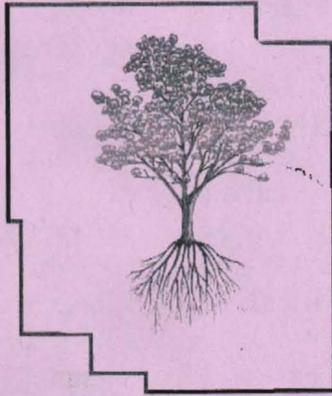


# Roots & Branches



Published by  
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Carol Radespiel/Coordinator

Ph. (217) 732-3200  
Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.  
Saturdays 10am – 1 pm  
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>  
E-mail address [lcghs1@msn.com](mailto:lcghs1@msn.com)



January, February, March 2008

## **ATTENTION:**

**2008 membership dues** of the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society are to be paid on or before January 31, 2008. Our membership year is January 1 to December 31 of each year. If the code **S/07** follows your address label on the back page of this publication it means that your membership dues need to be paid for 2008. Because postage and other expenses continue to increase, we regret to announce that we are no longer able to carry over unpaid memberships to March was our previous practice. Therefore this will be your last Roots and Branches unless we receive membership payment for 2008 before our next mailing. We would greatly appreciate your prompt response. This action will assure that you will not be removed from our "Membership List". New members who join in mid-year of 2008 will receive all 2008 publications of "Roots and Branches".

**Atlanta Township** was part of Tazewell County from 1827 to 1830, part of McLean County from 1830 to 1839, part of DeWitt County from 1839 to 1845 and part of Logan County since 1845. Atlanta Township therefore occupies a peculiar strategic position, geographically and historically as to these four counties.

### **Land Entries for Atlanta Township:**

1828, Benjamin Shipley, Andrew C. Davis, John Hoblit, John Barr; 1829, George D. Sims, Adam Stephens, William Davenport; 1830, Allen McCoy, William Copeland, Thomas Lucas, Samuel Roberts, John Downey, William Barr, Valentine Sablette; 1831, Andrew Scott, John Slatton, Stephen Jones, James Barr; 1832, Samuel Hoblit; 1833, James Hoblit, Nathaniel A. Ware, Hiram Bowman, Andrew Brock, John

Richards, Timothy B. Hoblit, Charles Council, Zebulon G. Cantrall, Gabriel Watt; 1834, George S. Evans; 1835, James Alien, Thomas Hawes, Henry Williams, David Daniel, Daniel B. Price, Joshua Cantrall, John McIntyre, Thomas G. Gregory, Harvey Turner, John Gelaltly, Mahlon S. Hoblit, James Downey, Gibson Wilcox, Andrew Downey, Stephen Foley, Joseph Rodgers, Caleb Hedges, Thomas E. Gregory, Thomas H. Hawes, Charles Winn, James M. Cantrall, Jeremiah P. Dunham; 1836, Godfrey Pattison, E. H. Field, W. Holloway, E. L. Shackelford, John C. Cass, Nathaniel B. Sprague, Granville Patterson, Moses L. Knapp, Zebulon G. Cantrall, William Cantrall, Sylvester Strong, Alexander Downey, Samuel Bevan, Owen Davis, Samuel Jones; 1837, Ezekiel Hedges, John H. Ayres, George A. Jenks; 1841,

Cornelius Lambert, George Dowdy; 1844, George Dyer; 1845, Larkin Jones, George Botkin; 1847, Hurley McCarriel, John A. Druly; 1848, Isaac A. Donnegan, Justus McCarriel, S. E. Barker, John Plummer, William Bonine, Abel Larison; 1849, William Guard, Daniel Small, John Ruby, Andrew Coffman, Peter J. Hawes, Arthur Burke, James Riley, Richard Botkin; 1850, David Langdon, Clemens Plummer, John Vance; 1851, Lemuel Evans; 1852, James Tuttle, Thomas N. Gill, David Langdon, Richard T. Gill, Oswell T. Crawford, Joshua Dunnuck, Latham & Gillett, Charles R. Hurst, Silas Stallings, John D. Copeland; 1863, David Kern, Anthony W. Dills, Jefferson Houser.

**The town of New Castle** existed in what is now Atlanta Township, a few miles southeast of the present site of the City of Atlanta, Illinois. The town was platted by Timothy B. Hoblit and James Allen on December 2, 1836 in section 28 of what would become Atlanta Township. It was located on the old stage line between Springfield and Bloomington and boasted of several stores, a blacksmith shop and several residences. The Baptists built a church here in 1839.

The following list of names was found subscribed on a petition for the sale of school lands in the Congressional Township in 1841. This petition would indicate that these were settlers in and around New Castle at an early date: Samuel Hoblit, William Gard, Thomas Larison, William Bonine, Samuel Bevan, Henry Hornaker, John E. Hoblit, John Druley, Ezekiel Hedges, Benjamin Shipley, Isaac A. Dunagan, J.D. Tinney, James Shipley, Adam Stephens, Fleming Lynch, W.H. Seward, A.K. Martin, James Hedges, Harvey Turner, James Downey, Sylvester Strong, Samuel Jones, William Houchins, William Foley, Cornelius Lambert, Andrew Fogg, John Wintine, Elisha Bushnell, Jesse Dobby, J.P. Dunham, Joseph M. Cantrall, John Cline, O.T. Crawford, James Barr, Zebulon Cantrall, M.S. Bushnell, Edwin E. Bushnell, John Miller, William

Dyer, Henry Williams, Raymond C. Rathbone, Charles Council, Noah Snedaker and Sampson Rees.

**The beginning of the town of Xenia, Illinois:** The coming of the Chicago Railroad through Central Illinois gave impetus to the founding of many cities and villages along its right of way. Promoters had visions of rapid growth and financial profits. Buyers bought this land, had it surveyed and had it divided into lots and blocks. Such was the beginning of Xenia later known as Atlanta, Illinois.

The new town was surveyed March 22, 1853 and was dedicated April 7, 1853. The first sale of lots at auction was June 23, 1853. Soon after Xenia was laid out, New Castle was abandoned and the stores, people and the church moved to the new town. The new town was named Xenia. It received its name at the suggestion of Mrs. James Downey, who had come from Xenia, Ohio. It continued to be called by Xenia until 1855 when upon application for a post office it was found that a post office by that name already existed in Illinois. The founders of the town therefore changed the name to Hamilton in honor of Col. L. D. Hamilton. When applying for a post office named Hamilton, they were met with the same difficulty as before.

Finally Richard T. Gill remembered the beauty of Atlanta, Georgia. He suggested that the new town be called Atlanta. This name was adopted. The act passed by the legislature February 14, 1855 and states "That from and after the passage of this act, the name of the town of Xenia in Logan County shall be and the name is changed to Atlanta."

Atlanta was organized as a town government in 1869. A special act was passed by the Legislature March 11, 1869. The act was to take effect upon its adoption by the voters on March 16, 1869. There were 173 votes favorable for city organization and 19 votes were against. A special election was held

March 23, 1869 for the election of officers with the following result: Mayor, Samuel H. Fields; Clerk, J. Henry Ball; Marshall, J. B. Ransdell; Treasurer, L. James; Assessor and collector, S.D. Fisher; Attorney, William E. Dicks; Street commissioner, J. Finfrock. The charter provided for three wards, with one alderman for each ward. The following aldermen were elected: First ward, W. P. Hunt; Second ward, George Estabrook; Third ward, E. Stuart.

### INCEPTION OF SCHOOLS:

The citizens of Atlanta have always prided themselves upon the progressiveness of their public schools. Nothing has ever been spared to have their schools meet the standard of the highest excellence from the inception of the city in 1853, the Atlanta schools, in point of efficiency, have not been excelled in the county. Township twenty-one, Range two, now Atlanta Township, was the first township to incorporate under the old school incorporation act of 1841. An election was called and held on August 7, 1893, for the purpose of voting for or against the incorporation of the township for school purposes. Thirty-eight persons voted at this election and there was not a single vote against incorporation. Samuel Hoblit and Z. P. Cantrall were the election judges and J. P. Dunham was clerk. Five school trustees elected were as follows: Elisha Bushnell, Zebulon Cantrall, Samuel Bevan, Samuel Hoblit and James Tuttle. This election was held when New Castle was still a small settlement.

Among others who early occupied the position of school trustees in Atlanta Township were Zebulon Cantrall, Samuel Bevan and Shepherd Kinion in 1846; Isaac A. Dungan, O. T. Crawford and William Dyer in 1848; Samuel Bevan, David Montgomery and G. B. Campbell in 1852; Samuel Bevan, G. B. Campbell and John E. Hoblit in 1855; A. D. Downey, Harrison Maltby and C. F.

Chambers in 1856; A. N. Dills, A. D. Downey and James Tuttle in 1860.

The citizens of Atlanta prided themselves on their progression of their public schools. In 1853 the first school building in Atlanta was called the Seminary. It was built on the southwest corner of the present school site. It was chartered in 1855 and was non-denominational. The first board of trustees was Samuel Bevan, Lemuel Foster, James Tuttle, A.C. Rankin and R.T. Gill. In May 1856 there were 137 enrolled. There were three departments: primary, intermediate and high. In addition to reading, writing and spelling, there were five classes in Arithmetic: two in Algebra, three in Geography, one in Philosophy, one in Latin and one in History.

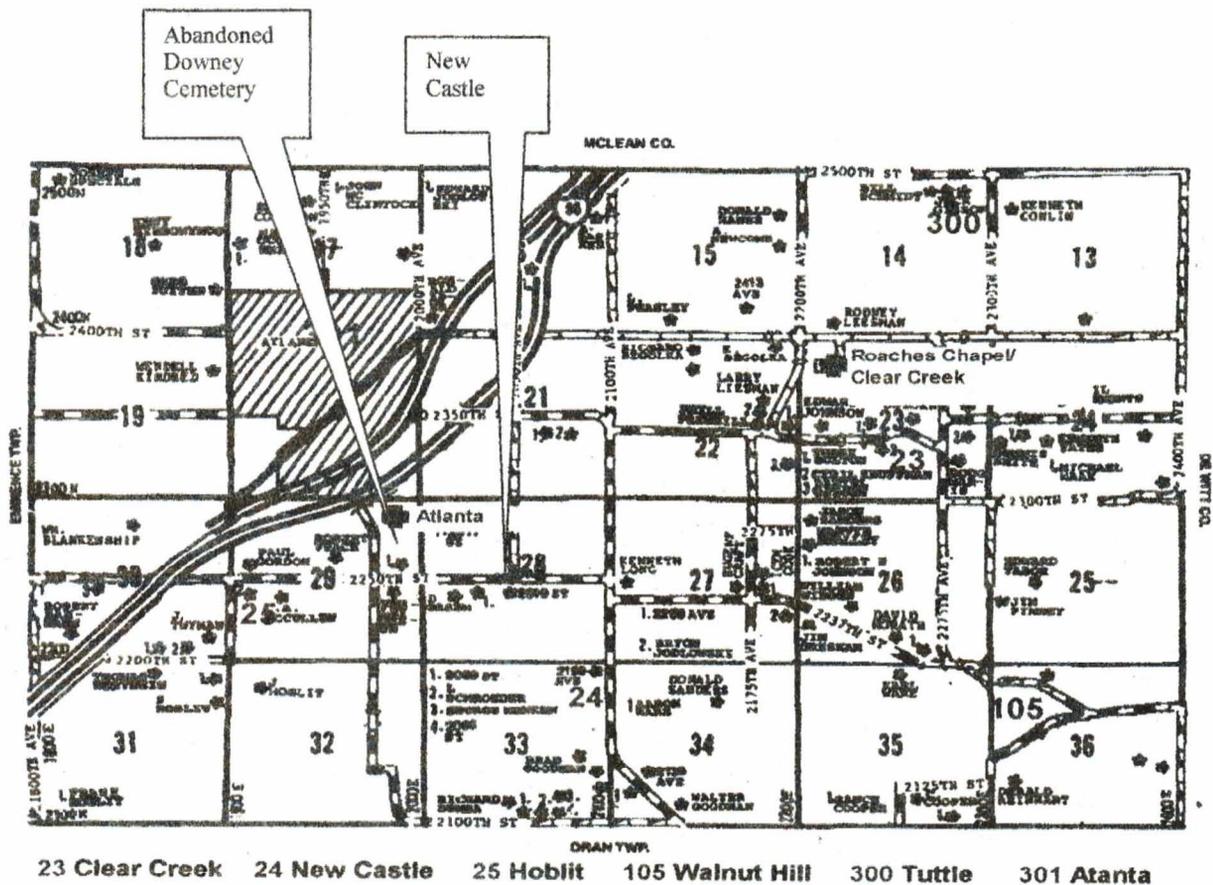
When Atlanta was incorporated as a city in 1869, the schools were reorganized under the state school law as graded schools. The district was enlarged to include one mile each way from Atlanta. A board of directors was elected to assume the entire control of the schools, The old building was moved to the corner of the lot and used until the new building was completed, then it was moved to the farm of Augustus Reise on the west edge of Atlanta. The new school was destroyed by fire in the summer of 1908. Another structure, the largest and best school building in the state was built in its place and opened September 6, 1909.

In 1919 it was decided to incorporate more territory around Atlanta into a separate high school district. District 401 was organized August 2, 1919 and comprised 35 ½ sections in Atlanta and Eminence Townships. It was the first community high school district organized in Logan County. In the fall of 1920, the Atlanta Community High School opened for the first time. The first board of education included Dr. Maskel Lee, O.E. Johnson, James I. McKown, Ray E. Thompson and Fred S. Zollars. The grade school continued to operate in the grade

school building and added rented space from district 301 until November 1935. In that year an election was held to select, purchase a site and build an addition to the high school. It was agreed that they would build the new addition to the High School which would incorporate three class rooms, and a

combination auditorium and gymnasium. This was done with the assistance of WPA labor (Works Progress Administration) and a \$15,000 grant from the government.

## ATLANTA TOWNSHIP



### CHURCHES:

The Atlanta Baptist Church is the oldest church organization in the county. It was organized in 1830, at the house of Hiram Bowman, the first pastor. His property was in what was known as the Big Grove timber, on Kickapoo Creek in Atlanta Township. The church was called The Big Grove Baptist Church. Michael Mann, another pioneer Baptist preacher, assisted in the organization. The original membership numbered fourteen, of which John Hoblit was deacon and Samuel

Hoblit was clerk. In August of 1838, Mr. Bowman was succeeded as pastor by J. D. Newell.

The plan for the town of Atlanta was laid out in 1853 and by 1855, when the inhabitants of New Castle moved to Atlanta, the New Castle Baptist Society disposed of the old meeting house at New Castle. In 1855 a new church edifice in Atlanta was erected. They changed the name of the society to the Atlanta Baptist Church. On New Year's morning of 1872, the

church erected in 1855 was destroyed by fire. From 1872 until 1886 the congregation held services in the Congregational and Cumberland Presbyterian churches. In July of 1885 the contract for erecting a new church building was approved. This building was completed in 1886 and dedicated March 21, 1886. The entire cost of the new building was \$4,146. This included an addition on the west side, ten memorial windows, furnishings and furnace. Church services in this building continued until the year 1941. Later the church disbanded and the church building was sold at auction in 1948. It was torn down and removed.

The **Atlanta Christian Church** was organized in 1855 in the Baptist Chapel. Meetings were held there Sunday afternoons during the first year. The organization was made under the direction of George W. Minier with 32 charter members. These were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Judy, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Howser, Mr. and Mrs. James Shores, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howser, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Howser, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Britt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dills, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Holland, Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Riley, Mr. and Mrs. George Dyer, Dr. and Mrs. Arteburn, Dr. J. B. Tenney, Mrs. Sallie Strong, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Christenson. The first elders were C. F. Ewing and Andrew Wright. The first deacons were Jacob Judy and Jefferson Howser. James Shores was clerk. The first minister was W. M. Guilford who was at that time principal of the public schools. The first building was erected in 1856 and later there were several additions. Under the leadership of Rev. R. H. Newton agitation for a modern building to serve the needs of the Church and Bible School was started. Early in 1912 plans were accepted by the congregation for a completely furnished structure to cost \$20,000 or more. Work progressed rapidly and on November 9, 1913 the new church was dedicated. However, the cost of the new building turned out to be \$30,000 instead of \$20,000.

An **African Methodist Society** was organized in Atlanta in 1875. A church was erected by the society in 1876. The trustees at the time of the building of the church were Daniel Fitch and William Escue. The society is now inactive.

A group known as the **Christian Science Society** was organized about 1910. They held regular meetings and Sunday school in the Modern Woodman Hall. There were about twenty members. Later the society disbanded and all funds on hand were sent to the Mother Church.

The **Atlanta Congregational Church** was one of the earliest Congregational Churches in Illinois, having been organized in 1840. The church was moved to Atlanta as soon as that town was platted in 1853, being probably the first church society holding services in the new town. A new church edifice was erected in 1859 and on the evening of July 4th, before the building was completed, an ice cream social was held at the church. Abraham Lincoln attended and was presented with a cake. H. W. Cobb was pastor at this time.

The church building was a two story structure. The pastor and his family occupied the first floor and the religious services were held on the second floor. The society has been inactive since 1885. The church had no prospect for better times, as the society numbered about twenty members. The building was then occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Later the building was moved to the A. E. Barnes place at the north edge of Atlanta.

### BUSINESSES

- The **Atlanta National Bank** was organized in 1887. Samuel H. Fields was president; William S. Dunham was vice president; J. P. Hieronymous as cashier. The following directors were selected: Augustus Reise, William S. Dunham, J. P. Hieronymous, A.P. West, William

Gambrel, and H. C. Quisenberry. The bank purchased the post office building and opened for business on April 1, 1887.

- **The People's Bank of Atlanta** was organized October 6, 1887, as a general partnership. The following officers and directors were selected: George W. Funk, president; P. R. Marquart, Vice President; C. H. Turner, Cashier; Directors, Ed. Stubblefield, J. L. Bevan, John H. Burt, C. T. Rock, A. R. Marquart, C. H. Turner. A two-story bank building was erected on a corner lot opposite the Coleman House.
- **Atlanta Building Association** organized June 12, 1874: The commissioners were H. H. Glidden, J. N. Reece, J.W. Johnston, and J. A. Dickinson. Their capital stock value was \$500,000.
- In 1869 the **Atlanta Argus** was established by Albion Smith.
- At the same time that Atlanta was organized as a city, schools were reorganized under the state law as graded schools. The old Seminary building in Atlanta, which had been used as a high school since 1858, was sold to private parties and removed in 1870. A three story building was erected in its stead at a cost of about \$30,000.
- An electric light plant was established in 1895 and located near the C. & A. tracks south of the depot.
- Work began on the Peoria, Atlanta & Decatur railroad in 1870, the same having been incorporated the year previous. The line was completed in 1874.
- The first rural free postal delivery route in Logan County was established out of Atlanta December 4, 1899. The carrier was A. E. Mountjoy and there were 105 families on the route. The route ran north from Atlanta by way of George Verry's, Kenby Elbert Stroud's,

W. N. Mountjoy's, Walter Beverly's, the Dempsy farm, George Burt's, Allen Quisenberry's, the Emden Road, the Hoerr Road, the Pekin Hill Road, the Gilbert Bridge, the Roades Road, the Ludlam Corner, John W. Adam's place and back to Atlanta. The second and third routes also ran out of Atlanta, John E. Larison being the first carrier of the former route and Milam Perky first carrier of the latter route. General rural free delivery was established in the county in 1906.

- **Atlanta Coal Company**

For forty years residents of Atlanta and Eminence townships had been mining a bountiful harvest of corn and wheat from the rich black soil that lay between Sugar Creek on the west and Clear Creek on the east. In 1879, the leading citizens of Atlanta became engaged in mining a vein of coal that lay beneath Atlanta.

On January 31, 1879 the Atlanta Argus reported the names of local business men and public citizens who had subscribed to stock in the newly-formed Atlanta Coal Mine Co. The leading entrepreneurs were Laban Hoblit and Mr. Hitchcock. They asked for only six months to put the shaft in practical operation, "unless hindered by some unavoidable accident."

