company. Robert Avery was not destined to see the consummation of his labors. In 1899, seven years after his death the company was reincorporated, the capital stock increased to six hundred thousand dollars, and the name changed to The Avery Manufacturing Company. It was reorganized in 1907 under the name of the Avery Company, and its capital stock still further increased to two million five hundred thousand dollars. Magnificent additions have been made, a whole village has grown up around it, automobile implements have been added to the output, the working force has tripled, and the name of Avery Company has grown more honored with the passing years.

This magnificent success rests on the broad foundation of Robert H. Avery's character and attainments. He was a man of marked capacity and decided character, and of the most undoubted integrity. He was modest and unassuming in his deportment, and retiring in his habits, but in whatever position he was placed he was emphatic and decided. He was possessed of business acumen, clear insight and ability to manage, control and direct. Of impressive personality, he possessed throughout his life such courage, self-assertion and mental as well as moral force as are seldom met with in any calling. He was a rare leader of men, and seldom were his judgments faulty. Frauds and pretenders of every sort he would not tolerate. He never forsook a friend and honor and honesty were his mottoes for all living. He always carried a genial humor that drew people to him. The most marked of all his characteristics was his marvelous force. The memory of his upright life remains as a blessed benediction to those who were his associates. He was one of those characters whom God has not permitted to live in vain and for naught. From his life may be deduced a moral of great value, and from it may be formed a model by which mothers may well strive to form the characters of their sons.

OTTO W. H. WAHLFELD.

Otto W. H. Wahlfeld, the vice president of The Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company, located at 1101 to 1125 South Washington avenue, is one of the promising young business men of Peoria. He was born in this city, his natal day being the 11th of December, 1888, and his parents August and Anna Wahlfeld, who are mentioned elsewhere in this work.

The education of Otto W. H. Wahlfeld was begun in the local public schools and continued in Brown's Business College and the University of Illinois, his stu-

dent days being terminated at the age of sixteen years. He had been reared with the expectation of entering the business world and after laying aside his textbooks he entered the plant with which he is connected. In order to qualify himself for an executive position he began his duties in a minor capacity, advancing in orderly progression through the various departments until he had acquired the essential facts and knowledge pertaining to the industry. The firm is engaged in the manufacture of interior woodwork and fixtures, and Mr. Wahlfeld has always made it a point not only to be thoroughly familiar with conditions affecting this industry, but has made a careful study of business conditions generally. He is diligent and enterprising, thinks widely and has well defined ideas on commercial matters and industrial development.

Mr. Wahlfeld was married in this city on the 27th of September, 1909, to Miss Frieda Walliner, a daughter of Mrs. Augusta Walliner, and to them has been born one son, James August, on November 9, 1910. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Wahlfeld is at 213 Barker avenue, where they erected in 1911 a comfortable, thoroughly modern residence.

They are members of St. Paul's German Lutheran church. Mr. Wahlfeld belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, one of the foremost social organizations of the city. His political support he gives to such men and measures as he deems most likely to subserve the highest interests of the majority, irrespective of party affiliation. Mr. Wahlfeld is both capable and efficient and in the discharge of his duties manifests those qualities that give every assurance of a successful career.

THOMAS OSCAR TANTON.

Thomas Oscar Tanton, a real-estate dealer of Peoria, has been a lifelong resident of this state, his birth having occurred upon a farm in Cazenovia township, Woodford county. His father, John Tanton, a native of Devonshire, England, was born August 15, 1803, and in the year 1832 became a resident of Canada. In 1834 he returned to England where he lived for a year, and in 1835 he arrived in Chicago, which was then a small village, having not yet been incorporated as a city. After a few months, however, he took up his abode in Cazenovia township, Woodford county, settling there in March, 1836. On the 31st of March, 1842, he was married to Miss Hannah Groves, who was born in Harrison county, Indiana, June 13, 1818, and in 1840 went to Woodford county, Illinois, with her parents, who were of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. John Tanton lived to be nearly eighty-nine years of age, while his wife was more than eighty years of age at the time of her demise.

Thomas Oscar Tanton, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, attended the district schools and then turned his attention to the occupation to which he had been reared, becoming actively interested in farming and stock-raising in March, 1870. For more than a quarter of a century he was closely associated with agricultural pursuits, owning and cultivating a rich tract of land which he transformed into one of the valuable farms of his locality. On the 18th of October, 1897, he left the farm and established his home in Peoria, at No. 1415 Perry street. He removed to 413 Illinois street on the 1st of May, 1902, and since the 1st of May, 1905, has made his home at No. 722 North Monroe street. During the period of his residence in this city he has engaged in real-estate dealing and has handled a number of important realty transactions.

On the 27th of February, 1873, in El Paso, Illinois, Mr. Tanton was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Gingrich, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gingrich, who were of German birth and in 1836 became residents of Worth township, Woodford county, Illinois, settling on a farm. Mrs. Tanton died on the 10th of May, 1888, and Mr. Tanton was married on the 16th of May, 1889, to

Amanda Martin. Her death occurred January 8, 1896, and on the 4th of September, 1902, Mr. Tanton wedded Miss Carrie H. Stoll.

Mr. Tanton has five children born of his first marriage, four daughters and a son, and of the second marriage there are one daughter and one son. All are now married with the exception of the eldest son. Mr. Tanton holds membership in the Christian church and his political faith is that of the democratic party. His high social standing and the regard entertained for him by his fellowmen are indicated by the fact that he has been admitted to membership in the Creve Coeur Club. In matters of citizenship his influence and support are given on the side of advancement and progress and he holds to high standards in man's personal relations with his fellowmen.

VALENTINE JOBST & SONS.

The name of Jobst has long figured actively in connection with the building operations of Peoria and the untarnished reputation and position of the family are well sustained by Valentine Jobst, Jr., who is well known through both his social and business connections. Since taking upon himself the more active duties of life that come with entrance into the business world he has been associated with the firm of Valentine Jobst & Sons, the largest general contracting concern in Illinois outside of Chicago. His associates in the business are his father, Valentine Jobst, Sr., and his brother, George J. Jobst, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work.

He was born in Peoria, May 19, 1871, and was given the name of his father, Valentine Jobst, long one of the most prominent and honored business men of this part of the state, who is today a venerable and honored resident of the city, his life work proving what may be accomplished when determination, energy and capability lead the way.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Valentine Jobst, Jr., attended the grammar and high schools, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1899. He afterward spent two years as a member of the contracting firm of Jobst Brothers at Omaha, Nebraska, after which he returned to Peoria and entered the present firm which is carrying on the business which was established by his father in 1859. The present firm was organized in 1901 under the style of Valentine Jobst & Sons, at which time Valentine Jobst became the partner of his father and brother. He looks after the construction end of the business, while George J. Jobst is engineer and designer for the firm. Their business extends over a wide territory. They took the contract for and erected the courthouse and United States postoffice at Wichita, Kansas; at Galesburg, Illinois; Joplin, Missouri; and at Pekin and Jacksonville, Illinois. They were the builders of the Schipper & Block department store at Peoria, Illinois; the Champaign county courthouse at Urbana; the Logan county courthouse at Lincoln; the natural history building, the chemical laboratory, physics building and the agricultural college buildings, all of the University of Illinois. They were the builders of the National Home for Soldiers, at Danville, and their construction work in Peoria covers a list of many of the leading business houses in this city. They built the warehouse for Oakford & Fahnstock; the building for the Central Union Telephone Company; the Union Depot; the W. H. Hoagland building; the store and office building of F. Welte; the Creve Coeur Club house; the entire manufacturing plant of the Colean Manufacturing Company; and also of the Barrett Manufacturing Company. They erected the warehouse building for the Barrett Manufacturing Company; the administration building and the factory building for the Avery Company; and the wholesale grocery house of the Jobst-Bethard Company, in addition to the Jobst building, of which they are the own-

ers. They are now engaged on the construction of the new Jefferson Hotel and a factory building for Thomas & Clarke, cracker manufacturers. Their patronage in other cities has led to their erection of an office building for the Central Union Telephone Company at Springfield, Illinois; the Carnegie Library at Decatur; the Davenport Hotel, at Davenport, Iowa; the supreme court building at Springfield, Illinois; the women's buildings of the Sailors and Soldiers Home at Quincy, Illinois; the postoffice at Decatur; the hospital building of the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Illinois; the gymnasium of the Feeble-Minded Institute, at Lincoln, Illinois; the Star-Courier building and the postoffice at Kewaunee; the First National Bank building at Champaign; and the Denkmann Memorial Library at Rock Island. All this indicates the importance and extent of the business which is accorded to the general contracting firm of Valentine Jobst & Sons, of which Valentine Jobst, Jr., is an active partner. In addition to his industrial interests he is known in financial circles of Peoria as a director of the Merchants National Bank.

Mr. Jobst married Miss Elizabeth Ochenga, a native of Peoria and they now have one child, Valentine Jobst III. The father is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise holds membership with the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and to the Peoria Country Club and those who meet him in the club rooms or in his home find him a gentleman of cordial address, genial and hospitable. He has displayed many of the sterling characteristics of his German ancestry, combined with the enterprising and progressive spirit that has made America a dominant factor in the world of trade. None have ever called into question the integrity of his acts nor the sincerity of his purposes. In his business connections he stands for advancement in all that pertains to building operations, utilizing the most scientific principles in the erection of modern structures adequate to the needs and demands of the present age.

HARRY G. WASSON.

On the roll of county officials appears the name of Harry G. Wasson who is occupying the position of county recorder to which he was first elected in 1904 and reelected in 1908. He has been a lifelong resident of the city of Peoria, his birth having occurred here on the 17th of March, 1877. His parents were James T. and Jennie E. (Erskin) Wasson, the former having become a resident of Peoria when he was a lad of twelve years. In response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers he enrolled as a Union soldier, becoming a member of the first company of this city. He rendered valiant service to the Union and has also figured prominently in political circles but at present is living in quiet retirement. His wife was at one time a school teacher, having charge of a school on the old Mossville road.

Under the parental roof Harry G. Wasson spent his youthful days and supplemented his public-school course by study in Brown's Business College whereby he qualified for the onerous and responsible duties of the commercial world. In his youth he secured a situation in the old steel rolling mill at Averyville, working there for several months. He has had a varied career and his life has been one of untiring and indefatigable industry. At different periods he has followed different occupations although on occasions more than one business undertaking has claimed his attention. For a year he conducted a cigar stand in the courthouse and for four years was police patrol operator. He also served as solicitor and collector for the Peoria Star during the first year of the existence of that paper and was largely instrumental in developing its first subscription list. He also became an active factor in local political circles and was secretary

of the republican central committee, doing all in his power to further the interest and promote the success of his party. He served for two years as secretary of the Peoria Corn Exposition & Carnival Association, and his executive ability and progressive spirit were strongly manifested in this connection. At one time he was secretary for the Central Illinois Fancy & Pet Stock Show, and for two years was proprietor of a hotel at Bartonville. He turned his attention to journalism as publisher and editor of the County Official, a paper dedicated to county officials of Illinois. He is now proprietor of a hotel at Rome, Illinois, but makes his home in Peoria, and for almost eight years has filled the position of county recorder, in which connection he is rendering valuable public service.

Mr. Wasson is well known in political circles and is a member of the grand council of the Royal Arcanum. Since 1906 he has been treasurer of the Peoria Lodge of Elks and has served as commander of the Illinois Order of Sons of Veterans—the highest office within the gift of that organization in the state. He was at one time at the head of the Peoria Lodge of the Moose and he holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Redmen. His activities and his interests have been and are of a most varied character and yet in each he has worked effectively. He invariably accomplishes what he undertakes, seeming to possess a limitless amount of energy and enterprise.

WILLIAM R. EMORY.

Individual success in any line of business is inextricably connected with the growth and development of the city in which the business is located. No man can be prosperous and prominent in his endeavors without contributing his share to the general industrial progress. Prominent among men of Peoria who have promoted the city's interests by their individual success is William R. Emory, a partner in the firm of G. B. Todhunter & Company. He is a native of Peoria, having been born on June 2, 1883, the son of George H. and Minnie Emory. The family is of German and French origin, and has been in America for over one hundred and fifty years. The grandfather of our subject, William Zindell, fought in the Federal army during the Civil war and Mr. Emory is entitled to membership in the Sons of the Republic.

Mr. Emory left the public schools of Peoria, where his early education was received, at the age of thirteen years, and entered the employ of Thomas & Company, in a minor position, which he occupied for about two years, leaving to become a delivery boy for the grocery firm of Gauss & Shurtleff, where he remained for three years. At the expiration of that period he entered the employ of William Oberhauser, a druggist of this city, receiving the position on the strength of some experience in the drug business which he had gained by assisting in this line after school hours and during his vacations. Two years after, Mr. Emory entered the railroad business in the capacity of fireman, and in his leisure hours studied bookkeeping and mechanical drafting, in which branches he soon became expert. He became bookkeeper for the Wahlfeld Manufacturing Company of this city, leaving that firm to accept a similar position with Todhunter & Alfs. His services in this capacity soon became valuable, and he eventually rose to the position of secretary and treasurer of the firm. He remained in this office until Mr. Todhunter severed his connection with the concern, when he resigned to become a partner in the new enterprise of G. B. Todhunter & Company, with which he has been connected since 1911.

In 1904 Mr. Emory married, in Peoria, Miss Virginia M. Kuhn, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Kuhn, a pioneer in the dairy business in this city. They have two children, a son, William R., Jr., and a daughter, Margaret. The family residence is at 1205 Frye avenue. Mr. Emory's political affiliations are

republican, and he is a firm believer in the party policies. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and well known in the North American Union. His career is a signal instance of the power of hard work and determination in the making of a successful man.

FRANK FRITZINGER.

One of the sources of Peoria's wealth and prosperity, which is too seldom recognized and too often overlooked, is the number of rich and fertile farms surrounding the city and across the river from it, which are under constant cultivation in the form of small truck gardens. The owners of these little spots of land are apt to grow rich quietly and unostentatiously, and their prosperity undoubtedly results in added wealth to the city. Frank Fritzinger, now residing in Peoria at 912 Monson street, spent his life before his retirement in truck farming and gardening of this kind. He comes of an old family of gardeners, who first located just across the river from Peoria on the Tazewell county side, and were known for many years for the remarkable quality of their fruits and vegetables which they brought to the city daily in their market wagons.

Frank Fritzinger was born on Good Friday, in April, 1865. His birth occurred on the site of the old "Tazewell House," which was a popular hostelry fifty years ago on the Tazewell shore of the Illinois river. His parents moved into Peoria county when Frank Fritzinger was very young, and he has lived in that section practically all his life. His father was a truck and garden farmer in Tazewell and Peoria counties, and was a familiar figure in the city market for a number of years. Frank Fritzinger was educated in the public schools of Peoria, and upon the completion of his education, he joined with his brothers in the purchase of a number of large truck gardens near Mossville, Peoria county, a few miles from this city. In this sort of farming and gardening Mr. Fritzinger spent his entire active life. He added continually to his holdings, until at the time of his retirement, he was the owner of many acres of rich farm and garden land, and was recognized as one of the largest truck farmers in the county. He personally hauled many loads of garden truck to the city daily, and the produce from his farm amounted to many wagon loads each day. These he took to Peoria and sold in the old Central City Market, which was an institution in those days in Peoria, and stood on the site of the present city hall.

Mr. Fritzinger is married and has two daughters. At the early age of forty-six, Mr. Fritzinger has acquired a competence which has enabled him to retire from active life. He is a quiet, unassuming, courteous gentleman, well content to spend the remainder of his days with his family and among his many friends.

E. J. CLAUSON.

E. J. Clauson is an enterprising young farmer of Logan township, engaged in the cultivation of one hundred and twenty acres of land. His entire life has been spent in the township which is yet his home, his birth having occurred in 1882. He was reared to the occupation of farming and in his youthful days divided his time between the duties of the schoolroom, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the home farm, receiving practical training in the best methods of tilling the soil. He never changed his occupation and after arriving at years of maturity he began farming on his own account, and is now engaged in the cultivation of an eighty-acre tract of land belonging to his father, John Clauson, and forty acres belonging to his brother-in-law. He has his place well stocked,

keeping upon his farm nine head of horses, forty-five head of hogs and four head of cattle. He raises the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and his practical, progressive methods bring to him substantial returns. At the present time he has thirty acres planted to corn, twenty to wheat, forty to oats and thirty to hay, and the cultivation and care of his fields from the time of early spring planting until crops are harvested in the late autumn make him a busy man, having few leisure hours. He gives his political support to the democratic party, having voted this ticket since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, yet he has neither time nor inclination to seek nor hold public office. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business interests and has made for himself a creditable position as one of the leading young farmers of this part of the county.

PETER A. JOHNSON.

The tendency of the modern times, when the attention of the American people has been called to misrule in public affairs, is to seek business men for public office, especially in the control of municipal affairs where the efficiency of the office depends upon the ability of the incumbent to carefully conduct business affairs relative thereto. It is not a matter of marvel, therefore, that Peter A. Johnson should have been chosen for the position of city treasurer which he is now filling, for he had long been known as an enterprising merchant of this city, his present connection with mercantile circles being that of vice president of the Charles Johnson Hardware Company. He was born in this city, August 24, 1866, and comes of German ancestry. His father, John H. Johnson, left his home in the northern part of Germany in the early '50s, crossed the Atlantic to the new world and, making his way into the interior of the country, settled at Peoria where he followed the blacksmith's trade until 1867. He then removed to Farmington, Illinois, where he conducted a shop until 1886, and then returned to Peoria, where he lived retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest to the time of his death in 1890. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary C. Reichardt was also a native of Germany. They became the parents of eleven children of whom eight are yet living, George, Charles, Peter A., John, William, Mrs. Helena Spindler, Mary and Mrs. Matilda England.

Peter A. Johnson was only a year old at the time of the removal of the family to Farmington, and there much of his youth was spent, his time being largely devoted to the acquirement of a public-school education. In February, 1885, however, when in his nineteenth year, he returned to Peoria and became an active factor in commercial circles of this city as an employe in the Wilson Grocery Company. His position was that of order clerk and he remained with the house for about three years. Subsequently he served a three years' apprenticeship at the tinner's trade and was employed as a traveling man for about three years or until he joined his brother in organizing the present firm under the name of the Charles Johnson Hardware Company. They opened an establishment at No. 2023 South Adams street with Charles Johnson as the president, Peter A. Johnson as vice president and William Johnson as secretary and treasurer. The subject of this review devoted every energy to the upbuilding of the business which is now one of the extensive hardware enterprises of the city, having a large trade which is constantly growing in volume and importance. A high standard is maintained in the personnel of the house, in the line of goods carried and in the character of service rendered to the public and promptness and reliability have constituted salient factors in their success.

Peter A. Johnson continued to devote his entire attention to the business until April, 1911, when he was elected to the office of city treasurer. His previous official experience had been secured during four years' representation of the sixth

ward in the city council. Of him it has been written: "Living in the strongest democratic ward in the city, he created a political sensation when he entered the lists as a republican candidate for the office of alderman and seemed to lead a forlorn hope. His personality and his popularity, however, were such that he was elected by a remarkable majority, considering the political complexion of the ward. He retired from office at the close of his term but a year later was again the nominee of the republican party and again was elected, a fact that indicated the approval of his course during his first term by his fellow townsmen." Indeed his political service as councilman was such that when he was brought forward for the office of city treasurer there was no opposition to his candidacy in the primary. The democrats put up one of the strongest men in their party as his opponent but the election gave him a large majority and he is now the custodian of Peoria's public funds. His public duties are discharged with the same care and appreciation with which he protects his individual interests. His integrity as a business man and citizen are above question and Peoria is fortunate in having in one of its municipal offices a man of such calibre, force and reliability.

In Peoria, in 1891, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Riegel, a daughter of Antone Riegel, who came to this city from Germany when eighteen years of age and as a carpenter was identified with its building operations for many years. He died in July, 1911. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born four daughters: Mabel J., Edna M., Grace and Johanna. The family attend the German Lutheran church of which Mr. Johnson is a member, and his high principles are further indicated by his loyalty to the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, in both of which organizations he holds membership. He has been a lifelong resident of Peoria and his warmest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time, indicating that his career has ever been characterized by those personal qualities and business principles which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard.

CHARLES A. ROBERTS.

Charles A. Roberts, who since 1898 has filled the position of clerk of the probate court, at Peoria, was born in Yates City, Illinois, on the 10th of August, 1862. He came from New England ancestry, the parents, Charles and Caroline (Metcalf) Roberts, both being natives of Maine. The father devoted a quarter of a century to the profession of school teaching, spending that time in Maine, New York and in Iowa. During the period of his residence in this county he held a number of school offices, serving as school treasurer of Salem township for twenty-five years. He likewise filled the office of police magistrate for twenty years and in that position he rendered decisions that were strictly fair and impartial. His public service was ever characterized by faithfulness to duty that was above question, and wherever he was known he commanded the respect, confidence and good-will of those with whom he came in contact.

Charles A. Roberts pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and no event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of life for him through the period of his minority. He started out to earn his own living in 1881 when nineteen years of age, becoming telegraph operator of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy line, at Canton, Illinois. He remained there for three years, after which he was appointed agent at Elmwood, where he continued for a year and a half. On the expiration of that period he secured the position of superintendent of the stock yards at Quincy, Illinois, where he remained for three years and then again went to Elmwood, where the succeeding decade was passed in the position of station agent and telegraph operator. He left that place in Peoria, having been made clerk of the probate court in the election of 1898.

Previous to that time the office had never been a paying one but he placed it upon a profitable basis and has been the worthy incumbent in that position to the present time. He was called to this office as a candidate of the republican party, of which he has always been a supporter since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is careful, methodical and systematic in the discharge of his duties, which are always performed with a sense of conscientious obligation that has made his record a most creditable one.

In Quincy, Illinois, in 1889, Mr. Roberts was united in marriage to Miss Mary Woolcott, of that city, and unto them have been born two children, Seacorde and Woolcott. Mr. Roberts has become well known in political circles and in other connections and has gained a large circle of warm friends among those who recognize his sterling worth.

ANDREW G. FORBES.

Andrew G. Forbes is senior proprietor of the Forbes Boiler Works on South Washington street in Peoria, but not only as a business man does he occupy an enviable position in the regard of his fellow citizens. He has made an equally creditable record in office and is now serving as an alderman, representing the fourth ward of the city for the third year. Peoria has numbered him among her residents since April, 1861. He is the oldest practical boiler maker here and has equal skill as a general machinist and engineer. He claims Scotland as the land of his nativity, his birth having occurred on the 10th of June, 1842. His parents were Daniel and Jennie (Gordon) Forbes, who sailed for the United States when their son Andrew was about ten or twelve years of age. They landed at New Orleans and from the Crescent City made their way up the Mississippi to St. Louis, Missouri, where the father engaged in business as a stationary engineer. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for active service at the front but died soon afterward, being among the first who laid down their lives on the altar of the country in 1861.

Andrew G. Forbes was at that time nineteen years of age. He had learned the boiler-maker's trade in St. Louis and in April, 1861, he came to Peoria, where he sought and obtained employment. His patriotic spirit, however, was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and in 1862 he enrolled his name with the members of Company G, of the Sixty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He served for about seven months in guarding prisoners at Chicago and was then sent down the Mississippi river with the fleet to Vicksburg to exchange prisoners of war. Upon his return he was mustered out at Chicago and thence came again to Peoria. As previously stated, he is the oldest practical boiler maker of the city, having for more than a half century been identified with the business here. His capability gained him recognition and won him positions of responsibility. He was foreman of the boiler works for the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad at Pekin, Illinois, for ten years, or from 1870 until 1880, when he was transferred to Peoria as general foreman in the shops of the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad. There he again served for ten years, at the end of which time he was made division master mechanic of the St. Louis, Peoria & Northern Railroad, continuing as such until the road was merged into the Chicago & Alton Railroad system. At that date he took charge as master mechanic of the Peoria Rolling Mills, in which capacity he continued for about six months, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, W. S. Forbes. The father was then joined by another son, George A. Forbes, in establishing the Forbes Boiler Works. This association still continues. W. S. Forbes, however, has now left the rolling mills and is engaged in the plumbing and heating business in Pueblo,

Colorado. The Forbes Boiler Works erect tanks, smoke stacks, etc., and employ ten or more men. Their business has grown along substantial lines and the thorough practical training of the father has been an element in its success. Whatever prosperity has come to him is well merited, for his life has been one of unflinching industry, determination and fidelity.

In 1863 Mr. Forbes was united in marriage, in Peoria, Illinois, to Miss Ella R. Albert, who was born in this city and is a daughter of Peter Albert, one of the pioneer residents here. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have been born eight children, of whom six are now living: D. John, who is treasurer of the Peoria Water Works Company; Cora O.; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob W. Fisher; George A., who is a practical boiler maker and engineer and is in partnership with his father; W. S., living in Pueblo, Colorado; and Catherine, the wife of W. E. Persons, general manager of the Larkin Company. Mr. Forbes is well known in fraternal circles. He has been an exemplary representative of the Masonic lodge since 1865 and his two sons are also affiliated with Temple Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M., in which the father has his membership. Andrew G. Forbes has also attained to the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to Peoria Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. His political allegiance has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has ever kept well informed concerning political questions and issues of the day and yet cannot be said to be a politician. He has held some offices but these have come to him in recognition of his merit. For six years he was a member of the board of supervisors and for two years acted as chairman of its building committee and as such made a remarkable financial record, saving to the county many thousands of dollars. It was his record in that connection that led his fellow townsmen to insist upon him becoming a candidate for the office of alderman. He was elected from the fourth ward and is now serving for the third year. In this as in the other offices which he filled he is laboring earnestly and effectively to prevent useless or extravagant expenditure and yet he does not hold to the side of conservatism to the extent of blocking public progress or improvement. He believes in straightforward and honorable administration of municipal affairs and over his public record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil.

D. B. PRICE.

D. B. Price, who resides on his farm, which is situated one and one-half miles north of Hanna City, was born in Virginia, September 20, 1849, the son of William and Norah (Baldwin) Price, the former a native of Wales and the latter of Ireland. The parents came to America in 1840, settling in Virginia, and in the spring of 1863 removed to Illinois, locating in Limestone township. In their family were eleven children, of whom D. B. Price, of this review, was the ninth in order of birth.

D. B. Price was reared under the parental roof and remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he began working by the month as a farm hand, being thus employed for four years and receiving from twenty to twenty-three dollars a month. In 1875 he rented one hundred and sixty acres of land in Limestone township and was engaged in farming it until 1883, when he bought eighty acres for thirty-five dollars an acre in Rosefield township, on which he resided for nineteen years. In 1892 he purchased an additional one hundred and twenty acres, paying for it forty-six dollars an acre, and in 1901 he sold forty acres of his first tract of land for four thousand dollars. He raises quite ex-

tensively corn, wheat, oats and hay and he also raises live stock, making a specialty of hogs, cattle and horses. His farm is in an excellent state of cultivation and he is a very prosperous man.

On the 24th of June, 1874, Mr. Price was united in marriage with Miss Jemima E. Bishop, who was the daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Brewer) Bishop, of Richwoods township. Mrs. Price is a very capable and cultured lady and for several years was a teacher in the public schools of Hollis, Limestone and Richwoods townships. Being very energetic and ambitious, she obtained her education by working by the week during the summer and also by working for her board in the winter time while she attended the district school. In the year 1871 she was a student at the Normal School at Peoria. To Mr. and Mrs. Price have been born five children: Mrs. Lola Huntborn, who was born June 24, 1875, and died November 9, 1909; Mrs. Eva Nora Siegel, who was born January 27, 1877, and who previous to her marriage was a teacher for ten years in the Rosefield, Logan, Kickapoo and Radner townships; Thornton E., who was born December 17, 1879, and is engaged in farming in Logan township; Harrison A., born September 18, 1883, who is married and is now living in Peoria; and Margaret, born November 29, 1885, who has learned the trade of dressmaking and is now at home. Mr. Price is greatly interested in the cause of education and has rendered efficient service as a member of the school board for fifteen years. He and Mrs. Price and their family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hanna City and are widely known throughout the community, having a large circle of friends, in whose regard they stand very highly.

STUBER & KUCK.

The growth of industrial institutions is a fair index of the progress and prosperity of a city. Peoria's productive industries have been the source of her greatness and prominent among the commercial concerns of this character is the great Stuber & Kuck tinware factory, a plant extending from No. 2800 to No. 2824 South Adams street, where the business has been carried on since December 1, 1887. The men who are dominating its activities, shaping its policy and directing its trade are recognized as among the foremost representatives of industrial life in Peoria. The business was founded upon a small scale when the senior partner, Joseph Stuber, associated himself with Henry G. Kuck, buying out the interests of his former employer, Isaac Brandenburg. They carried on a tinware manufacturing enterprise upon a small scale for some time for the total capital of the two partners at the time of the purchase amounted to about five hundred dollars and all their equipment and supplies were proportionately small. The business, however, gradually grew until it is today one of the largest institutions of this kind in Peoria. Every year new factories are added and new branches and departments installed. The building occupied today is one hundred and seventy by one hundred and sixty feet and six stories in height with basement. The factory is modern in all its equipment, being supplied with the latest improved machinery necessary in their line and the excellence of the product commands a liberal trade. The present plant has developed from a little factory twenty by ninety feet, on the second floor of a business block on South Adams street. The gradual growth of the business is indicated by the several removals necessary to meet the growing demands of the trade. From the original quarters a removal was made to the corner of Hamilton and Water streets, the plant occupying a building fifty by thirty feet and three stories in height. Additional space was secured by a second removal to a two-story building one hundred and twenty by one hundred and seventy-one feet, at the corner of Water and Walnut streets, and when the business outgrew its quarters there it was

removed to the river bank, occupying the old Glucose building with one hundred and thirty-three by one hundred and eighty feet, four stories and basement. At length the firm sold that property to the railroad company and sought a site upon which to build. The result was the present commodious factory with its modern equipment, where is now conducted an extensive business that is growing in volume year by year. The firm owns the entire block on Adams street and one hundred feet on Washington street and something of the scope of the industry is indicated by the fact that employment is furnished to an average of one hundred and fifty people. There is no kind of tinware or tin product which the Stuber & Kuck factory does not make. The firm specializes in the manufacture of various kinds of self-sealing patented cans and has an extensive trade in cracker cans, pieced tinware, japanned ware and brass specialties. At the head of the enterprise are business men of well known ability, the labors of the one ably supplementing and rounding out the labors of the other. Both Mr. Stuber and Mr. Kuck have practically given their entire time and attention to expanding the business, shaping its policy and controlling its output, and their united efforts have brought them a most gratifying measure of success. The firm holds stock in the Illinois National Bank of Peoria and both Mr. Stuber and Mr. Kuck are members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in the affairs of which organization they have always been prominent.

EDWARD E. CORKEN.

Edward E. Corken, who has since July 19, 1910, occupied the position of secretary of the Peoria Gas & Electric Company, with offices at 316 Jefferson street, has been a resident of this city since 1902. He was born in Rock Island, Illinois, August 9, 1880, a son of Daniel H. and Mary E. Corken. The family is of Irish descent, the grandfather, John Corken, having come from County Cork, Ireland. The father was a molder by trade and has the distinction of having made the columns for the capitol at Washington, D. C., the gates to the grounds and many other things which are still in use. He was for thirty-five years superintendent of the Rock Island Plow Works and during his residence in Rock Island was honored by the people of that city who for eighteen years kept him in office as a member of the city council. Both he and his wife are yet living and make their home in that city.

Edward E. Corken was reared at Rock Island, where he received a good education, finishing at Augustana College at the age of seventeen years. His business taste seemed to incline toward railroading and his first employment was in the general offices of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad Company, where he remained until that system was absorbed by the Chicago, Keokuk & Peoria. He also had the distinction of being the last man to receive pay from the company with which he first was connected as an employe. His removal to Peoria occurred in 1902, coming as cashier of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis Railroad Company, a position which he held until April, 1906. The efficiency and reliability of Mr. Corken has made his services desired by numerous well known corporations, for in addition to his connection with the Peoria Gas & Electric Company he is secretary of the Pekin Light, Heat & Power Company and also of the Citizens Gas & Electric Light Company of Pekin and the Washington Light & Power Company.

Mr. Corken was married in Peoria to Miss Minnie Ortell, of Rock Island, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Ortell, who at present reside in Freeport, New York. Mrs. Corken, however, was reared in Rock Island where her parents resided for many years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Corken,

Harry D., Dorothea and Cecilia, the two eldest attending the parochial school of Peoria.

Mr. Corken gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, of which he is a staunch supporter. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. The family reside at 425 Peoria avenue. The accuracy which has always characterized Mr. Corken in his work, his untiring industry and his entire reliability, have been prime factors which have enabled him to hold excellent positions and make his services indispensable to the concerns with which he has been connected. He has become well known and popular in Peoria and is among those who are held in high esteem in all the circles in which they move.

WILLIAM E. WOLGAMOTT.

William E. Wolgamott, city electrician, now in his second term of office and well qualified by previous experience and thorough training for the work that devolves upon him, was born in Sacramento, California, September 2, 1876, a son of John and Albina (Bennett) Wolgamott. The mother was a daughter of the late James Bennett, for many years coroner of this county. In both the paternal and maternal lines William E. Wolgamott comes of old families of this part of the state. The parents were married in Peoria and removed to California, where they resided for several years, returning, however, to this city when their son William was six years of age. Through an extended period the father has been prominently connected with industrial and commercial activity here, being engaged in the manufacture of harness, which he sells both to the wholesale and retail trade, his business being established at 1306 South Adams street. He bought out his father-in-law, Mr. Bennett, with whom he had learned the trade and the latter, after engaging in harness making for many years, turned his attention to the undertaking business and also filled the office of coroner.

William E. Wolgamott was reared in Peoria and attended the local schools, after which he pursued a course in Brown's Business College. He was graduated from that institution, and thus well equipped for life's practical duties he started out in the business world, working at the plumber's trade for a year and a half. He then entered the employ of Robert Clark in the gas and electrical business, continuing in that service for two years, and when his employer sold out to the Central Electrical Company, Mr. Wolgamott remained with the latter during the succeeding three years. He next worked for a year for C. E. Wheelock, in the electrical fixture business and for a year or two more followed his trade in Chicago and in Wisconsin. On the expiration of that period he returned to Peoria and entered the employ of R. L. Fair & Company, electrical contractors, with whom he continued for a year or more.

About that time Mr. Wolgamott was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Hart, of Peoria, a daughter of Michael Hart, and unto them have been born three children, Ruth Anna, Robert Alonzo and Dorothy Albina. After his marriage Mr. Wolgamott purchased the business of R. L. Fair & Company, which he conducted in partnership with L. Van Neyes, under the firm name of the Peoria Electric Company, at 102 Madison street. There he carried on business for two years in that relation, after which he bought out his partner and was sole proprietor for two years. He then sold out and went to California, being employed for two years in the southern part of the state and also in Oakland and San Francisco. He returned to Peoria about a year before he accepted his present position as city electrician, and during that year conducted an electric contracting business. He was called to his present position as city electrician by

Mayor Woodruff and the appointment was approved by the city council. He is now serving for the second term and his service has been marked by devotion to duty that none can question.

Mr. Wolgamott is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Modern Woodmen of America and he also belongs to the International Association of Electricians. At the meeting held at Atlantic City in September, 1911, he was elected chairman of its executive committee, a position which indicates his high standing in the order and his recognized ability.

J. ELLSWORTH BURBY, M. D.

Dr. J. Ellsworth Burby, physician and surgeon, has been known as an able representative of the medical profession in Peoria since 1898, maintaining an office at No. 120 North Adams street. His birth occurred at Fort Edward, New York, on the 13th of October, 1870, his parents being John and Ann Burby. The father was engaged in business as a paper manufacturer and gave his political allegiance to the republican party. He passed away in 1896 and was buried at Fort Edward. His widow still makes her home at that place.

J. Ellsworth Burby obtained his early education in the graded and high schools of his native town and subsequently pursued a course of study in the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. Having determined upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he devoted his attention to the mastery of the profession and in 1895 won the degree of M. D. at Baltimore, Maryland. Locating for practice at Fort Edward, New York, he there remained for three years, making a specialty of the diseases of men and women. During the past fourteen years he has been numbered among the medical practitioners of Peoria, being accorded a constantly increasing practice as he has demonstrated his skill and ability in his chosen field of labor.

On the 11th of November, 1901, in Chicago, Dr. Burby was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Eisler, by whom he has one daughter, Eleanor. The family residence is at No. 801 Perry avenue.

HON. JEFFERSON R. BOULEVARE.

Hon. Jefferson R. Boulevare, junior member of the law firm of Mansfield, Cowan & Boulevare, has been identified with the legal fraternity in Peoria since June, 1896. He was born in Putnam, Illinois, July 27, 1867, the son of Judge W. Boulevare. The father was judge of the county court of Clark county, Missouri, having filled out a partly expired term and later two full terms, and he also held numerous other honorary offices in that county. He was holder of large landed interests in Missouri and during the Civil war was a wearer of the gray in the Confederate army. He died in December, 1907, at the age of seventy-one years, and his remains lie in the family cemetery in Clark county. He is survived by his wife, Martha (Woolridge) Boulevare, whose family is of English extraction, having been founded in this country several centuries ago. Her immediate family removed from Kentucky to Illinois at a comparatively early date. The family of Boulevare is well known in Missouri and has the distinction of being a family of lawyers. Of French extraction, the progenitors of the family settled on the American continent, emigrating from England at a very early period, its various members having won distinction in the Civil, Mexican and Black Hawk wars. John N. Boulevare, the grandfather of the subject of this review, had the distinction of being one of the

youngest and also one of the oldest members in the Missouri legislature. He was a large landowner, owning at one time about four thousand acres in Missouri and being a close personal friend of John West.

The boyhood days of Jefferson R. Boulevare were spent in Illinois and his primary education was gained in the district schools. He later attended Grave's College at La Grange, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of A. B. Following his graduation he went to Tallula, Menard county, Illinois, and there taught as superintendent in the high school for five years, having previously taught for two years in the country schools. He inherited the legal instincts and inclinations of his family and, deciding to become a lawyer, in 1893 he entered the St. Louis (Mo.) Law School, where he remained a student until 1895. In that year he was licensed by the supreme courts of Missouri and Illinois to practice law and shortly afterward he went to Petersburg, Illinois, where for a year he engaged in teaching and also followed his profession. In 1896 he came to Peoria and engaged in the practice of law at first independently but later entering into various partnership relations. In 1910 he became the junior member of the law firm of Mansfield & Cowan, a relationship which still continues. He showed marked skill in the handling of causes committed to him and is now attorney for numerous corporations. He is a member of the Peoria and Illinois State Bar Associations and takes every opportunity to keep abreast of the times in all matters affecting his professional life.

At Pittsfield, Illinois, April 23, 1908, Mr. Boulevare was united in marriage to Miss Jeannette L. Hicks, a daughter of N. T. and Charlotte Hicks. The father is cashier of the First National Bank of Pittsfield. Mrs. Boulevare is the niece of Judge Harry Higbee, circuit judge of the eighth Illinois judicial circuit and appellate judge of the fourth district of Illinois. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being a direct descendant of Captain Simon Hicks, an officer in the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Boulevare has always been a stanch democrat and popular in the councils of his party. He served in the forty-third and forty-fifth sessions of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, representing the eighteenth senatorial district. In his fraternal relations he is a blue lodge Mason and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has likewise held membership in the Creve Coeur Club. Through his political and professional activities Mr. Boulevare has become well known not only in Peoria but throughout the state of Illinois and Peoria is fortunate in numbering among her citizens so able and representative a man.

JOHN W. WINZELER.

The undertaking business has no more able representative in this city at the present time than John W. Winzeler, who has been connected with that line of activity in Peoria since 1902. Mr. Winzeler is a good example of a self-made man, who has worked out his own honorable career by hard work, native intelligence, and a high standard of honesty. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, November 21, 1871, the son of Theophile and Lydia (Ott) Winzeler. The hardships of his early life left him very little opportunity to acquire an education, and it was not until he was twenty years of age that he had the advantage of more than a few years study in a country school. Theophile Winzeler, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a farmer near Toledo, Ohio, but died when his son, John Winzeler, was but four years old, leaving his wife with five small children. One year later, the mother moved to Topeka, Kansas, bought a farm, and faced the world alone. All of her five children were compelled to assist in the management, and their early life was filled with the hard work which farm life implies. When John Winzeler was twenty years old, he went



J. W. WINZELER

to school in Bloomington, Illinois, and added to this a course at Brown's Business College, in Peoria, from which he was graduated in 1893. One year later, he started in the furniture and undertaking business in Tremont, Illinois, and was very successful. In 1902, being desirous of enlarging his field of activity, he moved to Peoria, where he opened his undertaking parlors and has done a successful business since that time.

John Winzeler was married in Tremont, Illinois, November 13, 1895, to Miss Zella E. Johnson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Johnson of that city. Mr. Johnson is a very prominent resident of his native county, is a veteran of the Civil war, and the owner of much valuable Illinois farm land.

John Winzeler takes no active part in the politics of his city, beyond voting a consistently republican ticket. He is not connected with any church, believing in freedom of thought and in the right of every man to be the captain of his own soul. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and has been a member of the Creve Coeur Club of Peoria since his arrival here in 1902. His many genial qualities of heart and character have gained for him hosts of friends throughout the city, and his high standards of honor and integrity, have made him a prosperous and successful business man.

SAMUEL WOOLNER.

Mere success, throughout the history of the world, has never, save in a few rare instances, been the cause of any man being remembered by his fellowmen, and never has the mere accumulation of wealth won honor for the individual. The methods employed in the attainment of success however, may awaken approval and admiration, for the world pays its tribute to him who, through enterprise, unrelaxing efforts and clear-sighted judgment, makes advancement in business circles without infringing upon the rights of others, and who, in the years of his prosperity, recognizes his duties and his obligations to mankind. Such was the record of Samuel Woolner, who, throughout his entire career, never deviated from a course he found to be right and who, when prosperity rewarded him, gave cheerfully of his means to assist others. He figured in the life of Peoria as a distiller, financier and philanthropist. Here he passed away on the 4th of January, 1911, being then about sixty-six years of age, his birth having occurred at Szenitz, Hungary, on the 11th of March, 1845. He was the fifth son of Solomon and Sallie Woolner, also natives of Hungary, and while spending his youthful days under the parental roof he mastered the common branches of learning and also learned the distiller's trade, which had been the life occupation of his father. He was a youth of eighteen when he determined to come to America, hoping that better business opportunities might be secured in this country than he could obtain in his native land. He was practically empty-handed when he arrived in the new world. He made his way to Cleveland where he eagerly availed himself of any opportunity that would yield him an honest living, working at various pursuits for several months. He afterward returned to Philadelphia where he secured a position in a distillery, and the ability and resourcefulness which he displayed won him rapid advancement, and his labors brought to him a substantial financial return. Carefully saving his earnings he was at length able to engage in business on his own account, joining his brothers Adolph and Ignatius in the purchase and conduct of a distillery at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1869. This they conducted for two years, when they sold out in that city and, in 1871, came to Peoria. They found a good field of labor here and purchased several distilleries which they successfully conducted for a long term of years. The business is now being conducted by the descendants of Samuel Woolner and of his brothers. When the three original partners had placed their busi-

ness upon a substantial basis they sent to Hungary for their two other brothers, Jacob and Morris H., and all became partners in the distilling business, each superintending and supervising certain lines of the work and all bending their efforts toward the development of the trade which, in course of time, reached extensive proportions. They became one of the most widely known firms in the distilling business in the middle west, nor did they confine their efforts to this line alone. They were **instrumental in** founding and building up the grape sugar industry in Peoria, holding a large amount of stock in the Peoria Grape Sugar Company, which they organized. From time to time Samuel Woolner extended his efforts into other business fields, and all enterprises with which he became connected profited by his cooperation, his sound judgment and his keen business discrimination. He became a leading factor in banking circles, and after serving for a time as director he was elected to the vice presidency of the German American National Bank, the leading moneyed institution of the city, and the predecessor of the Commercial German National Bank. Samuel Woolner also held stock in a number of the leading Chicago banks. In 1894 he built the Atlas Distillery, then the largest in Peoria, and, in 1890, he was associated with his brother Adolph, in the erection of the Woolner building, one of the largest and most complete office buildings in the city, splendidly equipped according to modern methods and built in an attractive style of architecture. It would be difficult to measure the influence of Samuel Woolner and his brothers upon the trade and business relations of the city. They have been most active factors in promoting Peoria's growth and upbuilding.

In positions of a public or semi-public character Samuel Woolner figured prominently. For many years he was a member of the Peoria Board of Trade and filled nearly all of its offices. He was again and again called to positions of public trust and responsibility, and during his many years' service on the city council exercised his official prerogatives in support of various movements and projects which have become tangible elements for good in the city's improvement and development. He was tendered the nomination for mayor, but pressing business duties always forced him to decline the proffered honor.

On the 20th of March, 1869, occurred the marriage of Samuel Woolner and Miss Johanna Levy, who died in Peoria in 1872, leaving a daughter, Hannah, now the wife of William B. Woolner. On the 19th of October, 1892, Samuel Woolner was again married, his second union being with Miss Miriam Sterubach, a daughter of Louis Sterubach, of New York city. They became the parents of one son, Seymour, who is now a student at Yale College. Mr. Woolner greatly enjoyed travel and utilized much of his leisure in visiting points of interest in the new world and in the old. He was a lover of the beautiful in all its phases as manifested in both nature and art. His sterling qualities caused him to be admired and respected wherever he went. His word was as good as his bond, and his humanitarianism reached out in helpful spirit to all mankind. He held membership in Schiller Lodge, F. & A. M., and attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry of the Scottish Rite. He was president of the Anshai Ameth congregation of Peoria, thus holding to the religious faith of his fathers, and he was also honored with the presidency of the order of B'nai Brith for this district. He likewise served as president of the Home for Aged and Infirm Israelites at Cleveland, Ohio, and was a trustee of the Jewish Orphan Asylum in that city which maintains over five hundred orphan children. He served as president of the Union American Hebrew Congregations, which college is located in Cincinnati, Ohio. He contributed liberally to and was an active worker for almost every Jewish and non-sectarian charity and was recognized as a firm believer in conservative reform Judaism. He became known as one of the foremost Jewish philanthropists of America, giving generously and liberally where it was needed, and seeking always the welfare and advancement of the race. It has been said of him, "Nature endowed him with indefatigable will power and

thorough business sagacity which, coupled with sterling honesty and truthful habits, had not only gained him a reputation of being one of the foremost business men of Peoria but also won him fame throughout the country." He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to America, for here he found the opportunities which he sought, and in their utilization won advancement and gained the financial position which enabled him to do so much for his fellowmen.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER DOLAN.

In the later years of his life James C. Dolan operated prominently, extensively and successfully in the real-estate field in Peoria, becoming a leading representative of that line of business in the city. He was born here August 26, 1842, at the corner of Fayette and Adams streets, and his death occurred on the 12th of December, 1893, so that he was at that time in the fifty-second year of his age. His parents were Thomas and Judith (Boyle) Dolan, who were natives of County Louth, Ireland, and in 1836 came to Peoria county, where they were married April 22, 1839.

James C. Dolan began his education in the public schools of Peoria, passing through consecutive grades until he became a high-school student, but he put aside his text-books on the death of his father, being then a youth of fifteen years. In early life he learned the machinist's trade but in early manhood put aside all business and personal considerations that he might aid his country in the Civil war. He enlisted at Springfield in 1863 as a private of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and was detailed for duty at post headquarters in that city. The commander of the post had him commissioned as second lieutenant and he was later transferred to Company G, of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, which regiment he joined at Montgomery, Alabama. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and later to that of captain, serving in that capacity when mustered out.

After the war Captain Dolan returned to Peoria, where he entered into the grocery business in connection with his brother, John F. Dolan. Later, however, he returned to industrial pursuits, establishing a foundry and machine shop at Henry, Illinois. While thus engaged he took up the study of law with the firm of Lindsay & Feinse and was admitted to the bar about 1869. He continued in practice for several years but the latter part of his life was devoted to real-estate dealing in Peoria, in which connection he became widely and prominently known, handling many important realty transfers and promoting many property deals. In this he manifested sound judgment and marked discrimination and his labors brought him merited and well deserved success.

On the 18th of January, 1870, in the Mooney Settlement church, Mr. Dolan was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Mooney, whose family came from New York city to Peoria county in 1835. It was through the efforts of her great-grandfather Mooney that the Dolan family came to Peoria county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Dolan were born two children: Oliver J., who married Ida A. McKenzie, and they have two children, James C. and Mary Angela; and Elizabeth M., the wife of W. E. McKenzie, by whom she has two children, Ryburn Edward and Lois Elizabeth. The family are communicants of the Roman Catholic church, to which Mr. Dolan also belonged. His political allegiance was ever given to the democratic party from the time that age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He filled a number of local offices, the duties of which he discharged with promptness and fidelity. He served as township assessor and collector for several terms, was alderman from the old third ward of Peoria in 1876 and 1877 and again from 1879 until 1890 inclusive, so that his incumbency in the position covered altogether thirteen years, during most of which time he

was chairman of the finance committee. His various reelections to the position indicated clearly the confidence vested in him by his fellow townsmen and his loyalty to the trusts reposed in him. He was also a member of the public library board and he cooperated in various plans and projects for the public good, doing everything in his power to further the interests of the community along substantial and enduring lines.

JOHN W. FULLER.

John W. Fuller, now living practically retired in Peoria although prominently known in political circles, was born at Vevay, Switzerland county, Indiana, November 1, 1839. His father, Benjamin F. Fuller, was a farmer by occupation, so that in his youthful days John W. Fuller had the usual experiences of the farm lad. He attended school in Ghent, Kentucky, and was also a public-school pupil in Illinois. He also attended the Hinman school and began work in the office of the county recorder, copying records under Joseph T. Barkman. He afterward accepted a clerical position in the office of Mors, Bradley & Company, beginning work in that connection when fifteen years of age. He remained with the house for some time and in 1865 went to Chillicothe, where for seventeen years he was closely connected with business interests as a grain and lumber dealer, as a grocer and as a loan agent. These various occupations claimed his time and attention and brought him substantial success until 1882, when his hearing became affected and he retired from business. He then returned to Peoria in 1884 and began writing editorials for the National Democrat and the Peoria Freeman. He was appointed chief clerk in connection with the construction of the government building and held that position for five years, or until the building was completed. This was not his first connection with public office, however, for while in Chillicothe he had held the office of supervisor, at one time was acting mayor of the city and was a school director, highway commissioner and in fact took a very active and helpful part in public affairs and in promoting the welfare of the community.

In 1864, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Sarah P. Truitt, a daughter of Henry Truitt, of Chillicothe, Illinois, who died April 28, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are well known in Peoria and have an extensive circle of warm friends in this city. Mr. Fuller is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Peoria Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and to other branches of Masonry here. As an Odd Fellow he has filled all of the chairs of the local lodge and was a delegate to the grand lodge for several years. He holds membership in the Episcopal church. His political support is given to the democratic party and for fifteen years he served as chairman of the democratic central committee. He cast his first presidential ballot for Stephen A. Douglas and has voted for each democratic presidential nominee except Bryan. His influence in political circles has been of no restricted order. He has been an active worker for his party and in this as in other connections it is characteristic of Mr. Fuller that he labors entirely for the attainment of success.

BERNE M. MEAD.

Among the rising young bankers and business men of Peoria, Berne M. Mead occupies a prominent and honorable place. As cashier of and largest stockholder in the State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria he has his fingers on the financial and civic pulse of this city, occupying a conspicuous place in all its



BERNE M. MEAD

activities. Illinois numbers Mr. Mead among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Chillicothe, Peoria county, May 17, 1880. He comes of ancestors identified with the banking business. His maternal grandfather, P. T. Matthews, came to Chillicothe in 1836, becoming a pioneer banker of that place, where after a well spent life he passed away in 1908. The parents of our subject are William M. and Minnie A. (Matthews) Mead. His father is a prominent business man of Chillicothe, at present being cashier of the bank of Truitt-Matthews & Company there. He was one of the original partners in that banking concern, a position which he has held since its establishment. Previously he was in the drug business, an occupation which he took up in 1868.

Berne M. Mead was reared in Chillicothe, where he received his early education in the public schools. After completing that course of instruction he entered St. John's Military School at Manlius, New York, where he remained for four years, subsequently becoming a student in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1900. Immediately after completing his school work he entered the bank at Chillicothe, where he occupied a responsible position. In 1901 he accepted service with the old Peoria National Bank, where he remained for some time. Later he became identified with the Commercial German National Bank, serving that institution most acceptably. On February 1, 1910, succeeding W. M. Wood, former cashier of the Interstate Bank & Trust Company, he entered upon the discharge of his larger and more exacting duties, a position which he is holding with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the directory of the bank, which since has assumed the name of State Trust & Savings Bank of Peoria.

In 1901 Mr. Mead was married to Miss Lenna Short, of Topeka, Kansas, and there have been born to them two children, Charles William and Berne Matthews, Jr. Mr. Mead is a member of Phi Delta Theta, a college fraternity, and also belongs to the Creve Coeur and Peoria Country Clubs. He is an indefatigable worker for the commercial and civic interests of Peoria and is always on the alert to render the city any assistance within his power, striving to the extent of his physical, mental and financial ability to advance the interests of this important Illinois city. He is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to further any meritorious public enterprise and is recognized as being one of the most public-spirited in the set of the younger business men.

J. H. ALBERS.

It is a well known fact that the city of Peoria is indebted much to its retail merchants who have at various periods of its eventful history settled here, and who during a long succession of years by systematic application of industry and business integrity, added materially to its wealth and importance. Among these may be placed John H. Albers, proprietor of the Walkover Shoe Store at 112 South Adams street. Mr. Albers' reputation has always been of the highest, and its effects upon his trade have been quick and telling. There is probably nothing of more importance in the business world than a strict sense of honor, unimpeachable integrity, and honest policy. All these qualifications Mr. Albers possesses in a marked degree, and they have made his life successful. He is a splendid type of the alert, energetic, progressive business man, to whom obstacles serve rather as an impetus to renewed labor than a bar to progress. Progressiveness and wealth in a city depend intrinsically upon the volume of its business, and the honesty with which it is conducted and this volume and honesty can never be attained by any city, except through the individual efforts of its citizens.

John H. Albers was born in Petersburg, Illinois, September 13, 1874. His parentage was German, the father, being born in the northern part of that country, came to America when a boy, and settled almost immediately in Petersburg, Illinois, where he became a prominent shoe merchant and so continued for twenty-five years. John H. Albers was a pupil of the grammar and high school of Petersburg. In the afternoons, after school, and on Saturdays, he helped in his father's shoe shop, and became familiar with all the details of the business. His father inculcated in his son his own qualities of energy, ambition and strict business honesty, which are the foundations of the son's success today.

When John Albers was seventeen years of age, he left school and came to Peoria, to accept a position in the shoe house of Wynd & Company, where he remained for nine years, giving evidence of his superior merits and business talent. The next six years were spent with the J. Thielbar Company and in the Douglas shoe store. These years of apprenticeship were probably the most valuable experience which he could have in preparation for his life's business. The firms by which Mr. Albers was employed were the largest and most prominent in the city, and offered their employes an opportunity to become acquainted with the most efficient business methods in the old-time paternal spirit.

In 1906 Mr. Albers, in partnership with his father, bought the Walkover Shoe Store at 122 South Adams street, from O. H. Harvey, who owned it at that time. The father died two months after the transfer was made, leaving the business to his three children, John Albers, a sister and a brother. Since that time the business has increased enormously every year. Mr. Albers' executive ability, his power to see to the bottom of intricate affairs, and his fertility of resource, and his facility in the management of a large business, have rendered his success inevitable. The Walkover Shoe, in which he deals exclusively, is sold in every city in the United States, Europe and South America, and the factory makes over twenty thousand pairs a day to supply the demand.

Life has been a quiet one with Mr. Albers, no political office, no large corporations, no clubs and little else outside of purely business transactions having interrupted the even tenor of his way. What political affiliations he has are republican, but he keeps himself independent politically, and always votes for the best man. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knight's Templar degree, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Khorassan.

On April 19, 1899, Mr. Albers married Miss Virginia Hoit, the daughter of a prominent physician of Elmwood, Illinois, and their married life has been ideally happy. Mr. Albers' many qualities of head and heart have drawn around him a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who wish him well and all of whom feel proud of his friendship.

FRANCIS A. EDWARDS.

The student of history cannot carry his investigations far into the records of Peoria county without learning that the Edwards family has figured long and prominently here and that in all that stands for development and improvement they have taken an active and helpful part. Such has been the record of Francis A. Edwards, now a resident of Peoria. For an extended period he was connected with agricultural and commercial interests but is now practically living retired, giving his attention only to the supervision of his investments. When Peoria county was on the very borders of western civilization the Edwards family was established in this part of the state. They were descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry and at an early period in the history of Virginia the family was planted on American soil. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Elinor (Scott)

Edwards, who were natives of Hampshire county, Virginia, where they owned a large plantation and a number of slaves and also large woolen mills. The growing west attracted them, however, and in 1833 Peoria county witnessed their advent among her early settlers. They met the usual experiences incident to frontier life when the homes of the settlers were largely log or little frame cabins. Peoria was then a tiny hamlet and Chicago had not yet been incorporated as a city. The great broad prairies stretched for miles away, covered with the native grasses and starred with a million wild flowers in the month of June, while winter brought one unbroken and dazzling sheet of snow. Following his arrival in Peoria county, Thomas Edwards entered a farm. His death occurred about 1855 and his wife passed away ten years later.

Edward D. Edwards, father of Francis A. Edwards, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1819, and spent his youthful days upon his father's plantation in that state. He pursued his education in the subscription schools of the neighborhood and following the removal of the family to Illinois when he was a youth of fourteen years, he worked on his father's farm. Later, however, he turned his attention to farming and homesteaded and entered various tracts of land and also purchased still other tracts, owning at one time sixteen hundred acres, most of which was in Rosefield township. He became one of the most successful and progressive farmers of his district and aided largely in laying the foundation for the present progress and prosperity of the county, for his work converted the broad prairie into productive fields, whereby the value of the land was greatly enhanced. In addition to his farming interests Edward D. Edwards built seven miles of the old Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He also built a large flour mill at Edwards Station which cost eighteen thousand dollars, but this was later destroyed by fire. He opened the first coal mine in Kickapoo township and continued an active and helpful factor in the work of general improvement and progress to the time of his death, which occurred in 1856. His political allegiance was given to the republican party but he never cared for nor sought office. He married Susan Elizabeth Schnebley, the marriage taking place in Richwood township at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schnebley. In the family were eight children: Thomas Henry, now deceased; Ellen Jane, the deceased wife of D. S. Geigley; Alice and John, who died in infancy; Francis A.; Edward D., who is living in Peoria; George W., who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Susan Elizabeth, the wife of R. F. Van Arsdale.

Francis A. Edwards, whose name introduces this record, pursued his education in the school at Edwards Station and also in Heading Seminary at Abingdon, Illinois, in which he spent one term. He left school at the age of seventeen years and for six months thereafter was a resident of Altona, Illinois, after which he returned to the old home and assisted his mother in farming. Three generations of the Edwards family were born on the E. D. Edwards, Sr., homestead, Francis A. Edwards, his sons Paul and Fred L., and his granddaughter Grace Edwards. The old place is endeared to him through the associations of his boyhood and manhood and there he continued to live until about 1890, when he removed to Peoria, remaining for a year. He next entered the grocery business at Edwards, his family remaining in school in Peoria, and there he continued in the trade during 1892-3. He then sold out and again came to Peoria, where he became engaged in the wholesale and retail coal business. He organized the Manhattan Coal Company and under that name conducted business for many years, but eventually sold out in that line and has since given his attention to the management of his farming properties. He and his brother Edward D. Edwards purchased the interests of the other heirs in their father's estate, which consisted largely of farm lands. In 1909, however, Francis A. Edwards sold all of his interests and bought his grandfather's homestead, the ownership of which he still retains. He is a man of sound business judgment, whose entire life has been characterized by enterprise and advancement, and in

all of his dealings he has maintained an unassailable reputation for integrity and reliability.