They negotiated to sink a shaft on the Beardsley lots across from the Y connecting at that time the Illinois Midland and C&A Railroads. It was reported by the Atlanta Argus that by December 10, 1880 the shaft was 140 feet deep and by February 18, 1881 water and sand was encountered. By June 3 of that year the shaft whistle was blowing regularly. By June 17 three pumps were attempting to control the water that was rushing into the shaft. By June 24 diggers were keeping ahead of the water and

expecting to hit solid rock. On July 15 the Argus reported the coal shaft was ruined. The day before diggers discovered that outside pressure had pushed some of the curbing half way down the shaft out of position making further work unsafe. A new shaft was sunk; by September 13 water was being pumped in preparation for renewed diggings. It wasn't until the spring of 1883 they resumed work on the shaft. The new shaft was progressing at four feet a day, digging both night and day. By June 1884, all hopes for a coal mine in Atlanta were drowned as water rushed into the shaft from another vein of water and sand. Some days later a mine pump and pipe weighing 5000 pounds fell 40 feet, lodging against a lower pump. A submarine diver from Chicago was called to recover the pump, and stockholders were summoned to decide the fate of their mining venture. *SOI: More Momentous Happenings In Atlanta, Illinois 1876 - 2003 by Norma Adams Price and Paul Adams*

- The **Atlanta Woman's Club** was organized in Atlanta in 1899. The membership was limited to forty individuals and meetings were held every alternate Wednesday afternoon. The club has taken a prominent part in aiding the library and other beneficial movements in Atlanta since the organization of the society.
- The first doctors in Atlanta were Doctors Win, Proctor, Rankin, Angell, Tenny and Kirk.

### **MILITARY:**

**The Atlanta Post, No. 326, G. A. R.**, of Atlanta, was mustered Aug. 27, 1883, with 45 charter members, and with the following officers: Commander, F. J. Fields; Senior Vice Commander, H. C. Hawes; Junior Vice

Commander, Daniel Gardner; Quartermaster, A.P. West; Chaplain, John Wikel; Surgeon, W. T. Kirk; Officer of the day, J. W. Spindle; Officer of the Guard, James Lambert; Adjutant, James Ladew; Sergeant Major, A.W. Chenoweth; Quartermaster's Sergeant, W. L. Jones.

A **Sons of Veterans** camp was organized in Lincoln in 1887, with 21 charter members. It was known as Robert B. Latham Camp, No. 105. Henry Fox was the first captain. Sons of Veterans camps were likewise organized in Atlanta and Mt. Pulaski. The Lincoln Camp, having become inactive, was re-organized in 1909.

**Atlanta Lodge No. 165, A.F. & A.M.** was chartered October 2, 1855, with Richard T. Gill as Worshipful Master, Robert H. Killen as Senior Warden and George W. Rowell as Junior Warden. There were 33 charter members. Atlanta Chapter, No. 188, R. A. M., was chartered October 27, 1882. The charter members were W. T. Kirk, George F. Bennett, A. E. Church, J. G. Bourne, A. W. Chenoweth, J. W. Regents, J. S. Perriton, S. H. Fields, A. J. Ludlam, Wm. Danenbaum, Dennis Kenyon, C. C. Aldrich and S. I. Leach.

### **Explosion in Atlanta**

*The following article is from the Lincoln Herald 20 June 1860.*

There were numerous accounts of explosions from fluid lamps. We admonish the consumers to fill their lamps in the day when there is no fire about, or else to discontinue the use of so dangerous a fluid. On Friday evening, G. H. Estabrook had occasion to remove the top of his fluid lamp and left the tubes burning. The result was an explosion. The fluid was thrown into his face, burning it severely. He was unable to use his eyes much as yet. The doctor thought, however, that the eyesight was not injured. We hope he will "have his eyes open soon." Let us take warning, "Use the fluid as carefully as you would gunpowder."

George Estabrook did recover his eye sight.

George H. Estabrook was an early settler in Atlanta, Illinois. Captain George H. Estabrook was inducted into Company "E" 7th Illinois Infantry July 25, 1861 and was promoted to Major. He served Three Years.

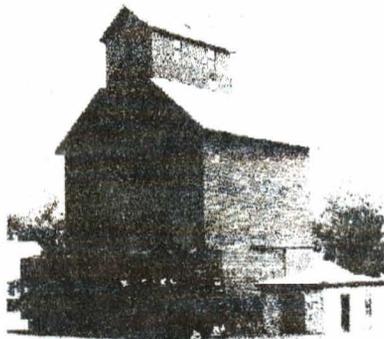
On April 23, 1861 he raised one of the first companies of the Civil War within twenty-four hours after the first call for troops. After the Civil War Major George H. Estabrook practiced law for many years until his death. He moved to New Rockford, North Dalota.

*SOI: 1911 Logan County History.*

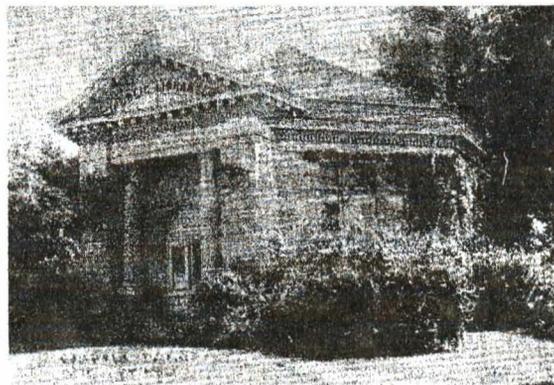
### **HISTORICAL LANDMARKS:**

Atlanta has many historic landmarks such as The Carriage Shed, where Abraham Lincoln stayed with the Hoblit family; Atlanta-Eminence Community Memorial Building; Turner's Grove, where Abraham Lincoln attended a July 4, 1859 celebration held in the Grove; New Castle Marker, original site of Atlanta; county line post marker, and one of several count markers that designate Abraham Lincoln's circuit trail

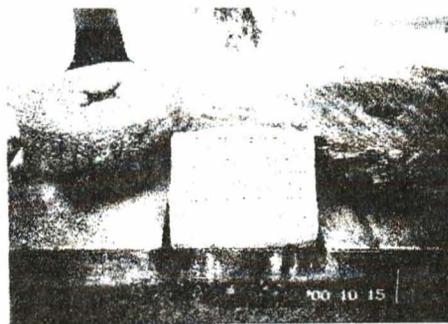
**J.H. Hawes Elevator** was built in 1903 to serve the area farmers and continued to operate until 1976. In 1988 it was purchased by the City of Atlanta and fully restored in 1993. The wooden grain elevator is the only one of its kind in the State of Illinois and is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Today, the building houses a museum that demonstrates the unique systems used to empty horse-drawn wagons, and later unload grain trucks. The museum, located at 301 South West Second Street, also includes a brick engine house and a wooden scale house/office.



**The Atlanta Public Library** was established in March 1873 in accordance with the laws of Illinois. It stands as a monument to the public citizens who realized the need for books in the community. The library was built in 1908. The octagon shaped building is on the National Register of Historic Places, featuring 1840's neo-classic details such as high ceilings, a domed rotunda, high narrow windows, the original solid oak and an old fashioned fireplace. A museum which houses artifacts of local history was established in the basement in 1973 through the efforts of Mrs. Lucille Pech. The library museum stands on the corner of Race and Arch Streets and serves the public on a regular basis.



**Bushnell Mill** on the Kickapoo Creek long had served the earliest settlers in and around New Castle, a few miles west of Waynesville. Two other less frequented mills on the east side were Sampson's and Shirley's.



During the dry summer of 1988, the millstones above were exposed on Kickapoo Creek where Elisha Bushnell had operated a grist mill. David and Linda Evans were the

owners of the mill site in 1988. David and Linda gave permission for the stones to be moved to the lawn of the Atlanta Library. Each stone weighed 1100 pounds.

### Practicing the Freeport Speech:



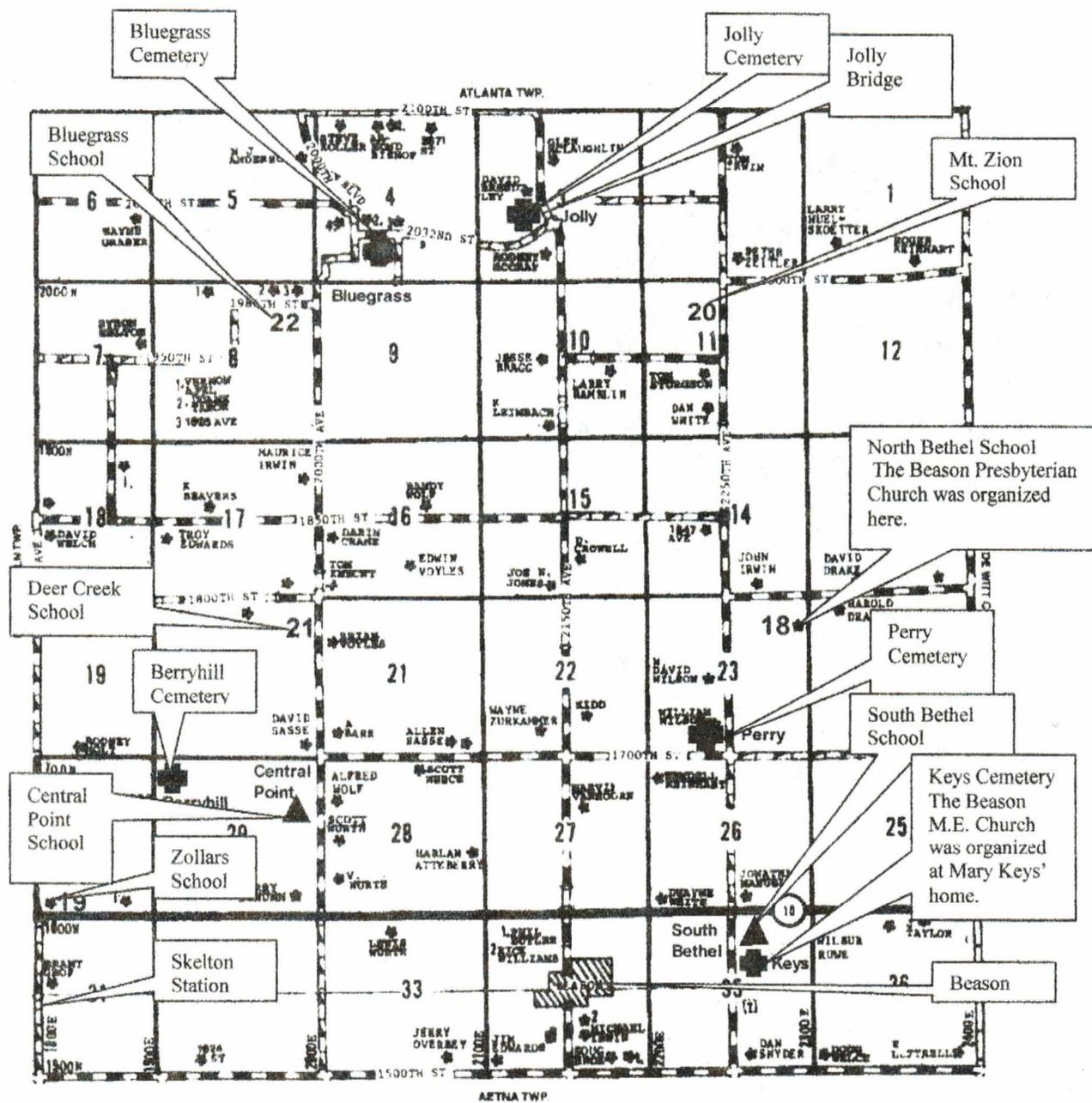
During Lincoln's campaign for the United States Senate in 1858 he participated in a series of debates with his Democratic opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. At this time Lincoln was Counselor for Richard T. Gill, who had laid out the town of Atlanta, Illinois. On August 26, 1858, the day before Lincoln's famous Freeport speech, he stopped in Atlanta to advise Gill concerning some legal matters. The late Dr. G. M. Angell, a practicing physician in Atlanta, related the following story to the late Roy H. Crihfield:

"Gill then owned a large frame building, the first floor of which was filled with a stock of merchandise. I had an office on the second floor in front, while back of my rooms was an

apartment, which Gill and his partners used as a private consulting room. When Lincoln had transacted his business with Gill, he asked if there was any quiet place where he could go so as to not be disturbed, for an hour or two, and said that he had to make a speech at Freeport the next day and wanted to think over what he was going to say. Gill took him to the consulting room, back of my office. A little later I heard a voice, in a vigorous tone, begin "Judge Douglas says, and then followed a speech to an imaginary audience. Gill came quietly up the stairway and whispered, "Listen to Lincoln; he's practicing his Freeport speech." Gill and I both listened to him a while. When, a few days later we secured a printed account of the great debate at Freeport, between Lincoln and Douglas, we recognized, at once, those portions of the address which Lincoln had delivered in Gill's back room in Atlanta."

James Hart had a letter from C.W. Gill, son of Richard T. Gill, dated March 10, 1941, in which he writes that he remembers that his father and those who helped in the store, told of Lincoln's rehearsing his speech in the room over the store, his tramping back and forth and talking in a loud voice which could be heard downstairs. Dave Littler told an additional story. "During some of the political canvasses, the people in Logan County, Illinois determined to have a large meeting, a grand rally. They appointed the day and hour. When the day and the hour arrived, the heavens opened up with a terrific storm; it blew in hurricanes and rained in torrents. Only about twenty persons appeared. Lincoln had felt this sting of disappointment and therefore he did not wish others to be disappointed. After some reflection he said: 'Boys, the day is bad, too bad for many people to appear here to hear me speak, but as you have dared the storm to hear a speech, you shall not be disappointed. Come, let us go over to Armington's hall and I'll give you a talk such as I have.'"

# ORAN TOWNSHIP



17 Beason  
20 Mt. Zion

18 North Bethel  
21 Deer Creek

19 Zollars  
22 Blue Grass

## RECORDS OF BORINGS

The geographical strata levels in Logan County can only be ascertained by boring records of wells, coal shafts and the like since there are few outcroppings of older rocks or streams that flow between high bluffs. The well from which Atlanta

obtained its water supply was 151 feet deep. The boring shows the following record of drift beds that were penetrated. Black soil was found the thickness of 3 ft.; yellow clay, 15 ft.; blue clay, 10 ft.; sand and gravel, 9 ft.; white clay and sand, 7 ft.; blue clay with gas, 3 ft.; dry sand and gravel with gas. 13

ft.; blue clay, 4 ft.; clay, sand, gravel and gas, 16 ft.; hardpan, 9 ft.; black drift, 6 ft.; white clay, 2 ft.; green clay, 4 ft.; hardpan. 2 ft.; gravel and water, 12 ft.; total, 151 feet. In the vicinity of Atlanta several wells reach a depth of 125 feet, and occasionally a well was sunk to a depth of 200 feet without entering rock. The well drillers reported that the upper hundred feet was of softer clay than the lower hundred feet. A buried soil is not uncommon at the base of the soft clay. At Lawndale, at an elevation lower than Atlanta, several wells have been sunk to depths of 65 to 80 feet, mainly through hard till. Water is found beneath cemented gravel, loose gravel or sand. East from this Lawndale several wells were 50 to 55 feet in depth and enter gravel below till.

#### **Oran Township Land Entries:**

1834, Stephen Jones, William Houchin; 1835, Fred G. Cantrall, Charles Winn, Absalom Hamilton, John Dement, Cheney Spears, William Jones, James Morton, James Dcwney, S. F. Martin, Stephen Foley, Edmund Sams; 1836, William Frakes, John Cue; 1838, Josiah Cantrall, Amos Armsby, Zebulon G. Cantrall, Richard F. Bennett, Andrew S. Barr, Archer G. Herndon, Philip C. Latham, John Barr, William Hawkins, Owen Davis; 1839, Robert Longworth, James Brewer, Lewis Jones; 1840, Andrew C. Davis; 1841, James Gordon, Arnett Allman; 1843, O.P. Crawford; 1845, Freeman Jones, Jacob Copes ; 1847, James Foley, H. Hanchier; 1848, Joseph Bell; 1849, James A. Barrett, Jefferson Hawkins, William Copes, John Clark, Thomas M. Maddox, Washington Jones; 1850, John Williams, Hiram Walker, Samuel Montgomery, Eleazor Boardwell, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas J. Houchin, Walter Roberts, Thomas N. Gill, Richard T. Gill; 1851, Samuel Jones, Elisha Woodhouse, William Hedges, William H. Young, Samuel C. Parks, William Gambrel, Thomas Bardwell; 1852, John B. Hurst, R. S. Spencer, Thompson Flint, Mathew Mitchell, Samuel B. King, Francis Daniel, Amos C. Babcock, Cornelius Goltra, Jacob Clapp,

Leonard Chapin, Andrew J. Lewis, James Sanbourne, William H. Davis, Obed Lewis, Stephen Dyer, William Hall, Jabez Waterman, John Simonds, Stephen Washburn, Daniel Weston, David A. Reed, Jesse New, George Higday, Isaac Dyer, Peter Rockwood, L. Hayford, Stephen Lovejoy, Silas Gould, William Brown, Elizabeth Jewett, Benjamin Gardner, Josiah Coddling; 1854, Boynton Tenny, Turner King, George W. Butter, Charles F. Chambers, Sylvester Strong; 1857, Joseph Bell; 1860, William Gambrel, John Armstrong; 1861, James Barr, William S. Curry, John Piatt, Anthony N. Dills, Jefferson Houser; 1862, N. W. Robinson; 1863, Thompson Gambrel, Henry White; 1864,

Scott R. Graham, David Kerr, Charles Cameron, Nancy J. Sullivan; 1865, E. H. Tuttle, A. D. Reise, Joseph W. Marvel, Eliza Cantrall; 1866, William H. Estes, Thomas L. Sullivan; 1867, Marcellus Ruggles, Nolan M. Stark, Samuel Burnison, William Burnison, Robert B. Mills, James S. Cannon, William J. Henry, Mary Keys, W.C. Stark; 1868, Harry Martland, Samuel Harman, Everett Whiteman, Samuel Dement, and Alfred L. Sullivan.

**Beason, Illinois** was laid out July 29, 1872 by Silas Beason, Jonathan Hall, George Gelsthorp, Elias Hammerton, Lewis C. Turk and Joseph Wilson on the newly completed line of the Havana, Lincoln and Eastern Railroad. Survey was made by County Surveyor Thomas G. Gardner. The town was named for Silas Beason who was one of the promoters of the new railroad and an attorney. Additions to the original town were made by Joseph Wilson, Elias Hammerton, Lewis C. Turk, J. E. Bumcrots and William Gelsthorp.

#### **BUSINESSES**

- The first store was a grocery store built by Berryman H. Pendleton, owner and proprietor.

- The second store was built by M. R. Hall and was occupied by Joseph Banvick with a general stock of goods.
- John A. Evans built the first resident in town followed by William Verry and Berryman H. Pendleton erected houses.
- Berryman H. Pendleton was the first postmaster.
- Rudolph & Evans built the first shop in Beason.
- Pruitt & Gelsthorp erected the first elevator.
- In 1875, the Christian society built a house of worship and in 1877 the Methodists moved in their church building, which had previously been erected a mile east of the present site of Beason.
- In May of 1891, Armstrong & Company's elevator was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$40,000 in building and grain consumed.
- Another fire in 1893 destroyed nearly half the businesses in the town.
- The present school house was erected in 1893.
- In 1904 the Methodists built a new church at a cost of \$5,000
- The Bank of Beason was organized in 1898, under the name of George A. Curry and Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. W. B. Curry was the cashier.

#### **Beason Grade School:**

The first grade school was held in a two room building north of Scott Jones Store and it continued there until 1892. The building became the Ira Shoup Meat Market. Two of the early teachers were Rebecca Evans (Wilson) and Mollie Gardner Keys. In 1921-1922 Independence and South Bethel consolidated with Beason. In 1922 the Beason High School was built and the grade school used some of the rooms. Beason formed a Community Consolidated District

in 1946 taking in the following schools: Bowles, Harmony, Zollars, Deer Creek, Mt. Zion and North Bethel. The pupils started attending Beason School in the fall of 1947. The first four grades attended school in the Town Hall and the other grades went to the high school. Fire destroyed the Town Hall that October and arrangements were made for all the grades to attend in the high school. A new grade school was built on the north side of the high school building and in 1952 the new grade school building was dedicated.