On the 2d of October, 1877, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Emma Lackey, a daughter of Dr. Charles E. and Magdeline (Pettit) Lackey, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. At one time her parents resided in Virginia, where she was born but subsequently came west to Illinois, settling in Putnam county, where the father engaged successfully in the practice of medicine. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have been born two sons, Fred L. and Paul L., of whom the latter was mine examiner at the Olympia coal mine. He married Mae Patton, of Rosefield, and their children are Grace, Lee E. and Susan E. He is now farming his father's farm in Fulton county, near Smithfield, Illinois. Fred L. Edwards died in 1900 at the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. Edwards has always been devoted to the welfare of his home and family and has never sought to figure prominently in public life. He is, however, very widely and favorably known, having a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance. He belongs to the Odd Fellows society and to the Woodmen camp and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is a liberal-minded man of broad views and of sound judgment, who has been active in promoting the welfare and progress of Peoria county, where he is ranked as an honored and representative citizen.

LAFAYETTE DALTON.

LaFayette Dalton, who since 1905 has lived retired in Elmwood, was born in Elmwood township, December 8, 1848, his parents being Avery and Delilah (Dalton) Dalton. His paternal grandparents, Samuel and Ludah (Mustine) Dalton, were natives of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was in the War of 1812 and about 1822 he and his wife moved to Ohio, settling in Highland county. His wife, Ludah Dalton, died in Virginia in 1827 and is buried near Petersburg. Later he came to Illinois and made his home with his son, Avery Dalton, the father of the subject of this sketch, until his death in 1862. The maternal grandparents were Henry and Elizabeth (Smith) Dalton, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of North Carolina. They moved to Ohio at a very early date and in 1829 came to Illinois, where the grandfather passed away in 1862 and the grandmother in 1871. The father, Avery Dalton, was born December 20, 1808, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia. In 1830 he came to Illinois and located near Farmington, where he met Delilah Dalton, whom he married on September 10, 1835. She was a native of Ohio, born May 19, 1818. One year after their marriage they purchased a farm of forty acres on section 19, one and one-half miles south of Elmwood. They were very prosperous and later became the owners of over four hundred acres of valuable land. He resided on this farm until 1905, when he went to live with his son Cicero, with whom he remained two years. For the past four years he has resided with his son LaFayette, of this review. Avery Dalton is now the oldest living settler in Peoria county and the only living veteran of the Black Hawk war, in which war he served under Colonel Stillman, enlisting at Canton. He has ever taken a very active interest in the public welfare and helped to hew the logs for the first courthouse in Knox county. He was always considerate of his neighbors and his devotion to his family was ever one of his salient characteristics. He is fond of outdoor life and his chief recreations are hunting and fishing. His wife passed away June 16, 1901. He has now reached the advanced age of one hundred and three years and he attributes his long life to his temperate ways, for he has never used tobacco or any intoxicating



AVERY DALTON

liquors. In his family were five sons and four daughters. Only three of the sons are now living and they all reside in Elmwood township. The youngest son lives on the old homestead and still resides there in the old homestead cabin which was erected in about 1836. The sons are Cicero, LaFayette and James. Avery Dalton now has two great-great-grandchildren and about twenty-seven great-grandchildren.

LaFayette Dalton received his education at the Phelps school in this township. All his life he has been associated with work on the farm and also engaged in the coal business, operating a mine on his fathers' place for several years. He resided on the farm until 1905, when he moved to Elmwood, where he purchased a handsome home and now lives retired.

On the 5th of October, 1875, Mr. Dalton wedded Miss Margaret A. Butler, who was born at Elmwood, March 15, 1855, the daughter of Stanley and Sarah (Dalton) Butler. The parents were both born in this county, the father, April 21, 1830, and the mother, in 1841. Both are now deceased, Stanley Butler passing away January 5, 1894, and his wife in 1862. In their family were two children: Margaret A., now Mrs. LaFayette Dalton; and Elizabeth. After the death of Sarah (Dalton) Butler, Mr. Butler was again married and of his second marriage were born three children. The paternal grandparents of Margaret A. (Butler) Dalton were John and Margaret (Steers) Butler, who were early settlers in this county, coming from Ohio. The maternal grandparents, David and Lucy Dalton, were also from Ohio and early settlers here. To Mr. and Mrs. LaFayette Dalton have been born four children: Eva Almeda, who is the wife of LaFayette D. Threw; a son, who died in infancy; and Anna Mae and Verna Hazel, both of whom are at home.

In his political views LaFayette Dalton is a republican and he has served as road commissioner. He has always been greatly interested in the work of education and for over twenty-nine years have been school director in two districts. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Having spent all his life in this township, he has witnessed many of the changes that have here occurred and has always been a helpful and cooperant factor in public advancement. His record in business circles is a most commendable one. He has shown himself to be a man of resourceful ability and his unabating energy and keen discrimination have gained for him success, while his straightforward dealing has made his career a most honorable one.

ANDREW J. O'NEILL.

A prominent representative of the strenuous business life of Peoria is Andrew J. O'Neill, sole proprietor of the plumbing and steamfitting firm of John O'Neill & Sons, with offices and general headquarters at No. 208 Main street. He was born in this city, where he has since resided, November 4, 1865, his father being John O'Neill, who with his three sons founded the present business at No. 218 Main street in 1885. John O'Neill has been a resident of Peoria since 1849, coming here from New York city, where he was employed as a stationary engineer. His wife was Miss Bridget Powers, now deceased. He is now living retired, enjoying the fruits so richly earned of his life work, management and economy.

Andrew J. O'Neill was educated in the common schools of Peoria, where he pursued his studies with the energy which has since characterized his business life, acquiring an education well fitting him for the business and social relations which he maintains. While yet a student we find him at work at odd times in his father's shop or detailed to assist in doing work in various parts of the city

under the efficient supervision and direction of the senior O'Neill. Thus he grew to manhood and while yet in early years he, with his two brothers, Charles W. and John, Jr. (the latter now deceased), was taken into the business, thus being established the well known firm and name to which Andrew J. O'Neill has succeeded. Mr. O'Neill is doing a large contracting business, installing plumbing and steam-heating plants of all descriptions, from the smallest to the largest, throughout the city of Peoria and the surrounding territory. Mr. O'Neill's business methods, ability and integrity have made his name and workmanship synonyms for honesty and efficiency throughout the district which he serves. Thus it follows that a business established on comparatively small lines has grown as the years have sped by until now no one in Peoria can be found unacquainted with the reputation of the present successful business man, Andrew J. O'Neill. He was in 1910 elected vice president of the Peoria Builders Exchange, serving in that capacity throughout the year.

As a companion and helpmate on the journey of life Mr. O'Neill chose Miss May Hardt. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Creve Coeur Club. Mr. O'Neill has in his nature a generous admixture of those qualities making him popular as a club man, friend and neighbor, and his contribution to the civic and social life of his city is not inconsiderable.

ISAAC WALKER.

The record of Isaac Walker is one which reflects credit and honor upon the history of Peoria, although almost a third of a century has passed since he was called from the active affairs of life. He was numbered for a long period among the leading merchants here and gained substantial success as a reward of his labors, but more than that, he was numbered among the high-minded Christian men to whom life meant more than the attainment of prosperity. At all times he recognized his obligations to his fellowmen, to his city and to the country at large, and he resolutely and gladly met every duty which devolved upon him. To an honorable, upright man, whose life was of real worth in the world, we therefore pay this tribute.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Walker was born at Williamstown, Lancaster county, on the 1st of December, 1803, his parents being James and Ann (Cain) Walker, who came to America from the north of Ireland. In the maternal line the family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Spending his youthful days in his native town, Isaac Walker there pursued his education and afterward entered business circles in connection with the hardware trade. He was thus identified with the commercial interests of Williamstown until 1842 when he removed to Peoria, then largely a western frontier town. He recognized his opportunities, however, and here formed a partnership with Harvey Lightner for the conduct of a retail and jobbing hardware business, their store being situated at the corner of Fulton and Water streets. For about two years they remained at that location, when their trade demanded larger quarters and they erected a building on Main between Washington and Water streets, removing thereto immediately after its completion. A change in the personnel of the firm occurred when Mr. Lightner sold his interest to George H. McIlvaine, at which time the style of Walker & McIlvaine was assumed. This relation was continued for many years and the firm became recognized as one of the foremost representatives of trade activity in eastern Illinois. They removed to Mr. McIlvaine's building on Adams between Main and Fulton streets and there continued until Mr. McIlvaine withdrew from the business to turn his attention to banking. New quarters were then secured at the northwest corner of Washington and Fulton streets and Mr. Walker, who had built up a large trade as a jobber as well as a retailer, began

to devote his attention more exclusively to the wholesale end of the business. His son Edward H. was taken into the partnership and for some time Alexander Thompson was also a member of the firm. In his business affairs Mr. Walker was conservative and at all times safe and reliable. After he was joined by his son, the management of affairs was largely turned over to the latter who infused into the business the more progressive, modern methods, and the result was soon seen in the increase in business which doubled the volume of trade. Although gradually yielding the management of the house to other hands, Isaac Walker remained at the head of the firm and his sound judgment ever continued a valuable factor in the control and policy of the house to the time of his death, which occurred on the 27th of November, 1880, when he was in his seventy-seventh year. Following the death of the father a new location for the business was sought and secured on Adams street between Liberty and Fulton streets and there the enterprise was conducted until the completion of the splendid new business block at Nos. 514 and 516 South Washington street. The business was reorganized under the style of The Isaac Walker Hardware Company, which name was assumed as a memorial to the founder, his children thus delighting to do him honor.

On the 1st of April, 1845, was celebrated the marriage of Isaac Walker and Miss Sarah S. McIlvaine, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Slemens) McIlvaine, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They became the parents of seven children, of whom four died in infancy, while three are yet living: Edward H., who became his father's successor as head of the business and is now president of the Isaac Walker Hardware Company; Mary, the wife of William A. Heron; and Anna, the wife of N. G. Moore.

In matters of citizenship Mr. Walker ever stood for all that was highest and most beneficial and his study of the political issues and questions of the day led him to give loyal and patriotic support to the republican party. He was a firm believer in its principles and while he never sought nor desired office for himself, always gave his earnest support to the party and its candidates. In 1858 he came out openly as a supporter of the Christian religion and in 1866 transferred his membership by letter to the Second Presbyterian church of Peoria, to the teachings of which he was ever loyal, exemplifying in his life his religious belief. Religion became a part of his daily conduct and guided him in his relations with his fellowmen and to his country. He gave freely as his prosperity increased and was ever generous in his support of philanthropic enterprises. It has been said that he never had an enemy. None could doubt the sincerity of his motives and the loftiness of his purpose. He was ever ready to extend a helping hand wherever he could render assistance. His life was at all times a serviceable factor in the world's work and he contributed in large measure to the material and moral progress of Peoria. His example may indeed serve as a source of inspiration to others and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him.

JOHN H. MORSE.

To the business pioneers in the commercial activity of this city, Peoria owes much of her present great development and her progress in her business circles. The men who came here half a century ago and strove against the elementary commercial conditions, building up enterprises, fighting for a start, struggling for continuance, and coming at last to triumphant success, are the men upon whom the solid foundations of this city rest. Prominent among men of this class was John H. Morse, jeweler in Peoria for many years and an inventor of great talent and accomplishment.

John H. Morse was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, March 13, 1823, of a prominent old New England family. His early education was received in the village school and in 1843 he came west and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he married on May 3, 1847, Miss Almira Childs of West Woodstock, Connecticut. Mr. Morse opened a jewelry store in Jacksonville in 1845 and prospered. He was soon justified in enlarging his field. He removed to Peoria in 1846 and engaged in the jewelry and goldsmith business there until 1875.

As a business man, during his many years of activity in Peoria, Mr. Morse gained a reputation for strict integrity and honorable dealing which is remembered still. His shop was one of the leading jewelry stores of his time and his business grew every year in success and importance. Mr. Morse was interested in his business and gave much time and attention to it, and his reward was success.

But it is as an inventor that Mr. Morse is best known and it was in this line of activity that his real ambitions lay. He was a direct descendant of the great inventor Morse, the electrician, and carried out the traditions of the family in his tendencies and tastes. In 1858-1860 he patented many of the safe and vault locks which are now in daily use. In 1872 he received from the government the patent on the first "hollow-arm" twine grain binder ever invented. Many of his inventions are in use and are found very efficient and practicable to this day.

In 1875, Mr. Morse, then fifty-two years of age, sold out his business in Peoria and removed to Evanston, Illinois, where he died in 1897, leaving, surviving him, his wife, one daughter, Emma, and five sons, John C., James M., Charles S., Frank H. and Irving J., all now living. His life was a happy example of a useful and profitable career—the life of a modest, unassuming, public-spirited citizen. It is lives like this that are the bulwark of our national life. A man who lives for seventy-four years according to the best that is in him, working hard, living honorably, dying in peace, is the sort of man who make a nation.

GEORGE B. FOSTER.

One of the oldest members of the legal profession in Peoria is George B. Foster, who has been actively engaged in practice in this county for practically thirty-five years. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 7, 1838, and is a son of Azro and Altazera (Shattuck) Foster. He is of English extraction in both lines and is the representative of old colonial families, his forefathers having originally settled in Nova Scotia, whence they later removed to Maine. Many of his ancestors followed the sea, while his father was a shipbuilder by trade.

The early education of George B. Foster was pursued at Osgood Hall, Toronto, following which he entered the office of William Proudfoot, chancellor in the province of Ontario, under whom he began his professional studies. In 1857, he came to Illinois, continuing his preparation for the bar in the office of Rogers & Leaning, well known lawyers of Bloomington. The following year he located in Pekin, and from that period until 1869 he devoted his energies and attention to business affairs, having acquired extensive property interests in this section of the state. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and immediately thereafter he became associated with Cassius G. Whitney in the practice of law, under the firm name of Whitney & Foster. They dissolved partnership in 1873, at which time Mr. Whitney removed to Cass county, and during the following five years Mr. Foster practiced alone. At the expiration of that time he came to Peoria and formed a partnership with E. G. Johnson, with whom he was associated until the latter's retirement, shortly prior to his death. Later Mr. Foster took Lyman J. Carlock into partnership, and they practiced together until

Mr. Carlock was appointed by the government as one of the provisional judges in the Philippines, since which time he has been alone.

At Pekin, Illinois, on the 16th of May, 1860, Mr. Foster was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Tackaberry, a daughter of Middleton and Olive Tackaberry. The father was one of the early pioneers of Tazewell county, having located there in 1829. He was at one time a member of the state legislature and for many years he discharged the duties of county judge. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, as follows: Arthur B., a captain of the Nineteenth Infantry and major of the Seventh Battalion of Philippine Scouts, who died of heart disease in Manila in December, 1910, and is buried in the National cemetery at Arlington; Gilbert and Eugene, both of whom died in infancy; Walter H., who is a ranchman in Colorado; and Florence O., who married William A. Fleming, a practicing attorney of Brainerd, Minnesota, and formerly a member of the legislature and a judge of that state. The family were called upon to mourn the loss of the wife and mother in 1878. Mrs. Foster is buried on the family lot in Lakeside cemetery at Pekin, where their two sons are also interred. Mr. Foster lives at 921 State street, which property he acquired when he first came to Peoria, and his office is located at 32 Arcade building.

Mr. Foster is a member of the chapter of the Masonic fraternity and he also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while he maintains relations with his profession through the medium of his connection with the Peoria Bar Association. In politics he is a staunch democrat, always giving his support to the men and measures of that party. Mr. Foster has an extensive acquaintance here and has hosts of friends as in all of his dealings he has conducted himself in a manner to entitle him to the esteem and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact.

HON. CLAUDIUS ULYSSES STONE.

Hon. Claudius Ulysses Stone, member of congress and junior partner of the law firm of Eagleton & Stone, of Peoria, was born May 11, 1879, in Menard county, Illinois, a son of William Lee and Johanna Stone. At the usual age he entered the public schools of his native county, continuing his studies until graduated from the Western Illinois Normal College in 1900 with the degree of B. S. He spent two terms as a law student in the University of Michigan, but in the meantime took up the profession of teaching which he followed in rural, village and high schools as his ability developed and he progressed in the profession. He has made valuable contribution to the educational system of Peoria county, where he served as county superintendent of schools from 1902 until 1910. In the meantime his reading and study of law had prepared him for practice and in 1909, successfully passing the examination, he was admitted to the bar. He has since engaged in practice and the law firm of Eagleton & Stone, of which he is junior partner, is now enjoying a large clientage of a distinctively representative character, connecting them with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of this district. Mr. Stone fully realizes the necessity of thorough and careful preparation and acquaints himself with every phase of his cause before appearing in the courts. He devotes his time at present between his professional cares and legislative duties for in 1910 he was elected to represent the sixth district of Illinois in congress and took his seat as a member of the house in 1911. He has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and is prominent in its local councils and not unknown as a party leader in this state.

On the 18th of June, 1902, in Peoria, Mr. Stone was married to Miss Genevieve Francis, a daughter of Norton L. Francis. They hold membership in the Second Presbyterian church of Peoria and are prominent socially, theirs being

a hospitable home, the social features of which are greatly enjoyed by their many friends. Mr. Stone has an interesting military record covering twelve months' service following his enlistment for the Spanish-American war. He joined the army as a private, being promoted to the rank of corporal, and for four months was on active duty in Cuba. He belongs to a number of the fraternal organizations including the Masonic, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias. He is well known to the membership of the Creve Coeur Club and in social, political and professional relations has throughout his life made continuous advancement, bringing him to a prominent position in all these different relations.

THOMAS F. McQUELLON.

Among the men of this city who not only hold a strong position in the estimation of the people of Peoria, but who give promise of future excellence and usefulness in our community, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. The measure of man's success is not measured by the height he has reached, but the point from which he had to climb, and judging by this standard, the record of Thomas F. McQuellon is a notable one.

Mr. McQuellon is a type of Peoria merchant of whom the city is justly proud, whose enterprise and integrity have not only developed the industry of the city, but have given it a reputation for fair dealing and honorable methods. Mr. McQuellon belongs to that class of citizens, who although undemonstrative and unassuming in their natures, nevertheless form the character and make their impress upon the business activities of the city in which they live. It is this class of sturdy, honest, fair-dealing hard-working citizens, who in the long run, develop our manufactures, spread our commerce, and build up our business.

Thomas F. McQuellon was born at 712 South Washington street, Peoria, on November 30, 1865. He was the son of an Irish laborer, Patrick McQuellon who came from Ireland in 1850 and settled in Boston, from whence he went to Providence, Rhode Island, in 1853, where he married Mary McQuellon, also a native of Ireland, and the mother of the subject of this sketch. The move to Peoria was made in 1854, and this city has been the home of the family ever since.

Thomas McQuellon received his education in St. Patrick's parochial school and the old Sixth Ward school. At the age of seventeen, his education was considered complete, and he was apprenticed to Mr. Frank McLoughlin, a plumber of Peoria, with whom he served for seven years, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of his trade, and mastering its intricacies by the hard work and concentration which have always distinguished him. When his apprenticeship was over, Mr. McQuellon worked at his trade for two years in the employ of Mr. Klingel, when the "wanderlust" seized upon him, and he started out to travel. For five years, the young man journeyed over America, getting as far as the Pacific coast in his travels, dependent upon no one but himself and his work for the means of subsistence and the money for his travels. After five years, Mr. McQuellon again came to Peoria, where he worked at plumbing in various shops in the city, until eight years ago, when he joined in partnership with Mr. Sherry under the name of McQuellon & Sherry and opened a store of his own at 110 South Madison street. The business venture was successful from the first. In a few years the little shop was too small for the growing trade, and Mr. McQuellon bought his partner out, and established his present perfectly equipped shop at 336 South Jefferson street. Here, Mr. Quellon is conducting one of the most prosperous plumbing establishments in the city. His success in life is assured. Business honesty and rare personal

integrity have won for him hosts of business friends, and his reputation is high in Peoria for fair dealing and honorable methods. His business is constantly increasing. When the new Manual Training high school was erected in the city, Mr. McQuellon was selected to install all the heating equipment. He has recently placed an entire new system of vacuum steam heating in the Douglas school, and he had charge of the plumbing in the high school annex, in the Glen Oak and the Columbia schools.

Mr. McQuellon has the distinction of being the first plumbing inspector of Peoria, having been appointed by Mayor Warner in his second term, when the state law required that the city be supplied with an officer to inspect the plumbing of the public institutions. He is very much interested in politics, and takes an intelligent interest in all public affairs. His political affiliations are consistently democratic. He is an active member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Master Plumbers' Association. He belongs to the Roman Catholic church, of which he has been a devoted member all his life.

Mr. McQuellon has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Anna Cullen of Peoria, whom he married in 1888, and who died two years after in 1890, leaving him one son, Thomas, who is now twenty-one years old, and associated with his father in the business. In 1896, Mr. McQuellon married Miss Katherine Ryan, also of Peoria with whom he has now spent many years of a happy wedded life.

A self-made man, the business record of Thomas McQuellon is highly creditable. The gifts of men are infinite in character and degree, but the rarest is the faculty for honest work. It is this faculty that puts them in the front ranks in the business world, and it is to this faculty that Thomas F. McQuellon owes his success. It is due to men like him—men who are intelligent factors in every idea and work that helps in development—that cities grow large and prosperous.

ROBERT C. BRADLEY, M. D.

In the fourteen years of his connection with professional interests in Peoria, Dr. Robert C. Bradley has become widely and favorably known. He entered upon his work here after thorough training in the St. Louis University Medical College. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 12, 1873, his parents being Dr. R. D. and Elizabeth (Karr) Bradley. For about fifteen years the father ranked as the leading surgeon of this city, but removed westward to the Pacific coast and is still a resident of California.

Dr. Robert C. Bradley of this review came to Peoria with his parents when a small boy, and entering the public schools, therein pursued his education until graduated from the high school in 1893. In 1895 he entered the medical college of the St. Louis University, for he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work and his studies were directed with that end in view. Following his graduation he entered the Spanish-American war with the Naval Reserves, and in September of the same year returned to Peoria county for practice. He followed his profession in Kickapoo township from 1898 until 1903, and then went to New York, where for a year he served as interne in Bellevue Hospital. He also pursued a course in the New York Post Graduate School and thus further qualified himself for the onerous and responsible duties which continually devolve upon the physician. He now engages in general practice in both medicine and surgery. In the winter of 1904 he returned from New York and opened his office in Peoria, where he has since remained, and his ability is attested by the liberal patronage accorded him.

Dr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hyrma, and they had one child, Mary E. Following the death of the mother, Dr. Bradley wedded Miss

Charlotte Perkins. They are well known socially in the city and their circle of friends is constantly increasing as the circle of their acquaintance broadens. Dr. Bradley is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his loyalty to the teachings of that order indicates how high are his standards of life. He is interested in all that pertains to public progress and to the welfare of this city and yet he never allows outside interests or activities to interfere with the faithful performance of his professional duties. He is a member of the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and he is now serving for the third year as county physician. This is the only office he has ever sought or held, as he prefers to give his undivided attention to the work that devolves upon him in his professional connections.

CHARLES H. MAY.

It is a noteworthy fact, and one which in no small measure astonishes the average business man from other cities, that many of the most important enterprises in this city are controlled and governed by the brains and energies of comparatively young men. Here in Peoria, with its eighty thousand inhabitants, we find these young men at the head of great business enterprises, occupying honored positions in their communities, controlling and directing the movements of vital industries, and giving an impetus to the entire business of the city.

During the last quarter of a century, the newspaper business of Peoria, has grown to be of such an enormous importance in the municipal life, that it now commands the attention and cooperation of our most influential, energetic, public-spirited citizens. Many of these are comparatively young men still—men who have worked their way from humble beginnings, and by praiseworthy perseverance, indomitable courage and industry, have carved their names upon the scroll of honor in Peoria. Such a man is Charles H. May, the subject of this sketch, who is publisher of the great morning paper of the city, The Peoria Herald-Transcript.

Probably no class of men in the city, have more to do with the growing greatness of Peoria, with its improved municipal activities, with its prosperous and flourishing business life, than have the newspaper men, and Mr. May is a newspaper man of the first water. He started in the business at the early age of eighteen years. His beginning was humble. The man who was to become the owner of the most enterprising, and public-spirited of Peoria's papers, started when he was a mere boy, as typesetter on the little Morton Advocate which was the leading paper of his home town. Even then Mr. May's distinguishing qualities of capacity for hard work, and intelligent grasp of business detail stood him in good stead. He was successful as a typesetter. He did his work well and thoroughly. He often had to come into Peoria at night, a distance of ten miles, to get advertising for his paper. But Mr. May was an indefatigable worker, and gave his best efforts to the little paper, and his success from the beginning was pronounced and sure. Charles H. May was born in Morton, Illinois, on April 18, 1876. He came of sturdy old German stock, his father being Christian May and his mother, Mary (Hay) May. His father was a native of Germany and left that country at the age of twenty-one years, and settled in America, where he was married and where his children were born. Charles H. May received his early education in the primary and grammar schools of Morton, Illinois. Upon the completion of his high school course, Mr. May entered Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois.

His newspaper career began at the age of eighteen, while he was still going to school. After his successful venture on the Morton Advocate, Mr. May



CHARLES H. MAY

was prominently identified with the Knox County News and then with the Galesburg Mail. He then took over the management of McClure's Newspaper Syndicate in New York, which position he resigned seven years ago to come to Peoria as publisher of the Peoria Herald-Transcript. Under Mr. May's able management since that time, the paper has grown remarkably, having tripled its circulation in the seven years of his control. It is now the only morning newspaper in Peoria, and also the only republican publication of the city. It has always stood for the best that is in the republican party, and has been a vital force in politics, both municipal and state-wide. Many a statesman in office today thanks the Peoria Herald-Transcript for its able defense and keen aid given in time of crisis. For honorable policy, for straightforward statement of its position on any question, for sure championship of all that is right and honest in any conflict, for keen, live, up-to-date news, the name of the Peoria Herald-Transcript stands as a synonym today. This supremacy the paper owes to the fact that the man who controls its policy has the quickness of the progressive man and is alive with the spirit of the times—a man of business promptness and decision, which enable him to transact business with rapidity and without apparent fatigue—a man of sturdy will, clear mind, and indomitable determination.

In 1897, Mr. May married Miss Blanche Aldrich of Galesburg, Illinois, and their fifteen years of married life have been prosperous and happy. Mr. and Mrs. May now occupy a charming home at 543 Moss avenue.

In 1911, Mr. May was appointed a member of the state board of managers of the Pontiac Reformatory of Pontiac, Illinois, a position he has filled with much credit ever since. He was recently selected by Dr. C. U. Collins, president of the Peoria Association of Commerce, a member of his executive committee. Mr. May's club affiliations are extensive. There is scarcely a club in Peoria of which he is not a member. He takes an active interest in the Creve Coeur Club, the Illinois Valley Yacht Club, the Canoe Club, the Country Club, the Automobile Club, and many others.

As owner and publisher of the only morning newspaper in Peoria, holding an important position among the newspapers of the city, Mr. May has many other things to do besides grasping the opinion of the hour and enforcing it daily in the columns of his publication. He has largely to be a business man, and administrator of affairs and a manager of men, and in many ways a vast deal more than the intellectual interpreter of the opinions which should be presented in the journal under his charge.

EDWARD C. ROHLFSEN.

Edward C. Rohlfesen is living retired at No. 1339 Glen Oak avenue after an active and useful life spent principally in the livery business. He has a record of sixteen years' continuous identification with this line of occupation in Peoria, where he operated a modern, progressive and prosperous enterprise during the time. He was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, December 16, 1853, and is a son of Eberhard and Folka (Beherends) Rohlfesen, natives of Germany. The father's birth occurred in that country on July 22, 1825, and he passed away at the age of seventy years. His wife was born in 1816 and died at the age of ninety-one. They came to America and settled in Tazewell county, Illinois, where the father followed farming until his death in 1895.

Edward C. Rohlfesen attended the public schools of his native section and completed his education in Brown's Business College of Peoria. His childhood was passed upon his father's farm and he became acquainted at an early age

with the details and methods of modern agriculture. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age and then moved to Peoria, where he established himself in business at No. 1301 North Adams street. He later disposed of this enterprise and engaged in the livery business, following this line of occupation for sixteen years and gaining during that time a distinct and substantial prosperity. Sixteen years' connection with this occupation gave him an expert knowledge of its details and practical skill in carrying on the business. He made his enterprise successful by adhering always to upright and straightforward standards and by pursuing a constant policy of progress. For some time he operated his farm of two hundred and sixty acres in conjunction with his commercial activities but disposed of that property in 1910. In the same year he erected his present residence at No. 1339 Glen Oak avenue and retired.

On April 1, 1877, Mr. Rohlfen was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Weller, a daughter of Lewis and Minnie (Green) Weller, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Rohlfen are the parents of four children, Lewis E., Minnie M., Flora W. and Cornelia. In his political affiliations Mr. Rohlfen is independent of lines and parties and votes according to his personal convictions. He belongs to the English Lutheran church and is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Schiller Lodge, No. 335, F. & A. M. Mr. Rohlfen is one of the prosperous citizens of Peoria, well liked and highly esteemed by his many friends. He owns a fine home and still retains his ownership of his livery enterprise and is interested in Rohlfen Hall. His life has not been conspicuous in any way but its activities have always been straightforward and honorable, his interest in the affairs of his community intelligent and his public spirit broad and effective. These qualities as elements in his character have made him successful according to the truest standards and have gained him recognition as a valued citizen who is a credit to the community in which he has resided for so many years.

JOSEPH P. DURKIN.

In financial circles of Peoria Joseph P. Durkin has won a creditable name and place for himself. He is now the secretary and general manager of the Title and Trust Company and also the secretary and one of the directors of the Dime Savings & Trust Co. of this city, his identification with the former dating from its organization on the 1st of August, 1890. He has also been connected with the latter institution since it was formed. The two are closely allied, having the same officers, while the same straightforward, upright business policy is maintained by each. The Title and Trust Company is the largest realty and abstract concern in Illinois outside of Chicago and Mr. Durkin's special work is in the Abstract and Guarantee departments.