#### **CHURCHES**

The **Beason Methodist Church** had its beginning in what was known as the Independent Society, which was organized about 1870 at the residence of Mrs. Mary Keys in Oran Township. The trustees at that time were Everett Whiteman, Elias Hammerton, William Stewart, Andrew Armstrong, Marion C. Stark, Andrew Keys and Edward Gibson. A site for a church building was purchased June 6, 1870, a mile east of the present site of Beason, and here a church was erected during that year and the charge attached to the Waynesville circuit. Though the town of Beason was laid out in 1872, the Independent Church continued one mile east of Beason until 1877, when two lots were purchased in Beason. The church building was removed that year from its old site and located in Beason. The trustees at the time of removal were Everett Whiteman, Francis Keys, Andrew Keys, Edward Gibson, John E. Zollars, William Pollock and Andrew Armstrong. In 1879 the charge was detached from the Waynesville circuit and added to the Lincoln circuit. It continued to be associated with the latter circuit until 1903 when it was able to afford to hire a minister. In the same year, the society began the erection of a handsome new edifice at a cost of about \$5,000. The corner stone was laid September 9, 1903, and the building was dedicated June 12, 1904, by Dr. C. B. Taylor, assisted by former pastors A. M. Danley and W. H.

McGhee. The church building contained an auditorium, lecture room, two class rooms and a tower entrance.

The Beason Christian Society was permanently organized April 26, 1874, with twenty-four members. A lot was purchased in Beason by the society December 14th of the same year, and a church was soon built. In the month of May 1875 dedication exercises were conducted by Elders Hutchinson, Holton and Craig.

The Presbyterian Church at Beason, Illinois was organized in 1868 as the New Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church building was completed and dedicated in September of that year and was located five miles southwest of Waynesville near the North Bethel School. Rev. S. Richards was the first pastor. Joseph Sumners and W. S. Curry were the first elders. In the fall of 1876 the church building was moved to Beason. The following pastors have served the church: S. Richards, W. C. Bell, J. S. Long, J. H. Hughy, Samuel W. V. Garvin, W. S. Baits, William Howe, James Brown, W. M. Murray, B. F. Lawrance, R. H. McHenry, J.W. Derr, J. E. Ennis, George D. Humphrey and W. R. Cremeans. The official board consisted of J. W. Haas, George Miller, W. B. Curry and David Earl.

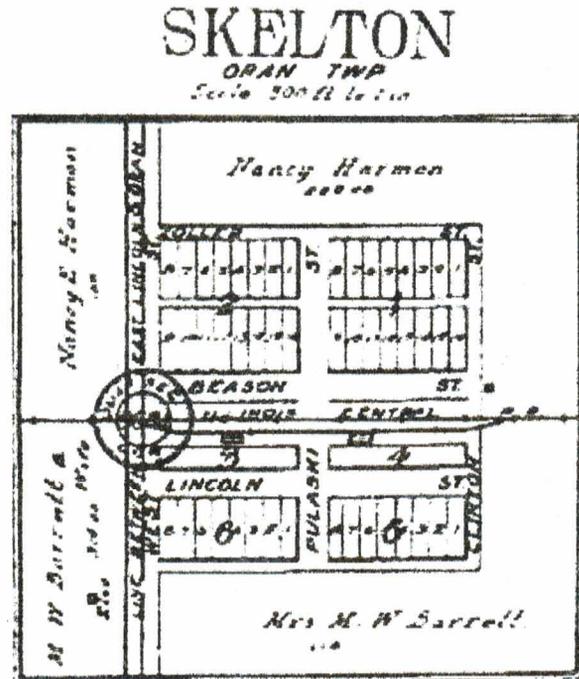
### Fossil Remains.

At various times, mastodon bones and teeth have been found or exhumed in the county, particularly along the beds of the creeks. In October of 1877, workmen, while ditching on the William Gelsthorp farm, near Beason, exhumed the partial remains of a mastodon, in the clay of a small ravine, about two feet from the surface. One of the bones was seven feet in length and another was nine and a quarter inches in diameter. A tusk was uncovered and measured about eight feet. It was estimated that the animal must have measured sixteen feet long. In more recent

years several mastodon teeth have been found along the Kickapoo Creek.

### SKELTON STATION:

Skelton Station is a grain station located on land owned by John R. Skelton, on section thirty-one in Oran Township. It was on the line of the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad.



John A. Skelton and his wife Martha J. Skelton were interred in a private burial plot North West of the location of Skelton.

John A. Skelton: born 1821 died 1891  
Martha J. Skelton: born 1825; died 1901

### DONATIONS:

**Esther Ruth Chilton:** Butter mold, Aspirin tin, wooden spatula, uniform, 2 bars of soap, School book (Times & Places) 1965 newspaper, army grooming kit, rain hat cover for uniform, Military books, spices, cologne bottles and her dad's duffle bag from WWII.

**Marilyn Fox:** 3 footprints from Williamson County, Marion, IL, 18 booklets, "The Saga of Southern Illinois", 41 newsletters from

Williamson County, 2 newsletters from Somerset, PA.

**Robert Neal:** A picture and frame of the WWI inductees taken 4/27/1918 by DM Wright, from the John Gehlbach Estate.

**Jean Cypher:** 4 – 3 ring notebooks, 1 – 5 X 7 blue framed picture of Abe Lincoln; nine 1 ½” 3 ring notebooks; eight Route 66 T-shirts, new can opener, 120 index tabs for notebooks, a 3’X5’ flag throw with armed forces and a coat tree,.

**Jean Pyle:** Time & Life Magazines 1936-1986, Abe Lincoln Picture, and “Location of Military records.”

**Howard Rankin:** Ribbon from Modern Woodmen of America.

**Louise Cobb:** A copied picture of the gas station on Logan & 5<sup>th</sup> Street dated 1944, four 3 ring notebooks.

**Bill Donath:** Index of Lincoln Herald 1869, copy of the updated index of Roots & Branches 1989 – 1986 and Index of Regan’s Lincoln Herald 1910 – 1911; also an updated index of the vertical file.

**Frank W. Strohkirch:** One Civil War Book “Facts ‘N Strange Things by Burke Davis, hand potato masher, 1 Route 66 Shirt for Raffle, two picture frames, 1 military issued dehydrated food carried by infantry, military patches, helicopter picture, artillery pictures and others; a small POW flag..

**Walt & Carol Radespiel:** A copier, a hole punch machine, two cook books, a menu for the Tropics, a menu for Al’s Main Event, a number of replicas of historical documents, Gerald Lynch boy scout scrapbook.

**Jo Anne Marlin:** Items for the society kitchen include large plates, small plates, napkins and plastic ware.

**James W. Maltby:** 13 Star US Flag found in a trunk left by his Aunt Dorothy “Dot” Sullivan of Beason, IL after her passing in 1926.

**Joyce Lichtenwalter:** Photos of Lehn & Fink Baseball Park; Broadway Street, and Logan County Courthouse.

**George E. Drake:** Book about Our Church family “First Presbyterian Church” Lincoln, IL.

**Milton Welch:** In memory of his grandson Justin Burge and Andy Tillman (a friend of Justin’s) Milton donated “The Huber Lincoln City & Logan County Rural Route Directory 1910 – 1911” and “Prairie Farmer” January 1, 1991.

**Geri McKinley:** Cash donation of \$150.

**Barbara J. Raycraft:** Pictures of Harold Dunn and Herman Dunn’s tombstones and other family information.

**Peter Zeitter:** Books: “Echoes From the Branches”, “Elkhart is Like a Box of Chocolates”, Elkhart Siltenial 1855 -1980, Elkhart Centennial 1855-1955, A Sketch of Richard J. Oglesby, 2 Elkhart Christian Church 125 years 1865 – 1990, Elkhart High School information, Elkhart Historical Society 2005 Calendar, and a scrap book about Elkhart celebrations.

**Harold Roos:** 3 pictures 11”X14” one each, Abe Lincoln, George Washington & Liberty Bell and Putting stars on the flag.

**John Regan:** Transcribed books on Decatur Herald Review May 1, 1892 –September 30, 1892 and The Lincoln Daily News September 1, 1910 – February 1, 1911.

**Charles & Marjory Ott:** 96 pictures of Abe Lincoln and several photos of Ostendorf photos and more.

**Laverda Taylor:** 16 variety newspapers.

**Robert McGrath:** \$100 in memory of his mother. She was a devoted member.

**Mike Adolph:** “The Dust of Pelingen” written by Mike Adolph.

**Connie Culleton:** 1 35 mm disposable camera with 27 pictures; three photos of Pool Hill Cemetery.

**Gary Freese:** Made a picture frame for 1876 centennial flag donated by James Maltby.

**Kay Greer:** An Abe Lincoln Plate.

**Mary Ellen Martin:** Main Street Cup; Abraham Lincoln Plate; Jefferson Street Christian Church cook book; 2 large notebooks for Abe Lincoln scrapbook; two frames.

**Margaret Peifer:** A book by Margaret Peifer, “Nice to meet Your Husband Sister Martha.”

**Bob Church:** A book "Abraham Lincoln the Boy the Man."

**Viola Alberts:** A Logan county plat book.

**Ron Rohlf:** Computer monitor.

**Marcia Schaub:** Mr. Coffee maker.

**David Edwards:** Book-"Behind the Scenes in the Lincoln White House".

**Nancy Vannoy:** A box of old newspapers.

### WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

#### **Area Agency on Aging for Lincolnland Inc.**

3100 Montvale Drive  
Springfield, IL 62704-4278  
[ddeopere@aginglinc.org](mailto:ddeopere@aginglinc.org)  
1-800-252-2918

**David Edwards**  
106 Heinzel Court  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

**Paula Pepple**  
329 S. Kickapoo,  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
[ppellp@aol.com](mailto:ppellp@aol.com)  
217-732-6207

**Rita Klemm**  
2064 S. Balsam  
Lakewood, CO 80227  
[ritaklemm@aol.com](mailto:ritaklemm@aol.com)  
303-987-3769

**Mary Jane Schueth**  
1306 Pecan St.  
Crossett, AR 71635  
870-364-5489  
Surnames: Miller; Hickey; Klemm; Wilmert

**Paul Jeffrey**  
17 Milton Street  
San Francisco, CA 94112  
[peajays@aol.com](mailto:peajays@aol.com)  
415-505-3259  
Williams; Rees(e)

**Dr. Deryle D. Hovinga**  
PO Box 88600  
Steilacoom, WA 98388

Surnames: Tomlinson, Cheek, Goodpaster,  
Bertell and Capwell  
Ph. 1-253-582-9604

**Howard Walker**  
3129 Earlmoore Lane  
Ann Arbor, MI 48105  
734-662-7214  
[patwalker@comcast.net](mailto:patwalker@comcast.net)

**Jonathan E. Beck**  
18 Lancaster Lane  
Bedford, NH 03110  
Surnames: Lucas, Turner, Kelsey, Bowman  
603-472-2419  
[Jbsuzi@comcast.net](mailto:Jbsuzi@comcast.net)

**Sharon M. Pelfrey**  
3770 Church St.  
Micco, FL 32976  
Surnames: Martin; Thomas; Sheets;  
McChenesy; Conrady  
772-664-6144  
[sbpel@bellsouth.net](mailto:sbpel@bellsouth.net)

**Tony Vespa**  
14 Vicksburg Ln.  
Richardson, TX 75080

**Brian Welch**  
909 N. Madison St.  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
217-735-9093

**Dr. David L. West**  
525 Sixth Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
217- 871-9940

**Jon Austin**  
1047 W. State Street  
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650  
217-245-4707  
[Museum3@msn.com](mailto:Museum3@msn.com)

**Carl & Carol Schwantz**  
1075-1750<sup>th</sup> St,  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
217-732-4233

### Distributing Heirlooms:

*Courtesy of Dorothy Gleason.*

Attorney Nola Crewe suggests that to ensure your family heirlooms, particularly those of significant value or coveted by a number of heirs should be included in your will. By including them in your will you ensure where you want them to go and this allows the heir to insist on their right to a particular item.

For smaller and less fiscally valuable items, a phrase that states "I trust that my executor will be guided in distributing my estate by such memoranda as I leave in a binder/notebook." Then make sure the book has pictures of the specific items, a copy of the history you want to pass along, and the full name and birth date or address to clarify who the recipient is to be.

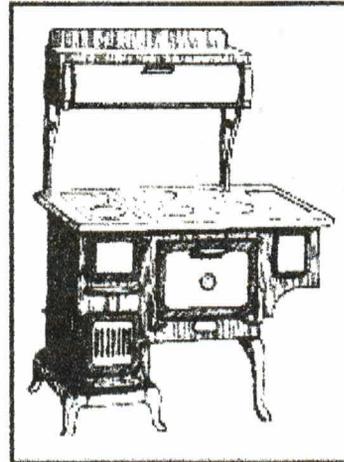
1. Identify the important keepsakes
2. Choose a fair system to distribute keepsakes, ranking each family members desired keepsakes can help
3. Work on the system now while people are happy and healthy. If the heirloom holder takes ill, it may be an uncomfortable subject to talk about. If the family discusses the matter early, it can be a happy discussion as they talk about old memories.
4. Don't worry so much. After the heirlooms have been identified, ownership can not be taken until the item is bequeathed. Remember, it's the memories that the object represents that are important, not necessarily the object.
5. The heirloom holder should take time to write down why the object is important to the family.

### Memories From Yesteryear:

*Courtesy of Frank W. Strohkirch*  
In today's world of mega choices on everything, I felt we might want to check out a few memories of old. Granted all the things today

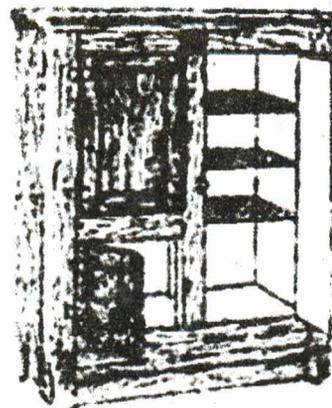
aren't bad nor are all the things of yesteryear a bed of roses. Hopefully this column will bring back a few memories that will stir a few memories of your own.

Remember the old cook stoves? It was the wood burning stove with which you did your cooking, baking, heating water for bathing and laundry. Somehow thinking back I wish I could have a home cooked meal from one of those old stoves.



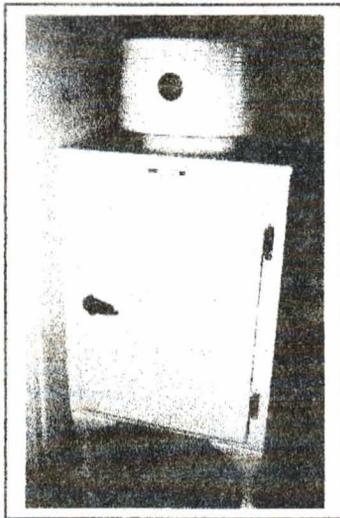
Wood Burning Cook Stove

My mind wanders to the three burner kerosene stove with the jug of kerosene on one end and knobs that were turned to adjust the flames. It was a must have for the modern housewife of the day. In 1960 it was the fad to have the copper tone, olive green, or gold matching range and refrigerator which every modern home could not live without. Fifteen years later the modern housewife had to have the almond, white or black matching stove and refrigerator. These were hardly broken in when the electric with the ceramic tops and infra red stoves appeared. Then came the microwave and everyone was happy.



ICE BOX:

Remember the ice box to preserve food items and the delivery of ice in the saw dust, when you could leave the back door unlocked and a note and the money on the table for the delivery man? Prior to the ice box the well or a cold stream kept the food cool. Following the ice box were the kerosene refrigerators with the motor on the top.



Kerosene Refrigerator

Then the Crosby electric refrigerator became the thing to have.

*Please notify us if you would enjoy this type of article of "memories of yesteryear".*

**Samuel G. Martin:** Mr. Martin came from Ohio by covered wagon. He was the grandfather of Samuel J. Doyle. Samuel G. Martin was born in 1806 and died in 1884.



Samuel G. Martin settled on a farm twelve miles west of Lincoln and built a four room log cabin. This is where he raised twelve children. Amy L. Gardner was the oldest, born in 1828 and the youngest child was Nancy M. Doyle born in 1858. She was the mother of Samuel J. Doyle by a second marriage.

During Abraham Lincoln's trips from Springfield, Illinois to Lincoln, Lincoln would stop at Samuel Martin's home and sometimes would stay over night. Samuel Martin had an old chair maker from Middletown make him five chairs and one rocker, all from hickory wood. Samuel J. Doyle was in possession of a chair in which Abe Lincoln sat during his visits. The chair was handed down from Samuel Martin to his oldest daughter Amy Gardner then to Nancy Doyle.

A great uncle of Samuel Doyle by the name of Samuel Evans settled on a tract of land which is now known as Old Union Cemetery. Mr. Evans built his home and reared his family. The beginning of the cemetery was the burial of a school teacher and the burial of Mr. Evans' daughter Zenith. Both were interred in an area behind the home. Mr. Evans house burned to the ground and he moved to Kentucky where he lived for two years. He came back to the old settlement and built another house on a tract of land which is known as the Boren farm. Samuel G. Martin and Elizabeth Bashaw were married in this house.

Mr. Evans established a ferry across Salt Creek which he operated while living on this farm. He died March 30, 1847 and was buried in what had been his back yard. Before he died he donated a portion of his land for a burying ground, which is called today as Old Union Cemetery. There are still records of this land known as The Evans Reserve.

## New Face at the Research Center

**Frank Stronhkirch** started his trainee program by cooking the pork chops and rib eye for our first sandwich sale fund raiser on October 13, 2007.

Frank is not married. He has two daughters Kristina Clutter and Linda Powell and a son Thomas Stronhkirch; six grandchildren and one great grand daughter. Frank has fifteen years in the military and has worked as an operational manager for a security company in Alabama. He holds a BA Degree in American History with a minor in international policies. His interests are the military and the 1900's era. He has traveled to all of the states and all foreign countries except China and Russia.

Come by the research center and welcome Frank our new research assistant trainee worker.

*Article: Courtesy of Jean Cypher*

### Election:

On November 19, 2007 we had our annual meeting at Rusty's in Lincoln, IL. A Buffet Dinner was served at 6pm. Bob Church gave a presentation on the life of Abraham Lincoln. There was an election of officers.

The elected officers were:

President: Bill Donath

Vice President: Carol Radespiel

Recording Secretary: Brenda Jones

Corresponding Secretary: Mary Ellen Martin

Treasurer: Marcia Schaub

### Monthly Meetings:

**DECEMBER MEETING:** Presentation was given by Jon Austin from the Museum

of Funeral Customs on "The history of the preparation of the body for burial."

**JANUARY 21, 2008:** The presentation will be given by Paul Gleason on "Abraham Lincoln in Indiana".

**FEBRUARY 18, 2008:** The presentation will be given by Marty Wibben on "Researching My Family History".

**MARCH 17, 2008:** Presentation will be on "Chimney Flue Cover Collection".

### WANTED

**Volunteers** are needed at the Research Center 114 North Chicago, Lincoln, Illinois, any time between 11am and 4pm Tuesday – Friday.

Because of our expanding library and donations we need your help.

- Operating the copier
- Indexing material
- Answering the telephone
- Greeting visitors.
- Housekeeping
- Clipping newspaper articles
- Planning and maintaining the front window
- Typing
- Filing
- Receiving and recording donations
- Work with committees
- Investigating and researching for Grants
- Fund raising projects
- Help preparing Roots and Branches for mailing.

Experienced workers will adequately train volunteers in all areas.

Please take the time to be part of our work force.