He has always lived in Peoria and his life of well directed thrift and energy has gained him a high position in public regard. He was born May 6, 1863, and is a son of James and Bridget (Moran) Durkin. He was reared in this city, attended the public and parochial schools here and after putting aside his textbooks learned telegraphy with the Western Union Telegraph Company. He also worked as a telegraph operator on the line of the Wabash Railroad and with the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. He left the railroad service to become weighmaster for Elevator A, one of the large grain elevators of the city, with which he was associated for four years. He spent the succeeding six years—from 1884 until 1890—as deputy circuit clerk in charge of the recorder's office in the courthouse of Peoria, leaving that position on the 1st of August, 1890, to become associated with the Title and Trust Company. During the past twenty-two years he has figured prominently in connection with financial inter-

ests here, and the success of the two institutions with which he is affiliated is due in no inconsiderable measure to his efforts, business ability and keen sagacity.

In 1888 Mr. Durkin was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Cross, of Peoria, who died leaving two children, Harry A., and William F. Mr. Durkin's religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church, in which he was reared, and he is now chairman of the board of directors of Spalding Council, No. 427, Knights of Columbus. He likewise is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and is widely and favorably known in this city, where practically his entire life has been passed. He is a man of excellent purpose, accomplishing what he undertakes. He is notably prompt, energetic and reliable and he has in large measure the gift of common sense, which is too seldom found in the business world. He readily grasps the possibilities of a situation and utilizes them to good advantage to the benefit of himself and the institutions with which he is connected.

ADAM KOHL.

No country of the old world has given to the new such active, sturdy, reliable and efficient citizens, as has Germany. The qualities of citizenship which have made Germany today a power in the politics of the world, a great and mighty nation, rich in resources, wealthy in honorable people, are flourishing now in America in the descendants of these citizens and are making them, as were their fathers, pure-minded, high-souled, upright men. Peoria is particularly fortunate in numbering among her citizens a number of this class of men, either German by birth or by direct descent, who are doing their utmost to contribute their share to the prosperity, business development, and commercial prowess of the city.

Prominent among men of this class is Adam Kohl, whose name heads this sketch. The German qualities of sturdiness in work, unflagging industry, grim determination to carve out for themselves an honorable destiny, industry, pride in honor, hard work, are all exemplified in a large degree in Mr. Kohl.

He was born in Platz, Bavaria, Germany, February 27, 1859, the son of Adam and Margareta (Schneider) Kohl of that city. He received his education in the thoroughly equipped public schools which Germany offers for the upbringing of her sons. Adam Kohl remained in his native country long enough to serve his time in the German army at Wuertzburg, Bavaria, and then, while still a young man, he came to America, June 1, 1881, and settled almost immediately in Peoria, which has been his home since that time. He opened a butcher shop at the corner of First and Sanford streets, which he conducted for five years, with considerable success. The next twenty-two years of his life were spent as manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, in which position his acute business instinct, and his unflinching honesty won him a remarkable success. In 1912, he left the Anheuser-Busch Company to go into the delicatessen business for himself. He has a most inviting little shop at the corner of Jefferson and Fulton streets stocked with every delicacy which the most delicately formed taste could desire. It is a pleasure to enter his store, so cool, so clean, so utterly tempting is everything in it. As a business man he is very successful and has accumulated a competency which has not come to him by mere luck. His business reputation in the city is of the highest. His word in any business transaction is never questioned, and his honest dealing and the high quality of his goods, have won for him hosts of friends and customers.

Mr. Kohl does not ally himself with any political party, but irrespective of partisan ties and party platforms, he reserves the right to cast his vote for the man whom he deems best fitted to serve the interests of the commonwealth.

He is prominent in the Masonic order, and is an honorary member of the Liederkranz Singing Society of this city. He is also a member of the Illinois Valley Yacht Club.

Mr. Kohl was married in Peoria on the 26th of November, 1884, to Miss Babetta Eichhorn, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Kircher) Eichhorn, who came to Peoria in 1880 from Waldorf, Germany. Mrs. Kohl's family are related to the Astor family which also comes from Waldorf. Mr. and Mrs. Kohl have one son, John Adam Kohl, and one daughter, Anna Margaret. The family is an ancient and honorable one in Germany, and can trace its descent clearly back to the year 1600 at Salzburg, Tyrol. From there the line is distinct to the first Kohl of Bavaria, where some of the family are still living.

As a business man, Mr. Kohl is in many respects, a model. The goal of his ambition is success but he will succeed only on the basis of truth and honor. He scorns deceit and duplicity, and would not palliate false representations either in his own employ or among his customers. No amount of gain can allure him from the undeviating line of rectitude. Justice and equity he regards as the corner stone of the temple of trade, without which it could not stand.

E. H. WALKER.

In commercial circles E. H. Walker occupies an enviable and prominent position and throughout his entire career there have been manifest many salient qualities not the least of which are energy, indefatigable industry, enterprise and incorruptible integrity. He was born in Peoria, June 4, 1852, a son of Isaac Walker, one of the prominent early merchants of this city whose biography appears on another page in this volume. At the usual age E. H. Walker entered the public schools in which he continued his education until he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1869. He immediately afterward entered his father's store in order to thoroughly acquaint himself with the hardware business and familiarize himself with every department of the trade in both principle and detail. After his father's death and upon the incorporation of the company he became its president and has since continued at its head. The business was incorporated in 1879 with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and for many years their location was on South Adams street, but in 1900 they erected a large brick building, fifty-five by one hundred and sixty feet, and six stories in height, located on South Washington street. To this they removed as soon as it was completed and they occupy the entire structure in the conduct of a business which has grown to mammoth proportions, being one of the most extensive wholesale hardware enterprises of the state outside of Chicago. This, however, does not cover the scope of Mr. Walker's activity for in financial circles he is well known, being the vice president of the Savings Bank of Peoria, to which office he was called in February, 1906, while of the First National Bank he is also a director.

In 1883 Mr. Walker was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Clegg, of Peoria, a daughter of Joseph Clegg, and unto them have been born two children: Edward L., who is a resident of California; and Lucille, who is with her father in this city. Mrs. Walker passed away December 29, 1908. Mr. Walker is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and the Peoria Country Club. His residence in his native city covers sixty years and has brought him a very wide acquaintance. The fact that many of his staunchest friends are those who have known him from his boyhood is an indication of a well spent life. His business activity and enterprise have enabled him to win prominent position in commercial circles

while his individual worth has gained for him the sincere regard and good-will of those whom he has met.

HOWARD R. FAHNESTOCK.

Howard R. Fahnestock was born in Peoria, July 7, 1874, and is a son of Henry H. and Frances E. (Hill) Fahnestock. The father died October 2, 1902, at the age of sixty-two years, and was laid to rest in the family lot in Springdale cemetery of Peoria. During his lifetime he figured not only as one of the prominent business men and merchants of the city but also took an active interest in municipal affairs and was one of the first citizens to promote and organize a public park system of which the city at the present time is justly proud. As one of the first park commissioners he held the office of treasurer for a number of years. His love for outdoor sports and his genial nature won him friends and gave him acquaintanceships of wide range. He was the promoter of the Duck Island Hunting & Fishing Club, whose grounds embrace four thousand acres of overflowed lands on the Illinois river below Peoria. This preserve is said to be the finest shooting marsh in the United States and is well equipped with a large clubhouse and every convenience. The family home has long been maintained in Peoria and the Fahnestock family, which is of sturdy German origin, contributes its full quota to the excellent German-American citizenship which the country is proud to honor, while the social, fraternal and religious life of the family has established a sterling standard for true and useful American citizenship.

Howard R. Fahnestock, reared in Peoria, early entered upon an active association with the wholesale grocery business of Oakford & Fahnestock, a concern founded by his father and Aaron S. Oakford in 1856. He was chosen secretary of the company in 1896 and in 1902 vice president, which position, second in authority and control, he still fills.

Mr. Fahnestock was married September 22, 1897, in Peoria, to Miss L. Maude Harris, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Harris. Her father, at one time a prominent grain merchant, is now deceased, his remains being interred in Abingdon, Illinois. Of his family still remain Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Howard R. Fahnestock, Thurston and Miss Nell Harris. A son and daughter, Jackson Hill, aged thirteen, and Ruth, aged ten years, complete the Howard R. Fahnestock family.

JOHN THOBE.

John Thobe is an enterprising and successful merchant of Peoria, engaged in the grocery business, but is perhaps even more widely known in musical circles, for he has cultivated the talents with which nature endowed him in that direction and has contributed much to the pleasure that music brings to the great majority through his connection with orchestras as well as through his individual skill as a performer on the piano and horn. He has the distinction of having been a pupil of Franz Abt. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1865. His father, Axel Thobe, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, was the first practical piano maker with the firm of Steinway & Sons. At the time of the Civil war he volunteered for active service with the Union army and for two years was with Hecker's Regiment. He then went to New York, remaining at home for eight months, after which he reenlisted and returned to the front.

falling dead on the battlefield twenty days later. His wife in her girlhood became a resident of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1847, at which time the population of the district consisted mostly of Indians. The young white girl grew up there among the red men and in her later years told many interesting incidents of pioneer life in that district. By her marriage she became the mother of a son and two daughters but one of the daughters is now deceased, the other being Mrs. Annie (Thobe) Behrens, who is holding a government position in Hanover, Germany.

John Thobe began his education in a little frame building in Brooklyn. He was an infant at the time of his father's death, after which the mother returned to Germany. The boy went to school on Saturday to get his "good behavior," receiving on such occasions a purple card on which was written: "John Thobe has been a good boy since ———." If he had not conducted himself according to the required standard a white card bearing the words: "John Thobe should be looked after. His lessons do not warrant a good mark. He must do better if he is to be advanced." It is to be presumed that he paid sufficient attention to his studies to win advancement, for in due time he became a student in the gymnasium, which is equivalent to the high school of this country, there remaining until sixteen and a half years of age. In early youth he sold newspapers, perhaps earning his first money in this way. After leaving school he passed the examination which is required of all boys in Germany and which would have necessitated his service in the German army for a year, but the fact that he was American born secured his release. He returned then to America, after having been in Germany for nine years and six months. For a time he was with a silk manufacturing company at Crefeld, Germany, and represented that house on the road not only through his native country but also through Bavaria, France and Italy. Thus he gained a broad knowledge of different languages and while in Germany he also took up the study of music, for which he displayed special aptitude. He became a piano pupil of Edward Lies, who was the only flageolet soloist in the Ducal Opera House at Braunschweig. On the death of Lies, John Thobe was accepted as a pupil by Franz Abt and afterward was one of the honorary delegates to his funeral at Wiesbaden. His splendidly developed talents have placed him in a foremost position in musical circles, for, while he has not made the art a profession, he has always continued closely allied with musical interests.

In 1892 Mr. Thobe went to Milwaukee and was assistant manager of the Pabst Cafe. The following year he removed to Peoria and became connected with the wholesale grocery house of Gauss, Jobst, Bethard & Company. His next business connection was with L. P. Wolf, editor of the *Die Sonne*, as local editor, familiarizing himself with every phase of newspaper publication. On the 1st of December, 1895, he accepted the position of a representative of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York, with Illinois as his territory, and was finally made district manager of the state of Illinois. His success in that connection enabled him eventually to engage in the grocery business on his own account and also to invest in real estate. His store is located at First and Sanford streets and is now one of the prosperous mercantile enterprises of the city. In 1904 he became interested in the affairs of the local liquor dealers and in 1907 was made secretary of their organization. He has since served in that connection and has attended each succeeding convention. He was made chairman of the State Indemnity Company and organized The Mutual Assistance Society, considered today to be the biggest feature in the liquor organization. He is trustee of its board and is thus active in the work of the organization, which was formed to protect members from unjust prosecution under the dram shop law of Illinois.

Mr. Thobe's prominence, however, rests largely upon his connection with musical interests, as he stands as a leading representative of the art in the state.

He was the leader of the Glee Club, "Maennerchor" on Olive street, The "Vorwaertz Maennerchor," and he was the organizer of Thobe's Orchestra and later of the Arcadia Orchestra. For twelve years he has been president of the Musicians Union No. 26 and was its secretary for one year. In 1889, at Milwaukee, he was elected a district officer of the United States and was elected later as the third vice president at Denver of the American Federation of Musicians, holding that office for two years, when private interests caused him to resign.

About 1891 Mr. Thobe married Miss Mary Kramer, of Fulda, Germany. Her mother is a sister of the venerable and beloved Valentine Jobst, long a prominent contractor of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Thobe have a daughter, Gertrude, who is now acting as private secretary to her father. Nineteen years' residence has made Mr. Thobe well known in Peoria, where he has won high regard, for he has ever displayed the qualities of good citizenship as well as enterprise in business, superior executive ability in connection with the Liquor Dealers Association and notable skill along musical lines.

HAYO CORNELIOUS HARBERS.

Hayo Cornelious Harbers, who passed away on the 20th of June, 1892, was a son of an early settler in Peoria and had lived in the city since 1850. He enlisted for the Civil War in an Illinois regiment and with the exception of the one year of his military service resided here continuously since he was eight years of age. For seven years he was identified with the wholesale and retail buggy and carriage business conducted by the firm of Foultz & Gentes and was afterward appointed government storekeeper. For some time he was a member of the police department, resigning his office on account of failing health. He spent the last years of his life in retirement, dying at his home in Peoria, June 20, 1892. He was born in Hanover, Germany, September 18, 1842, a son of John and Ella M. (Cornelious) Harbers. The father came to America in 1849, making the journey with his parents and landing in New Orleans after thirteen weeks upon the ocean. He went immediately to St. Louis, where he remained only a short time. In 1850 he came to Peoria and aided in the construction of the Morse & Bradley distillery, the first enterprise of its kind in the city. He built a home on West Jefferson street, at the corner of Spencer, on a tract of land which is now one of the valuable residence districts but which was then a corn field. He witnessed the growth of the city along commercial, political and social lines and for many years was identified with it. He was killed in a railroad accident in 1860 and was survived by his wife until February 6, 1896, on which date she passed away at the home of our subject, in the eighty-seventh year of her age.

Hayo C. Harbers was eight years of age when he came to Peoria with his parents. He was educated in the city schools and when he laid aside his books learned the carriage-making trade under Alexander Allison. When he had served his apprenticeship he began his active career, working for Mr. Allison until 1864, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Benjamin Burnett. He served in the Army of Tennessee and after one year received his honorable discharge at Nashville and was mustered out on the 5th of September, 1865, returning home to Peoria, where he maintained a continuous residence until the time of his death. In 1873 he became identified with the firm of Foultz & Gentes, who in that year established their buggy and carriage store at the corner of Adams and Fulton streets. Mr. Harbers accepted a partnership in this concern and a flourishing and prosperous business was built up, the energy and ability of our

subject being important factors in its growth. After five years, however, the business met with reverses and the partnership was dissolved. In 1878 Mr. Harbers was appointed by the government as storekeeper with headquarters at Peoria and he held this position for seven years, resigning in order to serve as a member of the city police department. When his health failed he retired from active life and lived in Peoria until his death, which occurred on the 20th of June, 1892.

On May 15, 1868, Mr. Harbers was united in marriage to Miss Anna Angeline Cornelious, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cornelious, natives of Germany, who lived and died in that country. Mrs. Harbers came to America alone in 1867 and settled immediately in Peoria, in which city she married the subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Harbers became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living: Arion J., who married Johanna Distler, by whom he has six children, Robert, Mabel, Fred, Harry, William and Walter; Margaret E., who married William J. Day, of Peoria, by whom she has one daughter, Hope; Frederick J., who is a prominent Knight of Pythias and an ex-state official of the Improved Order of Red Men; Hayo C.; Cornelia H., the wife of I. S. Wallin, of Peoria; Eva E.; Franklin W., who is prominent in fraternal circles of Peoria, being a past chancellor of Calantha Lodge, No. 47, K. P., and a member of Illinois Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M.; and Frieda L. Mr. Harbers belonged to the Presbyterian church, to which faith his wife and children give their allegiance.

Mr. Harbers was a consistent republican in his political affiliations and actively and intelligently interested in the affairs of his community, although he never sought public office. He was prominent in the Masonic order, holding membership in Peoria Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M. He was also identified with Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R. His career was a distinct influence upon the growth and expansion of the city in which he lived for so many years and where his friends respected and esteemed him for his well tested business and personal standards.

CLIFFORD C. IRELAND.

Clifford C. Ireland is one of Peoria's young attorneys, but his years seem no bar to his progress for he has already attained a practice which many an older member of the bar may well envy, and he is prominent among the younger lawyers of the city. He was born in Washburn, Woodford county, Illinois, February 14, 1878, a son of Frank M. and Fidelia A. Ireland. The father is a banker of Washburn and was formerly at the head of the firm of Frank M. Ireland & Sons, who conducted a private bank which has since been reorganized under the name of the Washburn Bank.

In the public schools of his native town Clifford C. Ireland mastered the elementary branches of learning and afterward entered the Cheltenham Military Academy near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He further pursued his studies in the Lake Forest Academy at Lake Forest, Illinois, and in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, before entering the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in the class of 1900. In that year he returned home and entered his father's bank where, before pursuing his university course, he had spent three years. His professional training was received in the Illinois College of Law at Chicago, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1909. Immediately afterward he came to Peoria where he has since been active in professional lines. He is now senior partner of the firm of Ireland & Holmes, and he is attorney for the Interstate Bank of Peoria, being also a member of the board of directors. The firm conducts a general law practice and their work is notable by reason of the importance of the cases entrusted to them and



CLIFFORD C. IRELAND

the large percentage of verdicts which they have won favorably to the interests of their clients. Mr. Ireland has a comprehensive knowledge of law in its various phases and is continually studying so he is well prepared to present his cause clearly and forcibly before court or jury.

Mr. Ireland married Miss Louise Savage, and unto them has been born a son, Clifford, Jr. The parents are well and favorably known in this city, having gained many friends during their residence here. Mr. Ireland is prominent in Masonry, having become a Knight Templar in the Peoria Commandery and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is serving on the board of review of Peoria and is a member of the Creve Coeur and the Peoria Country Clubs—associations which indicate much of the nature of his interests and recreations.

ROBERT A. KERR, M. D.

A graduate of Rush Medical College, Dr. Robert A. Kerr entered upon the practice of his profession in Peoria county in 1882, and in the intervening years to the present time his skill and ability have been constantly augmented through his extended experience and wide reading. His investigation into the most advanced methods of practice has given him knowledge and power that are evidenced in the excellent results which have attended his labors. In addition to a large private practice he is serving as president on the staff of Proctor Hospital. He was born in St. Clairsville, Clermont county, Ohio, February 1, 1857, and is a son of Hugh and Angeline (Milligan) Kerr, who were farming people and removed from Ohio to Wisconsin during the infancy of their son Robert. The boy was reared upon a farm in Vernon county, Wisconsin, and attended the country schools, dividing his time between the acquirement of his education and the work of the fields, as he assisted his father in the cultivation and development of the farm. His early educational opportunities were supplemented by a course of study in the academy at Elroy, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, and he then continued his course in the high school at Richland Center, Wisconsin. He entered upon the profession of teaching as principal of the high school at Richland Center, where he remained for two years but thinking to find a more profitable field of labor as a practitioner of medicine he began reading in the office and under the direction of Dr. C. E. Booth, at Elcho, Wisconsin. He next entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, where he pursued a three years' course and was graduated in the spring of 1881. He then opened an office in Glencoe, Minnesota, where he remained for about a year. When he came to Peoria county, Illinois, he settled first at Dunlap, where he remained from 1882 until 1895, when he sought the broader field of labor offered in the city and came to Peoria. He opened an office at 516 Main street and at the present time has a well appointed suite in the Jefferson building. He has done post-graduate work, studying through the winter of 1895-6 in Chicago, and at different times he has further pursued his studies along special lines. He belongs to the Peoria City Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American Society of Railroad Surgeons. Since 1896 he has been division surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad and he is one of the board of censors of the Peoria Medical Society. At one time he served as president of the Peoria City Medical Society, and was formerly vice president of the Illinois State Medical Society. He has also served on the staff of Proctor Hospital as its president and he has served as president of the Military Tract Medical Society. His work and his professional connections have been of an important character and indicate his high standing in the medical fraternity.

Dr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Arabella Grant, of Millbrook township, a daughter of Kenneth Grant, an early settler of this county. They have one child, Edna Lois.

Dr. Kerr is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the Masonic fraternity has attained high rank, being a thirty-second degree Mason of the consistory. He is in hearty sympathy with the purposes and principles of the craft and exemplifies in his life its beneficent teachings. He holds to high standards in his profession and to the work he has always devoted the greater part of his time and energies, performing his professional duties with a sense of conscientious obligation. Those who meet him professionally or socially entertain for him warm regard in recognition of his sterling personal worth.

NICHOLAS HOGAN.

At the age of twenty years Nicholas Hogan came from Ireland to America, landing at New York, a stranger in a strange country, his only capital being his determination and laudable ambition; today he is numbered among Peoria's prosperous residents, having for many years engaged successfully in brick manufacture, although at the present time he is living retired, enjoying a well earned and well merited rest at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His birth occurred in County Kilkenny, Ireland, February 2, 1830, and his education was acquired in the schools of that land. After crossing the Atlantic he remained for several months in the eastern metropolis, filling various positions, and in that period heard much concerning the growth, the opportunities and the advantages of the middle west so that in the fall of 1850 he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to come to Peoria. Here he secured employment in connection with the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, working in that way until the spring of 1851. He was afterward employed for two seasons in a brickyard, whereby he became thoroughly acquainted with the trade and the processes of manufacture. Moreover, he carefully saved his earnings until his frugality and economical expenditure had supplied him with the capital with which to embark in business on his own account about 1856. He then located on the land which he occupies, building kilns and opening a brickyard which was one of the first brick manufacturing plants in Peoria. His output amounted to millions and millions of brick, for which he found a ready sale, his manufactured product being used in nearly all of the older buildings of Peoria. He continued the operation of the plant until 1900, when he turned the business over to his son-in-law, William Fox, who conducted it until 1909 and then sold out. Mr. Hogan retired from active life on disposing of his brick manufacturing interests, for by thrift, frugality and unceasing toil he had placed himself in comfortable circumstances. He is numbered among Peoria's pioneer manufacturers and his labors constituted an element in the material upbuilding and business progress of the city. As he prospered he made judicious investments in property and is the owner of valuable real estate throughout Peoria county, including a fine farm of eighty-three acres on section 33, Richwood township, which his son now occupies.

In 1855 Mr. Hogan was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dunphy, also a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, and unto them have been born five children. Catherine, the eldest, is the wife of William Fox, of this city. Annie is the wife of Elwood Frye, of Peoria, and they have three children, Catherine, Ruth and Esther R. Patrick, who occupies the farm in Richwoods township, is married and has seven children, Nicholas, Joseph, Robert, Mary, Theresa, Doretta

and Agnes. Julia is the wife of Patrick Langau, of this city and Mary is the wife of John Hipple, also of Peoria. Mr. Hogan's political allegiance is given to the democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Catholic church. He has come to an honored old age, having passed the eighty-second milestone on life's journey. For forty years he was a very active factor in business and manufacturing circles here and the success which he achieved was the legitimate outcome of his earnest, persistent and intelligently directed labor. He never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in a land unhampered by caste or class he worked his way upward until he reached a most creditable and enviable position in business circles.

FRANK E. RUE.

Frank E. Rue, an enterprising business man, alert and energetic, has made continuous advancement and won substantial success since starting in business as a seedsman and florist of Peoria. He is located at 420 and 422 South Adams street and has been a resident of the city since 1903, when he became manager of the floral and seed store owned by J. C. Murray. Mr. Rue is a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, born September 23, 1879. His youthful days were there spent and after leaving school he entered the employ of Peter Henderson & Company, controlling a large seed and florist establishment in New York city. He continued with that house for nine years, acting at different times as salesman on the road and in the store. He thus became thoroughly acquainted with the trade in every department and at length, thinking to find a profitable field of labor in the middle west, he came to Peoria in 1903 and, as stated, accepted the position of manager of the floral and seed store owned by J. C. Murray at 420 South Adams street, for which position his previous long and varied experience well qualified him. Two years later he purchased the business and from a small beginning has developed an enterprise of large proportions. His house is today sending its goods to nearly every state in the Union and is now occupying about four times the amount of floor space that was utilized when he purchased the business. He also owns a farm west of Peoria, on which he has an experimental testing plant. He owns a fine poultry yard on the same place and is giving considerable attention to the raising of high-grade poultry. He has associated with him in his business R. W. Bailey and they expect soon to incorporate as the Frank Rue Company. His partner is the general superintendent of the Peoria Street Railway Company and a man of excellent business ability and broad experience. Under the guidance of Mr. Rue the business of which he became proprietor has steadily grown until he is now at the head of the largest seed house in the city. He also handles poultry, bee-keepers', fruit-growers, and gardeners' supplies and manufactures many of the products which he sells. To further his interests he issues an extensive catalog, indicating the line of goods which he handles. He has brought forth various improved devices for the shelter and care of chickens and pigeons, including the Rue exhibition coops of various kinds, the Perfection cup holder, the Rue shipping coop, baskets for shipping eggs, including fillers and tops for the baskets, boxes for the shipment of little live chickens, incubators, brooders and brooder hatches. He handles all kinds of instruments and implements needed for the best care of fowls, raises some of the highest-grade poultry to be found in the country and all this constitutes but one branch of his extensive business. He handles hand grinding mills, vegetable and root cutters, the Humphrey rapid clover cutter, the Humphrey green bone cutter and the Humphrey grit crusher, together with

mist sprayers, insect powder guns, etc. He likewise carries everything that is needed by beekeepers in the protection and care of honey and he also deals in fruit packages, baskets, melon crates and, in fact, everything needed by the shipper of fruit. The seeds and plants which he handles are of the best possible variety and his business has met with substantial and growing success as the result of his careful management and the high standard of goods which he carries. His entire life has been devoted to this line of trade and his opinions are largely accepted as authority upon questions concerning any branch of his business.

Mr. Rue was united in marriage to Miss Flora Clark, of Jersey City, and they have one child, Eloise. He holds membership with the Peoria Lodge of Masons and with the Modern Woodmen of America and while he possesses social genial traits, which make him popular, he does not seek to figure prominently in any public connection outside of his business, preferring to concentrate his energies upon his growing trade interests.

EDWARD S. WOOLNER.

During the last quarter of a century the brewing interests of Peoria have attained a degree of development and success which has gone beyond mere local limits. The large breweries and distilleries of this city have been for many years one of the principal factors in its industrial development. Edward S. Woolner has been for more than twenty-five years actively identified with the liquor business in the two branches—distilling and brewing—which has made it prominent in this city. He is now secretary and general manager of the Union Brewing Company at 1700 South Washington street, which position he has held since 1906. He was born in Peoria on March 28, 1876. His identification with the liquor interests is a matter of heritage, his father, Jacob Woolner, being one of five brothers who founded the Woolner Distilling Company, which burned down a few years ago, was rebuilt and eventually sold to the distilling trust. Jacob Woolner, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hungary, having been born in Budapest. He came to America in 1874, settling immediately in Peoria, where he died March 20, 1910, at the age of seventy-four years, having been recognized during his life as one of the most prominent and active business men of this city. He was prominent in the wholesale liquor business all during his life and built the Union Distillery on the site where the Union depot now stands. The Grove Distillery of this city is also the result of the progressive ideas of Jacob Woolner and was erected a few years before his retirement from active life. His widow, Anna Woolner, is still a resident of Peoria but spends much of her time in traveling in various European cities.

The public schools of Peoria afforded Edward S. Woolner his primary and grammar education. He is a graduate of the Peoria high school, which he left to enter the University of Illinois, where he received the degree of E. E. in 1901. The following year he went to Chicago to enter the wholesale whiskey business, which he carried on successfully in that city for five years. During this period he became thoroughly acquainted with the details of whiskey manufacture and his earnest and energetic qualities of mind rapidly developed him into an expert distiller. In 1906 he returned to Peoria and became identified with the Union Brewing Company and was shortly afterward elected to the position of secretary and general manager, in which capacity he is still acting.

Mr. Woolner is a republican in politics but beyond casting his vote at each election for the candidate of his party he takes no active part in public affairs. He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He is well known socially in this city and has hundreds of friends to whom his rapid success is a great gratification.

On September 21, 1904, Mr. Woolner was married to Miss Agatha Ross, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Ross, the former a pioneer distiller of St. Louis. Since his connection with the Union Brewing Company in 1906 that enterprise has tripled its capacity. The market for its output extends far beyond local limits and even beyond state boundaries. The beer from its brewery is well known in the middle west and the progress and development of the business have been largely the result of the commercial acumen, the ability and energy of Edward S. Woolner who is at present in active control of its policy.

FRANK W. REED.

One of the foremost representatives of real-estate interests in Peoria is Frank W. Reed, an extensive dealer in farm lands, handling property not only all over Illinois but also in North and South Dakota and in Canada. He has been a representative of this business in Peoria county for thirty-one years, of which period twenty years were spent in Elmwood ere his removal to the city of Peoria eleven years ago. His birth occurred upon a farm in Elmwood township on the 3d of August, 1858, his parents being William and Sarah (McConnell) Reed, who were early settlers of this part of the state. The father came to Peoria county from the vicinity of Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1848 and for a long period thereafter was closely identified with general progress and improvement and more especially with the agricultural development of this region. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania and they were married near Wheeling, West Virginia. During the period of his residence here William Reed became widely and favorably known not because he figured prominently in public relations but because in the daily performance of life's duties he was faithful, diligent and reliable—qualities which in every land and clime awaken confidence and regard. He died on the old homestead farm in Elmwood on the 20th of May, 1887, and is survived by his wife, who is yet a resident of this county.

The usual experiences of farm life fell to the lot of Frank W. Reed in his boyhood and youth. He worked in the fields through the summer months and in the winter seasons attended the local schools until he entered the high school at Brimfield. He afterward pursued a normal-school course in Peoria and then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for two years in his home district. He has been engaged in the real-estate business, however, since 1880, in which year he also became a representative of fire insurance interests at Elmwood. For twenty years he continued to operate in real estate, making his headquarters in his home town, but eventually sought the broader opportunities opened to him through the establishment of his office in the city of Peoria, where he has now been located for more than eleven years. He has a well appointed suite of rooms in the Jefferson building, and to him has been accorded an extensive clientage because he has shown himself thoroughly conversant with realty values and straightforward in his dealings.