The following information was taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

*Courtesy of Bill Donath.*

Death Notices 1860:

NAME:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
ARNOLD, Mary	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 25 Feb 1860
BALDWIN, Levi P	14 Nov 1860	2	6	Died 08 Nov 1860
BENTLY, John	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 28 Feb 1860
BOREN, Ezra	02 May 1860	3	1	Daughter Died
BOREN, Mary	02 May 1860	3	1	Died 01 May 1860
BREWSTER, Mr.	02 May 1860	3	1	Child's Death
BUZZARD, Martin	14 Mar 1860	3	1	Fatal Accident
COOK, Thomas	28 Mar 1860	2	6	Died 23 Mar 1860
DAVIS, R V	17 Oct 1860	3	1	Died 17 Oct 1860
FLEMING, George A	05 Sep 1860	3	2	Died 29 Aug 1860
FLENNHEN, Geo W	21 Nov 1860	3	1	Died 16 Nov 1860
FRENCH, Mrs T G	29 Aug 1860	3	1	Died 16 Aug 1860
GENNINGS, G W	14 Mar 1860	3	1	Died 10 Feb 1860
GOODSELL, Rev S J	18 Jan 1860	3	1	Died 13 Jan 1860
GREER, A G	02 May 1860	3	1	Child's Death
HEWARD, Isaac C	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
HEWARD, Mary	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 02 Feb 1860
HEWARD, Rosannah	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, Betsy W	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, D C	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, Jenny	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Died 17 Jan 1860
HOWSER, Elizabeth	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Son Died
HOWSER, Infant Son	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Died 18 March 1860
HOWSER, John	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Fr C W	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Louisa	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Richard Lewis	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Died 03 Aug 1860
MAGEE, Dr H	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Son Died
MAGEE, Laura J	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Son Died
MAGEE, Riley M	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Died 09 Oct 1860
MAGUIRE, R J	22 Aug 1860	3	1	Fatal Accident 15 Aug
MANLEY, Alice	17 Oct 1860	2	5	Died
MANLEY, Alice	03 Oct 1860	2	5	Died 27 Sep 1860
MANLEY, B F	03 Oct 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
MANLEY, Hattie	17 Oct 1860	2	5	Died
MASON, Elbert	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Died 21 Jan 1860
MASON, Wm	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Son Died
ORENDORFF, Mrs & Children	17 Oct 1860	2	4	Murdered 12 Oct
RENNER, John	15 Feb 1860	3	1	Murder - Middletown
ROCKFORD, James	15 Feb 1860	3	1	Murder - Middletown
STARKEY, W G	18 July 1860	3	1	Died 13 July 1860
STRIKER, Mary A	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Died 27 Jan 1860
WALKER, Christina M	17 Oct 1860	3	1	Died 16 Oct 1860
WYATT, Anna S	04 Apr 1860	2	6	Son Died
WYATT, W D	04 Apr 1860	2	5	Son Died
WYATT, William Edward	04 Apr 1860	2	5	Died 02 March 1860

There has been a request for the following information.

### Works Progress Administration

On May 6, 1935, the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) was created to help provide economic relief to the citizens of the United States who were suffering through the Great Depression. The Works Progress Administration was the largest New Deal agency, employing millions of people and affecting most every locality, especially rural and western mountain populations. It was created in April, 1935 by Presidential order (U.S. Congress funded it annually).

It continued and extended the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) relief programs started by Herbert Hoover and continued under Franklin D. Roosevelt. Headed by Harry L. Hopkins, the WPA provided jobs and income to the unemployed during the Great Depression in the United States. The program built many public buildings, projects and roads, and operated large arts, drama, media and literacy projects. It fed children, redistributed food, clothing and housing.

Until closed down by Congress and the war boom in 1943, the various programs of the WPA added up to the largest employment base in the country — indeed, the largest cluster of government employment opportunities in most states. Anyone who needed a job could become eligible for most of its jobs. Hourly wages were the prevailing wages in the area; the rules said workers could not work more than 30 hours a week but many projects included months in the field, with workers eating and sleeping on worksites. Before 1940, there was some training involved in teaching new skills and the project's original legislation went forward with a strong emphasis on family, training instilling a desire for a better life. The role and participation of labor unions in WPA processes is unclear.

About 75 percent of WPA employment and expenditures went to public facilities and infrastructure, such as highways, streets, public buildings, airports, utilities, small dams, sewers, parks, city halls, public libraries, and recreational fields. The WPA built 650,000 miles of roads, 78,000 bridges, 125,000 buildings, and 700 miles of airport runways. Seven percent of the budget was allocated to arts projects, presenting 225,000 concerts to audiences totaling 150 million, and producing almost 475,000 pieces of art. Though some 90 percent of WPA projects were directed at unskilled blue-collar workers, it also took in many unemployed white-collar workers, artists, musicians, actors, doctors, and writers in such projects as the Federal Theatre Project and the Federal Writers' Project.

The WPA projects represented a wide variety of architectural styles influenced by Arts and Crafts ideas, local products and artisans built to fit public need and built to last. Much of the decision-making and hiring was local, based on quick decisions for long overdue projects. Contrary to perceptions, there was not a lot of graft and the image of men building by leaning on shovels was betrayed by the enduring work of this government effort. The WPA programs ended 1943 because World War II improved employment in the United States. Over 8.5 million Americans were hired through the WPA mostly to work in manual labor, building roads and establishing parks. Unemployed artists and writers were given work through a branch of the WPA known as the Federal Writers' Project. Among the most compelling results of the Writers' Project are the interviews with former slaves.

**"The past is forever being swept away in the interest of neatness and order. It is unforgivable, or at least I don't intend to forgive it."** SOI: *Lincolnite award-winning Author William Maxwell, Ancestors (1971), p. 244.*

## Publications for Sale

**NEW!!!!!!! CDs!!!!!!**

**1878 Logan Co. History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Stringer's 1911 Logan County History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Census Index 1840 - 1850 -1855 -1860-1870- 1880 all on one CD. = \$20 + \$ 2 S/H**

**1860 Census CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Atlas CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Cemetery Index CD \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Lincoln Herald Indexes 1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1866-1867 = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

### **BOOKS:**

**NEW!!!! Logan County, Illinois During The Civil War, The Early Years \$25+\$ 4 S/H**

**NEW "THIS IS MY STORY" Vol. II \$58 + \$5 S/H** The cover is a striking red with gold embossed lettering. This volume includes 365 pages of Logan County veterans' person stories and includes over 70 pages of pictures. A few pages are in color. Local veteran organizations and memorials are featured. This will be a wonderful addition to your library!

**NEW 1917 Farmers Almanac** (Directory of Farmers & Breeders in Logan Co., This book is bound in a 3-ring notebook with protective sleeves. \$25.00 + \$4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover.

**History of Logan County 1878** \$45 + \$5 S/H  
Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

**History of Logan County 1886** \$45 + \$5 S/H  
Hard cover 909 pages, Index 122 pages (reprint 2000)

**1880 US Federal Census of Logan County** \$30+ \$5 S/H soft cover/ two volumes combined.

**Heirship Records** \$20.00 + \$4 S/H

Heirship records of 1920 - 1924; newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849, not available at the Logan County Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. Fully indexed, spiral bound soft cover 8 1/2 X 11" 148 pages (Updated due to faded print)

**Cemetery Records** \$25 + \$3 S/H Soft cover, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition for Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries

**The New and improved edition ATLANTA CEMETERY BOOK** maps, index, 3-ring notebook = \$20.00 + \$3 S/H

**Mt. PULASKI CEMETERY BOOK Updated** \$20.00 + \$3 S/H- burials up to 2004

**Pleasant Valley Cemetery** in Corwin Township \$10 + \$3 S/H

**Walnut Hill Cemetery** 1976 Edition \$10 + \$3 S/H

**Hartsburg Union Cemetery** \$18 + \$3 SH

**NEW Green Hill Cemetery update!**

**"DAYS GONE BY"** \$35 + \$5 S/H

Order today! Only a few left!

This book has stories and photos from the era of one-room schools told by those who attended or taught at these schools. Has a soft cover, approximately 400 pages, with hundreds of photos.

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & cemeteries** \$7.50 + \$3 S/H (complement to # 7)

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

**Logan Co., 2005, Land Atlas & Plat Book** \$30 + \$4 S/H

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

***** Order Form *****		
Name of Item	Price	S/H
1		
2		
3		
4		
<b>Total</b>		

## Membership Application and Renewal Form:

Please fill out this renewal form for our records.

Our membership year is January 1 to December 31 of each year. Those who join in mid-year will receive all publications of "Roots and Branches" for the year.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ for the year of 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check type of Membership Desired:

Individual \_\_\_\_\_ \$15.00 (Single Person)

Dual \_\_\_\_\_ \$20.00 (Two Persons at same address)

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**\*\*Make checks payable to: Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society\*\***

### **WE ARE NO LONGER ACCEPTING LIFE MEMBERSHIP!**

\*\*\*PLEASE: enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish to have a membership card returned to you by mail. Written requests for research should include as much information as possible. We ask a \$20 donation to do an initial search (\$15 donation for members), and \$20 per hour to continue (\$15 per hour for members), plus 25 cents per page copied from books, obits, marriage, birth, death and land records, 15 cents for members. We welcome questions and comments, as well as suggestions, through our e-mail address: [lcghs1@msn.com](mailto:lcghs1@msn.com). Write the surnames you are researching. PLEASE LIMIT TO FIVE. Your surnames will be published in the next news letter.

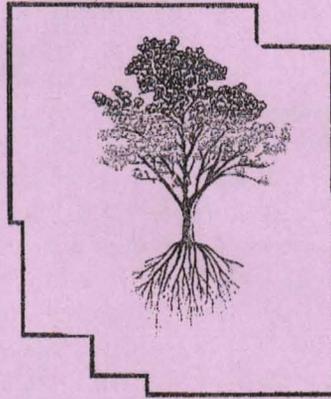
---

**It is imperative that you notify the society if you have a change of address:**

Logan County Genealogical &  
Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656 - 2729  
Return Service Requested

PRST STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
LINCOLN, ILLINOIS  
PERMIT NO 132

# Roots & Branches



Published by  
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Carol Radespiel/Coordinator

Ph. (217) 732-3200  
Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.  
Saturdays 10am – 1 pm  
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illcghs>  
E-mail address [lcghs1@msn.com](mailto:lcghs1@msn.com)



Spring 2008 April-May- June

This year marks the society's 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Society members will celebrate at the Annual meeting in November. Please plan on joining us for the festivities. We have been serving Logan County for the past thirty years. Our purpose is to research and preserve family genealogy and Logan County history.

Early in 1976, the major topic for the Logan County Homemakers Extension Units was "It's Fun to Trace Your Family Tree." Interest grew. In November 1977 thirteen women gathered for a meeting to begin organizing the society. Mary Fouts Tazewell County Home Economics Extension gave a presentation on "Climbing Your Family Tree". Her advice was to "write down facts, keep an organized file and collect family stories in order to search out your roots." She displayed the contents of her "Search Bag" which she kept packed at all times. This way the "search bag" was convenient if given the opportunity to seek information at the County Clerks Office, library, State Archives and Cemetery. The search bag contained

- A notebook to be used for recording facts,
- A prod to use in searching for headstones covered with dirt.
- A magnifying glass.
- Pencils.
- A roll of paper to do rubbings

## Past Presidents of the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

1978 - Emily R. McElhaney  
1982 - Emily Gordon  
1984 - Lester Wickline  
1985 - Nova Coseboon  
1988 - Paul Gleason  
1990 - Virginia Johnson  
1994 - Mildred Wickline  
1996 - Paul Gleason  
1998 - Laramie Ruder  
2000 - 2003 Co-Presidents –  
Phyllis Bryson & Dorothy Gleason  
2004 - 2005(partial) President –  
Bill Detmers and Jean Cypher  
2006-2007 Jean Cypher  
2008-2009 Bill Donath



The group met at the Lincoln Public Library the following January. Mildred DeVanny directed a workshop using the pertinent references available. At that time Logan County had only five volumes of cemetery records. Mildred informed the group that the State Genealogical Library did not use the Dewey Decimal System. Number 920 was for the history section and 929 was for the genealogy section. She recommended "Tracing Family Trees in Eleven States" R929.3L.

In May of 1978, officers were elected and a goal was set to sign up one hundred charter members by January 1, 1979.

The Society's first annual meeting was held January 15, 1979 at St. Clara's Manor. The slate of elected officers for 1979 was:

President: Emily McElhaney

First Vice President: Helen Stephanson

Second Vice President: Lester Wickline

Corresponding Secretary: Brenda Jones

Recording Secretary: Emily Gordon

Treasurer: Harriett Milleville

Librarian: Mildred DeVanny

Genealogist: Jean Liesman

Special Publications Editor: Helen Fink

Historian: Paul Beaver

For the program Mr. and Mrs. Jack Gordon presented a slide show of their trip to the British Isles. The first quarterly was handed out.

In spite of an ice storm blocking the roads, thirteen women met for the February 14, 1979 meeting. Mrs. DeVanny gave a presentation about "Migration Patterns." She displayed several maps. A workshop was held in March.

Each monthly meeting was reported in the local and area newspapers and on the radio station. By April men were calling to ask if the group could meet at night so they might attend. An evening meeting was arranged and six men joined the group.

In May 1979 (Mrs. Ernest) Emily McElhaney was elected president of the society. Other officers elected were: Mrs. C.W. Gordy (Helen), Vice-President; Lester Wickline, Second Vice President;

Harriett Milleville, Treasurer; Mrs. Emily Gordon, Recording Secretary; and Alberta Koller, Public Information Chairman.

Membership dues were \$5 per year. Anyone joining the organization by December 31<sup>st</sup> 1978 was considered a charter member. Family dues were \$6 per year, \$1 for each additional family member. Student dues were \$3 per year, contributing member \$5 and life membership was \$100. Regular meetings of the society were held at 7:30 p.m. on the third Monday evening of each month, except December. Meetings were held at St. Clara's Manor, 200 Fifth Street, Lincoln, IL.

The August meeting was held at the County Clerk's Office. Personnel demonstrated how records were to be used and we saw how the records were stored. In September, Lynn Adams, Superintendent for the Restoration of Logan County Cemeteries, gave a presentation on repairing grave stones and how to do rubbings. Helen Gordy conducted the October meeting held at St. Clara's Manor. Edward Sparks of Springfield, a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, shared his knowledge of what material was made available for genealogical research purposes. His presentation included a film illustration.

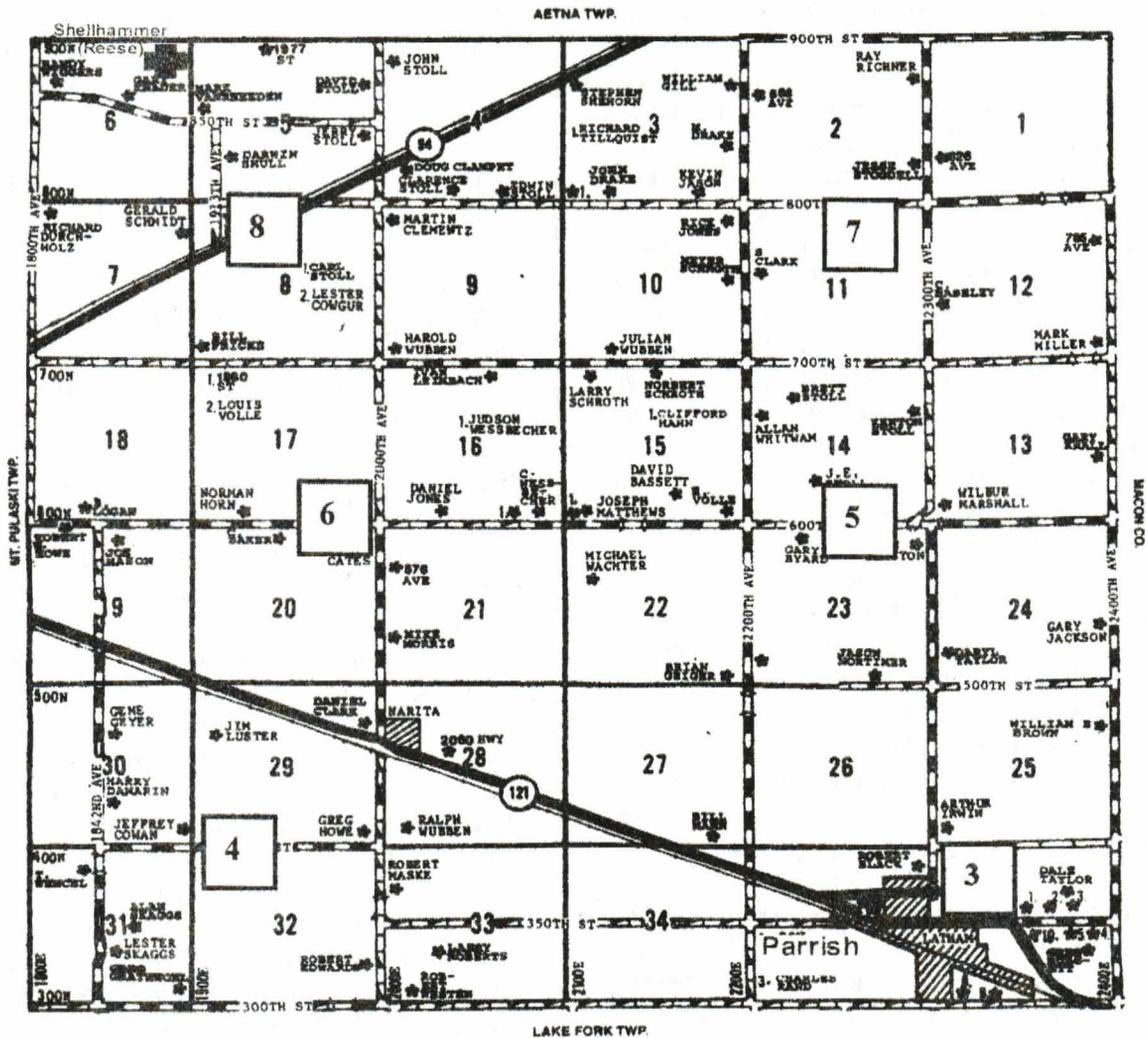
The November meeting was in the form of an anniversary party. They were again favored by guest speaker Mary Fouts, amateur genealogist from Tazewell County. She had published a book on the Leigh family history and was working on the family name of Henderson. Refreshments were served to those members present in observance of our first anniversary. It was voted at this meeting to dispense with the December meeting. The next meeting was held January 15, 1980.

"The creation of a culture at any time and for any society requires its re-creation from the materials of the past. And that act of re-creation, the search for the past, ought to be as ongoing and as serious as anything we do."

SOI: Professor Robert C. Bray,

"Re-discoveries: Literature and Place in Illinois"

# LAENNA TOWNSHIP



## One room schools:

- |          |                    |                |
|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 3 Latham | 4 Deavers - Devers | 5 Walnut Grove |
| 6 Ring   | 7 FairHaven        | 8 Rose Dell    |
|          | Parrish            |                |

## Land Entries for Laenna Township:

1835, Henry Dement, Jesse Williams, Drury Martin, Jeremiah Birks; 1838, James F. Reed, Samuel Dement, John D. Rees, Joseph Burk, L. Lucas, William H. Brougham, Joseph Dement, William L. May, Philip C. Latham, Moses Moore, Thomas R. Skinner, William I. Stinn, John Williams, Joseph B. Loose, J. G. Loose; 1839, David W. Clark, Jacob L. Mann, David Sims, William Mitchell; 1840, Richard W. Clark, Solomon Norton, William Lucas; 1845, Isaac Clark, George Girtman, George B. Lucas; 1846, James Birks, Thomas Lucas, John Girtman; 1847, Polly Birks, Ann Birks, John Bigger, Charles Houston, John B. Lucas, William Randolph; 1848, James H. Hildreth, Richard W. Clark, Tate Curnutt, James Logan, A: H. Bushnell, Alfred Scroggin, Isaac Copeland, William Ridgeway, John Houston, Walter P. Bowles; 1849, Thomas Stout, Henry Mann; 1850, John D. Gillett, Samuel Emmett, Israel Dyer, Charles R. Hurst, John M. McIntosh,

Row Curnutt; 1852, Abram H. Stone, Thomas N. Gill, Latham & Gillett, Harrison Stallings, Russell Gillett, John Tribbett, Charles Reily, Thomas Smith, William Connolly, Jesse Jackson, Jacob Baker, Charity Knight, Francis Daniels, Luther Davis, John R. Ayres, Edward Jones, John H. Randolph, Enos Jewell, Peter Rookie, Francis Korving, Daniel C. Lamb, Owen Mathews, James Mathews, George Bars, Samuel Whitesides, Sheldon Parks, Leonard Parks, Mary Webster, Orput Ayres, Orvin Alexander, Oliver B. Calver, Jubilee Posey, Philetus Fales, Dixon Sylvester, Jeremiah Stokes, Frederick S. Ayres, Jesse Fay, George Ware, Enoch Talbott, Samuel Hale, Ebenezer Porter, Ezekiel Hale, Richard F. Flint, Richard F. Gill, Samuel Harriman; 1853, Solomon Markel, Samuel Blackford, Peter Huslib, Amos H. Davis, Nicholas Gasaway, George Kramps, Lorenzo Schleicher, James Tribbett, Jerome Conkling, John Whiteside, S. W. Parish, Lemuel Parish, Andrew Wallace; 1854, Thomas J. Broadwell, R. H. Templeman, Samuel C. Gibson; 1858, Richard Martin; 1860, Erhardt Stoll; 1862, J. C. Webster; 1864, Daniel Thompson, Mathew Wylie, John W. Swain, William Hobkirk, Stephen Yocum, James Huston, Edwin A. Joynt, Joseph R. Rue; 1865, John Shull; 1866, Samuel Dunnyre, Jesse Jackson; 1867, Christian Schussele, Stephen Yocum, Frank Alexander, George Hanselman, George Weller, John Auer, Robert Martin, Frederick Joynt; 1868, William Suedmier, John Kiick, Harrison Fanning. *SOI: 1911 Logan County History*

### **William Uhle**

Mr. Uhle was born in 1837 in Wuerttemberg, Germany. He learned the blacksmith's trade in Germany, which he continued to follow. Prior to leaving the old country he was married and by his first wife had eight children. In 1857 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States to become a resident of Logan County, Illinois, where he continued to live in Logan County throughout the remainder of his life. Here his first wife died. He then married Miss Lena Bensinger. Mrs. Lena Bensinger Uhle was a well known resident of Laenna Township in section 31. She was a native of Germany, born in Wuerttemberg, on the 16th of August, 1858, and was reared and educated in her native land, coming to the United States in 1889. She made her way directly to Mount

Pulaski, Logan County, Illinois, where she had relatives living. She made her home with them until she was married on December 26, 1899 to William Uhle. *SOI: Make tracks to Latham 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 1872-1997*

**Latham:** The oldest settlers in this locality came about 1849. These were Samuel Parrish, who came from Jersey County, Illinois and is still living here; Fred and E. A. Joynt, the first-named settling in 1849, the second in 1852. Andrew Simpson and Henry Hall were also early settlers. The land surrounding Latham is level and very productive.

Latham is located in the southeast corner of the county on the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad. It was named in honor of Col. Latham and was laid out on the lands of Edwin A. Joynt and L. Parrish in November, 1871. The first store in town was built by William and B.F. Dardin. The building is now unoccupied. The second store was erected by Frederick Joynt. The third building was built by Dr. Leathers, which was later destroyed by fire. The fourth building was built by Henry Metchner. The postmaster was Thomas Hayes. In 1872 an elevator was erected by G. M. Stines & Co. It was burned three years later on the night of October 8, 1875. The next spring the present elevator was built in its place. The shipments of grain from this point are large, the greater portion of it going to Toledo. In 1875 a two-story schoolhouse was erected which is now occupied. The school is not graded and under the township control. The village received papers of incorporation in September of 1884. President of the community was W.H. Kretzinger and C.E. Joynt was constable. In later years Latham made the headlines when the State Bank was held up by a lone gunman on March 12, 1970.

The Methodist Church was erected in Latham in the spring of 1872. The Congregation had been organized in a schoolhouse about a mile west of town. The Baptists organized at the "Two Mile Grove" schoolhouse. In the fall of 1872 removed their congregation to Latham where they erected a church. *SOI: Make tracks to Latham 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 1872-1997*

### Latham: History Recalled by John Q. Pointer.

The road from the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century was rough and rocky. Ask John Q. Pointer or "Father Time" as he was called. John told of David Sims, who was one of the earliest settlers in the Latham area. With his wife and three children, Sims set out from Logan County, Kentucky to Morgan County, Illinois before coming to the Latham area in February 1836. David made a claim and erected a log cabin measuring 12 by 14 feet. The bare earth was the floor. The roof was of clapboard and a rough chopped hole was the dwelling's window.

When Mr. Sims came to Logan County, the town of Latham was not yet in the "dream stage." The winter of 1830 brought hardship to the Sims family. A crude rifle and a good aim were the main providers of food. Deer, wild turkey and small game were in abundance on the snow covered prairie. John walked to a neighbor's farm to shuck corn and brought it back home in a poke or a sack. The snow was waist deep. The grain was crushed with an iron mortar and pestle because at this time there was no mill in the area.

For three years, John Sims didn't have a penny in his pocket. He once signed a security note for seventy-five cents postage on three letters. He carved his fir trees to make a plow and he hand fashioned wagon wheels by sawing off log ends. John's cabin burned to the ground in 1838 but he didn't give up. He built another cabin. At this time he and his wife had ten children. John Sims died February 19, 1880. John Sims story isn't unique. His story was routine life for the hardy pioneers who cleared the land and established the country for their children. *SOI: Newspaper article in Latham notebook.*

### Sesquicentennial Farms: Cowan, 1852

Laenna Centennial Farms: Haefeli, 1899; Stoll, 1882; Horn, 1885; Cates, 1881; Geyer, 1892; Opperman, 1880; Cowan, 1852; Schroth, 1857 & 1870

### LAKE FORK TOWNSHIP

Lake Fork Township is located in the southeast corner of Logan County. It is the smallest township in the county. It is six miles east to west and three miles north to south. There are not any towns, churches, or schools in the township. There are two cemeteries, Lake Bank and Two Mile Grove. It is drained by Lake Fork of Salt Creek. Since the drainage outlets form a fork, the township was named Lake Fork. This began about five miles southwest of Latham and continued to the outlet in Salt Creek. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

### Lake Fork Township Centennial Farm: McGee, 1884

### AFFORDABLE FENCING

One of the chief difficulties facing the Illinois farmer in the early 1800's was the need for cheap, natural windbreaks, dust-catchers and impenetrable boundary fences that are guaranteed to be "bull strong, hog tight, and horse high"-- but not so high as to shade out too many crops. This meant the fence should be strong enough to stop a bull from going through it, thick enough that a hog couldn't crawl through it and high enough that a horse couldn't jump over it.

Jonathan B. Turner introduced Osage Orange trees, which could be utilized as hedges. Various other types of hedges failed due to their slow growth. The Osage Orange trees (also known as hedge apple trees) were cheap, grew quickly and had unlimited endurance. By 1848, Turner had planted three miles of hedge on his farm at a cost of \$150 a mile for three year's growth. However, he was able to sell seedlings at \$10 per thousand. Many farmers (including William Scully) promoted hedge planting. Many farmers in Illinois converted to Osage Orange hedge fences. By 1851, their use threatened to supersede all other types of fences. The Osage Orange Trees are rarely seen today. They served their purpose, and have been torn out.

*SOI: Bill Detmers: Coordinator of our web site. Please visit our web site at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilcghs/>*

An Article of Agreement for Osage Orange Fence Installment

Submitted by Jean Adams Pyle

She received a copy from B.W. Rogers on 7/7/2000

Wiley P. Adams was Jean's grandfather.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT.

P. O. ATLANTA Town Eminence Co. Logan State of Ill.

This Article of Agreement, Made and entered into between Bayles, Short & Co., Heyworth, Ill., party of the first part and Wiley P. Adams of Eminence

party of the second part, WITNESSETH, That the said party of the first part agrees to make for said party

of the second part... (160) one Hundred & Sixty rods of Osage Orange Hedge Fence, provided said party of the second part proves solvent. To furnish and set out during the spring of 1868 the plants of said Hedge, cultivate the same, and bear all the expenses necessary for the completion of said Hedge Fence, except as hereinafter specified. Said completion to be left to the decision of three disinterested Hedge growers, in case of disagreement between said party of the first part and the said party of the second part. Said hedge fence to be located as follows:

SEP 7 1868 Paid 20 Dollars on this Article

Said party of the second part agrees to furnish good, dry and tillable ground, suitable to grow a hedge upon, and prepare it for the reception of the plants by a thorough plowing and harrowing, during the fall of 1867. and also in the spring of 1868, when directed to do so by the party of the first part. Also, to board the men and teams while working at the hedge, as above specified, and transacting business connected therewith.

And it is agreed between the parties to this contract that, according as portions of said Hedge shall become a fence, as specified, it shall be accepted by the party of the second part and shall be paid for in full per rod, as hereinafter agreed upon, proportionate for the amount so completed or accepted.

But if said party of the second part fails to plow the ground as above specified, said party of the first part shall have the privilege of plowing said ground, and be allowed three cents per rod therefor, by said party of the second part. Said party of the second part agrees to protect said hedges from damage and pay to said party of the first part, for making and completing said Hedge fence as above specified, per rod

16 2/3 cents per rod to be paid at time of setting out the plants 16 2/3 cents per rod to be paid on the first day of May, 1868. 16 2/3 cents per rod to be paid on the

first day of May, 1869, and the balance at the time said Hedge Fence is completed as above specified. And if at any time he said party of the second part shall sell, grant or in any manner convey the premises to which said hedge belongs, then all payments specified in this article of agreement shall be due and payable to the party of the first part, unless the party or parties to whom said premises shall have been sold, granted, or in any manner conveyed, shall secure the payment as above specified, to the satisfaction of the party of the first part.

The terms of this Article of Agreement shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, administrators, assigns and legal representatives of said parties of the first and second parts.

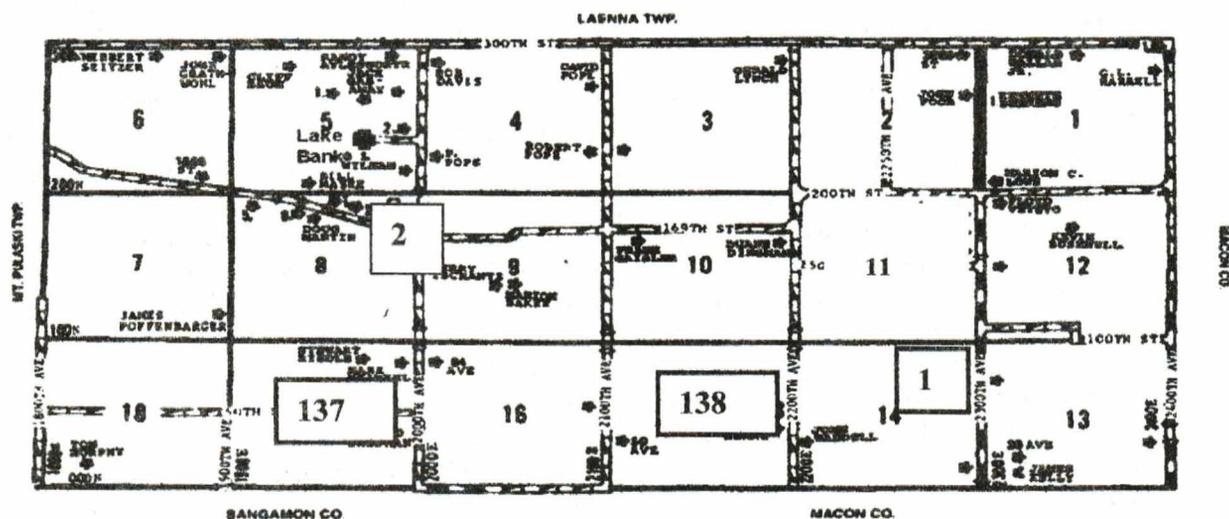
This article of agreement made and entered into, this 18 day of

Residence

W. P. Adams

Agent.

## Lake Fork Township



1 Two Mile Grove

2 Colvin

137 Farmland

138 Glendale

### Lake Fork Ditch

In 1907, George Kiick and J.W. Birks were awarded the contract for widening, deepening and straightening the main stream of the Lake Fork Ditch. The partners Kiick and Birks purchased a steam powered two and one-half cubic yard dipper type machine from the Marion, Ohio Steam Shovel Company. All materials were shipped to either Latham or Mt. Pulaski, transported over dirt roads and through the Crane farm field to the ditch bank where a long flat rectangular boat was constructed. After the boat was floating in the water, the machinery for doing the dredging was installed onto the boat. George Kiick and J.W. Birks supervised a crew of twelve men who operated the machinery and two women who did the cooking and housekeeping. The crew lived in two house boats which were anchored to the back of the dredging boat. They moved forward as the dredging work progressed downstream. George Kiick and J.W. Birks earned considerable satisfaction from the completed Lake Fork contract. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

### Land Entries for Lake Fork Township

In 1878 Lake Fork Township had 77 men who designated their careers as farmers. This was the entire population of men at the time. Only one

woman was listed in the directory and a profession was not listed for her. *SOI: Logan Co. History 1878.*

Land Entries for 1835, Hugh Collins, Sarah Turley, Hannah Lucas, George B. Lucas, Lydia Turner, G. W. Turner; 1836, Rial Birks, I. Houston, John Houston, Richard Birks; 1838, Richard Parkes, Walton Turner, Richard F. Barrett, Elijah Friend, Abraham Lucas, William R. Robinson, John L. Mann, James Adams; 1839, Alexander Helley; 1840, William Birks, Solomon Norton; 1841, Joseph Shores; 1842, David F. Sherry; 1847, William M. Kennedy; 1848, David Birks, Abraham L. Mann, Stephen Powers, Abraham Turner, John Gibson, Thomas Collins; 1849, Harrison Allison, William D. Burns, James Logan, John M. Leeds, John Marshall, James M. Blackford, Silas Stallings; 1850, Abraham Turner, William M. Kenney, R. B. Latham; 1851, John Treffts, John Girtman; 1852, Henry Kiger, Benjamin W. Gray, T. N. Gill, Moses B. Horn, Harrison Gasaway, John Simpson, John Gibrey; 1853, Henry P. Henn, Joseph B. Loose, David C. Lamb, Levin Colvin, Charles Manson; 1854, George Girtman, Joseph Shores, William S. Pickrell, William Yates, William Collins, J. B. Conkling, Sarah C. Gibson; 1855, Andrew Simpson, Isaac W. Huffer, Christian Henn, M. Adair; 1856, Charles W. Pario, A. Benson; 1857, Isaac Allison, William E. Glover, John P.

Dougherty; 1861, Henry Hall; 1863, I. N. Dyer, William Birks, James Simpson; 1866, Sumner Robinson; 1867, William Hacke; 1868, James D. Simpson. *SOI: Logan County History 1911*

**John D. Gillett:** At the time of his death in 1888, was rated the richest man in Logan County. He was born in Connecticut in 1819 and was descended from a family of French Huguenots.<sup>1</sup> Both John's grandfathers were Revolutionary War soldiers. In the fall of 1838 he came to Illinois by steamboat to St. Louis, by stage, coach to Springfield. From Springfield he came by foot to Bald Knob. Bald Knob is two miles slightly east of the town of Lake Fork. Here he lived with his uncle in Logan County. In 1840 he bought forty acres of land in Lake Fork Township with the first fifty dollars earned. He improved his property, residing there twenty-eight years. He then moved to Elkhart Hill, where his home farm was comprised of over 9,000 acres. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

#### **Early Teachers:**

A school schedule, dated December 31, 1845, is certified to the credit of J. M. McIntosh, teacher. It was of a school "kept" by him, in what is now Lake Fork Township, in the schoolhouse adjacent to John Huston's home. The names of the scholars were Elizabeth, Levina, M. J. and Louisa Huston, James Huston, Sr., and James Huston, Jr., William Mann, James, Lydia and Hannah Turner, James, Kitty, W. R. and C. T. Robinson. The term began Monday, October 20, 1845, and ended Wednesday, December 31, 1845, the total of fifty-one days. The greatest number of days attended by any one pupil was forty-two days. The remainder averaged about one-half or one quarter of the time. The report is certified by directors John L. Mann, David Sims and John Bigger. Another existing schedule showed a school taught by Clark Provin in the same township, from January 1, 1845 to February 15, 1845. The pupils were James, Betsy, Mary J., Lavina, Louisa and Emily Huston, James and Lydia Turner, Vagderman, Franklin, Jane and George Friend, Newton Dyer, Anna and Cynthia Provin, Richard, William, Eliza, Sarah, Robert and F. M. Martin, John, Hannah and David Sims, and Sarah, Minerva and Allen Lucas. The certificate was

<sup>1</sup> From the 16th to the 18th century the name Huguenot was applied to a member of the Protestant Reformed Church of France, historically known as the French Calvinists.

signed by the school trustees Thomas Lucas, Elijah Friend and Drury Martin. They set forth that "at a meeting of the employers of Clark Provin, the above named teacher, held at the school house, December 5, 1844, pursuant to notice, we were duly appointed trustees of said school, that we have performed the duties of such trustees, by visiting said school and superintending the same, that we have examined the foregoing schedule and find the same to be correct, that the scholars named therein were, at the dates of their attendance, residents of the townships as therein set forth, and that there was due said teacher for instructing the scholars named in the schedule, within that times. The sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents will be a teacher's wage for those townships seventeen per pay period. Seven dollars and fifty cents will be teachers wage in township eighteen per pay period." *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

#### **Lake Fork Township Hall:**

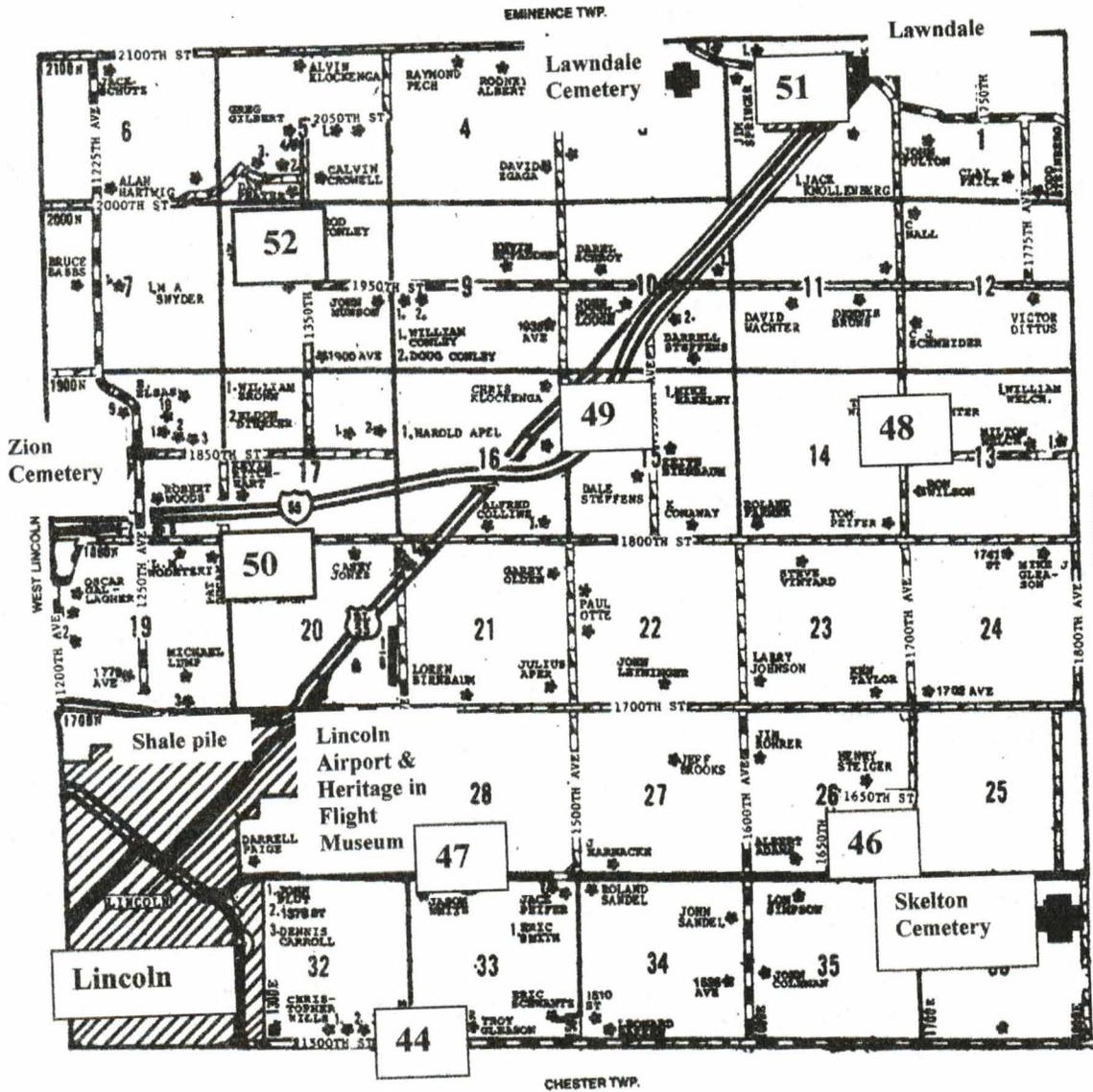
The town Hall was built in 1890 by Tony Galloway. It remained in use until 1986, when land was purchased from Jack Pope and a modern building was built on 2000<sup>th</sup> Ave. The building was dedicated to Jack Dean Gasaway Sr. in 1987. His death occurred during the time the building was being constructed. He had donated many hours to the building of the new town hall. He also served as town clerk for many years. The first officials were James D. Gasaway, Supervisor; N.B. Gasaway, Town Clerk; John D. Gasaway, Assessor; Levi Colvin, Collector and William H. Gasaway, Justice of the Peace. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

**Lake Bank Cemetery:** John Colvin donated land for Lake Bank Cemetery, which was established in 1851. It became the property of the township in the late 1940's. Shrubs and the brick columns were donated by the Jarvis family. A flag pole was erected in 1964. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125 Anniversary 1872 - 1997*

**Two Mile Grove:** It began as a burial plot for the Baptist Church congregation. The members of the Baptist Church purchased one acre of ground. A log church was built and was called Myrtle Tree Church. It was also called the Two Mile Grove Baptist Church. In 1872, the members decided they would move into the newly laid out town of Latham. *SOI: Make Tracks to Latham 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary 1872-1997*

This is the last of the Township series. Our next news letter series will feature "Reflections of Time Past". We want your stories reflecting on special memories. Write about your favorite hang outs, high school days, your teachers, Logan County Fairs and more. We welcome pictures.