Mr. Reed has been married twice. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Maud Fisher, died in Elmwood, leaving two children, Florence and Vesta. His second wife, who prior to her marriage was Grace Walker, was killed in a railroad wreck near Staunton, Illinois, on the 4th of October, 1910. Mr. Reed holds membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has always been interested in affairs of local progress and contributes to the work of general improvement in many practical and tangible ways. For an extended period he served as a member of the Elmwood school board and the cause of education has ever found in him a helpful and progressive friend. His business interests have been of continually increasing importance and yet he does not claim, as many business men

do, that he has no time nor opportunity for public service. He makes it a point to remain conversant with the conditions and needs of the community and to give his active and loyal support to the various projects and movements instituted for public benefit.

COLONEL JOHN DICKSON McCLURE.

No name is mentioned in terms of higher honor and respect than that of Colonel John Dickson McClure. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Peoria county, but it was not the length of his residence there that made him a leading citizen. The part which he took in the development and upbuilding of the county placed him with its founders and promoters. Various interests which have featured in the progress of this part of the state bore the impress of his individuality. He was a man who never lowered his standard, and upon his banner were emblazoned the words justice, truth and progress. His manner was such as won him friends. He was approachable, genial and kindly, had high appreciation for good qualities in others and was ever ready to extend a helping hand.

Colonel McClure was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1835, and in the paternal line was of Irish descent. The family was founded in America by his great-great-grandfather Richard McClure, who left his home in the north of Ireland prior to the year 1730 and became a resident of Paxtang township, in what was then Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He secured a tract of uncultivated land of six hundred acres and became a factor in the early agricultural development of that state. His second son was Richard McClure who, upon arriving at years of maturity, wedded Margaret Wright, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They became parents of Robert McClure, who was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Priscilla Espy, who was likewise born in Dauphin county. They were the grandparents of Colonel McClure, whose father was Josiah Espy McClure. The latter was united in marriage to Miss Jane Dickson, a descendant of James Dickson, who was also a native of the Emerald isle, and became the founder of the family in the new world. His son, John Dickson, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Jane Russell, a native of Gettysburg. It was their daughter Jane who became the wife of Josiah Espy McClure.

In the place of his nativity Colonel McClure spent his youthful days until thirteen years of age and then came to the middle west, arriving in Peoria in 1849. His early education, acquired in the schools of Pennsylvania, was supplemented by further study in Galesburg, Illinois. He entered business circles in connection with the lumber and grain trade and operated in that field of commerce until after the outbreak of the Civil war. His patriotic spirit was aroused and he could no longer content himself to engage in business while the stability of the Union was threatened. He therefore offered his services to the government, joined the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, and was elected captain of Company C, which he commanded for a year. He was then promoted to the rank of major and six months later was given command of the regiment with the title of colonel, continuing in that position for a year and a half, or until the term of service of the regiment had expired. On one occasion, while serving as picket officer on the staff of General Sherman, he was severely wounded in the breast and his horse was shot from under him.

Colonel McClure returned home with the most creditable military record, and his fellow townsmen, proud of his service and recognizing his ability in other directions, honored him with election to civic office. He was called to the position of clerk of the county court in which he served for eighteen months, and

then retiring, turned his attention to the real-estate and loan business. However, he was again called to office, being chosen a member of the Peoria county board of supervisors on which he served for a period of twelve years, doing important work in furthering the best interests of the county. He also served for one term on the first park board of Peoria and for ten years as member of the old Mercantile Library board, and a member of the committee which superintended the erection of the new library. During this time he continued in the real-estate and loan business and his sound judgment and discrimination were strongly manifest in that connection. He handled much valuable properties, negotiated many important realty transfers and won success in his well directed efforts and judicious investments.

On the 17th of September, 1863, Colonel McClure was united in marriage in Peoria, to Miss Virginia Cunningham, and they became the parents of four children: Martha Herron, now the wife of Luther M. Thurlow; Jane Dickson, who is married to Frederick F. Blossom and has two children, Frederick McClure and John Dickson; William Cunningham; and George Nathaniel.

Colonel McClure always voted with the republican party from its organization and firmly believed in its principles. He maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Loyal Legion. He also held membership in the Second Presbyterian church. He had a very wide acquaintance in this county and enjoyed the high regard of all who knew him. He was a valued member of the Old Settlers' Association and was treasurer of the Historical Society for many years. His standing in public regard is perhaps best indicated in the resolutions passed by the Peoria County Old Settlers' Association which read as follows: "Colonel John D. McClure was one of the pioneer residents of Peoria county. His life was closely interwoven with its development and progress, and at all times he took a deep interest in the work of the early pioneer and the maintenance of the records of their achievements.

"Colonel McClure was held in the highest esteem. He was regarded for his splendid war record, his business ability, his honorable dealings between man and man, his conscientious attention to affairs entrusted to his hands. His integrity, honor, breadth of character, his loyalty and patriotism, his love for neighbors and his kindness, charity and geniality are commended to the rising generations.

"The Peoria County Old Settlers' Association is not unmindful of Colonel McClure's interest in its work. He was an early member, later a director, served as president, always with efficiency and enthusiasm. The association feels keenly his death and deplores his passing from its activities.

"Therefore, in this manner, it desires to make known to the public its high estimate of Colonel McClure as a man and a citizen, especially for his identification in this association, and expresses to Mrs. McClure and members of the family its heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and to the city of Peoria for its irreparable loss in the passing of so distinguished a citizen."

WILBUR I. SLEMMONS.

Wilbur I. Slemmons holds a high position in Peoria today as a jurist, lawyer and citizen. His career has been marked since its beginning by high standards of legal morality and professional attainments, and his public spirit has been rewarded at different times during his life by his election to public office. He was born at Creston, Ohio, September 20, 1861, the son of Samuel M. and Rachel P. Slemmons. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Creston, and later attended the University of Wooster, Ohio, graduating from the classical course with the class of 1884. He also studied law in Ohio, and was admitted

to the bar of that state. He practiced in Ohio with much success for two years, and in 1886, he removed to Peoria and was admitted to the bar of Illinois.

From the time of his admission to the bar of this state until 1902, Mr. Slemmons engaged in the general practice of law in this city, gaining new clients and a more favorable reputation each year. The legal profession requires a peculiar type of mind, logical, clear and unwavering, and this type of mind Mr. Slemmons possesses in an eminent degree. His attainments are of a high order. He has a reputation for soundness of judgment, keen discrimination, rapid comprehension of detail and a shrewd and unbiased mind. Possessed of these qualities, no lawyer could fail of success, and Mr. Slemmons' career has been an exemplification of their value in the legal profession.

Wilbur I. Slemmons has always been actively interested in local politics, being consistently democratic in his affiliations. He was elected judge of Peoria county in November, 1902, and his record in that capacity at the expiration of his term was recognized by his reelection to the office in 1906. During his eight years' service as county judge, Mr. Slemmons gained for himself the esteem of the voters of Peoria county. His career in county politics was marked by an intelligent performance of the duties of his office and a keen comprehension of its many details. Mr. Slemmons is now occupied with a general law practice in this city, and is well known as one of the leading attorneys of Peoria.

Fraternally, Mr. Slemmons is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Peoria Consistory, A. A. S. R., and is a member of Mohammed Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was potentate for two terms. He belongs to Peoria Camp No. 802, Modern Woodmen of America, and served for six years as its clerk. He is prominent in the order of Maccabees, and holds membership in the Fort Clark Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 260, Knights of Pythias, of Huron Tribe, No. 93, Redmen, and is active in the Knights of Khorassans. Socially, he is a member of the Creve Coeur Club. He attends the Presbyterian church.

On October 12, 1886, in Wooster, Ohio, Mr. Slemmons married Nettie Taylor, a daughter of Bruce and Jane Taylor of that city. Mr. Slemmons is in the full tide of his career, active, busy and prosperous and his life has been an exemplification of the rewards of honesty and ability in his chosen field of endeavor.

HORACE CLARK, SR.

When sound business judgment is combined with the principles of integrity and morality the end is certain. The success which Horace Clark, Sr., achieved was the logical outcome of his intelligently directed industry and his fair dealing. He worked for many years as a representative business man of Peoria and one whose personality was a factor in the business development and growth of the city. He was born at Sardinia, Erie county, New York, January 6, 1823, his parents being Horace and Malinda (Condee) Clark. In the maternal line he was descended from Prince Conde, a French Huguenot, who survived the massacre of St. Bartholomew and, being expatriated, fled to England. Crossing the Atlantic he joined the New Haven colony, becoming the founder of the family in the new world. The Clark family as far back as the ancestry can be traced had its origin in England, where representatives of the line are still prominent in manufacturing circles. Horace Clark, the father, was a capable attorney and prominent business man and also became a recognized political leader of Erie county, New York, where he filled the office of county clerk to which he was elected in 1834. At that time the family removed to Buffalo, making that city thereafter their permanent home, the father there passing away in 1858.



HORACE CLARK

Starting in life at the age of sixteen years, Horace Clark spent two years as a clerk in a country store and then removed westward, impelled by the double purpose of benefiting his health by a change of climate and the desire to enjoy the business advantages offered in this new but growing section of the country. He first settled at Morton, Tazewell county, Illinois, upon land which his father had purchased, and began the development of three hundred and twenty acres which up to that time was raw prairie. He more closely identified himself with the middle west two years later when he married and thus laid the foundation for a home. He continued actively to engage in farming until 1861, when he came to Peoria and engaged in the milling and feed business as a member of the firm of Clark, Hanna & Company. In 1877 the firm was dissolved, Mr. Clark remaining as sole proprietor until he admitted his sons to a partnership, the firm style of Horace Clark & Sons Company being then assumed. In all of his business undertakings the father met with substantial success which had its foundation in sound judgment and correct business principles. He never sought to take advantage of another in any business transaction. He was strictly fair and just and his enterprise and progressive methods constituted the motive power in his continuous advancement. Men learned to know that what he promised he would do, that his estimate represented real value. His course was not molded by public opinion but by principles which had their basic root in the highest moral civilization and Christian teaching.

In many ways Mr. Clark was closely identified with Peoria and her progress. He was elected the first president of the Board of Trade following its organization and was the only man ever reelected to that office, and was identified therewith to the time of his death. His political allegiance was originally given to the whig party and he was a member of the state convention at Bloomington which in May, 1856, organized the republican party in Illinois. He remained thereafter one of its most earnest advocates and yet he never countenanced a political measure that would not bear the strong light of close investigation. He did not believe in party management for individual ends but believed that political power should be used to conserve the best interests of the majority and ever labored along political lines with that end in view.

Mr. Clark was married in 1845, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Elizabeth Kingsbury. They became parents of four children, the only daughter dying in infancy. The three sons, George C., Charles D. and Horace Jr., are all active business men of Peoria. The first named became connected with his father in the milling and feed business while Charles D. is engaged in business as the president of the Clark-Smith Hardware Company. Special mention is made of him on another page in this work. Horace Clark, Jr., is a representative of the coal trade. The home relations were exceedingly happy, Mr. Clark being devoted to the welfare of his wife and children. Great sorrow, however, came to him on the 15th of February, 1889, in the death of Mrs. Clark, whom he survived until the 11th of August, 1902. They had both been active and helpful members of the First Congregational church, making generous contribution to its support and doing all in their power to extend its influence. For thirty-eight consecutive years Mr. Clark was chairman of the board of trustees and was serving in that capacity when the present house of worship was erected. His work in the church, however, was but one phase of his Christian life. His religious principles became a part of his daily living and thought. He endeavored ever to follow the Golden Rule in his relations with his fellowmen nor was there about him the least show of a pharisaical spirit. A word of encouragement here, a kind deed there, a work of charity, and thus day after day he exemplified in his life the Christian teaching of Him who came to minister and not to be ministered unto. He was in his eightieth year at the time of his death. To him was accorded the precious prize of keen mentality until the last. His friends have missed him but the memory of his upright life, of his sincerity and simplicity, are not forgotten. His

friends do not mourn for him as they would for a young man cut off in the flower and promise of his youth, but they rejoice in and honor his memory as that of a man who laid down his task in the twilight of the day, when all that he had to do had been nobly, beautifully and fully completed.

HON. MARK M. BASSETT.

Hon. Mark M. Bassett was long an honored resident of Peoria and the strongest characteristic of his life, perhaps, was loyalty. It was manifest during his service as a soldier of the Civil war, afterward as a citizen in both official and private relations; it was an equally strong element in his home and in his friendships and was a forceful element in all of his business and professional connections. Illinois has every reason to be proud of the fact that Mark M. Bassett was one of her native sons as well as her citizens for many years. He was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, March 27, 1837, and died in Peoria on the 16th of June, 1910. His father was a native of Kentucky but passed away during the infancy of Mark, who spent his youth upon a farm while a near-by school afforded him a few weeks' of educational opportunities each year. His only sister married when he was seven years of age and offered to him and the widowed mother a home. He thereafter devoted the greater part of his time each year to the work of developing wild land and ultimately improving and cultivating the fields that had been reclaimed, so developing habits of industry, energy and perseverance which were added to the quality of sterling integrity which was ever a characteristic of the Carlocks of Virginia, from whom he was descended in the maternal line. When he was twenty years of age he left the farm in August, 1857, and formed a partnership for the conduct of a grain and stock business and general country store. The new venture proved profitable and in time Mr. Bassett bought out his partner's interest, continuing alone until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when, in December, 1861, he responded to the country's call for troops and went to the front as a Union soldier belonging to Company E, Fifty-third regiment of Illinois Volunteers. He participated in a number of the hotly contested engagements during the early part of the war and was one of the hundred or more men who tunneled under the earth and made their escape from Libby prison. The interesting and thrilling story of how he finally fought his way to freedom is perhaps best told in his own words. Writing of this experience he says: "After the capture of Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, 1863, that branch of the army to which my regiment belonged was ordered to pursue General Joseph E. Johnson, who had been attacking it in the rear, and five days' rations were issued to us; but while we were getting ready to break camp thirty-one thousand rebels, who had surrendered under General John C. Pemberton, thronged over their breastworks and ours, and, as they had suffered from hunger during the siege, we gave them all of our five days' rations. So it was not until the fifth that we received an additional five days' rations and started on the march to Jackson, Mississippi, fifty miles east of Vicksburg, which place we reached on the evening of the 11th. On Sunday, the 12th, our brigade, consisting of the Third Iowa, Thirty-third Wisconsin and Twenty-eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois, attacked the Confederate breastworks at Jackson and after hard fighting was repulsed with great loss. Our regiment, the Fifty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was a large one, yet on the morning after the battle only sixty-six officers and men responded to roll call and the other regiments suffered accordingly. Many were killed, among them our colonel, S. C. Earle, from Earlville, Illinois, and many line officers were wounded and captured. I was one of these, having been wounded by a fragment of a bursting shell, though not seriously. The officers

were taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, arriving there July 20. The men from the ranks were taken to Belle Isle, on the James river, near by. Libby Prison was a large, thick-walled brick building, three stories high on one street—the front—and having a basement under the opposite side on a lower street, was four stories. The lower street bordered on the canal and took its name therefrom. The higher street at the front was Carey street. Just prior to its being used as a prison the building was a tobacco warehouse, owned by Libby & Sons. On each floor of this warehouse were three rooms, each of which I should say was one hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide. The doors and windows were all heavily iron barred. On our arrival there were already about twelve hundred prisoners—all officers, remember, for except for a very short time early in its use as a prison, only commissioned officers were confined there. This will guide you in knowing the false from the true aspirant to the fame of having been a prisoner in Libby. Fifty surgeons and as many chaplains were included in this list. Among these Chaplain McCabe, since Bishop McCabe, and the great temperance apostle, General Neal Dow, of Maine, Colonel A. D. Straight of Indiana and others, men of note at that time and since then widely known. Our beds were our blankets, with our boots for pillows on the hard floor. Our food was coarse corn bread, rice and sometimes bacon and beans, in whatever degree of staleness the meat happened to be, and of the poorest quality. There were games for some of the men who were expert chess players; others studied such books as they could get, but our pastime was mostly hunting vermin, varied only according to individual need and opportunity. One could have learned something of the languages and history, for men of education were there and time hung heavily on our hands and heads and hearts. But the foremost thought of each one was of 'home' and how to get out of this 'hole' and back to 'God's country.' Of recreations in Libby Bishop McCabe has spoken for many years, but his 'Bright Side of Libby' picture, to those who shared that prison life and have heard his lecture, is colored almost beyond recognition. The prison was closely guarded and 'rules' were very strict and cruelties were repeatedly practiced which were not set down in the rules. When a 'Yank' was seen nearer a window than the 'dead line' he was liable to be shot at without warning. I was witness to one such instance. Lieutenant Forsythe of the One Hundredth Ohio (from Toledo, I think) sat near a window reading a paper, when a guard outside shot him through the head, spattering his blood and brains around. No provocation whatever! There came in after years a romantic sequel to this sad story and it should be recorded here. In 1897, at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cleveland, Ohio, I related the manner of Lieutenant Forsythe's death. A reporter reproduced my account, greatly enlarged and elaborately embellished, next day in the Leader under sensational headlines. Not long after my return home I received a letter from a lady in one of the New England states saying that some one had sent her a copy of the Leader containing the account of Lieutenant Forsythe's death; that she was his betrothed wife at that time and had never before known how or when or where he died. For years she had hoped for his return, but had mourned him for a third of a century. This positive knowledge had been a satisfaction, though a sad one, to her, and with pitiful yearning she asked if he really had spoken to me of her, his affianced. I was obliged to tell her that that portion of the article was purely a figment of the reporter's fancy for I was not acquainted with him sufficiently to warrant such confidences.

"It is useless to dwell upon the indignities habitually practiced against Union men in Confederate prisons, since it is held that the north and south are again united; but I know one man who, while insane because of his capture, was carted around the streets of Richmond, naked, in a cage, like a wild beast, and exhibited as a 'specimen of the damned Yanks.' This was W. G. Mellor of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, for a long time member of the Illinois State

Board of Equalization. These are side entries but they are true, however, future historians may ignore or deny them. Note that in July, 1863, I took my abode in that notorious hostelry. And at that time President Lincoln was calling for more men, and in some way we had knowledge of it and were anxious to be exchanged, or if this could not be effected, were eager to escape and go again to the front. In about three months thereafter the 'tunnel' was planned by certain men. Lieutenant Colonel Rose of Pennsylvania, a civil engineer, being one of the principals. Their plans and also their work were necessarily kept a secret among a selected few, lest they should be disclosed by an unguarded word or look to our captors. The entrance of the tunnel was through an outer wall at the end of the warehouse, in a basement room under the hospital of the prison, a room used only as a dumping place for rubbish from the one above. This basement was reached through a fireplace in the middle room above by removing some of the bricks and passing down through the chimney, not into the room beneath, but to the one adjoining, by means of a rope ladder. When men had gone down to work the bricks were replaced and the fireplace looked intact. This was no Hoosac tunnel, but was about sixty feet long, undulating in its course and only large enough to permit the passage of a man's body. If the man was a large one it was a 'tight squeeze' to get through, and for any one no easy process, for the effort was suffocating. Colonel Straight, who was a large-framed man, had to remove his overcoat and tie it to his foot, and then the man ahead helped to pull him and the man behind pushed and, at last, almost overcome, he succeeded in getting through. The excavation was made with such bits of hard wood or iron as could be found and utilized in that way. When I worked my implement was a piece of gate hinge, a strap hinge, and the dirt was put into a wooden box, such as was made for a spittoon, about ten inches square at the bottom, flaring at the top, and perhaps eight inches deep. To this a string was tied, one end of which was tied to the foot of the man at work and the other was held by a 'helper' at the entrance. A jerk on the string from within signified the box was full, when the helper drew it out and emptied it on the floor, covering it with straw and discarded rags of clothing and other rubbish which was dumped there from the beds and bodies of patients who had died in the hospital just above, from smallpox or other infectious diseases. The question has often been asked, 'How could so much dirt be hidden?' In this way it was well hidden, and in this way only, for the white southerners avoided this rubbish for fear of infection, and the colored roustabout, from superstitious fear of the dead, so recently connected with the cast-off things. So we were not detected in our work, which was done at night undisturbed. After several schemes had been tried and found lacking or abandoned because not deemed feasible, the tunnel was decided upon and finally finished, and in the night between February 9 and 10, 1864, one hundred and nine or one hundred and ten men made their escape through it. There has always been a difference of one in the various records. It was the intention that some should escape each night, so long as it was possible to cover the loss; and to that end when roll was called on the morning of February 10 some of the men who had already answered would slip out into another room, come in again through another door and answer 'here' to some other name. This puzzled the sergeant who called the roll, for though he had learned that some of the prisoners had escaped, there was no lack in number. Lieutenant Griffin of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry, who was unable, because of rheumatism, to attempt to escape, told us of this and of how loyally all the prisoners present tried to shield the absentees, and by so doing to make their own opportunity to escape later by the same avenue more certain. Some time during that day one Lieutenant Hall was recaptured within the city limits and gave the facts of the escape so far as he knew them, and so, of course, put an end to any more deliveries. When the officers in charge realized that men had escaped they had all the guards arrested, believing that they had connived with us for our escape; for

they could find no way of egress and not until Hall divulged the secret did they know of the tunnel, for its exit was across the street in a lumberyard behind a high board fence. I am explicit in this writing, believing you will care to keep it as a document and authentic record, to be referred to and treasured as an unbiased, uncolored, unprejudiced statement of one of the participators, which has been several times compared with others kept by men of unquestioned integrity who shared this experience, and found to be in agreement. I followed Captain J. D. Hatfield, of Company H, Fifty-third Illinois, into and out of the tunnel, and we had intended to keep together (we were captured in the same battle) but when Hatfield found himself at the surface the impulse of self-preservation gave emphasis to the fear of recapture and he started off alone. When I could see the stars above me I heard some one breathing heavily behind me down in the tunnel and, waiting a moment, found it was my friend, Dr. Crawford, of Havana, Illinois, my own neighborhood, so we made a start for freedom together. Our main trouble was to pass the rebel lines surrounding the city, which was closely guarded, but the feat was accomplished before daylight by our assuming to be in search of fuel to make a fire to warm by; so picking up bits of wood here and there we were supposed to be freezing 'Johnnies' and were not challenged. We headed for the 'White' house, eastward on the Pamunky river, where we believed the Union troops to be. We traveled only by night and away from public roads, hiding in brushwood or fallen tree tops by day. On the fourth night out, when we supposed we had passed beyond the probable danger of recapture, we neared a cabin where there must have been Confederates who discovered us, for soon they had bloodhounds out after us. We carried sticks of iron-wood, which we used as staves, and these were also our only weapons of defense, and with these we beat the hounds so they would not follow the scent, for they are trained to hunt in packs, and when the leader is hurt the pack scatters. The scars where some of them grabbed my calf are still visible. In the fight and confusion consequent upon such a 'surprise' we ran into an extended line of rebel pickets and two South Carolinans, who seemed to our astonished eyes like giants with mammoth double-barreled shotguns, persuaded us to stay our flight; and we were returned to our former boarding place and were crowded into underground dungeons reeking with filth and vermin of all sorts and sizes up to river rats. I say 'crowded,' for about sixty of those who escaped through the tunnel were recaptured at different times and there was not room for each body to rest on the earth floor of the dungeons. Heads rested on others' bodies and knees were drawn up to give room for others' limbs to pass under them; and there was no release from such cramped conditions. In this day of deadly fear of microbes the sometime tenant of Libby finds grand occasion for smiles. Here our fare was less sumptuous than before and consisted of corn bread and water only. The corn bread was made of corn cobs and husks all ground together, and so made up without sifting. In these dungeons we stayed from the middle of February until removed in April, when Grant's proximity to Richmond and the rebels' consequent fear of his taking it led to our being sent farther south, to Danville, Virginia, and a short time later to Macon, Georgia. Next we were sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and afterwards—sometime probably in October, 1864, to Columbia, South Carolina, to new grounds, which were to become a stockade prison. There we remained, still planning escape, until it was seen that the stockade would soon be completed and our chance of getting away more hazardous, if not quite impossible. A stockade is made of heavy timbers, somewhat like railroad ties, driven into the ground close together, making a solid wall from ten to fourteen feet high. This, well guarded, made a secure prison, with the sky for roof and the earth for floor. So before the gap was closed a party of nine officers ran the guard in the darkness of midnight, about two o'clock A. M., and joined company for a tour, yea, a detour, of the north. We soon heard shots fired after us by the guards, who

had spied us, but they only served to quicken our steps. For the first two or three nights we went towards Atlanta, which was nearly due west; but reasoning that the enemy would probably cover more territory between us and our army at that place we changed our course to the northwest, hoping to reach Knoxville, Tennessee, by crossing the Blue Ridge mountains. Of course we traveled only by night and never on a public highway, subsisting on yams found in the fields, or on corn bread and sorghum obtained from the colored people who were always our friends and upon whom we could rely. One moonlight night, the thirteenth of our escape, while crossing a field we were discovered by Confederate soldiers who were, presumably, at a farm house near by. They set out after us on horses with bloodhounds, and though we made as fast time as possible they were gaining on us. So we halted and held a 'whispered council of war' and agreed to separate into squads of four, three and two, respectively, in the hope that by so doing some of us might get through. Lieutenants Oates and Moore made up the squad of two; Captains Wilson, Skelton, Welch and Dusenberry, the four; and Captain Stewart, Lieutenant Young and myself, the three, each squad taking different directions. We three had not gone far when we realized that the hounds were not following us, and so continued on our way along the French Broad river toward its source. In Transylvania county, North Carolina, we came upon a Union man who had been impressed into, and had deserted from the Confederate service, Joe Flemming Cison by name, who befriended us, as he did others in like straits, and whose knowledge of all that wild mountain country made him a desirable guide for us, as others had been. The mountaineers were generally Union men and suffered accordingly, although too poor and too remote and hard of access to be sought after or hunted up. They were loyal to all Union men or soldiers who as refugees or escaping prisoners of war were making for Union lines. One of these mountaineers, David Ledford, had led us on our way many miles; another sent his fourteen-year-old son, Thomas Zachary, to guide us for another twenty miles or more; and I remember another, Tom Loftus, who secreted us for several days in his vicinity before taking us on another stage of our mountain journey. Their knowledge of the 'lay of the land' and of points where we would be likely to be discovered, was invaluable to us. Ours was not a continuous journey, even by night, for there were days and nights together when we had to 'lay low,' hiding in huts or caves or thickets among the mountains, not daring to build a fire lest the smoke from it disclose our hiding place to some enemy in the 'home' or in the 'saddle.' Many thrilling incidents occurred and narrow escapes from recapture, some of which I will relate. On first finding ourselves at liberty we had cut stout branches which served as walking sticks and were also our only weapons, as was usually the case with men in our circumstances, but as we met with the mountaineers they furnished us with guns and revolvers and as our party was often joined by others—prisoners escaping like ourselves, or by deserters from the rebel ranks—we numbered at different times from six to twenty or more, and were on occasion, recklessly brave. We had been short of food because of the well-guarded mountain passes—for some reason the enemy had been more than usually cautious—and were cold from December weather in the high altitude; and hearing, through the 'natives' that a rebel wagon train was coming through the valley loaded with provisions collected from 'up country,' for some near post of Confederate troops, one night we constituted ourselves a foraging party and made a bold attack on the train, which consisted of anywhere from three to six wagons, with a span of mules, a driver and one guard to each. So, covering wagons, mules, drivers and guards with our arms, we commanded a 'halt,' which command was at once obeyed, while we helped ourselves to hams, sides of bacon, jars of honey, chestnuts, home-made clothing from home-made cloth, quilts and blankets—a variety of substantial provisions, which we carried to the secluded hut of some mountain dweller, for their and our refreshment, and also to fill the hungry

stomachs of those who, with the same intent of reaching 'God's country,' should come after us. It is safe to say that the mules were not sorry for our raid, for it is wonderful what quantities of provisions we removed from those wagons. Previous to our reaching the mountain region we drew near a plantation one night and after reconnoitering concluded to approach the house and ask for something to eat. A young girl answered our knock and referred our request for 'something to eat' to her grandmother, they two seeming to be the only persons at home. The old lady answered in a snappish manner that she 'did not have anything to eat in the house.' An astonished look on the girl's face and some remark, probably contradictory of the elder woman's, that she began to make, decided us to walk in and help ourselves. At this the old woman began to scream and Lieutenant Young walked up to her, put an arm around her shoulders and his hand over her mouth, and going to the fireplace took a shovel and began dragging coals out on the floor. This silenced her, but Young held her until we helped ourselves plentifully to the stores of good things to eat laid up in an adjoining room in great quantities, no doubt awaiting to satisfy the hunger of 'expected guests' from the enemies ranks. The fear that they might then be concealed within hearing of our hostess' screams was what incited Tom Young to his incendiary action, which did not prove destructive, for when the screams ceased the coals were returned to the hearth. But that tragic-comic scene will never be effaced from my memory. Once while we were for a time shut in the mountain fastnesses because of the enemy's proximity, a young woman, the promised wife of our guide, Flem Cison, walked four miles alone across the mountain, over the crusted snow, to warn us not to relax our vigilance, as armed men were looking for us, and to bring us food, returning before daylight, lest she should be seen and our hiding place discovered. Through such circuitous wanderings, untoward circumstances, divers discouragements and depressing conditions we kept one steady purpose to make our liberty secure, from the night of November 10, 1864, when we left Camp Sorghum, as the stockade prison at Columbia, South Carolina, was called, through fifty-two days and nights of winter weather in the mountains, until we reached the Union army at Sweet Water, Tennessee, and were forwarded by rail to Knoxville, Tennessee, which place we reached January 1, 1865. After sixteen months of imprisonment and two months of endeavoring to regain our liberty, evading all sorts of dangers from the elements as well as from the enemy, we counted this the happiest New Year of our lives, to be again among our own troops, while above us waved 'Old Glory.'"

With the close of the war Judge Bassett was honorably discharged after the surrender of Lee at Appamattox. He spent the succeeding year and a half on his farm, and in buying and selling grain, and in 1867 he took up the study of law under the direction of Captain A. W. Bull, of Pekin, Illinois. Later he continued his reading with Hon. B. S. Prettyman, and for two years, although beset with many difficulties and hampered by the lack of early educational advantages, he persistently pursued the course which he had marked out and at length realized his early ambition to become a lawyer in his admission to the bar. In 1872 he removed to Peoria where he made a splendid record as a strong, sturdy and reliable attorney, who ever held to the highest professional ethics and standards. He was at different times associated with leading lawyers of this city and while he continued in private practice he enjoyed an extensive clientage.