## EAST LINCOLN TOWNSHIP



Below are one room schools that were in East Lincoln Township

- |           |           |             |                 |            |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 44 Fair   | 46 Hatton | 47 Duff     | 48 Straight Row | 49 Hunting |
| 50 Musick |           | 51 Lawndale | 52 Buckeye      |            |

## Land Entries for East Lincoln Township

1827, Levi Johnson; 1830, Henry Kimm; 1831, William Metcalf; 1832, Reuben B. Ewing; 1833, Finis Ewing, Henry Johnson; 1834, Edward Mobly, John Metcalf; 1835, George Clark, John Ewing, Osborn Ewing, David Rudolph, Peter Rudolph; 1836, Nathan B. Sprague, Abner Leland, John Grigg, James Ewing, Ellis G. Young, Joseph H. Jennings, Samuel S. Berry, E. H. Field, W. Holloway, William H. Leland, James T. Morton, James J. Martin, Stanford Cherry, C. F. Mayer, J. Harwood, Alexander Hamilton, David R. Griggs; 1839, Isaac Loose, Joseph B. Loose, John C. Musick; 1842, Samuel Briggs; 1847, James Primm; 1848, Conrad Miller; 1850, Christopher Ewing, John J. Russell; 1851, Samuel C. Parks, Robert Buckles, James Ewing, James McGraw; 1852, Thomas N. Gill, James Downey, Francis Daniels, Hiram Walker, Latham & Gillett, Ichabod Carey, James Johnson, Richard T. Flint, Francis Knowing, Richard T. Gill, John G. Graham, Amos C. Babcock, Ezra Lambert, Jonathan Dow, Ephraim Flint, Robert Briggs, Thomas Flint, Lorenzo D. Hamilton, Jonathan Miller, Franklin Fassett, Reuben F. Ruth, James McConnell, David L. Gregg, Thomas H. Denny, Joseph S. Smith, Orange B. Heaton, John Lathrop, Edward Jones, James W. Russell, James White, Asbury Sanders, M. C. Goltra, Joseph Orendorff, Andrew F. Wilson, Henry Owsley, Jonathan Miller; 1855, William B. Fonday; 1864, Samuel T. Atkins.

*SOI: 1911 Logan County History*

## East Lincoln Centennial Farms:

Schutz, 1902; Miller, 1857; Kroos, 1865; Ebel, 1885; Peifer, 1867; Rohrer, 1865; Sparks, 1864; Brown, 1864; Birnbaum, 1863.

## Lincoln:

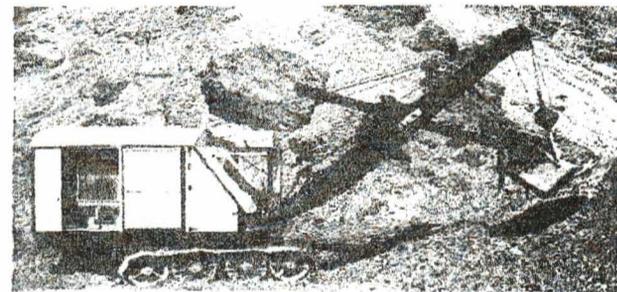
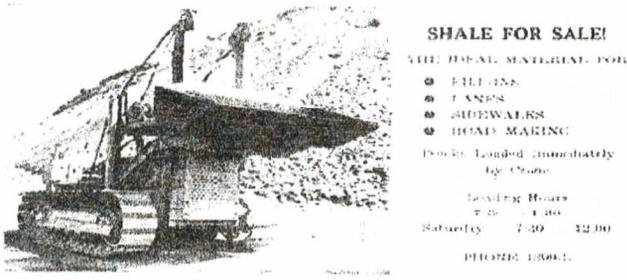
Lincoln was the Seat of Justice for Logan County, and was situated nearly in the center of the County. Three railroads passed through Lincoln. They were the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, completed in 1858; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, completed in January, 1873; and Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur,

completed in October, 1871. These railroads gave the city direct connection with all important locations, and furnished excellent avenues for trade. Col. R. B. Latham engaged in the procurement the Chicago & Alton Railroad to receive the right of way through Logan County. He was promised by the chief engineer, Mr. Lee, the location of a station. A depot was already fixed for Elkhart, Illinois. It was the company's practice to situate stations about ten miles apart. It was laid out that Postville would be the next location to place a depot. Another important matter deciding the location of a depot was that the people of Logan County desired a more central seat of justice than Mt. Pulaski. They also wanted the County Seat near the railroad. Postville, the first county seat, petitioned for the depot location, and while the question was being debated, the Chicago & Alton Railroad was surveyed. As Postville was almost a mile from where the railroad would be laid, Postville was not an option for the depot. Mr. Colby Knapp was in the legislature the winter of 1852-3, and presented the bill giving the people the right to vote for the removal of the County Seat from Mt. Pulaski to the present site of Lincoln. The property was then owned by a Mr. Loose who lived near Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Isaac Loose and Joseph B. Loose, brothers, had entered a land claim in the year 1839. No sooner had they assented to sell the property that Col. Latham immediately traveled to Pennsylvania to obtain the deed. Not wishing to wait for the deed to be sent by mail, he purchased the land on behalf of himself, John D. Gillett, and Virgil Hickox. He telegraphed the deed at once to Virgil Hickox to have the quarter section that he purchased inserted in the act. And so it was that Lincoln, Illinois was to be the future county seat, instead of Postville. This was done, and the act passed and was approved February 14, 1858. In the spring the survey of the new town began. Conaway Pence, then County Surveyor, laid out the town, the proprietors making the streets parallel with the railroad, instead of following the cardinal points. The entire plat was not completed until some time in the summer. Work was being done at this time on the railroad, and by August construction trains were running from Springfield to Lincoln. Here the company had a large wood shed and water-tank. In one end of the shed they made a depot. The stage company had their stables here also. The passengers coming on the construction trains to this

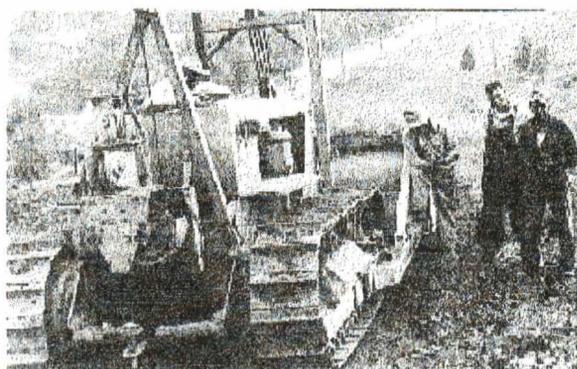
point would be taken by stage to Bloomington, there to connect with the Illinois Central Railroad, which had just been completed. As the Chicago & Alton Road was built, a station was made about every ten miles. The stage companies would then remove their stables to that point and carry passengers there from. *SOI: 1911 Logan County History*

### Old Coal Shale Pile at Latham Mine

In the Route 66 era, the most visible evidence of mining in the Lincoln area was the old coal shale pile, located on North Kickapoo Street on Business Route 66 near the ice plant.



**CENTRAL SHALE & EXCAVATING CO.**  
 1370 N. Kickapoo St.



On Top of the Shale Pile of the North Mine with Kickapoo Street (Business Route 66) in background. Steve Verban is on the track-type tractor. The man with the bib overalls on and no hat is my father, Matt Verban.

*SOI: Leigh Henson's web site.*

### Tragedy at the old Coal Shale Pile:

Lincoln - Caught in a moving cable while playing at the summit of the slag pile at the Latham Mine, Anne Matonis, 8 years old, was carried into the flywheel at the end of the dump and killed instantly. Her head was severed completely from her body. Several companions, at play with her, witnessed the tragedy. Her father was Tony Matonis, a saloon-keeper.

*SOI: State Marie Tribune, Jasper County, Friday, December 19, 1913. Transcribed by K. Torp*

### Lawndale:

Lawndale is about seven miles northeast of Lincoln on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It was laid out by Thomas Easton in 1854. Easton built the first store on the town plat. Easton had already erected a saw mill, home, and store on the Kickapoo Creek near the site. His son carried on the business in the same building. The first dwelling in the village was built by R. K. Webster; the second by Mr. Easton, who was the first postmaster there. He came to Lawndale as agent for a Massachusetts colony and built a saw-mill on the banks of the Kickapoo Creek. At one time, the Lawndale elevator handled more grain shipments than any elevator between Chicago and St. Louis. Lawndale was also known as Kickapoo by the early settlers of the area. *SOI: Lawndale note book.*

Mr. C. C. Ewing was one of the earliest residents in the Lawndale vicinity. He, his father and uncle, Judge Reuben B. Ewing, entered land in the 1830's. The country was then a wilderness and inhabited by the Indians who were peaceable and generally made this locality a hunting-ground. *SOI: Lawndale note book.*

### WSR-88D Doppler Radar

#### History of Weather Services in Central Illinois

**Early 1800s:** Weather observation was taken at several military forts and by private citizens around Illinois. The observation form was used from September 1823 at Fort Edwards that was located along the Mississippi River near the town of Warsaw. In the present day that would be in Hancock County, Illinois. Some of the earliest

reporting stations in central Illinois were at Athens (1843) and Jacksonville (1849)

**1849:** The Smithsonian Institution supplied weather instruments to telegraph companies and established an extensive nationwide observation network. Observations were submitted by telegraph to the Smithsonian. Here weather maps were created. The network of 150 volunteers in 1849 grew to over 500 by 1860. There was a station at Galesburg in February 1861.

**December 1855:** Weather observations began in Peoria, by Dr. Frederick Brendel. These observations were first taken at a building at the intersection of Washington and East Franklin Sts. Dr. Brendel made nearly continuous temperature and precipitation readings through 1905. These observations serve as the backbone of the Peoria climatologically database

**February 1, 1865:** A Smithsonian weather observing station was established in Springfield, with George M. Brinkerhoff as observer. According to the observations that day, it was 40 degrees at 7 AM, 45 degrees at 2 PM, and 41 degrees at 9 PM; a steady drizzle fell most of the day. Daily weather observations continue through August 1870. These observations were taken on what is now the campus of Springfield College in Illinois.

**February 9, 1870:** The U.S. Congress authorized the War Department to take weather observations at key marine ports, assigning this function to the Army Signal Service. The intention was to provide advanced warning of storm systems that could adversely affect marine interests. This service was the forerunner to NOAA's National Weather Service. The official name at the time was "The Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce." Weather forecasts for central Illinois (and the entire nation) were provided by the Signal Service office in Washington, DC.

**July 1, 1879:** The Army Signal Service began weather observations in Springfield, with equipment measuring temperature and precipitation on top of the Springer Building at

6th and Monroe Streets. Sgt. T.B. Jennings was the first official in charge.

**October 1, 1890:** The U.S. Weather Bureau was established by an act of Congress, and assigned to the Department of Agriculture. Observations and forecast responsibility from the Army Signal Service was transferred to the Weather Bureau.

**May 1894:** The Weather Bureau opened its first district forecast center in Chicago. Besides central Illinois, the forecast area of the Chicago office ranged from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains.

**1898:** The Weather Bureau established a network of weather stations that measured data in the atmosphere, using tethered kites to carry instruments aloft. One of these kite stations was located in Springfield.

**September 7, 1904:** Ground was broken on the Bradley Polytechnic Institute (now Bradley University) campus, for a Weather Bureau station, to open in 1905. The cornerstone that was laid on this day included a box that contained correspondence regarding the Peoria office, Bradley publications, and 6 Peoria newspapers from the previous day. The contents of this box were retrieved when the building was torn down in 1957.

**February 1, 1905:** The Weather Bureau opened its new observing station on the Bradley Polytechnic Institute campus. The station measured temperatures, wind speed and direction, precipitation, snowfall, and barometric pressure. Total cost of the office's construction was \$7,969 (\$54 for the land, \$7,915 for building). Dewey A. Seeley was named the first official in charge.

**January 19, 1906:** A telegraph was installed at the Peoria Weather Bureau office, for transmitting weather observations. At the same time, Weather Bureau headquarters announced that Peoria would become home to one of the first upper-air stations to use weather balloons. However, no evidence exists that indicates this station was installed in Peoria before the 1950's.

**November 1, 1906:** The Weather Bureau moved its Springfield operations one block east, to the new Weather Bureau building at 7th and Monroe Sts.

**June 29, 1912:** A weather "kiosk" was installed in downtown Peoria, on the Court House Square at the corner of Main and Adams Sts. This kiosk contained thermometers, a thermograph, barometer, hygrometer, and recording rain gage. Weather maps, charts, and bulletins were posted daily by Weather Bureau personnel. The kiosk was removed sometime around 1936.

**September 1918:** The Peoria Weather Bureau office hires its first female weather observer, Miss Gladys Catlin.

**October 1926:** The first telephone reports from the Peoria Weather Bureau office were made to air mail fields in Chicago and Springfield.

**November 1, 1928:** The Springfield Weather Bureau office moved to the Abe Lincoln Hotel, at 5th and Capitol. The site of the old office is demolished in 1929, in preparation for the construction of the new federal courthouse.

**November 1, 1930:** The Springfield Weather Bureau office is moved to the new Federal Building at 7th and Monroe Sts.

**1935:** The Peoria Weather Bureau began direct radio broadcasts, through the cooperation of radio station WMBD.

**March 1, 1935:** To serve the growing aviation industry, a Weather Bureau Airport Station (WBAS) was opened at the Peoria Municipal Airport. The observing station was located at the Administration Building. Initial observing equipment included a wind gage (anemometer), thermometers for measuring high and low temperature, and a rain gage.

**November 15, 1935:** Another Weather Bureau Airport Station (WBAS) was opened in central Illinois. This one is located in Springfield, at the Southwest Airport (near the current intersection of Chatham Rd. and Westchester Blvd). Hourly

weather observations of temperature, wind, pressure, and sky condition are taken.

**1936:** Weather forecasts for central Illinois continue to originate from the Chicago district office. This office also issued forecasts for all of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, although the latter 3 states were assigned to a new district office in Kansas City during this year.

**November 4, 1937:** Precipitation measurements began at the Southwest Airport in Springfield, and the site is designated as a "first-order" station.

**June 30, 1940:** With the expansion of the aviation industry, the operation of the U.S. Weather Bureau is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.

**May 4, 1943:** The Weather Bureau operations of the City Office (Bradley campus) in Peoria are merged with the Airport Office.

**January 1, 1944:** A Weather Bureau Airport Station began joint operation in Effingham with the Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA), a forerunner of the FAA. The station had previously been under sole operation by the CAA since 1933.

**August 15, 1944:** The Weather Bureau closes its City Office in Peoria.

**September 1944:** Radiosonde (upper-air) observations begin at Chanute Field in Rantoul. These observations are taken 4 times a day.

**February 1, 1947:** Operation of the WBAS at Effingham was transferred back to the CAA.

**November 1, 1947:** Weather observations from the Southwest Airport in Springfield are transferred to the new Capital Airport, 6 miles to the northeast. The Weather Bureau office is located in the terminal building.

**April 1995:** Construction begins on the WSR-88D Doppler radar at the Logan County Airport in Lincoln.

**May 9, 1995:** A tornado passes approximately 2 miles southeast of the new Lincoln NWS office, visible to several staff members at the office. The early stages of this tornado were also visible from the Springfield NWS office, when the tornado was northwest of the city.



**May 14, 1995:** The first 5 meteorologists report to the Lincoln NWS office. Since warning and forecast responsibilities remain at the Peoria and Springfield offices, these 5 forecasters train on the new WSR-88D radar system and on future forecasting responsibilities.

**September 27, 1995:** The NWS office in Lincoln begins full-time operations, with transfer of the remaining 10 counties covered by the Peoria NWS office, and of the 18 counties covered by the Springfield office. Additionally, 2 counties are transferred to Lincoln from the St. Louis NWS, and 5 counties are transferred from the Evansville, IN, NWS. Programming of the Peoria, Springfield and Champaign NOAA Weather Radio stations also is transferred to Lincoln, along with the AFOS computer network. The Lincoln NWS office is initially responsible for severe weather warnings and local short-term forecasts for 35 counties.

### **Michael Coogan**

Michael Coogan was well known and an influential citizen of Lincoln. He was born in this city on the 24th of April, 1858, and comes of old Irish stock. His parents were James and Jane (McMahon) Coogan. They were natives of the Emerald Isle, and North Carolina. In early life, however, they came to the new world and were married in Lincoln. Michael was the eldest of

their eight children, there being five sons and three daughters in the family.