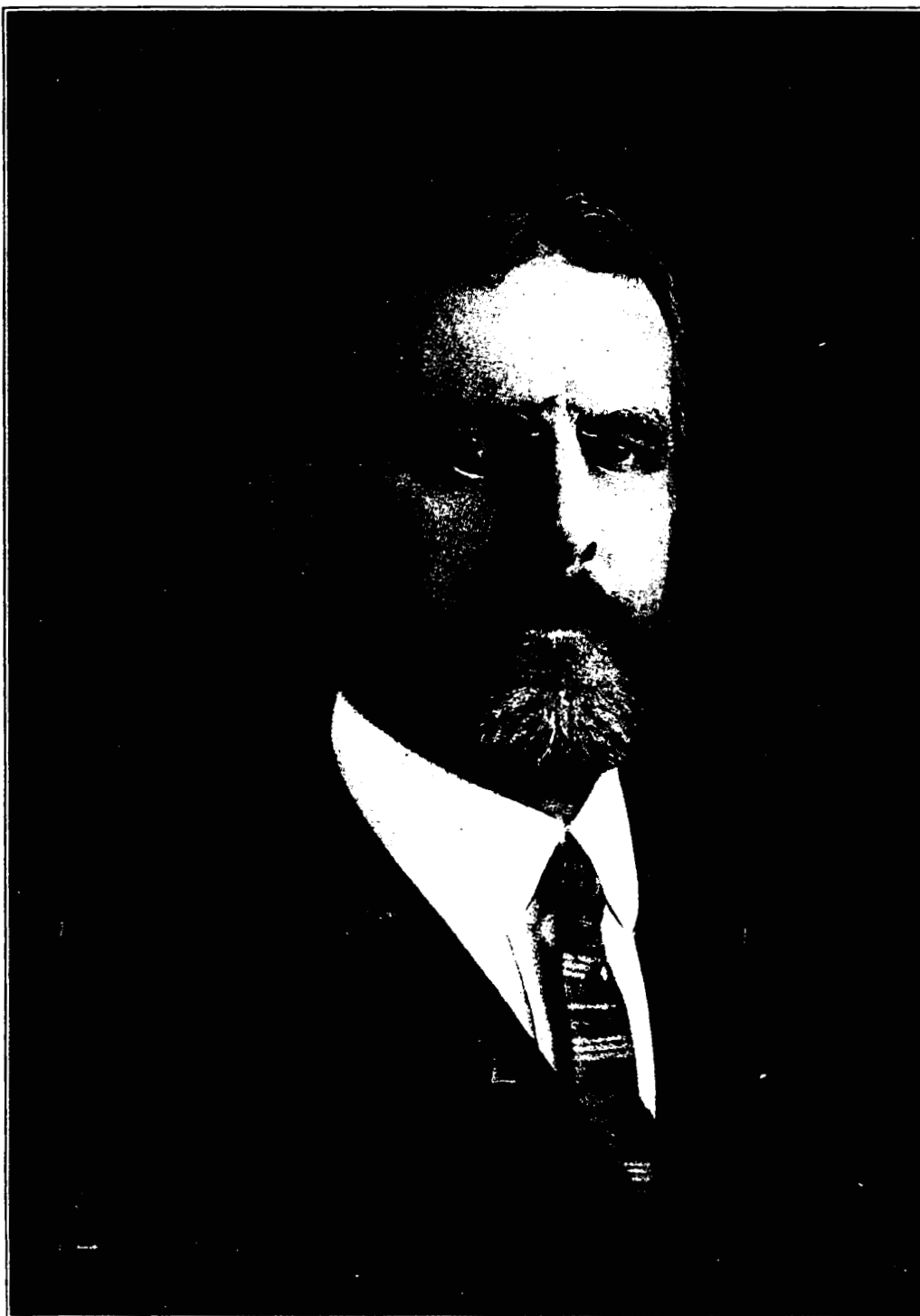
Judge Bassett was also long a prominent figure in political circles. Of him it has been written: "He was one of that rare type of men who believed that patriotism meant serving the country honestly and faithfully, not only as a soldier but as a law-maker and an office holder. He was above all things a patriot and next to this a republican. He believed in his party. He believed in its mission and he fought many times and vigorously for its purity." He was

elected on its ticket to the lower branch of the general assembly in 1884 and in 1888 was the choice of the people of his district for the state senate. He made an excellent record in both the upper and lower houses, carefully supporting those measures which he believed would advance the interests of the masses rather than of the classes and seeking ever to uphold the honor and good name of his state. In 1898 he was elected probate judge of Peoria county, which office he filled for eight years, discharging his duties with the utmost fidelity and ability. He became a candidate for the nomination for state treasurer and was the first candidate to make the proposal and promise that the moneys received as interest on state deposits should be returned to the state treasury; he, furthermore, proposed that this money should be used to create a fund to give aid at times when great disaster should occur in the state. His position was in no way an equivocal one. He said plainly that he believed that the interest on the state's money belonged to the state the same as revenue from any other source; that he would be content with the salary of the office as fixed by law and not pocket from forty to sixty thousand dollars a year additional as interest on the money paid in by the tax payers. He recognized the fact that there was nothing on the statutes to prevent this as far as the letter of the law went but he looked beneath the spirit of the law and his own sense of personal honor would not permit him to follow such a course. This was characteristic of Judge Bassett. His policy was ever in harmony with his sense of personal and public honor and his plan received the indorsement of all public-spirited citizens.

Judge Bassett was married in November, 1865, to Miss Annie E. Goold who survives him. Their only son died in infancy. Two children by a former wife also died, Nathaniel in 1891 and Sarah—Mrs. S. B. Frost in 1908. One of Judge Bassett's greatest pleasures in life was to help deserving young people and many are indebted to him for their start in life and for wise council which enabled them to see clearly the best course to pursue. He was well known throughout the state and wherever known was loved and honored and there are few men whose public career covered a more extended period. He was a statesman with an eye to practical results and not glittering generalities. The turn of his mind was eminently judicial and free from bias or animosity. Strong and positive in his republicanism, his party fealty was not grounded on partisan prejudice and he enjoyed the respect and confidence of all of his associates, irrespective of party. He was connected with many of the wholesome and purifying reforms which have been gradually growing in political, municipal and social life in Peoria. Such men, whether in office or out of it, are the natural leaders of which-ever party they may be identified with, especially in that movement toward higher politics which is common to both parties and which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period.

THOMAS MCGIFFIN McILVAINE, M. D.

Prominent as a member of the medical profession of Illinois Dr. Thomas McGiffin McIlvaine, during the years of his residence in Peoria, has been accorded a liberal patronage, which attests his high standing and his ability as a representative of the profession. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1853, and his parents, Rev. William Brown and Margaret (McGiffin) McIlvaine, were also natives of the same state, the former having been born in Lancaster county and the latter in Washington county. The ancestral history of the family is one of close connection with Pennsylvania. The great-grandparents of Dr. McIlvaine were George and Sophia (Duffield) McIlvaine, who were born in Philadelphia and became pioneer residents of Lancaster county, Penn-



DR. THOMAS M. McILVAINE

sylvania, where George McIlvaine received the deed for the land which he occupied direct from the colonial government. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression and establish a republic on this side of the Atlantic he joined the continental army and rendered valiant service to the cause of freedom. His son, Robert McIlvaine, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and having arrived at years of maturity wedded Sarah Slemmons, who was born in Philadelphia. In the maternal line Dr. McIlvaine traces his ancestry back to Nathaniel McGiffin, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who wedded Margaret Duncan, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. Coming to America they established their home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where occurred the birth of their son Thomas McGiffin, the grandfather of Thomas McIlvaine. He married Maria Norton, a native of Newtown, Connecticut, and among their children was Margaret McGiffin, who became the wife of William Brown McIlvaine and the mother of our subject. Her father was at one time a very distinguished lawyer of Washington, Pennsylvania, and a man of considerable influence and prominence in other connections. He was an intimate and lifelong personal friend of Henry Clay, and for some years they were associated in the practice of law as partners. It will thus be seen that in both the paternal and maternal lines Dr. McIlvaine comes of distinguished and honored families of Pennsylvania. His father, the Rev. William Brown McIlvaine, was an eminent Presbyterian clergyman of western Pennsylvania during the middle of the nineteenth century. His pastorate at the East Liberty Presbyterian church in Pittsburg extended from 1828 until 1870, covering a period of forty-two years. He never had another ministerial charge, going to this at the beginning of his connection with the ministry and there remaining until his retirement to spend his remaining days in well earned rest. Such pastorates were rare even in that day, but when they existed they indicated a close bond of union between pastor and people that reflected credit upon both. The Rev. William McIlvaine proved a most able factor in the moral progress of the community and his teachings sank deep into the hearts of many of his parishioners, and in years bore fruit of upright, honorable lives. He was accounted one of the eminent divines of the Presbyterian church of his native state and served as a director of the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and as secretary of the presbytery and synod of Pittsburg for many years. The influence of such a life cannot be measured, but it is well known that his memory and teachings remain as a blessed benediction to many with whom he came in contact.

Reared in the atmosphere of a cultured, refined home, Dr. McIlvaine there learned lessons of life which he has never forgotten. His parents, desiring to give him the best opportunities possible, supplemented his public-school education by a partial course in the Western University at Pittsburg. He left that school to come to the middle west in 1869, with Peoria as his destination. Later he completed his college studies in the Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, and was there graduated with honors, delivering the Latin oration in 1873. He entered upon the profession of teaching in the high school of Peoria, but after a brief period went abroad for further study in Germany, spending the years 1874 and 1875 in that land. In 1876 his alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree.

In the same year Dr. McIlvaine entered commercial circles in connection with the grain trade at Grand Ridge, La Salle county, Illinois, where he became well known as a grain buyer. However, he believed that professional pursuits would prove more congenial and profitable, and turned his attention to the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. L. Hamilton, of Peoria. He afterward matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in the class of 1881. He has since devoted his time and energies to the practice of medicine and surgery in Peoria, and his labors have been attended with excellent results. That he enjoys public confidence to a notable degree is manifest

in the extensive practice accorded him. He has ever held to high ideals in his profession and has earnestly, wisely and conscientiously used the talents with which nature endowed him. From 1882 until 1884 Dr. McIlvaine served as health officer in Peoria. His reading has at all times been extensive and has kept him in touch with the most advanced work of the profession. He devoted ten years to editing a medical magazine in this city and his intelligently directed efforts and unremitting labor have contributed to maintaining the high standard of professional services which characterizes the medical fraternity of Illinois. The Peoria City Medical Society has honored him with its presidency and he is also a member of the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, having been treasurer of the Illinois society for a period of ten years. He was formerly professor of materia medica and therapeutics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa.

Professional labors, however, do not constitute the entire scope of Dr. McIlvaine's efforts in behalf of the public. Indeed, he has done much other work of an important character. He has been a director of the public library for over twenty years and was formerly a member of the board of education, for which positions he has been eminently qualified through his literary tastes and scientific training as well as by his opportunities for observation abroad. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Cottage, now Proctor, Hospital and organizing the Peoria Art League. He has been a discriminating collector of rare old volumes, coins and works of art, and is the owner of many valuable old medical works and Elzevir editions of the classics.

In 1876 Dr. McIlvaine was united in marriage to Miss Emma Florence Hamilton, a daughter of Dr. J. L. Hamilton, one of Peoria's earliest and most prominent physicians. The children of this marriage were three in number: Anna Kirk, the wife of W. B. Tobias; Margaret McGiffin; and Emma Florence. The wife and mother died March 29, 1895, and on the 15th of December, 1899, Dr. McIlvaine was again married, this union being with Mrs. Jessie Cobleigh, by whom he had one child, Sophia Elizabeth.

Dr. McIlvaine holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club and is also a prominent Mason, belonging to Peoria Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M., while in Peoria Consistory he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in 1888. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has ever endeavored to make his life a serviceable factor in the world's work, and Peoria honors him as one whose labors have been effective forces for public progress and improvement along many lines.

FRED L. BLOCK.

The opinion, uniformly expressed wherever Fred L. Block was known, was that he was "a good citizen and a good man." What higher tribute could be paid to an individual? He was, moreover, a successful merchant—one of the partners of the largest dry-goods establishment of Peoria, but while his intelligently directed activity and enterprise brought him success the attainment of wealth was never the sole aim and end of his life. He rejoiced in the opportunity that it gave him to aid his fellowmen and there are few who have loved humanity in a greater or more helpful degree than did he. The memory that he leaves behind is one that is cherished by all who knew him.

Mr. Block was born in Germany, October 31, 1855, and the first sixteen years of his life were spent in his native land, largely in the acquirement of an education. Other members of the family had previously come to America and favorable reports concerning the opportunities of the new world led the youth of sixteen to sever the ties that bound him to his native country and seek a home in



FRED L. BLOCK

the new world. He made his way direct to Pekin, Illinois, where he was employed in his brother's store that constituted the nucleus of the present Schipper & Block establishment of Peoria. For seven years he was there employed and then came to this city where he joined with his brother and John F. Schipper, now deceased, in organizing the firm of Schipper & Block and founding the present enterprise. The first store was located on Adams street and the growth of the business is indicated by the fact that three times the firm enlarged the building, but finally the quarters became too small and a removal was made to the old Anderson block where business was continued for a number of years. At length, however, the continued growth of trade necessitated still more commodious quarters, which were secured in the Woolner building, but even this proved too small for constantly developing business and about 1903 the company decided to erect a new building, resulting in the immense eight-story structure that now stands at the corner of Adams and Fulton streets, a monument to the business industry and sagacity of the members of the firm, prominent among whom was Fred L. Block. One of the local papers writing of him said: "During all of his business career Mr. Block displayed the keenest business sagacity and foresight. He was recognized as one of the best buyers in the country. In the eastern markets he had the name of being one of the best business men in the country. Older business men found in this young business man the elements of the experienced man of affairs. No detail was too small for his attention, but he did not allow himself to be carried away by details, and was ever alert to the possibilities of a good business move. Time after time older men found themselves outwitted by his far-seeing instinct. For years he has been considered the leading business man of Peoria and he was looked up to in the mercantile world of Peoria as possibly no other man in Peoria has been in many years. His keen judgment was called in by the business men in affairs of moment to the city and he planned many things which have resulted in lasting benefit to the city and the community in general."

Mr. Block was twice married. He first wedded Miss Dena Schneider, who was born at the old family homestead of her parents at No. 114 Fifth street, Peoria, August 25, 1858. She practically spent her entire life in this city, pursuing her education in the public schools and also spending several years in completing a course in German in a local private school. On the 11th of May, 1882, she became the wife of Fred L. Block and they became the parents of five children, Hajo H., Carl C., Anna C., Agnes S. and Harriet F. Mrs. Block was an active member of the First Congregational church and was not only deeply interested in the church work but also assisted helpfully and generously in the work of various clubs and societies whose mission is to do good and assist mankind. Her death was the occasion of deep regret to a wide circle of friends as well as to her immediate family. On the 9th of May, 1905, Mr. Block was married to Miss Emma Schneider, a sister of his first wife and a daughter of C. J. and Christina Schneider, the former at one time a well known and prominent pioneer merchant of Peoria. Mr. and Mrs. Block were traveling in the east when he met a tragic death, being killed in a railroad wreck at Lansingburg, near Troy, New York, when he and his wife were on their way homeward after a trip in Maine and New Hampshire. They were sitting in the rear end of the parlor car when a heavy train crashed into them, telescoping the car and bringing death to Mr. Block, while his wife, who was sitting across the aisle, conversing with him, was seriously injured. One of the local papers said: "The news of no death since the message concerning the passing of President McKinley has caused such uniform and profound sorrow in Peoria as did that of Fred L. Block." Another paper wrote: "In the death of Fred L. Block a pillar of strength in the local business world is shattered. Peoria and central Illinois is appalled at the horrible news which came from Troy, New York, the scene of the railroad accident where Mr. Block met his death. His passing as the result of a period of illness

would have shocked the community because of his prominence in the business world, his standing as a citizen in the community and his genialty of nature which made him a favorite with every acquaintance. Everyone who knew him was his friend. But the death of such a citizen, violent as it was, adds to the horror of the affair and brings grief to the entire city which pauses to pay a silent tribute of respect and honor to him."

Mr. Block was widely known as one who loved his fellowmen and age and station in life mattered not to him if an individual was worthy of respect and regard. The children loved him no less than those of his own years and his many friends found him ever a hospitable host whose cheer and kindly greeting were genuine and cordial. He enjoyed outdoor life and nature in its various forms and was a lover of art, travel and music. Peoria never had a more loyal citizen or more ardent supporter of the city's enterprises. His faith in her future was evidenced in his works. At his death the local press united in paying tribute to his memory. One of the local papers wrote: "The death of such a man as Fred L. Block cannot be regarded as anything less than a civic calamity. There was hardly anything projected that would lead to the betterment and the uplift of the city in which Mr. Block did not have a hand. For nearly all the years of his life he had been a very busy man but he found time outside of his immense and growing business to take part in all schemes that were intended to make Peoria not only a greater but a better city. He was a man who was broad in his views and who believed in allowing the largest individual liberty of action so long as that liberty did not conflict with the rights of others. He was a Christian gentleman in the broadest sense of the term. Not Puritanic, not believing that this world was a world of gloom in which he was best prepared for the hereafter who was the least satisfied with the present life. He had strong opinions of his own on almost every subject, but this did not prevent him from respecting the conscientious convictions of others who differed from him. He was a liberal but not ostentatious contributor to the charities of all kinds. And he was in every respect a perfectly honest man. Fred Block would not wrong a man out of a dollar even if his failure to do this should have involved the loss of hundreds. It is lamentable that such a man—one whom Peoria loved and respected—should have lost his life as he did, just as he was on the eve of returning to the city where he had so long made his home, which he had helped to build up, where his affections and his interests centered. It was a dark day for Peoria when he met with that fatal accident. Above all it was a sad day to those who were privileged to be his intimates—to society and business associates who had so known, honored and loved him. To his family the loss is simply irreparable because Mr. Block was above everything else a family man—a home man. To his children he was at the same time guide, counselor and friend. The death of no man of recent years has been more severely felt than was the passing away of Mr. Block, in the maturity of an intellect that made its impress on every one with whom he was in any way connected. He went from us just as he had every reason to hope that the rest that had never come to him in all his busy life was coming, when the fruition of his hopes and the object of all his aspirations was near, to all human appearance. Such a man as Mr. Block was entitled to expect many years of enjoyment, to that enjoyment that comes after the summer of life is spent and the autumn draws near. But the ways of Providence are past finding out." In his funeral sermon Dr. Faville said: "He had won a place of honor and faith and hope and love among us. He was a princely man with great possibilities ahead. He lived more than a half century; he wrought out a character in which strength and beauty and sympathy is equalled but by the few. * * * Fred Block had a strong will, keen mind, a warm heart; he was a man of balanced judgment, of unflagging enthusiasm, of unswerving faith. But the secret of his life was good-will; good-will to God; good-will to man. Religion was with him a life, nothing of religious cant or

hypocrisy or hysteria. He was a business man in his Christian life as well as a Christian in his business life. Nor did he leave out the world. He loved literature, music, travel, all that is noble and beautiful in the world. He loved business not only because he succeeded; he believed men are not here to make money but that money is here to make men. He loved his fatherland, he loved his adopted land, he loved his city. He put himself into this world as God's world. But beyond these he loved his fellowmen. He was a courteous, conscientious employer. You who come from the 'White Store' as mourners today knew him not only as the merchant prince but as the friendly, kindly man. He loved the social circle—always its life and its joy. And how he loved the home. As son, brother, husband and father he came nearer to the ideal than almost any man that I have known.

CHARLES W. LA PORTE.

Charles W. La Porte is known and recognized in Peoria as one of its most prominent and progressive business men and one who is deeply interested in the development and progress of this city along industrial lines. He is actively connected with several of the important and prominent business institutions and is a dominating factor in civic improvement. He is now the senior member of the patent law firm of La Porte & Bean, with offices in the Woolner building, in this city, and also holds the position of assistant to the president of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, whose factory is located at South Bartonville, Illinois.

Mr. La Porte was born in Washington, D. C., September 19, 1873, a son of William Mathew and Margaret Cathran Moran (Dorsey) La Porte. The family is of French origin but has been in America for many generations. On been in this country since 1720. Richard Dorsey served as lieutenant in the Continental army, as captain in the Maryland artillery and was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The father of the subject of this sketch is still a resident of Washington, D. C., where he has been in the employ of the government for over forty years. He was one of the many to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in April, 1861, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. La Porte received his primary instruction in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and pursued his education until he reached the age of fifteen years, when he laid aside his books to become a cash boy in a department store of his native city. He remained in the employ of that institution for four years, during which time he advanced rapidly until he was promoted to the position of designer in the upholstering department. After four years of service he resigned to enter the law offices of R. A. Burton, a prominent attorney of Washington, and here he read law for some time. He later studied under H. H. Bliss, also of Washington, who is one of the foremost patent lawyers of the United States. Here Mr. La Porte gained a detailed knowledge of the legal profession and a mastery of the particular branch in which he specializes. He is well versed in the intricate details of patent law and keeps his knowledge modern and up-to date.

In 1894, Mr. La Porte came to Peoria and associated himself with W. V. Tefft. This association continued for three years, or until 1897, when Mr. La Porte began practicing for himself. In January, 1911, he took into partnership with him, Mr. George T. Bean, of Washington, D. C. In the practice of patent law, Mr. La Porte has specialized in the work pertaining to wire working machinery and in this capacity has represented several of the largest independent wire working concerns in the United States.

On October 6, 1897, Mr. La Porte was united in marriage to Ada Eleanor Bailey, a daughter of Josiah Fiske Bailey, formerly of New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Jennie Irene (Kilman) Bailey, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Bailey, during his life was well known in his connection with the German Fire Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. La Porte are the parents of two children, namely: Robert Bailey, now a student of the White school; and Bailey, who is six years of age. The family is prominent in social circles in this city and their beautiful home located at No. 1500 Knoxville avenue, is a hospitable meeting place for their many friends.

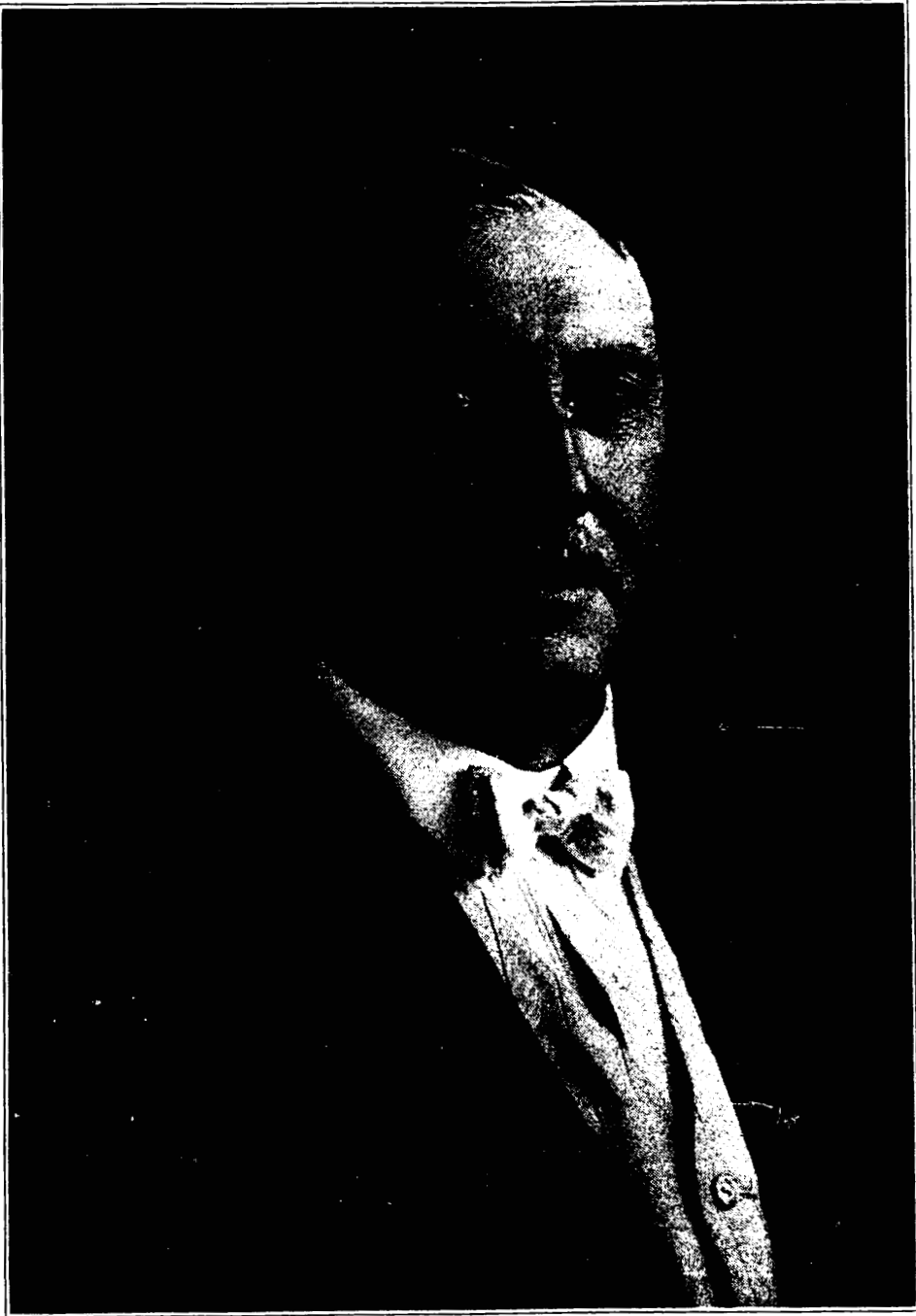
Mr. La Porte is a member of the Arcadia Avenue Presbyterian church of Peoria, and has served in the capacity of clerk of the Congregation since the organization of said church. He belongs to Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., and Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M. He is also a member of Peoria Commandery, No. 3, K. T., and belongs to Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of West Bluff Lodge, No. 177, K. P., and El Medi Temple No. 1, D. O. K. K. Mr. La Porte is also affiliated with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia.

Mr. La Porte has been affiliated with the republican party and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. Socially, he holds membership in the Creve Coeur Club and the Illinois Valley Yacht Club and takes an active interest in the affairs of these organizations. He has scores of friends in this city, to whom his rapidly growing success in his chosen line of occupation, is a constant pleasure. His energy, resource and deep knowledge along his special line is becoming well known throughout the central west, and is gaining him every year, an increasing number of clients and friends.

JOSEPH BRODMAN.

Joseph Brodman, superintendent of the Peoria House of Correction, which position he has filled for twenty-two years, or since the 1st of July, 1890, has been a resident of this city for fifty-eight years. Few of the inhabitants of Peoria are more familiar with its history and the events and activities which have shaped its upbuilding and development. He was born in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France, on the 8th of November, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Eva (Claus) Brodman. The father determined to seek a home and fortune in America, and during the infancy of their son Joseph, the family crossed the Atlantic and took up their abode in Chillicothe, Ohio, where they lived for seven years. On the expiration of that period they came to Peoria, arriving in 1854. The father was a shoemaker and continued in that line of business to the time of his death, which occurred in this city in 1889. His wife died in 1904, when eighty years of age, having survived her husband for about fifteen years.

Joseph Brodman was a lad of seven summers when the family arrived in Peoria and here he pursued his education by attending the parochial and public schools. He made his start in the business world by learning the chair painter's trade and afterward worked as coach painter in the shops of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company. He spent sixteen years in that way and then entered municipal service, when in December, 1882, he took charge of the Peoria county jail, which he superintended until the 1st of July, 1890. On that date he came to his present position as superintendent of the Peoria House of Correction, which has since been under his guidance and management. He conducts the institution on the theory that it is the purpose of the state not only to safeguard the interests of others in limiting the liberties of his wards, but that it is also the purpose to give the inmates a chance for development along lines



JOSEPH BRODMAN

of betterment and improvement. To this end the inmates are given a well regulated amount of work with adequate opportunities for recreation, so that their time is well and wisely employed. Every department of the institution is kept up to a high standard, cleanliness and order prevail, and the food meets the demands of healthy, boyish appetites for wholesome fare. That the service of Mr. Brodman in this connection is capable and commendable is indicated by his long retention in the position.

In 1872 Mr. Brodman was united in marriage to Miss Frederica H. Blumb, of Peoria, who was born and reared in this city. Her parents came from Baltimore to Illinois in the early '40s, making an overland journey. Mr. and Mrs. Brodman have three sons, Arthur P., Elmer J. and Howard C. The second son is acting as bookkeeper for his father and Mrs. Brodman is matron of the institution. Mr. Brodman holds membership with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He gives his political support to the democratic party and could undoubtedly attain high political honors if his ambition lay in that direction. On the contrary, however, he does not seek nor desire public office, as is evidenced by the fact that he was twice nominated by acclamation for the position of alderman from his ward but would not consent to become a candidate. He is doing a good work in his present position and is content to remain there, and in the control of the institution he manifests a most kindly spirit and broad humanitarian purpose.

FRANK McLOUGHLIN.

The world instinctively pays deference to a man whose success has been worthily achieved and gains his advancement through his ability and who throughout his business career bases his principles and actions upon the rules which govern strict and unswerving integrity. Such has been the record of Frank McLoughlin, now president and manager of the Frank McLoughlin Plumbing Company, located at 619 Main street. It is the most extensive and successful plumbing establishment in Peoria. Mr. McLoughlin was born at Chatham Four Corners, New York, on the 1st of January, 1850, his parents being Timothy and Mary McLoughlin. The father, whose birth occurred in Ireland, was a railroad man throughout his active career. Both he and his wife died in 1860.

Frank McLoughlin spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, attending common school at his birthplace. At the age of eleven years he removed to Peoria where he made his home with relatives and completed his school course. Upon laying aside his text-books he delivered groceries for B. F. Ellis, on Adams street, opposite the courthouse and later worked for Edward F. Mullen, who had his place of business on the corner of Morgan and Adams streets. He next entered the employ of Emery & Andrews, who were the owners and publishers of the old Transcript, out of which later developed the Transcript-Herald. He was with this newspaper during the Civil war and later sought employment in a pottery, where he remained until 1867, when he began to learn the plumber's trade. In March, 1872, he removed to Chicago to accept the foremanship in the business of J. J. Wade, but after six months returned to Peoria, working for Kinsey & Mahler until he embarked in business on his own account. From a small beginning he worked up his enterprise until it has grown to such an extent that it was necessary to incorporate it, and at present it is recognized as the best and largest plumbing concern in the city. They employ five plumbers and four helpers. During his entire business career he has given special attention and study to the science of plumbing and few men have more intimate or correct knowledge in this line. Thoroughness and system characterize his labor at all

times and his excellent judgment concerning values has enabled him to place his orders so that his firm has benefited largely by his contracts. Since entering business life as an apprentice he has followed those paths which have led to success, possessing ever an unassailable reputation, for in his career commercial industry and business enterprises have been well directed forces.

On the 30th of April, 1871, Mr. McLoughlin was married, in Peoria, to Miss Maria T. Donahue, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Donahue, old residents of Peoria. To Mr. and Mrs. McLoughlin seven children have been born, six of whom survive: Eva M., who is the wife of James D. Putnam, a lawyer of Elmwood, Illinois; Edna, who married George Schneider, who is in the employ of the Clark Smith Hardware Company; Katherine, who became the wife of Leslie Van Drelyen, a carpenter contractor; Frank, Jr., who is engaged in the plumbing business at Quincy; May, a graduate of the high school; and William, who is employed by his father. The family reside at 715 Hamilton boulevard.

In politics Mr. McLoughlin gives his support to the democratic party and for seven years has served as a member of the board of school inspectors, for one term as alderman and for one term each as township and city collector. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

GODFREY G. LUTHY.

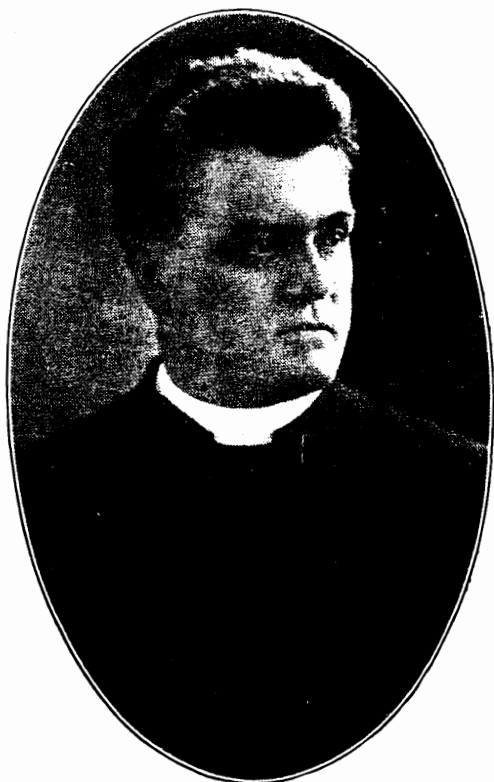
Godfrey G. Luthy was born in Peoria, January 1, 1875, and in the acquirement of his education passed through the consecutive grades of the public schools until graduated from the high school with the class of 1893. He is a sterling young business man, enterprising and energetic, popular and progressive. He is prominent in the automobile manufacturing world and a leading factor in the National Implement Exposition held in Peoria in 1912. He is also treasurer of the Bartholomew Company and his cooperation is regarded as a valuable asset in any business project or public improvement with which he is connected. He votes with the republican party, is a Knight Templar Mason and Mystic Shriner, and also a member of the Creve Coeur Club. In April, 1909, he married Elizabeth Bradley.

REV. JOHN LANCASTER SPALDING.

Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, for many years a dominant power in the Catholic ministry not only of Peoria and Illinois but of the entire country and known as well as a writer, philosopher and churchman beyond the Atlantic, is now living retired in a beautiful home in Peoria. He was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, June 2, 1840, and was a special favorite of his uncle, Martin J. Spalding, then bishop of Louisville. Under his guidance he studied theology in the American College of Louvian, which the bishop had established. After his ordination there in 1863 he pursued special studies in Rome for a year and in 1865 he was stationed at the Cathedral in Louisville. He has always been famed for his eloquence and his oratory drew to him a large gathering—people who were held interested and influenced by his words of wisdom. In 1870, in compliance with his request, he was appointed to erect a church for the negroes of Louisville. The white people flocked in such numbers to hear his sermons, however, that they threatened to crowd out the negroes, for whom he was specially working. In 1872, upon the death of his uncle, who had been made archbishop of Baltimore, Father Spalding was called upon to write the history of the life of his relative and took up his residence for that purpose in New York. This is



THE MOST REV. JOHN LANCASTER
SPALDING, D.D., FIRST BISHOP
OF PEORIA



RIGHT REV. EDMUND MICHAEL
DUNNE, D.D., BISHOP
OF PEORIA



RIGHT REV. BISHOP PETER J. O'REILLY,
D.D.

said to have been his first and greatest book, showing a manly, dignified and effective style, proving the author to be an accomplished literary man, a deep and earnest thinker, a learned and enlightened theologian and a devout priest. After the completion of the volume Father Spalding remained in New York as assistant at St. Michael's church and in 1877 was elevated to the see of Peoria. He was not quite thirty-seven years of age when, on the 28th of November, 1876, he was called to this position and on the 1st of May, 1877, was consecrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral of New York. The diocese then numbered about forty parishes and had less than fifty priests; there were ten parochial schools and only three religious institutions. When he retired in 1908 there were seventy parochial schools, five colleges, nine academies, eleven hospitals and homes for the aged and unfortunate, while the Catholics of the diocese numbered one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Bishop Spalding and Archbishop Ireland were the prime movers in the Catholic Colonization Society, which brought hundreds of people who were slaving in eastern factories to the middle west and established them upon fertile farms, of which they could eventually become the owners. These colonies were planted in Minnesota and Nebraska, where there are now large Catholic populations. In 1902 President Roosevelt made Bishop Spalding a member of the Great Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, in which connection he was widely commended by the press for his justice in considering the question. In 1908, when he sent in his resignation to Rome, the pope said: "Few bishops have had so great an influence over the people, Catholic and non Catholic." In 1909 he was made titular archbishop of Seythopolis, an honor rarely conferred. Speaking of his work in an article entitled the Catholic History of Peoria, it is said: "He has walked among the poor: into their homes in the coal mine districts, where he has exchanged his gorgeous robes and bishop's hat for overalls and a miner's cap; has tried to alleviate their sufferings in the over crowded cities of the east by providing them farms in the west. His work has been as far reaching as humanity's interests are wide, touching all public questions which deal with the upbuilding of character and the uplifting of humanity." He has been a prolific writer, is a deep philosophical thinker and has given to the world not only many articles concerning the church but also upon questions of general interest.

RT. REV. PETER J. O'REILLY.

Rt. Rev. Peter J. O'Reilly was born near Kells, in County Meath, Ireland, April 14, 1852, and was educated in the national schools of his native land. In 1872 he entered All Hallows College at Dublin, Ireland, for scientific and theological training and was ordained to the priesthood June 24, 1877, after which he was assigned as assistant priest in Champaign, Illinois. In 1878 he was assigned by Bishop Spalding as assistant at St. Mary's Cathedral, Peoria, and in 1881 became pastor at Danville, Illinois. In 1893 he was made vicar general and pastor of St. Patrick's church at Peoria and on the 21st of September, 1900, was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Peoria.

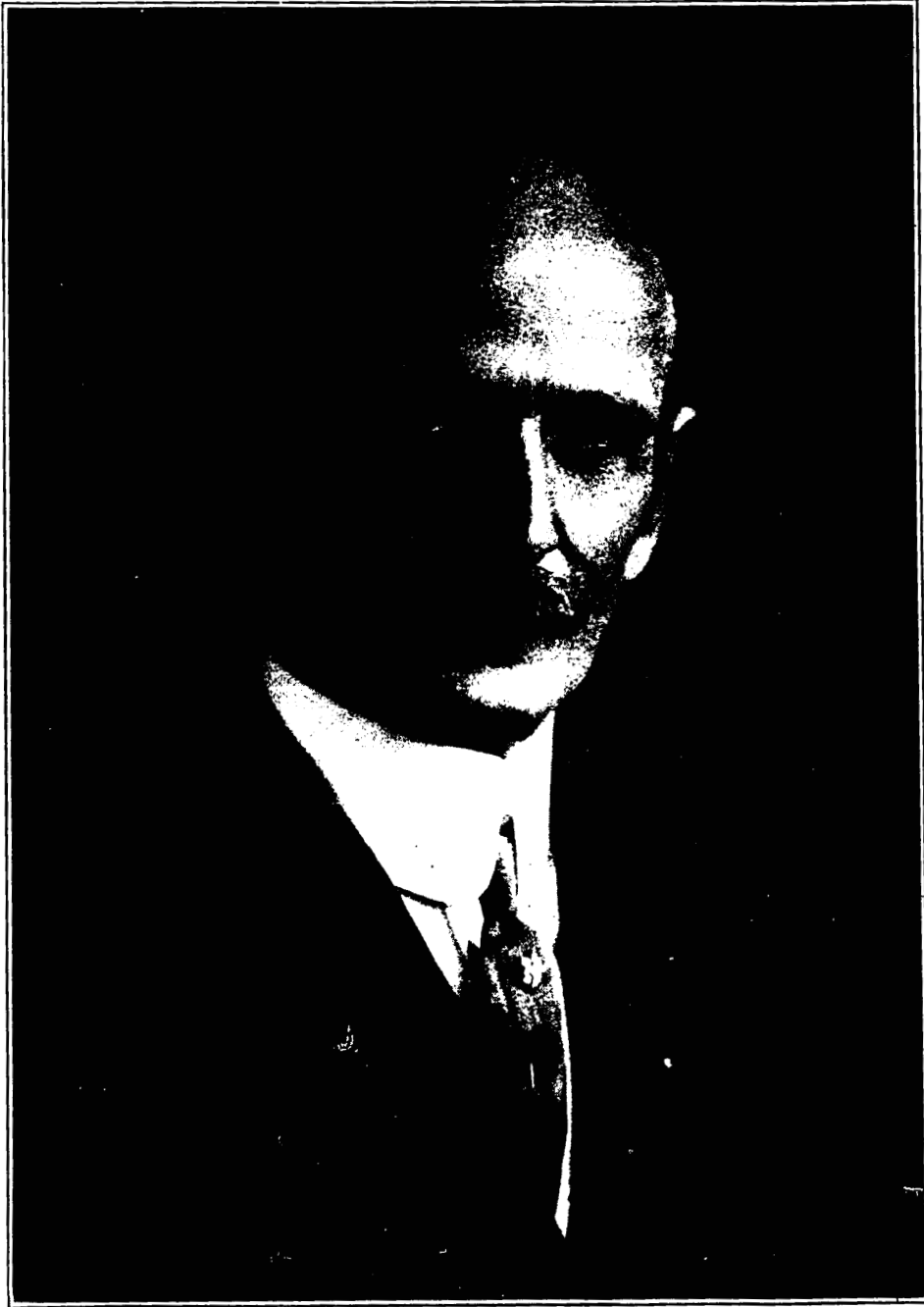
RT. REV. EDMUND MICHAEL DUNNE, D. D.

Rt. Rev. Edmund Michael Dunne, Catholic bishop of Peoria, is a native of Chicago. He attended the parochial school of Holy Name parish and later was a student in St. Ignatius College before entering Niagara University. He afterward pursued his studies in seats of learning in Belgium and in Rome, complet-

ing his course at the Gregorian University with high honors. His first pastorate was at St. Columbkills, where he remained for eight years. He speaks seven languages and is a man of scholarly attainments and keen philosophical trend of mind. On the 1st of September, 1909, he was consecrated bishop of Peoria in Holy Name Cathedral by his Grace Most Rev. Diomedo Falconio, D. D., apostolic delegate to the United States.

THEODORE KUHL.

Throughout the history of the world mere success has never, save in a few rare instances, been the cause of any man being remembered by his fellows, and never has the mere accumulation of wealth won honor for the individual. The methods employed in its attainment, however, may awaken approval and admiration, for the world pays its tribute of respect to him who through enterprise, unrelaxing effort and clear-sighted judgment makes advancement in the business world without infringing on the rights of others. Such has been the record of Theodore Kuhl, who throughout his entire business career has never deviated from a course that he has believed to be right and yet who through enterprising methods has steadily worked his way upward. Peoria's business circles have indeed a worthy representative in Theodore Kuhl, who was an errand boy here when sixteen years of age in the establishment of which he is now vice president. The business is today conducted under the name of Schipper & Block, Inc., and is one of the leading mercantile enterprises of the city, a fact which is attributable in no small measure to the efforts and labors of Mr. Kuhl, who, though not a native Peorian, has long been a resident here and is one of Illinois' native sons. He was born at Beardstown, September 17, 1859, and is a son of John George and Mary Elizabeth Kuhl, both of whom were natives of Germany. In early life, however, they crossed the Atlantic to the new world, the father arriving in America when nineteen years of age, while his wife was but eleven years of age when her people crossed the Atlantic. Their son, Theodore Kuhl, was a pupil in the common schools of Beardstown and also in the schools of Normal and Pekin, Illinois. He made his start in the business world as a newsboy in Pekin, selling papers in the evening when but twelve years of age. He was afterward employed in a grocery store until sixteen years of age, when he began working for the firm of Schipper & Block of that city in the capacity of errand boy. Three years later he was sent to Peoria in company with Frederick L. Block to assist in opening the Schipper & Block store in this city. When twenty-four years of age he was given a working interest in the store and at twenty-eight years was admitted to a partnership. When thirty years of age he was elected secretary and treasurer of the firm of Schipper & Block, Inc., and in 1907 was elected vice president, which position he has since continued to fill, a connection that places him in a very prominent, enviable and honorable position in the business circles of the city. He is prominent as a man whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprise and continually broadening opportunities. He has brought to bear a clear understanding that readily solves complex problems and unites into a harmonious whole unrelated and even diverse interests. He attacks everything with a contagious enthusiasm and his example has made itself felt in the establishment of which he is now the head. In large measure the upbuilding of the business is due to him, and today the Peoria establishment of the firm of Schipper & Block is the largest store of its kind in any city of one hundred thousand population in the United States. Unfeigned cordiality is one of the salient characteristics of his life. He is a most courteous gentleman of pleasing manner, and he has greeted thousands of people who have visited the



THEODORE KUHL

store with a hearty handshake. He is genuinely interested in the individual, for his nature is extremely social, and while his partner, Mr. Block, managed the financial affairs of the house, Mr. Kuhl met his patrons and gave to business relations that personal touch which is gratifying to every individual. In addition to his other interests he is one of the directors of the Jefferson Hotel and it was largely through the cooperation of this firm that the building of the hotel was made possible. The name of the house has frequently headed the list when contributions and subscriptions have been sought for some worthy public project or benevolent enterprise.

On the 4th of June, 1885, in Peoria, Mr. Kuhl was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Noyes Hurd, a daughter of Randall Freeman and Harriet (Noyes) Hurd. Unto this marriage has been born a daughter, Nina Harriet, who was born November 1, 1889, and was married on the 20th of July, 1910, to L. Fay Tyler of Bay City, Michigan. The parents are members of the Second Presbyterian church of Peoria and are much interested in the moral progress of the city, as is indicated by their active support of and cooperation in the work of the church. Mr. Kuhl is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he has ever been a republican and is a strong believer in the basic principles of the party. Fraternally a Mason, he belongs to Temple Lodge, No. 46, F. & A. M.; Peoria Chapter, R. A. M.; and Peoria Commandery, No. 3, K. T. He is likewise a member of the Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. His name is on the membership rolls of the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is a charter member of the Peoria Country and the Creve Coeur Clubs. He was one of three leading citizens of Peoria who organized the latter and he acted as its first president. This indicates that his social position is equal to his business prominence and public opinion at all times places him in an enviable position in public regard both as a man and citizen. Whenever Peoria's interests and welfare are involved he stands on the side of progress and improvement. To build up rather than to destroy has ever been his broad policy, and in the conduct of his mercantile interests he has pursued constructive methods which have never entrenched upon the rights of others, and the policy of the house of which he is the head has set the standard for activity in that direction. A man of charming personality, his personal characteristics and social qualities are pronounced, and he is an acceptable companion in any society in which intelligence is a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

JOHN J. HARMAN.

John J. Harman, a prominent representative of and partner in the Harman Engineering Company of Peoria, was born November 23, 1880, in Iroquois county, Illinois, a brother of Jacob A. Harman, whose biographical record appears on another page in this volume. He attended the district schools in Iroquois county, Illinois, and afterward the Sheldon high school for three years. He then spent two years in Eureka (Ill.) College before entering the University of Illinois at Champaign. He pursued a four years' course there in mechanical engineering and was graduated in 1902 with the Bachelor of Science degree and in 1904 with the Mechanical Engineering degree. In 1902 he entered the drafting room of the Link Belt Company and later was made chief draftsman with the Acme Harvester Company of Peoria, with which concern he remained through 1903. He had shop experience with the United States geographical survey in the fuel tests at St. Louis in 1904 and did other engineering work. He also became connected with the University of Illinois in teaching machine design to which he gave his attention from 1903 until 1905. He was engaged on the designing and erection of the new steam laboratory in the latter year and in teaching in the

steam laboratory in 1905-06. In the summer of 1906 he worked for the Harman Engineering Company of Peoria. In the fall and winter of 1906-07 he taught Senior Machine Design at the University of Illinois, and later in 1907 was assistant to the chief engineer in the National Tube Company, at Kewanee, Illinois. In 1908 he pursued his profession of mechanical engineer, doing special work for the National Tube Company at Pittsburg, and since 1909 has been mechanical engineer of the Harman Engineering Company, his specialty being power plant design and the supervision of construction and tests.

On the 1st of June, 1910, John J. Harman was married to Miss Flora J. Wiley, of Peoria, a daughter of F. P. Wiley, a manufacturer of stamps and printing supplies in Peoria. Mr. Harman is connected with various leading societies, professional and otherwise. He is a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce, the East Peoria Commercial Club, the Hamilton Club of Chicago, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers and the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors. He is likewise a member of the Central Christian church. His life has been an extremely successful one, bringing him into notable prominence along professional lines for one of his years.

WILLIAM PLOENSE.

William Ploense is the secretary of the Peoria Bedding Company, with offices at No. 1500 North Adams street since 1910. In March of that year he came to Peoria and in the intervening period he has contributed much to the success of the enterprise with which he is now connected. He was born in Bloomington, Illinois, July 15, 1887, and is a son of Ernest and Bertha Ploense, old residents of Bloomington, where they still make their home. The son acquired his education in his native city but left school at the age of fourteen years and has since been dependent upon his own resources, working his way steadily upward through persistent and determined effort. He first started out as an employe in a brick yard where he remained for about two seasons, but later became an apprentice with the Dodge-Dickinson Company and gradually working his way upward until he left that firm to come to Peoria. Here he purchased an interest in the corporation of which he was elected secretary and has since had active voice in the management of a business which is growing in volume and importance, for its output finds favor with the public and the trade therefore increases year by year. Mr. Ploense has already attained an enviable position for one of his years and the record that he has thus far made argues well for success in the future. His political allegiance is given to the republican party but he does not seek nor desire office, preferring to concentrate his entire time and attention upon his business affairs.

ALONZO WOOKEY.

Among the men who by well directed effort have gained a position in the front ranks of the business men of Peoria, who have attained wealth and contributed to the material advancement of the city along purely business walks of life, is numbered Alonzo Wookey. He was born in Peoria and is a pioneer in the music supply business of the city. His name has become a synonym for all that stands for progress and improvement along that line and his own efforts have made the foundation of his success. He has earned the position which he occupies through individual effort and tireless enterprise and the people of

Peoria have genuine admiration for him by reason of what he has accomplished. He needs no praise from us for the simple record of his career tells its own story.

Mr. Wookey was born in Peoria, a son of Stephen and Hannah (Jones) Wookey. The father, a native of Somersetshire, England, was brought to this country by his parents at an early age and in 1836 the family erected the house at what is now No. 420 West McClure avenue, in which Alonzo Wookey was later born. The Wookeys were among the first in the city to engage in the business of brick-making and Stephen Wookey learned the trade and followed it for several years after his marriage.

Alonzo Wookey was six years of age when his parents removed to a large farm in Truro township, Knox county, Illinois, after which he attended the district schools and worked in the fields until seventeen years of age. He then returned to Peoria and began learning the trade of whitesmith, which he followed for several years, when his attention was directed to the music business, to which he has since devoted his time and energies. Ofttimes seemingly trivial circumstances turn the tide of life and it was so with Mr. Wookey. While he was working in his shop he had a caller who chanced to be an agent for an organ company. The man complained of business, stating that he had a number of organs which he was unable to sell. Mr. Wookey offered to try to find purchasers for them among his friends, whereupon the agent turned over the unsold organs and Mr. Wookey promptly disposed of the entire lot. The agent came again and left another shipment at Mr. Wookey's disposal. His first success was repeated again and again until gradually he became interested in the work and in the business and in 1886 accepted a position in the music house of the Brown, Page & Hillman Company. For eleven years he remained with that firm and a recognition of his marked business ability won him advancement and increasing responsibilities until he finally became general manager. In 1897 he left the employ of the Brown, Page & Hillman Company and started in business on his own account, opening a little music store at No. 211 South Adams street. The personnel of the establishment consisted of Mr. Wookey and his wife, who aided her husband by selling sheet music while Mr. Wookey had charge of the musical instruments department. The business grew and flourished. Every year the capacity was increased and additions made to the number of employes until in 1910 Mr. Wookey was forced to acknowledge that his quarters were too small for his growing business, at which time he removed to his present attractive location at Nos. 320-322 South Adams street. His store is now one of the largest of its kind in the state outside of Chicago and its business is growing each year. The building which he occupies is thirty-six feet wide by one hundred and seventy-five feet deep and has three stories and basement. Unique features of the establishment are the comfortable and inviting rest rooms and a large recital hall which Mr. Wookey places at the disposal of the music teachers and the musical clubs of the city for recitals and concerts. The company keep from sixty to seventy-five pianos of different makes in stock at all times, the lowest priced instruments being one hundred and eighty-five dollars. Second-hand pianos and musical instruments of all kinds are also features of the trade. Mr. Wookey was the first piano dealer in Peoria to offer to the public the piano player and these instruments now form a special department in his store, which was established in 1898 as soon as the invention was perfected. His business in this line has been growing at a phenomenal rate and besides a half dozen of the most prominent makes of piano players this department now contains a library of seven or eight thousand rolls—one of the largest in the state.

Mr. Wookey usually votes with the republican party but still holds to an independent political position. He is an active member of the First Congregational church and his is a sincere and simple religious life, his belief giving color to his character and his deeds. He is a friend of the cause of education and was secretary of the board of school trustees at the time the Columbia school was built.

Mr. Wookey insists that his success is in great part due to his wife, who in her maidenhood was Miss Harriet Zinser, of Peoria. Her work and encouragement greatly aided him when his business was small and her belief in his success has always been one of his sources of inspiration. Mrs. Wookey's father was for many years cashier of the People's Savings Bank of the city, which position he resigned to enter the office of Wookey & Company, now being office manager. The business is, as previously stated, the largest in the city, and has no equal in the state outside of Chicago. Mr. Wookey has always supported musical affairs of the city and for several years was president of the Peoria Chorus. Substantial success has come to him through his devotion to trade interests and activities and in no relation of life has his business or personal integrity been questioned. His house maintains a high reputation in musical circles and has been favorably mentioned in such prominent musical journals as the *Presto*. His utilization of reasonable prices and straightforward dealing has ever commended him to the confidence and support of the public until the name of Wookey has indeed become recognized as a synonym for all that is reliable and all that is progressive in musical circles.

JOHN F. SCHIPPER.

In the history of Peoria mercantile enterprises no name has been more conspicuous than that of John F. Schipper, for many years the senior member of the firm of Schipper & Block, proprietors of the extensive department stores conducted under their name in Peoria and Pekin. Mr. Schipper was born at Wundel (which was the home of the Schipper family for over two hundred years), near Wirdum, in Ostfriesland, Germany, December 22, 1838, and died in Pekin, Illinois, September 25, 1893. His father, Frederick Schipper, was a man of strong and pleasing personality, who occupied various positions of trust and honor in his day. Although in later life belonging to the landed gentry of Northern Germany, he bore an active part in the defense of his fatherland against the aggressions of the First Napoleon, being one of those who, under Blucher, took part in the overthrow of the despoiler of Europe finally consummated on the field of Waterloo. He was also active in the engineering department which constructed many of the public works of northern Europe, especially the harbor at Cherbourg, France. He died respected and honored, in the old home in Germany, in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-five, having survived his wife for many years.

John F. Schipper was the third of a family of five sons, and spent his boyhood in the family home in much the same manner as boys of his station and period. His educational advantages were of a superior order and, coupled with studious habits and an eager desire for knowledge, fitted him for the business career which he was ultimately destined to pursue. His preliminary training was received from private tutors and in the gymnasium at Wirdum, after which, at the age of seventeen, he took a course in a business college, when he obtained a position in a dry-goods store in Emden, and later spent two years in a similar position in Rotterdam, Holland. During the latter period, his health having become somewhat impaired he determined to visit Japan; but was induced by the urgent advice of his father to change his destination to America. This was in the year 1865, immediately after the close of the war for the preservation of the Union—a period when many young Germans of high culture and liberal principles were having their attention directed toward the New World, as that of their countrymen had been after the Revolution of 1848.

Coming to Pekin, Illinois, in the year just named, with the business experience gained in his native country, Mr. Schipper soon found employment as



JOHN F. SCHIPPER

clerk in the dry-goods store of M. Heisel, but six months later entered into partnership with C. Bonk under the firm name of Bonk & Company, which continued until the death of Mr. Bonk. He soon after organized a partnership with Mr. Henry Block, out of which, in addition to the Pekin establishment, have since grown the great department store of Schipper & Block, and the Schipper & Block Furniture and Carpet Company, of Peoria, which, combined, transact a larger business than any other concern in the state outside of Chicago. Of these Mr. Schipper was the president, and for many years was also a member of the banking firm of Teis Smith & Company, of Pekin. Although Mr. Schipper had the advantage of being born in affluent circumstances, he took the same pains to qualify himself for a practical business career as if he had been dependent upon his own resources. With such training it is not surprising that he should have developed one of the most successful business enterprises ever achieved in the state, and that too, only by the employment of legitimate business methods.

Strongly cosmopolitan in his tastes, Mr. Schipper traveled quite extensively before coming to the country of his adoption, and during 1873, in company with his wife, visited the great exposition at Vienna, and the ancestral seat of the Schipper family, later extending his travels throughout Germany and other portions of Europe. Again, in 1892, he and his wife made an extended tour through the United States, deriving especial enjoyment from a visit to the Pacific coast and adjacent regions.

On November 3, 1869, Mr. Schipper was married to Anna Look, the only daughter of Ibe and Lena (Steen) Look, of Pekin, Illinois. Six children were born to them—three daughters and three sons. Charlotte, the eldest, died at two years of age; Martena at the age of one year, and Leonora at seventeen. The three sons—Carl, I. John and Frederick—survive; the two older embarked in business in Pennsylvania and the younger is preparing for a future career by study and travel. All are young men of ability and promise, who have received an ideal training from a devoted and loving mother.

Mr. Schipper was trained in the tenets of the Lutheran church in his native land, but, inspired by a broad-minded independence and free from bigotry and sectarianism, he liberally aided other denominations in their worthy enterprises, and contributed freely but unostentatiously to public and private charities. Without being a politician in the partisan sense of the term, he believed in the principles of the republican party, and more than once received its nomination for important offices; also served the city faithfully and efficiently as alderman and inspector of schools for a number of terms. His death, in the very zenith of his business career and in the midst of his greatest usefulness, was an irreparable loss to the cities of Peoria and Pekin, with whose interests he had been so long and so intimately identified.

P. W. SOMMER.

P. W. Sommer is the president and general manager of the Keystone Steel & Wire Company, which has its factory and offices at Bartonville. This statement alone is sufficient to indicate his prominence as a business man to any one at all familiar with the history of Peoria, for the company of which he is the chief executive officer controls one of the largest and most important productive industries of the state, furnishing employment to five hundred workmen in the manufacture of woven steel wire fencing. A spirit of dauntless determination combined with the power of keen insight and executive ability have brought him rapidly to the front in the development and control of this mammoth concern. He was born on a farm near Fairbury, Livingston county, Illinois, September

10, 1869, and is a son of Henry and Mary (Prisacher) Sommer. The father was originally a farmer and the work to which he ultimately turned his attention gave evidence of the old adage that "necessity is the mother of invention." He was attempting to cultivate his tract of land near Fairbury but the ground was wet and undrained and, becoming discouraged, he removed with his family to Tremont, Illinois, settling on a farm then owned by his brother. He built rod after rod of stake and rider fences in order to enclose his fields, but the task was arduous and the fences oftentimes somewhat insecure, so that his thoughts naturally turned to the subject of fence building with other materials. Moreover, he possessed considerable mechanical and inventive genius and he considered the subject of a stronger and less bulky material, becoming convinced that galvanized wire would serve the purpose. In the fall of 1888 he showed his son, P. W. Sommer, now president of the Keystone Company, a washer which he had bent and had inserted therein two short pieces of wire, crossing them within the washer, and afterward straightening the washer out so as to clamp the wires together. He suggested to his son that they build a fence in this way. That constituted the inception of the great business of manufacturing fencing materials now carried on at Bartonville. The business of manufacturing fencing material for other than their own use was taken up and later the washer idea was replaced by a method whereby the wires were twisted together.