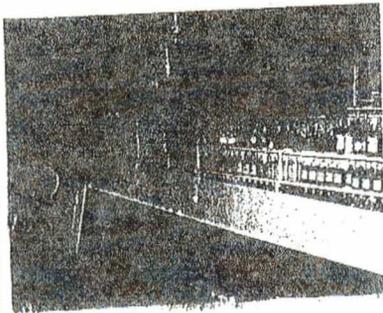
During his boyhood, Michael Coogan attended the public schools of Lincoln, but left school at an early age and worked at various occupations by which he could earn an honorable living and for several years was successfully engaged in the ice business. Becoming interested in the political situation, he began taking a very active part in public affairs. People began to notice his worth and ability. He was honored by being elected to various offices of trust and responsibility. At the early age of twenty-three years he was called upon to serve as street commissioner and he has also filled the offices of tax collector of East Lincoln Township and County Treasurer. He represented the fifth ward in the city council for sixteen years and became a candidate of the liberal party for mayor of Lincoln. He was an employee of the Latham Coal Company and served as superintendent. He was a member of the board of education. Mr. Coogan was married in 1880 to Miss Rose Moore with whom he had five children, Rose died in 1891, and the following year he married Miss Alice Ryan. They had three children. All his children in order of birth were as follows: Ellen Mary, Elizabeth Jane, Rose Irene, Matthew James, William M., Alice, Gertrude and Thomas. *SOI: Logan County History 1911*

### **PROHIBITION, MT. PULASKI:**

In 1919, when Prohibition was passed, Logan County dried up...briefly. Soon, booze was manufactured in homes and sold at the bootleg joints that popped up in the county. Such terms as "bathtub gin", and "moonshine" and "homebrew" became household words. Other names developed such as "Vinegar Hill". People would arrive from Chicago to fill their bottles with vinegar from the north side of Mount Pulaski. What they really did was go down by the Railroad tracks and fill their bottles with booze. For the most part, drinking alcohol was undercover. The 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment ended prohibition in 1933. After Prohibition ended, "Coonhound Johnny" built his roadhouse establishment north of Lincoln. Personalities passing through and stopping in Logan County included Al Capone and the Shelton Brothers. *SOI: The Courier; Life Styles December 29, 1999.*

**NEW!**

**MILL DRIVE INN**



**WINES - BEERS - LIQUORS**

SPECIAL FRI. - SAT. - SUN.  
MAY 27 - 28 - 29

FALSTAFF, STAG, GRUESDECK	12 oz. Bottles Case of 24	<b>\$3.25</b>
SCHLITZ, BLUE RIBBON BUDWEISER	12 oz. Bottles Case of 24	<b>\$4.25</b>
SCHLITZ, BLUE RIBBON BUDWEISER	6 12 oz. Cans	<b>\$1.18</b>
STAG, FALSTAFF, GRUESDECK	6 12 oz. Cans	<b>\$1.02</b>

**ALL BEER ICE COLD - TO GO**

**CURB SERVICE OR TO GO**

HAMBURGERS - Giant 1/4 lb.	25c
BAKED HAM	35c
BARBQ	30c
HOT DOGS	20c
OUR FAMOUS SCHNITZEL	40c
Potato Salad	20c
Baked Beans	20c
DEVILED EGGS	4 for 15c
GIANT MALTS & SHAKES	25c

BEER SERVED TO CARS

**DELICATESSEN DEPT.**

BAKED POTATOES	BEAN SALAD
POTATO SALAD	BAKED BEANS
DEVILED EGGS	

OWNED and OPERATED by

**BLOSSOM and ALBERT  
HUFFMAN**

CITY ROUTE 84 LINCOLN

PHONE 1114

The Mill was frequented by Al Capone and others on their way to Springfield, Illinois.

We want to know if you remember the drive in windows at the Old Mill. Stop by the research center and share your special memories of the Old Mill.

**Remains of Lincoln Bottling Works**

Barbara Jean, Genevieve and Wayne Henrys lived next door at 129 - 7<sup>th</sup> St. in Lincoln, IL They had a

garden along the alley. This garden was on level ground behind their barn. It wasn't rich loam, but it was dirt in which there were broken bottles, pieces of brick, cinders and broken tile.

Mrs. Henry worked regularly in the garden, weeding on her hands and knees. She had a good bed of asparagus, rhubarb and peas. A boy was wandering alone in the alley behind the Henry garden one morning. Suddenly he noticed a monstrous round hole in the garden where there had been nothing but peas the day before. He crept up close to the hole and saw about two feet below the surface of the garden rotten and broken boards. The hole was so large a person could not jump across. The hole was walled with bricks. Deep down was a pool of water that gurgled and trickled.

The boy ran to the front of the yard and began to yell for the grown ups. "Something terrible happened in your garden." Mrs. Henry and her kids came running. All the neighbors carefully walked up to where the garden had fallen into the abyss. Mrs. Henry was petrified and nearly fainted. On that very spot the day before, she had been weeding.

The adults finally figured out what the hole was. It was a well that had been used by the Lincoln Bottling Works years before. The adults had always known that there had been a bottle works on that location. When the bottle works shut down someone covered the old well platform of wood with a lot of earth. No one had ever been told about the well. After the cave-in it was a neighborhood project to dump bricks and ashes into the old well until it was level with the garden. The kids were warned to stay far away for fear that it might cave in again.

Bottles from the Lincoln Bottling Works have been found near the site.

SOI: This letter was among the memorabilia of Hilda Allen Gallagher dated early 1920. Submitted by Phyllis Bryson.

**We Want to Print Your Stories!**

If you have some great story about happenings in Logan County, we would like to know.

Mail your story or come in and visit at:

LCG&HS

114 North Chicago Street

Lincoln, Illinois 62656

## Marriage Records

The following information is taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

*Courtesy of Bill Donath*

Marriages 1861:

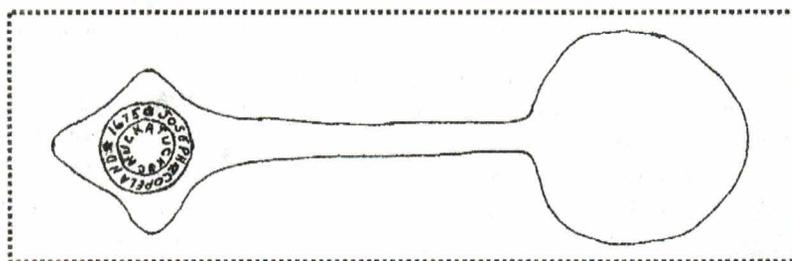
GROOM:	BRIDE:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE :
BEIDLER, J H MD	FORSYTH, Rebecca	07 April 1861	11 April 1861	2
BLAIN, George		Married 1860	23 Jan 1861	2
BUZZARD, Martin	SHULL, Ellen	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
CAMERON, Thomas	McKEE, Margaret A	08 Jan 1861	16 Jan 1861	2
CRIFIELD, A R	JOHNSON, Nannie A	05 Dec 1861	12 Dec 1861	3
CROSBY, John L	CRODEN, Mrs Emily	20 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
DALWELL?, Robert	PELL, Catherine A	24 Dec 1861	26 Dec 1861	2
DONOVAN, Jefferson	CHESNUT?, Matilda	24 Jun 1861	11 Jul 1861	4
GITHCCH, Daniel	MEEKER, Dalena	11 Sep 1861	12 Sep 1861	3
GREEN, Francis M	GARDNER, Sarah E	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
GULLETT, Wm H	RANDOLPH, Anna	29 Jan 1861	30 Jan 1861	2
HARDING, John	HETZLER, Elizabeth	27 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
HOFFMAN, Charles T	SCHMIDT, Melvina	25 Dec 1861	26 Dec 1861	2
JAMES, Robert	GOODELL, Esther	27 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
JENKINS, John T	ESTES, Minnie H	13 Jun 1861	20 June 1861	2
KING, E B	PELF, Theresa	18 Apr 1861	25 April 1861	3
LACEY, Lionel P	BLACK, Ruth A	19 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
LAMON, Col Ward H	LOGAN, Miss	30 Oct 1861	28 Nov 1861	3
LUSING, Adam L	LINCOLN, Charlotte C	15 Jan 1861	23 Jan 1861	2
MARTON, John B	BISHOP, Mary	21 Aug 1861	22 Aug 1861	2
PLUMMER, E W	MILLS, Pationda G	16 Oct 1861	17 Oct 1861	3
RAY, Mr	WRIGHT, Nancy	13 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
ROBINS, Alanson	NEAL, Mary P J	28 Feb 1861	06 Mar 1881	3
SHOCKEY, Daniel	GREER, Mary	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
SHOCKEY, Jeremiah	HUBBARD, Mary M	31 Jan 1861	13 Feb 1861	3
TURNER, A Wright	LAWRENCE, Francis E	01 Jan 1861	09 Jan 1861	2
WEBSTER, Joseph C	WARNER, Christina C	30 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2

BRIDE:	GROOM:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE :
BISHOP, Mary	MARTON, John B	21 Aug 1861	22 Aug 1861	2
BLACK, Ruth A	LACEY, Lionel P	19 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
CHESNUT?, Matilda	DONOVAN, Jefferson	24 Jun 1861	11 Jul 1861	4
CRODEN, Mrs Emily	CROSBY, John L	20 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
ESTES, Minnie H	JENKINS, John T	13 Jun 1861	20 June 1861	2
FORSYTH, Rebecca	BEIDLER, J H MD	07 April 1861	11 April 1861	2
GARDNER, Sarah E	GREEN, Francis M	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
GOODELL, Esther	JAMES, Robert	27 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
GREER, Mary	SHOCKEY, Daniel	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
HETZLER, Elizabeth	HARDING, John	27 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
HUBBARD, Mary M	SHOCKEY, Jeremiah	31 Jan 1861	13 Feb 1861	3
JOHNSON, Nannie A	CRIFIELD, A R	05 Dec 1861	12 Dec 1861	3
LAWRENCE, Francis E	TURNER, A Wright	01 Jan 1861	09 Jan 1861	2

LINCOLN, Charlotte C	LUSING, Adam L	15 Jan 1861	23 Jan 1861	2
LOGAN, Miss	LAMON, Col Ward H	30 Oct 1861	28 Nov 1861	3
McKEE, Margaret A	CAMERON, Thomas	08 Jan 1861	16 Jan 1861	2
MEEKER, Dalena	GITHCCH, Daniel	11 Sep 1861	12 Sep 1861	3
MILLS, Pationda G	PLUMMER, E W	16 Oct 1861	17 Oct 1861	3
NEAL, Mary P J	ROBINS, Alanson	28 Feb 1861	06 Mar 1881	3
PELF, Theresa	KING, E B	18 Apr 1861	25 April 1861	3
PELL, Catherine A	DALWELL?, Robert	24 Dec 1861	26 Dec 1861	2
RANDOLPH, Anna	GULLETT, Wm H	29 Jan 1861	30 Jan 1861	2
SCHMIDT, Melvina	HOFFMAN, Charles T	25 Dec 1861	26 Dec 1861	2
SHULL, Ellen	BUZZARD, Martin	06 Mar 1861	14 Mar 1861	4
WARNER, Christina C	WEBSTER, Joseph C	30 Dec 1860	02 Jan 1861	2
WRIGHT, Nancy	RAY, Mr	13 Mar1861	14 Mar 1861	4

**The Copeland Spoon  
Jamestown Festival,  
1607 - 1957**

Article found in Lucille  
Henrichsmeyer's  
Collection  
Submitted by  
Pat Freese



Reproduction Made Exclusively by the  
Stieff Co., Baltimore Maryland

**COPELAND, Joseph,**

**Chuckatuck and Jamestown, Virginia, 1675-1691**

This pewter spoon is a reproduction of the oldest known dated piece of American pewter. Its maker was Joseph Copeland, who lived, at the time the mold was cast in 1675, thirty miles southeast of Jamestown in the small town of Chuckatuck. Although Mr. Copeland later moved to Jamestown and worked in the fourth State House as a clerk from 1688 to 1691, there is no record of his having worked in metal while living in Jamestown.

The handle was the only piece of this spoon intact when it was discovered by archaeologists in 1930, but the bowl is the same shape as other samples that were found at Jamestown. Copeland's mark which makes this spoon so unique is found on the end of the handle. This end is a trifid<sup>1</sup> shape which, though not a common type was prevalent in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The bowl is round, having lost the fig shape which was prevalent prior to 1650.

<sup>1</sup>trifid = Divided into three parts by two notches

A spoon of this type was a general purpose table spoon used for eating and serving. Many families might have only one such spoon, for metal was expensive, and it was unusual, especially in the colonies during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, for any but the well-to-do to have many metal spoons.

This spoon was sent to Mrs. Leroy Buckles, Sr. in Mt. Pulaski, IL by Ada Dexter, proprietor of the Craft House in Williamsburg, Virginia. Mrs. Buckles' neighbor, Mrs. Oscar Fleagle, was visiting the craft shop and had signed her name and address for a catalog. Mrs. Dexter, having formerly lived at Mt. Pulaski or in its vicinity, immediately began asking for information concerning the home community. It came to light that her mother's maiden name was Margaret Whiteside; her present name was Mrs. Margaret R. Shinn. Her mother's name was Mary Ann Copeland. Mrs. Dexter sent a reproduction of the original spoon to Mrs. Buckles.

Mary Ann Copeland first married Orin Benton, then after his death married George G. Whiteside. They were the parents of Margaret Whiteside, mother of Ada Dexter.

One tablespoon has been uncovered, with the possible exception of the plates attributed to Baker and the Dolbeares of Massachusetts, the earliest surviving piece of marked American pewter. Evaluation of such a piece would be impossible.

*SOI: Guide to American Pewter, by Carl Jacobs, The McBride Company, Inc. New York, NY 1957 Lincoln Public Library*

### TOUCH-MARKS AND MARKING

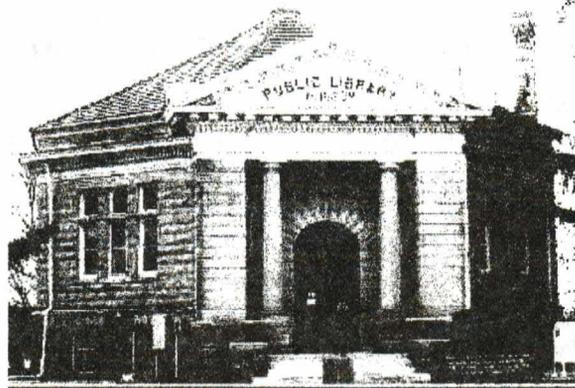
The practice of marking pewter with the maker's touch or mark was observed in England from a very early date. In addition to the touch or mark at times stamped his initials or even his whole name. The Pewterers' Company of London made various regulations about the name of the individual pewter smith, so that sometimes it was allowable to stamp it and sometimes not. The mark X was used to denote metal of especially fine quality. In addition, the corporate mark of the Pewterers' Company appeared.

In America there was no corporation to regulate the making of pewter, and the business conduct and practices of the pewter smiths and the placing of the touch/mark upon American pewter was therefore merely transference of English custom without any particular significance in this country beyond attesting a respect for tradition. A great deal of the pewter however bears the touch/mark of the smith, with his name or initials and sometimes the place of manufacture. The touch/mark is usually applied outside on the bottom of the piece, though sometimes it is seen inside.

*SOI: The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts, by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Abbot McClure, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1916. (Lincoln Public Library) transcribed by Lucille Henrichsmeyer*

### THE ATLANTA LIBRARY

The Atlanta Library building is 100 years old this year. March 28 was a red-letter day for the Atlanta Public Library and Museum. The rare, octagon-shaped building on the corner of Arch and Race streets in Atlanta, Illinois, was dedicated on March 28, 1908. Library officials are planning a big celebration of the centennial on May 25, during the city's Memorial Day observance, and have scheduled several smaller events throughout the year to mark the building's century of service. The next program, "Hats," will be given by the Tea Ladies of Bloomington on March 30. Memorial book recognition is set for April 19, 2008. Atlanta's library organization dates to 1873, according to Stringer's History of Logan County.



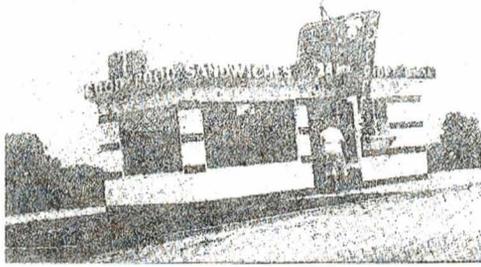
That's when local citizens organized a library association in accordance with Illinois statutes. The library was first housed in the front room of the Atlanta Argus newspaper office, and the newspaper editor, Greg Shoals, was appointed librarian.

When the library moved to the town hall in 1893, another librarian was elected. Steward Fields of New York City donated three downtown lots for a building site in 1906. Liberal gifts of money from other civic-minded citizens followed. The planners hired Bloomington architect Paul Moratz, who was well known for libraries he designed in the Midwest and beyond. Although several of Moratz's buildings featured rounded portions, the Atlanta Library is his only known octagon-shaped library. The structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on Dec. 11, 1979. More recently the building – which sits on Old U.S. Route 66 – was recognized by the Illinois Route 66 Hall of Fame.

A 90-year-old great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Pech still drives to the library from her rural Atlanta home several times a week. She clips Atlanta, Illinois news from several area newspapers and assembling the clippings into scrapbooks for the library – a practice she started in 1973 – is only one duty she performs. Pech also spearheaded the organization of a museum, and has served as its curator since it opened on the lower level in 1973. She said her commitment to the library and museum stems from the companionship of community people. "People are very good to help me," she said. "Especially when they find out I just celebrated my 90th birthday." She credits Charlie Ott of Lincoln and Les "Tiny" Sheridan, Joe Hoblitt, Joe Mountjoy and her husband, Joe Pech, for the creation of the museum. *SOI: Lincoln Courier February 20<sup>th</sup>, 2008 by Nancy Rollings Saul*

## Quacker Box:

The restaurant that came to Lincoln on a rail car.



The Quacker Box opened in the early 1950's at the corner of Route 66 and Fifth Street Road across from the Box Factory. At one time the Quacker Box was operating at 909 Woodlawn Road. Maurice and Clara Gordon were owners; Clara managed the little restaurant. Mr. Gordon managed the box factory across on the restaurant on Fifth Street Road. The Quacker Box was almost small enough to be called a cracker box. In fact the owners had considered the name, "Cracker Box". It could serve only ten people at one time, because it was only large enough to hold ten stools. It was open 24 hours a day and seven days a week.



On October 22, 1956 what started out as an ordinary day, a robber took Mom and Pop Gordon by surprise shortly after one in the afternoon. The next day the headlines read in bold letters, "A king-sized manhunt under way for robbery suspect." During the gun fight outside of Quacker Box about twenty shots were fired. The people inside dropped to the floor for shelter. They were not injured but two police officers were taken to the local hospital. The State Police

officers Officer Golightly was hit in the knee and Officer Nichols received three shots. News reports announced that State patrol cars from all over Central Illinois swarmed to the scene minutes after the shooting and began patrolling the area. The Quacker Box became a police command post for a few days. Road blocks were set up and bloodhounds were brought in from the state farm at Vandalia. Planes also assisted in the manhunt. One field was surrounded with one single result reported. A fox had jumped out and ran across the road between two state policemen. The fox got away.

The next few days were suspenseful. The children were sent home from Sigg School on Fifth Street Road. The next day the fog hampered their search efforts. Finally the fugitive was arrested long the railroad tracks six miles north of Lincoln. The following morning the second fugitive was arrested by the sheriff in Havana. The sheriff had received a tip from someone who had given the young man a ride. The fugitive had jumped on a freight train and rode west into Mason County. When it was all over two bullet holes were found inside the Quacker Box and one bullet was found over the door.

*SOI: The Courier, Wednesday, June 10, 1992*

### **The Good Old Days**

When we were living those "good old days"  
They didn't seem so good. (Or did they)  
We read by the light of a kerosene lamp  
And heated our homes with wood

We carried water from the well  
To wash with, cook and scrub  
And we took our baths behind the stove  
In a galvanized laundry tub

We still can smell the lye soap  
And feel the sting and hurt  
When some of it got into my eyes  
But it really got the dirt

We slept on feather mattresses  
Sometimes three in a bed  
If you were late, you got the foot  
The early ones took the head

We walked through snow and ice and mud  
To get to the "seat of learning"  
With a pot-bellied stove that froze our backs  
While our fronts were nearly burning

We drank from a tin cup by the side of the pail  
On the bench where the teacher put it  
And whatever ailment any kid had  
The rest were sure to get it

In winter you milked in a drafty barn  
While the wind whistled through the cracks  
And the swirling snow, while you were inside  
Filled up your fresh made tracks

A little house at the end of a path  
Half hidden by brush and weeds  
In summer's heat and winter's cold  
Served other family needs

Now you may look with envious eyes  
To these times if you are twenty  
But I've been through those "good old days"  
And once my friend is plenty!  
Author unknown  
*SOL: Tyson family reunion*

### Lincoln, Illinois 1964 facts

- Altitude 591 feet
- On the Alton and the Central Railroad
- 44 miles southeast of Peoria
- 29 miles northeast of Springfield
- In a farming and coal mining region
- Mining and shipping coal, Butter, eggs and poultry are leading industries
- Crockery, china wear, dresses and caskets are leading factories
- Lincoln has a Carnegie library, and Lincoln College, (a junior college)
- Lincoln is named after Abe Lincoln in grateful recognition of his services in helping to plan the municipality and later bring about Lincoln, Illinois' incorporation.
- Population 16,890

*SOL: 1964 Encyclopedia Americana*

### Lincoln's Firsts

- John Allen built the first house in Lincoln. It was a dwelling east of the railroad on Chicago Street.
- The first grocery store in Lincoln was built by Samuel Long.
- The first hotel built was the Lincoln House. In January 1854 Robert B. Latham began the erection of the old Lincoln House. It was

opened in 1855. It originally had two stores and in 1857, Mr. Halderman put on the third story. In 1868 the house was entirely refitted by Henry Palmer. He changed the name to Eagle Hotel. The hotel was destroyed by fire in April 1870. In 1867-8 John D. Gillett built the second Lincoln House and in 1868 the two store building east of the Lincoln House block was erected by John Gillett.