In the meantime P. W. Sommer had the usual experiences of the farm boy of the western frontier. He was about ten years of age at the time of the removal of the family to Tremont, where his time was devoted to the work of the fields and the acquirement of an education in the district schools. At length the father's idea concerning the fencing took material form, whereupon he and his sons, P. W. and John, began the manufacture of woven wire fencing, becoming pioneers in this line of business. They experienced many difficulties in inventing a device for making the wire, but gradually overcame all obstacles and now build all machinery for making both the wire and the fencing. The father continued an active factor in the business for a long period and still holds the relation of vice president of the company, but while he spends his winter months in Peoria he does not take active management in the business, giving his time to the supervision of an extensive ranch which he owns in Colorado and upon which he spends the summer months. The active members of the firm at the present time are P. W. Sommer and his two brothers, B. L. Sommer, who is the secretary and treasurer, and W. H. Sommer, vice president and general superintendent. The firm today enjoys a national reputation in connection with the manufacture of wire fencing known as The Square Deal, and there are three features to their project which support their claim for manufacturing the most serviceable and neatest woven wire fences on the market. These are the Square Deal lock, the one-piece stay wire and the wavy strand wire. The Square Deal fence meets every demand of the modern farmer. There is a style for every need, from enclosing the wildest stock down to the tiny chick. Made by men that are practical farmers, no requirement for perfect fences has been overlooked. The company manufactures their own wire looms or fence weaving machines and also their own wire. Something of the growth of the business is indicated by the fact that on their pay roll are now found the names of five hundred employes. Experiment, joined to scientific principles, has led to perfections resulting from the many improvements that have been made since they patented the first fence machine October 29, 1889. They began manufacturing in May of that year and put their first fence on exhibition in Peoria in the same year. Their premises were originally sixteen by twenty-four feet and today the plant covers about twenty acres with most splendidly equipped factories in which is continuously heard the hum of machinery.

At Tremont, Illinois, on the 5th of November, 1895, P. W. Sommer was married to Miss Elizabeth Getz, a daughter of Henry and Hannah Getz, the for-

mer a farmer and early settler of Tremont. Mr. and Mrs. Sommer have three sons and four daughters: Mary H., who is a student in the Bradley Institute; Henry G., Reuben E. and Marcus, who are pupils of the public school; Emma; Ruth; and Helen. The family reside at No. 233 Crest Lawn apartment, which was erected by Mr. Sommer and is the most thoroughly modern and best equipped building of the kind in Peoria.

Mr. Sommer votes with the republican party. That he is socially prominent is indicated by the fact that he is a member of the Creve Coeur Club. His has indeed been a busy and useful life, his duties and responsibilities continuously increasing with the growth of the business that is now one of the most substantial features in commercial and industrial activity in Peoria county.

JACOB ANTHONY HARMAN.

Jacob Anthony Harman, the founder and still the head of the Harman Engineering Company, (contracting) Engineers, Superintendents and Managers, with offices at No. 120 Fredonia avenue, in Peoria, was born in Randolph county, Missouri, March 7, 1866, a son of Jacob M. Harman, who was a farmer by occupation. In the district schools he pursued his early education and afterward attended the academy at Strother, Missouri. He next entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1887, completing both the scientific and civil engineering courses, at which time the degrees of B. S. and C. E. were conferred upon him. Through the succeeding winter he engaged in teaching in district schools and then took up the business of engineering in both the civil and scientific departments. In June and July, 1888, he made surveys and plans for the Beaver drainage district of Iroquois county, Illinois, and from August until December was engineer in charge of drainage work in that county. In November, 1888, he was elected county surveyor and from that date until August, 1889, served as county surveyor and drainage engineer. From August until December, 1889, he was engaged in the preliminary surveys for irrigation and water supply in Garfield county, Colorado, and from January until August, 1890, he was again occupied as county surveyor and had charge of surveying the drainage districts of Iroquois county, Illinois. He then became assistant engineer of the construction of the Peoria water-works system, acting as general assistant on the distribution system and making topographical surveys, at the same time having charge of the construction of the pumping stations. In 1892 he was engaged in general civil engineering and surveying work, designing the water-works system for Lacon, Illinois, the estimated cost of which was twenty-seven thousand dollars, and superintended the construction. He also designed and superintended the construction of the water works for Morton, Illinois, and was engineer for the Prospect Heights street railway until the work was abandoned. He designed the system of grades for Elmwood, Illinois, and also did general work along the line of surveying and improving property. In June, 1893, he was appointed city engineer of Peoria for a term of two years, and while the incumbent in that office designed fifty miles of sewers, constructing twenty miles, prepared the plans and specifications for about twenty-five miles of street paving and constructed eight miles of paving. He also designed complete sewage and grade systems for Pekin, Illinois.

In 1895 Mr. Harman began following his profession independently and as such superintended the construction of the water works at Mount Pulaski, designing the water-works system for Milford, Illinois, the sewage system for Macomb, Illinois, and there constructed a main sewer. He also prepared plans and specifications and superintended the construction of a mile and a quarter of brick pavement for Averyville, Illinois, and designed and built a mile race

track. In 1896 he designed and superintended the construction of the Farm Creek improvement; two miles of creek channel with levees across the flat valley; superintended the construction of the water works at Milford, Illinois, designed the sewer system for South Peoria; reported on the water-works plant of Keokuk and in addition made sundry other surveys. The next year his work included the completion of the Farm Creek improvement and brought to him the appointment of consulting engineer to the commissioners for the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane in course of erection. He also did much work in Rock Island. In 1898 he acted as engineer of the Illinois Asylum for the Incurable Insane, having charge of the engineering features of the work in a plant designed for caring for two thousand patients in addition to doing much miscellaneous engineering work and surveying. In 1899 he was engineer for the Illinois state board of health and made the sanitary survey and report on the Illinois river water shed in anticipation of the opening of the Chicago sanitary canal, which work was continued through 1901. In 1900 he was engineer and manager of the development of mining property at Joplin, Missouri, in addition to the miscellaneous engineering work and in 1901 he became engineer and manager of the East Peoria Coal Company, in which connection he remained until 1906. Similar work engaged his attention in 1902 and in 1903 he was consulting engineer for the sanitary district of Chicago in the matter of damages for the overflow of lands in the Illinois valley, remaining in that connection until 1907. He was likewise engineer of the Spring Lake drainage and levee district of Illinois, consisting of levees, ditches and the pumping plant to reclaim fourteen thousand acres of land, much of the work now nearing completion at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1904 he also had charge of the Dancy drainage district of Wisconsin, a gravity drainage system for thirty thousand acres, this work being completed in 1909 at a cost of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. He was also awarded the engineering contract for the Nutwood drainage and levee district of Jersey, Green county, Illinois, with levees, ditches and pumping plant for the reclamation of eleven thousand acres, the work being completed in 1909 at a cost of two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. In 1905 he was named the engineer to prepare plans and specifications for the Onarga drainage district of about two thousand acres and redesigned the system of tile drains. His work also included the Des Moines county drainage district, No. 1, of Iowa, having to do with ditches and two pumping stations for the reclamation of twenty-eight thousand acres of leveed lands at a cost of three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars, now nearing completion. The same year he undertook the work of the Pekin and LeMarsh drainage and levee district for the reclamation of twenty-five thousand acres, which was completed in 1908 at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. In 1906 he was made engineer for the Mexican Agricultural Land Company for surveys and the development of sixty thousand acres in old Mexico, continuing through 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1906 he also began the work of building levees, ditches and pumping station for the reclamation of twenty thousand acres in the Bay island district and levee district of Mercer county, Illinois, at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, completing it in 1911. In 1907 he was made engineer of the village of East Peoria and so continued through 1908. In the former year he was awarded the contract for redesigning and constructing the ditches for the drainage of seven thousand acres of leveed land in the Coal Creek drainage and levee district of Illinois, which work was finished in 1909 at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. He also undertook the work of the East Peoria drainage and levee district, building levees, ditches and pumping plant to reclaim seven hundred and fifty acres. In 1908 he was engineer of the Louisa-Des Moines drainage district, No. 4, of Iowa, constructing ditches and pumping plant for the drainage of thirteen thousand acres, the work being completed in 1910. In 1909 he became engineer of the Eldred drainage and levee district of Illinois, preparing for the reclamation of nine thousand acres, which work is now nearing completion. In 1910 he was made engineer of the

internal improvement commission of Illinois to prepare plans and estimates for the reclamation of the Kaskaskia river valley of Illinois, including one hundred and fifty thousand acres of overflowed lands, the estimated cost of which work is five million dollars. In 1911 he was engineer of the Muscatine-Louisa drainage district No. 13, of Iowa, draining thirty thousand acres of leveed land, constructing ditches and building the pumping plant, the estimated cost of which will be two hundred thousand dollars. He also began work on the Louisa county district, leveeing six thousand acres; the Crow Creek drainage district, to drain about two thousand acres; the Henderson county drainage district of Illinois, to reclaim eight thousand acres, with levees, ditches and pumping plant; the Elsberry drainage district, of Missouri, to reclaim eighteen thousand acres of leveed land, with ditches and pumping plant; and Fabius drainage district of Missouri, to reclaim from twelve to eighteen thousand acres of land with levees, ditches and pumping plant, the estimated cost of which is four hundred thousand dollars. He still remains engineer in charge of the uncompleted work mentioned above, and is conducting a general engineering practice. The nature of his work stands in incontrovertible proof of his ability and the character of his professional service.

On the 4th of March, 1889, Mr. Harman was married to Miss Emma Flagg, of Milford, Illinois, a daughter of Rufus Flagg, a farmer of that locality. They have two children, Harrison J. and Howard W., aged respectively twenty and twelve years, both now in school. Mr. Harman is a member of the Creve Coeur Club and belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Modern Woodmen camp. He is likewise a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce and the East Peoria Commercial Club, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Western Society of Engineers, the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has attained high rank and prominence in his profession, and is meeting with the success which follows broad scientific and practical knowledge as exemplified in actual work accomplished when intelligence directs unfaltering industry.

EDWARD SEITZ.

Edward Seitz is the president of the King Light Company, with office and factory at No. 4200 South Adams street, being there located since 1908. He is engaged in the manufacture of the King gas machines and King lights and is rapidly developing an extensive business in this connection. He was born in Altheim, near Heidelberg, Baden, Germany, October 13, 1854, and is a son of Johann and Josepha Seitz, both of whom spent their entire lives in the fatherland. The son acquired his education in his native country, pursuing his studies until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the watchmaker's trade, being thus employed until seventeen years of age. In 1872 he came to the United States, landing at New York and thence made his way direct to Marion, Ohio, where he was employed at watchmaking until 1873. In that year he came to Illinois, settling first at Wilmington, where he also worked at his trade for about eighteen months. In 1875 he removed to Sheridan, Iowa, where he lived for a year, and in 1877 he came to Peoria, here establishing himself in the business of watchmaking and repairing. He started on a small scale but his capability won him a growing patronage and he continued in that field of labor until 1899. In the meantime, however, he was giving close attention to the study of the lighting and heating problem and, his inventive genius and ingenuity being called forth, between 1899 and 1900 he experimented and invented various machines furnishing gas for both heating and lighting purposes. He established his present business in 1900 in partnership with E. J. Lockwood under the firm name

of the King Light Company. He has produced gas machines which make a cheaper gas for the home, store or factory and which supply light and heat. The gas machines surpass all others in many points of improvement and the business is being gradually extended, their output being handled by dealers in all sections of the country. The simplicity as well as the perfection of their machines render them safe to be operated by anyone. Their output also includes the necessary equipment in stoves, for both heating and cooking, and in fixtures for all kinds of lighting, including both plain and artistically decorated designs.

In Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Seitz was married in 1884 to Miss Mathilda Fichsen, a daughter of a German army officer. They have become parents of four children: Myra, residing at home; Mathilda, a graduate of the Peoria high school; and Edward and Laura, who are attending school. The family residence is at No. 504 North Monroe street. In politics Mr. Seitz is a republican, voting for the men and measures of the party. He is a blue lodge Mason, and he belongs to the Commercial Club, in which connection he gives active support to many movements which further the business development and the substantial up-building of his city.

THOMAS C. JOHNSON.

Thomas C. Johnson, who for the past eight years has been superintendent of the Standard Oil Company at Peoria, has recently been appointed state humane agent by Governor Deneen. He was born at Homer, Champaign county, Illinois, in 1871, a son of Joseph and Josephine Johnson. The father, who was a railway engineer for many years and later became station agent at Homer, passed away in 1877, but the mother is living. Some years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Johnson became the wife of Solomon Carroll and they are residing at 112 Iowa avenue, Danville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson were the parents of four children, those beside our subject being as follows: William, who is a farmer at Allerton, Illinois; Sylvia, who became the wife of Abner Cooper, of Homer, Illinois; and Allie, the wife of Freeman Mead, a farmer at Homer, Illinois. Thomas C. Johnson also has a half-sister, Myrtle, the wife of John Reece, a carpenter and contractor of Danville, Illinois.

The early years in the life of Thomas C. Johnson were very similar in every respect to those of other boys reared in homes of moderate circumstances. At the usual age he entered the public schools and received a good practical education. In 1890 he came to Peoria as an employe of the Standard Oil Company, beginning in the capacity of engineer. As his services were efficient and satisfactory and he showed the ability to hold a more responsible position he was promoted later to the office of assistant superintendent. He discharged the duties of this place until 1903 when he was made superintendent and has ever since been in charge of the company's business at this point. Mr. Johnson is a man of high standards and unquestionable integrity and during the twenty-two years of his residence here has established a reputation that would be a valuable asset to any business man. He has recently been appointed state humane agent by Governor Deneen, and assumed the duties of this office on the 1st of December, 1911.

This city was the scene of Mr. Johnson's marriage on the 30th of August, 1896, to Miss Catherine Wolpert, whose parents now reside at Rantoul, Illinois. One daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Maude, who completed the course of the grammar school and spent three years in high school, but is now assisting her father in the discharge of his duties as state humane agent.

The family home is located at 1706 North Jefferson avenue, where they have a very comfortable residence.

The political allegiance of Mr. Johnson is accorded the republican party. He has always taken an active interest in all governmental affairs and is one of the public-spirited and progressive citizens of the town.

LEONARD HILLIS.

Various business interests have profited by the sagacity, the indefatigable energy and the unfaltering purpose of Leonard Hillis. This, however, represents but one side of his life, for his cooperation in movements for the promotion of educational and moral progress constitutes an even balance to his business enterprise. He was born in Washington, Iowa, November 3, 1867, his parents being Benjamin Franklin and Isabella Hillis. He pursued his education in the Eastern Iowa Normal School but has ever since been a student in the school of experience, in which he has learned many valuable lessons. From the outset of his business career, he has made steady progress, correctly judging of his own capacities and powers and of those things which go to make up life's contacts and experiences. Every step in his career has been one of advancement. His main business has been the extensive handling of cheap lands and timber in which he has been eminently successful. He is also identified with some of the best institutions in Peoria, being a director in the Illinois National Bank and vice president of the dry-goods house of Clarke & Company.

On the 4th of March, 1892, in Peoria, Mr. Hillis was married to Miss Annie L. Kennedy, a daughter of Robert Kennedy, and they have one child, Berenice Kennedy Hillis. They are all members of the Arcadia Presbyterian church.

He is also an interested worker in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association and is one of the directors and trustees of the Presbyterian College at Beloit, Wisconsin. In speaking of his election to that position, the Codex, published by the Beloit University, said: "Though not a son of Beloit, no one who knows Mr. Hillis has any doubt of his fitness for adoption into her family or of his ability to serve her in the directorate. He is Beloit's kind of man—a man of affairs and of ideals too. The former are only servants of a purpose which has never lost sight of the higher successes. As for books, Mr. Hillis finds opportunity for reading in the midst of demands which leave the average man 'no time.' He is very fond of history, in the study of which he finds much of his relaxation. This real love for the finer things makes him the friend of more than one man seeking college advantages and will command his interest in all that Beloit stands for." Dignified in spirit, yet approachable in manner, independent in thought and conservative in action, he stands ever for advancement, yet utilizes practical methods in its accomplishment.

HORATIO NELSON WHEELER.

During the long years of his residence in Peoria, Horatio Nelson Wheeler, through his business activity and enterprise, contributed largely to the upbuilding of the city. His plans were ever carefully formulated and promptly executed and his sound judgment was manifest in the success that followed his investments. He was born August 4, 1811, in Wheelersburg, Ohio, and his last days were spent in his native state, for his death occurred on the 18th of September, 1885, at McConnelsville, Ohio, whither he had gone to attend the funeral

of his wife's sister. His remains were brought to Peoria for burial. For a third of a century he had been a resident of Peoria and prior to locating here had for a brief period made his home in Chicago. He was quite liberally educated for the day in which he lived and he occupied a public office in Marion, Ohio, probably that of county clerk. He also engaged in general merchandising there and won goodly success in the conduct of his interests. About 1850 he came to the middle west, visiting Chicago, where he was persuaded to remain by relatives who had previously located there. However, he was more favorably impressed with the middle section of Illinois and two years later he brought his family, consisting of his wife and two sons, Portius Clinton and Charles Rollin Wheeler, then fourteen and twelve years of age respectively, to Peoria, making the journey in a carriage over the government or state roads.

On the establishment of his home in this city Mr. Wheeler again engaged in merchandising, gradually merging his interests into wholesale groceries, and became one of the pioneers in that line in the city in association with the Sloans, whom he had previously known and who came from the same neighborhood in Ohio. About 1860 he engaged in banking, becoming one of the organizers of the Mechanics National Bank, of which institution he acted as president as long as it remained under that name. He also engaged quite extensively in loaning money outside and in investing in real estate in the vicinity of Peoria, thus manifesting his faith in the future of his district. He also invested in western lands and laid out the town of Nelson, Nuckolls county, Nebraska, now a thriving town in the best corn land in that state. A few years prior to his death he retired from business, upon the reorganization of the bank into what has since been known as the Merchants National, but the Wheeler interest therein was closed out in settling up the estate.

On December 10, 1837, Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage at Putnam, Hardin county, Ohio, to Miss Matilda McCoy, who died in Peoria, August 15, 1888, leaving two sons, Portius Clinton and Charles Rollin Wheeler. His grandsons, sons of Portius Clinton Wheeler, are in business in Peoria, the firm being known as Wheeler Brothers. They are engaged in private real-estate business and the members are M. C. W. Wheeler, W. T. Wheeler and P. R. Wheeler. From time to time Mr. Wheeler occupied other positions of trust but was not an active politician in the usually accepted sense of the term. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability, sought his services and they were freely and willingly given, for he ever recognized his obligations of citizenship and it was characteristic of him that he met every obligation that devolved upon him, whether of a public or private nature.

CARL CHRISTIAN BLOCK.

Carl Christian Block, secretary of Schipper & Block, proprietors of the Big White Store, the leading department store of Peoria, is a native of this city and a son of Fred Block, who is mentioned on another page of this work. His mother, Dena (Schneider) Block, reared their family of five children, two sons and three daughters, in whom she instilled high ideals and ambitions. She was keenly interested in their moral and mental growth, studying the requirements of each and carefully and tenderly nursing them through childhood and youth, and encouraging them in the pursuit of the study of music, languages and arts.

Carl Christian Block was a pupil in the grammar schools of Peoria and the Bradley Polytechnic Institute of this city, after which he studied in the Garnier Institute of Friedrichsdors in Taunus, Germany. Following his return to America he continued his education in the University of Pennsylvania. While in college he took an active part in athletics, was captain of the water polo team and



CARL C. BLOCK

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a member of the intercollegiate championship swimming team. He played football, rowed, fenced, boxed and wrestled, and also belonged to the Mask and Wig Club, a college theatrical society. He had large responsibilities thrust upon him in young manhood by the death of his father and assumed these in preference to a life of less activity and effort. Since 1906 he has been secretary of Schipper & Block, incorporated. His early business training was with this house and with John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia. He made a careful study of the best establishments of the kind throughout the country and gained comprehensive knowledge of the most approved and progressive business methods in vogue in connection with the conduct of department stores. His enterprise, executive ability and sound judgment have been features in the success of the Peoria house.

Mr. Block has always followed closely the practice of investing in local enterprises to help build up Peoria institutions. Moreover, he had great faith in the part that Pacific coast timber would some day play in supplying the world's lumber and therefore acquired large areas of merchantable timber in Oregon and British Columbia. He is cooperating in many movements that have resulted beneficially to Peoria and has been especially active in raising money for the public enterprises, including the New Hotel and Implement Show. He is president of the Retail Merchants Transportation Association and a director of the Retail Merchants Association, and in those connections has done much to further local trade interests.

In Decatur, Illinois, on the 15th of October, 1908, Carl Christian Block was married to Miss Jeannette Avery Powers, a daughter of George Wescott and Hadessa (Bowers) Powers. Mr. Powers' mother was a Giles and her mother an Avery, while Mrs. Powers' mother belonged to the Van Dorn family. Mrs. Carl Block is a gifted violin virtuoso. She studied for several years in New York and afterward spent one year in Paris and three years in Berlin, with the world's greatest masters, Markesse Geloso and the great Joseph Joachim. It was while she was studying in Berlin that Mr. and Mrs. Block met. She has given concert performances not only throughout this country but in Europe as well. The Boston Herald said of her: "Miss Powers displayed perfect command of her instrument and has a tone rarely beautiful." Throughout the country her press notices were most favorable and we append some indicative of her superior genius: "In the evening Miss Jeannette Powers, a scholarly violiniste, was quite the popular soloist, and carried off the honors gracefully. She has something few feminine soloists have, and that is tone. Her instrument seems possessed of a heart and soul. In the afternoon she gave a Ries Solo Adagio and Moto Perpetium with spirit and feeling."—Minneapolis Tribune. "Miss Jeannette Powers scored a triumph in the two movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto—the Andante being interpreted with deep feeling and the Allegro marked by her superb mastery of technique as well as temperamental qualities."—Washington Post. "As a violiniste who possesses a big, round tone, clean technique and vivacious temperament, Miss Jeannette Powers deserves unstinted praise for her violin work. The young artist was forced to respond to two encores."—Willy Jaffe, of the Sentinel. "The violin solo of Miss Powers was rarely beautiful in all that makes the art of the violin virtuoso. She instantly captured her hearers and was required to give two encores. Portland has not recently heard such command of the violin."—Arthur Green in the Morning Oregonian. "Miss Powers makes a dainty stage picture and plays with a breadth of tone, technic and musical intelligence that makes her work of great interest."—Frank Colby in the Los Angeles Express. "Miss Jeannette Powers is the best violiniste Sousa has ever brought west. The E. Flat Nocturne of Chopin was done with fragile grace and beauty. She charmed with Geloso's Caprice, but crept into the heart and dimmed the eye with her Schubert's Serenade. Miss Powers' sense of pitch is faultless and her

double stopping utterly above reproach. Her tone is large, clear, vibrant and she bows intelligent phrases."—Walter N. Anthony in the San Francisco Call. "Miss Jeannette Powers was greeted with an ovation after her violin solo. She is a charming young woman and one of the most gifted violinists appearing here in recent seasons. She gave Geloso's Caprice with faultless interpretation and brilliant technique, and completely charmed the audience."—Tacoma Daily Ledger. "No one is surprised at the press notices accorded Miss Jeannette Powers after hearing her play. One often reads of the violinist's soul speaking through his violin, but seldom is it exemplified to such an extent as during a solo by Miss Powers. Her deft fingers evoke strains which hold an audience spell-bound."—Pueblo Chieftain. "The most attractive feature of the program was the Geloso's Caprice, rendered by Fraulein Jeannette Powers, a Joachim favorite. She has a wonderful breadth of tone, accompanied by a finished technique and an intelligent interpretation. The audience was unusually enthusiastic. Miss Powers was recalled again and again."—Lokal Anzieger. "Miss Powers' style recalled Kubelik. The Zigeunerweisen of Sarasate was interpreted with delicacy and soulfulness. The audience was charmed."—Paris Edition of New York Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. Block have two children: Frederick Lawrence and Jeanne Avery. Mr. Block has an interesting military chapter in his life record, having been one of the first members of Troop G, First Cavalry of the Illinois Guard. He served successively as private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, and saw riot duty at Springfield in August, 1908. His political support is given to the republican party and his religious faith is that of the First Congregational church, in which he served as trustee from 1907 until 1909. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight of Constantine and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, while his social position in Peoria is indicated by his membership in the Creve Coeur, the Country, Canoe, Illinois Valley Yacht and Kickapoo Golf Clubs. Mr. Block belongs to that younger generation of business men called upon to shoulder responsibilities, differing materially from those resting upon their predecessors. With the changing conditions of the times they find themselves obliged to deal with affairs of greater magnitude and to solve more difficult and complicated financial and economic problems. The subjective and objective forces of life are in Mr. Block well balanced, making him cognizant of his own capabilities and powers while at the same time he thoroughly understands and meets his obligations and opportunities.

HAJO HENRY BLOCK.

Hajo Henry Block, treasurer of Schipper & Block, Inc., was born in this city, February 20, 1883, his parents being Frederick Lawrence and Dena Block. The mother, who was born and educated in Peoria, died in 1903. The father, who came to America in 1871 from the north coast of Germany at the age of sixteen years, was one of the founders of Schipper & Block, Inc., of Peoria in 1879. He met a tragic death in a railroad wreck in October, 1906.

The son, Hajo Henry Block, pursued his education in the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated from the school of finance and economics with the class of 1907. He also studied at different periods in Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, and his business training was received in the mercantile establishment of Strawbridge & Clothier, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1907 he became treasurer of the firm of Schipper & Block and now his attention is directed to furthering the interests of that establishment, which for a number of years has maintained a foremost position in the commercial circles of this city.



HENRY C. BLOCK



H. H. BLOCK

On New Year's day of 1908, in Peoria, Mr. Block was married to Hazel Marguerite Nash, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Nash, of Chicago. Since 1907 Mr. Block has been affiliated with the Masons. In the same year he was advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club, the Country Club and the Phi Delta Theta Alumni Club. He is also a member of the Peoria Association of Commerce and is a director of the National Implement and Vehicle Show. He is much interested in all that pertains to the progress and upbuilding of this city and his cooperation can ever be counted upon to further movements for the public good. He has republican tendencies but in politics does not feel himself bound by party ties and votes as his judgment dictates.

HENRY C. BLOCK.

No history in this volume illustrates more clearly the force of perseverance, indefatigable energy and intelligently directed industry than that of Henry C. Block, whose life work from its beginning to the present time has been actively creative, public-spirited and useful. To build up rather than to destroy has ever been his proud policy and he attacks everything that he undertakes with a contagious enthusiasm. He is prominent as one whose constantly expanding powers have taken him from humble surroundings to the field of large enterprises and continually broadening opportunities. As president of Schipper & Block, Inc., he occupies an enviable position among his fellow townsmen, who willingly accord him a place in the front ranks not only by reason of his business qualifications and his success, but also owing to his progressive citizenship and the principles of honor that have guided his life.

Mr. Block was born in Leer, East Friesland, Germany, in 1842. His forefathers on both the paternal and maternal sides were in the mercantile business for several generations and prior to that time the Blocks were in the employ of the Prussian government as far back as 1630. Mr. Block's father came from Esens and others of the family came originally from Blockhuisen. His grandmother was Anna Dorethea Oldendorp, who was born in Norden. Her father came from Grosslaverde and the home of his people for many years prior to that time was Aurich.

Mr. Block's father conducted a small dry-goods and dyeing establishment in Leer and the son was conversant with the details of the business from an early age. He was educated in Germany, benefitting by the excellent course of study which the high schools of that country offered to its young men. Immediately after putting aside his text-books he entered his father's dry-goods store, where experience thoroughly acquainted him with all departments of the trade. He was afterward engaged as a clerk in two large dry-goods stores in Germany before sailing for America in 1865, when twenty-three years of age. Landing in New York, he was for a year employed in a dry-goods store of that city and in 1866 started westward, with Pekin, Illinois, as his destination. His initial step as a business man in this state was made as a clerk in the store of George Tom. The following year he came to Peoria and entered the employ of the Roebeck Dry Goods Company, then doing business on Main street. After a brief period, however, he returned to Pekin to enter the employ of Bonk & Company, leading dry-goods merchants of that city, and such was the appreciation of the house for Mr. Block's energy and business qualifications that he was offered a partnership and became a member of the firm. On the reorganization of the business the name was changed to Schipper & Block, under which style a flourishing business is still carried on at Pekin. In 1880 Henry C. Block joined with his brother Frederick and Mr. Schipper and later they were joined by Theodore Kuhl in

opening a store in Peoria, which constituted the nucleus of the present magnificent establishment of Schipper & Block of this city. The beginning was small—a little store on South Adams street—but the principles inaugurated and the policy pursued led to the continuous growth and prosperity of the business until the "Big White Store"—the largest dry-goods store in the state outside of Chicago—is today the pride of Peoria. Later the Schipper & Block Furniture Company merged their interests with the dry-goods establishment and the history of the business is now a part of the commercial annals of the city. Henry C. Block as president of the company and a foremost business man of Peoria has amassed a splendid fortune and has gained a business reputation of which he has every reason to be proud, yet in manner he is unassuming and his tastes are modest. While he does not claim credit for himself, the consensus of public opinion establishes his reputation as a man of distinguished business ability and a representative citizen and all who are brought in contact with him readily recognize his sterling qualities. There is one chapter in his life record that Mr. Block seldom mentions but which is a matter of justifiable pride to his friends. Six years ago, through the failure of a private bank, in which he held stock, but with whose management he was not in any way associated, he lost a large personal fortune. Five years later, after having recouped a part of his losses, he voluntarily paid an additional amount, approximating one hundred thousand dollars, to the depositors who had lost their savings in the bank. Such was the personal honor and high principle of the man that he paid this amount freely when there was no moral or legal obligation whatever for him to do so, the courts having discharged him of any and all liability. Such high principles had been guiding factors in his entire career and it is owing to this that his fellow townsmen entertain for him the highest confidence and regard.

In Pekin, in 1871, Mr. Block was married to Miss Louisa Smith, a member of a prominent family of manufacturers in Germany, and his married life has been particularly happy. He has never mingled to any extent in politics, devoting his time entirely to his business affairs, yet he is interested in the vital questions of the day and has always supported the republican party. He belongs to the Creve Coeur Club and to the Methodist church. While in his business career he has passed on to a position of wealth and prominence, he has never neglected his opportunities to assist his fellow travelers on life's journey, his hand being often extended to aid those to whom nature, fate or environment have seemed less kindly. His life has in large measure been an exemplification of his belief in the universal brotherhood of man.

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