- The first large open building called a "hall" was built by George Musick in 1855. It occupied the site where the First National Bank stood. Former First National Bank Building, 1916, was at the Corner of Broadway and Kickapoo, north side of the courthouse square at 515 Broadway.
- The first school house in Lincoln was built in 1854 on Clinton Street facing what is now the Scully Park.
- The first county jail in Lincoln was built in 1868. It still occupies a square block bounded by Broadway, Sherman, Pekin and Hamilton Streets.
- The first bank in Lincoln was the bank of Benjamin H. Brainerd and William M. Dustin, organized in 1856 in a wooden building near Chicago Street and Clinton Ave. where Spellman's grain and lumber business was.
- The first newspaper in Lincoln was the Illinois Citizen, established in 1855 by Reed and Austin. The name was later changed to The Lincoln Citizen.
- The first election for city officers of Lincoln occurred March 13, 1865. Among those elected were Joseph C. Webster, Mayor; Joseph T. Benner, City Justice and Solomon Kahn, City Treasure.
- First post master was Michael Hinrichsen. The post office was in the 500 block of Broadway across the alley from the present site of the Lincoln State Bank.
- The first church erected in Lincoln was built in 1857.
- The first telephone exchange was installed in 1881 with fifty subscribers.
- The first water works was installed September 29, 1886.
- The first Fire Department was established August 13, 1886.
- Lincoln's first large commercial enterprise was Lincoln Roller Mills.

*SOL: The Namesake Town, Lincoln Centennial*

## County Schoolhouses

The following list of one room country schoolhouses located in Logan County, Illinois, was sold at auction by Col. Sweeter T. Wiggers and Col. W. Wolpert. This list reflects the date they were sold. Some entries include the sale price. This information was in the personal diaries kept by Sweeter T. Wiggers. *SOI: Donated by Eldon S. Wiggers son of Col. Sweeter T. Wiggers.*

Pegram School	10/17/1947	
Duff School	10/17/1947	
Hunting School & supplies	10/17/1947	
Bluegrass School	7/27/1948	
Buckeye School	7/27/1948	
Bloomington School	7/27/1948	
(2) Lots in Lawndale	7/27/1948	
Industry School	4/03/1952	\$400
Sugar Grove School	4/03/1952	\$2,010
Pleasant Grove School	4/03/1952	\$500
Doolittle School	4/03/1952	\$5,525
Straight Row School	4/04/1953	\$600
Hatton School	4/04/1952	\$3,990
Musick School	4/04/1952	\$2,320
Fair School	4/04/1952	\$2,525

-----

An article in the Thursday, 9/11/1947 edition of the Lincoln Courier newspaper tells of the auction at other schools offered at auction in the Mt. Pulaski consolidated school district. B.H. Keck was auctioneer. The results are the following:

Ring School	9/10/1947	\$710	Supplies \$90.05
Rose Dale School	9/10/1947	\$1,450	Equipment \$333.10
Buckles School	9/10/1947	\$620	Supplies \$129.05
Buchanan School	9/10/1947	\$685	Equipment \$208.05
French's Chapel	9/10/1947	\$755	Equipment \$199.55

Grand total for the 9/10/1947 sale was \$5,179.80

.....

The first Logan County teachers institute was held July in 1862. It was so poorly attended that no attempt to hold another was made until 1867. Since that date their gatherings have been held every year.

*SOI: Lincoln Herald March 17, 1910*

## Welcome New Members

### **Roselle Historical Foundation**

39 E. Elm St.  
Roselle, IL 60172

### **Kay Menzel**

3930 Americana Dr.  
Tampa, FL 33634

### **Joseph L. Devlin**

17E Hattedorf  
Roselle, Illinois 60172

### **Janice K. Brokmeier**

1128 Arndt Court  
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538  
Surnames: Leesman, Ingram,  
Hamilton and Baker

### **Don Lanterman**

1255-900<sup>th</sup> Ave  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
217-732-7794

### **James D. Dellinger**

512 N. Monroe Street  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
Surnames: Blankenship,  
Mallory, Crites, Dellinger  
and Fox

### **Brian Welch**

909 N. Madison Street  
Lincoln, IL 62656

### **Jon Austin**

1047 W, State Street  
Jacksonville, IL 62650

### **Jeff Wibben**

Honorary member  
101 Luebber St.  
PO Box 155  
Emden, IL 62635  
217-671-2121

### **Knapp, Chestnut Becker Historical Society**

101 South Clinton  
Middletown, IL 62666-0200

## Donations:

We appreciated your  
Donations.

**Phyllis Bryson:** Tazewell  
County Military, WWII  
veterans.

### **Bill and Diane Detmers:**

One box of 300 clear  
plastic forks, 1 pkg. of 160  
hot cups, one pkg. 140 cold  
cups, one pkg. 350 dessert  
plates, 2 serving plates, 2  
bowls, one box aluminum  
foil, one box of sandwich  
bags, one box of clear  
wrap, one soap dispensing  
scrubber, and one pkg.  
plastic containers with lids.

**Jean Cypher:** 3'X5' flag  
throw with armed forces  
and a hall coat tree, 3 ring  
notebook.

**Carol Radespiel:** Boy Scout  
scrapbook featuring Gerald  
Lynch, and five 8" picture  
tripods.

**Bill Donath:** Updated Index-  
Roots & Branches 1989-1996,  
Index Regan/Lincoln herald  
1910-1911,

**Frank W. Strohkirch:** 1963  
map of Logan County School  
districts, wood milk box, 1  
cassette tape of WWII songs

**Charles Ballinger:** woven  
rug for Lincoln room.

**Jim Moriearty:** 15 paper  
pictures of the 2006 Old  
Union Cemetery walk, 100<sup>th</sup>  
Infantry division booklet  
WWII, November 10, 2007  
The Courier with an article of  
"A Veteran's Memories  
WWII, It's still hell", March  
31, 2004 The courier "Life  
Style" Best Buddies,  
November 1943 picture  
WWII enlistees on courthouse  
steps in 2 parts and list of  
names, Copy of picture with  
numbers to identify each  
enlistee.

**Harold D. Roos:** March 1989  
National Geographic, Lincoln  
High School news letters from  
1900

**M. Louise Cobb:** A rabbit  
plaque, a welcome duck  
plaque, 8 sheets of 14"X22"

poster board, yellow large  
envelope of carbon paper, file  
envelope, card board file  
holders, 2 plastic file holders,  
plastic trays, and 3 ring plastic  
notebook.

**Eldon S. Wiggers:** data from  
his father's records of country  
one room schoolhouses being  
sold by auction by Col.  
Sweetie T. Wiggers.

**Mary Ellen Martin:** First  
Presbyterian Church plate,  
Broadwell photos for  
Broadwell notebook, 2 large  
A. Lincoln Notebooks and  
protective sheets,

**Nancy Vannoy:** Smith & Son  
Oil Hat, M & M Vending  
apron, Standard Smith & Son  
Oil patch, PPG patch, Federal  
Land Bank patch, Books Abe  
Lincoln by Ralph G.

Neumann, My Personal  
Recollections of Abraham  
Lincoln and Mary Todd  
Lincoln by Eugenia Jones  
Hunt, History of the Secretary  
of State, Geography of Ill by  
Blanchard, Threshermans  
Reunion and Horse Show  
Pontiac, Illinois 1966, Abe  
Lincoln Grows Up by Carl  
Sandberg, The personal  
Finances of Abraham  
Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln  
Chronology, Lincoln  
Reconsidered by David  
Donald, "The Value of  
Respect" by Ann Donovan  
Johnson.

**Vernon Gehlbach:** 14  
postcards, 1 Cave of the  
Winds pamphlet, 1 scenic  
pamphlet of the Rockies, 1  
Photo Album of Salt Lake  
City, Lincoln Evening Courier  
Extra Monday October 1929;  
1- 1953 Lincoln Evening  
courier.

**Atlanta, Illinois Museum:**  
Home Economics  
Association scrapbook and

Grand Army of the Republic framed certificate.

**Richard K. Glick:** 1749 - 1982 Johannes & Magdalena Glick blue book and several other copies.

**Vermilion County Museum Society** by Susan E. Richter, director: 2 Illinois Odd Fellows Orphan's Home 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Booklets; 1 Photograph copy of IOOF Orphans Home Band.

**Beverly A. Buhrmester (Estes):** 1 old newspaper found under the carpeting in Estes' family home.

**Ron Wilson:** Large package of Brian Cook's newspaper clippings.

**Barbara Dunn Raycraft:** Bumcrots family history

**D. Nadine Nolting**  
A bundle of transcribed Logan County marriage Records

**James D. Dellinger**  
1839 - 1932 Cemeteries of Stoddard County, MO

**Dorothy Gleason:** 1-33<sup>rd</sup>, 1-36<sup>th</sup>, 1-37<sup>th</sup> Logan County Old Settlers Reunion ribbons; 1- Decoration Day Services- Mt. Pulaski yellow ribbon; 1- Broadway & 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. Railroad iron bell.

**Jack Brown:** 2-100<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division spiral books.

**John Regan: Decatur**  
Daily Review 1/2/1894-4/15/1894 & Clinton news 4/16/1915 - 925/1915 newspaper articles bond in a 3 ring note book.

## Past meetings:

### **January 21, 2008 meeting**

The speaker was Paul Gleason; he gave an interesting and educational presentation on "Abraham Lincoln in Indiana". Dorothy Gleason presented the induction ceremony for 2008-2009. The ceremony included the lighting of candles while the slate of officers gave their pledges. The lighting of candles represented the passing of office responsibilities. Refreshments were served.

### **February 10, 2008 Looking for Lincoln Dinner**

Organizations that have spent time and energy working on the Historic Preservation of Abraham Lincoln were honored at the dinner. Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society was selected among the organizations recognized. Bill Donath accepted the plaque recognizing LCG&HS as a leading organization active in preserving the history of Abraham Lincoln in Logan County. Other organizations given the same recognition were:

- Mt. Pulaski Historical Society;
- Knapp Library and Museum in Middletown
- Stagecoach Inn in Middletown.

Congratulations and keep up the good work.

### **February 18 Meeting:**

Jeff Wibben gave the presentation about how he researched the Wibben family

history. Bill Donath presented the Illinois shaped plaque that he received on behalf of Mary Ellen Martin at the Looking for Lincoln Dinner February 10, 2008. She was instrumental in gathering and organizing pictures, books and memorabilia that is placed in our Lincoln Room.

### **March 21, 2008 meeting:**

Brenda Kelly antique dealer from Waynesville Rt. 66 Antiques, Waynesville, IL gave a presentation about her collection of Flue covers.

### **You can help!!!!!!**

Please call the research center if you have any suggestions for future speakers or subjects for our future monthly meetings. 217-732-3200.

We also need city directories of Logan County 1887 - 1893 so we can collect data for 1890 census.

### **Future Meetings:**

#### **April 21, 2008**

#### **Meeting:**

**Gary Freese**, our genealogist, is giving a presentation about "Initial Genealogical Research."

This presentation will include an introduction to our library system using index books to help you locate the information for your research.

#### **April 29, 2008**

#### **RSVP Annual Volunteer Recognition Dinner.**

LCG&HS Volunteers are members of RSVP: Retired & Senior Volunteer Program serving Logan, Menard and

Sangamon Counties. Our volunteers make this one of our annual events.



Ernie Kurtz

**May 19, 2008**

**Meeting:**

Ernie Kurtz is giving a presentation about "Illinois during the Revolutionary War". They will be wearing period dress and singing music of that time period. This program will prove to be educational and entertaining. Ernie Kurtz is a historian and accomplished musician.

**June 16, 2008**

**Meeting:**

Pat Freese will give a presentation about the Sanborn maps. These maps date back to 1884. They have coded abbreviations and drawn in detail. She has samples of some of the downtown buildings. This will prove to be a very interesting presentation.

**July 11, 2008: We will be selling pork chop sandwiches in the IGA parking lot. 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.**

**October 11, 2008: We will be selling pork chop sandwiches in the IGA parking lot. 10 a.m. – 2 p.m.**

**Roxie Mae Henderson**  
**age 103:**

Roxie Mae Henderson, 103, believed to be Lincoln's oldest resident, died at 11:45 am, Monday at St. Clara's Manor, where she had lived for a few months. On her 103<sup>rd</sup> birthday, August 3, 1978, she recalled when Lincoln was a place where most of the townspeople raised cows in their yards and the few stores were lit with candles. The highlight of her youth was the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. She heard Jack London and William Jennings Bryon speak and saw Annie Oakley and Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Mrs. Henderson also recalled a prank she played more than 90 years ago when she put a pig's tail in the coat pocket of a teacher. She was born in 1875 on the family farm a mile west of Lincoln, now the Elks Country Club. Her parents were William and Amanda Stephens Crain. She married Samuel W. Henderson August 10, 1910, at Evansville, IN. This is where he worked for a railroad. The couple moved back to Logan County in 1913 to take up farming. He died in 1937.

Surviving was her daughter, Carmen Fortier of Lincoln. Roxie lived with her until she moved to St. Clara's Manor. She had a son Welker Henderson who lived in Chicago. She had two grandchildren and one great grandchild.

Her funeral was at Fricke Funeral home with Rev. Wilson Forbush officiating. She was buried in Union Cemetery. She wrote her own obituary information in the 1960's. Five brothers and two sisters preceded her in death. Mrs. Henderson was a member of First United Methodist church and a charter member of Royal neighbors. *SOI: Newspaper article 1978*

**Albert L. Bree:**

**Cabinet Maker:** Albert L. Bree and his wife came to Lincoln in 1863, residing at the corner of Pulaski and Hamilton Streets. He opened the first furniture store in Lincoln which he operated for many years. He was also a cabinet maker. He was very active in church work and was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge. He had three children; the only surviving was a daughter. She married Albert H. Wolff and moved to Shreveport, LA. Four of his eight grandchildren lived in Lincoln. They were Neol Hilscher, Glenn Hilscher, Mrs. Edward Schall, and Miss Louise Hilscher.

# "Reflections in Time Past"

Old Union Cemetery  
September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2008

10 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.  
During Railsplitter Festivities.

**Robert Latham** = one of the founders of Lincoln, IL, an extensive property owner, constructed the Latham building after his return from the Civil War. He was one of the founders of Lincoln Public Library. He was from Elkhart.

**Stephen Foley** = He was a builder and also the founder of Lincoln Public Library. He donated 5,000 books to it. His roots are in Atlanta, Illinois.

**Silas Beason** = Mayor of Lincoln for eight terms, City attorney for three terms, and leading promoter of the Champaign & Havana Railroad. The town of Beason was laid out by him and was named for him.

**Frank Frorer** = President of the First National Bank and part owner of what was known as the South Coal Shaft. He was robbed and severely beaten while transferring the payroll. He later died as a result.

**Margaret Dunlap** = WWI Red Cross nurse. She is known for her gallant service with the evacuation hospital # 7.

**Thomas and Violet Scully** We will revile violet's final resting place.

**Boy Family** = Bill Donath's family of nine generations. They were one of the earliest families in Logan County living in Postville, Illinois.

**Colby Knapp** = The Knapp/Chesnut Building, the oldest brick building in the county located at 101 S. Clinton, Middletown, Illinois. It was constructed by Dr. Moses Lohman Knapp and Colby Knapp. It currently serves the town as a museum known as the home of the Knapp/Chesnut/Becker Historical Society. Colby Knapp was sheriff of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois and later served as mayor of Lincoln, Illinois.

## WE NEED YOUR HELP:

1. MAKING DIRECTIONAL SIGNS
2. MAKING POSTERS
3. ACTORS
4. COSTUMES
5. GUIDES
6. DECORATING FRONT WINDOW
7. MAKING STORY BOARDS
8. GATHERING PROPS
9. DECORATING GRAVES
10. GRAPHICS
11. CROWD CONTROL
12. REGISTRY
13. GREETERS
14. DONATIONS

## SPECIAL THANKS

### 2007's Trolley Sponsors:

Fricke Calvert Schrader Funeral  
Homes  
Elvira Hoepfner Fleming  
Quiram-Peasley Funeral Home  
Abraham Lincoln Tourism Bureau of  
Logan County  
Dorothy Gleason  
Richard & Mary Ellen Martin  
David & Roseann Coers

# Your Family & Abraham Lincoln



Does your family have Lincoln lore in its history? If so, The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society wants your family's story. Be it oral tradition, something in writing or whatever form it has, LCG&HS wants it.

The Society is compiling these stories for a book to be printed to celebrate Mr. Lincoln's 200<sup>th</sup> birthday on 12 February 2009. Please help make this an all-inclusive book by sharing your family story about Mr. Lincoln.

Send your story to Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society at 114 N. Chicago St. Lincoln, IL 62656, Phone: 217-732-3200 or email to [lcghs1@msn.com](mailto:lcghs1@msn.com)

Family Member's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Where did the family member live? \_\_\_\_\_

Time period when your family member met Mr. Lincoln: \_\_\_\_\_

Are photographs of the family member available? \_\_\_\_\_

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Your family member's relationship to you: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Your email: \_\_\_\_\_

Tell your family's story about Mr. Lincoln. Use as many pages as you like. Sending or bringing the story on CD or as an email attachment would be appreciated.



# Publications for Sale

**NEW!!!!!!! CDs!!!!!!**

**1878 Logan Co. History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Stringer's 1911 Logan County History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Census Index 1840 - 1850 -1855 -1860-1870- 1880 all on one CD. = \$20 + \$ 2 S/H**

**1860 Census CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Atlas CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Cemetery Index CD \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Lincoln Herald Indexes 1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1866-1867 = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**BOOKS:**

**Logan County, Illinois During The Civil War, The Early Years \$25+\$ 4 S/H**

**"THIS IS MY STORY" Vol. II \$58 + \$5 S/H** The cover is a striking red with gold embossed lettering. This volume includes 365 pages of Logan County veterans' person stories and includes over 70 pages of pictures. A few pages are in color. Local veteran organizations and memorials are featured. This will be a wonderful addition to your library!

**1917 Farmers Almanac** (Directory of Farmers & Breeders in Logan Co., This book is bound in a 3-ring notebook with protective sleeves. \$25.00 + \$4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover.

**History of Logan County 1878 \$45 + \$5 S/H**  
Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

**History of Logan County 1886 \$45 + \$5 S/H**  
Hard cover 909 pages, Index 122 pages (reprint 2000)

**1880 US Federal Census of Logan County \$30+ \$5 S/H soft cover/ two volumes combined.**

**Heirship Records \$20.00 + \$4 S/H**

Heirship records of 1920 - 1924; newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849, not available at the Logan County Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. Fully indexed, spiral bound soft cover 8 1/2 X 11" 148 pages (Updated due to faded print)

**Cemetery Records \$25 + \$3 S/H** Soft cover, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition for Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries

**Improved edition ATLANTA CEMETERY BOOK** maps, index, 3-ring notebook = \$20.00 + \$3 S/H

**Mt. PULASKI CEMETERY BOOK Updated** \$20.00 + \$3 S/H- burials up to 2004

**Pleasant Valley Cemetery** in Corwin Township \$10 + \$3 S/H

**Walnut Hill Cemetery** 1976 Edition \$10 + \$3 S/H

**Hartsburg Union Cemetery** \$18 + \$3 SH

**Green Hill Cemetery update!**

**"DAYS GONE BY"** \$35 + \$5 S/H

Order today! Only a few left!

This book has stories and photos from the era of one-room schools told by those who attended or taught at these schools. Has a soft cover, approximately 400 pages, with hundreds of photos.

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & cemeteries** \$7.50 + \$3 S/H (complement to # 7)

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

**Logan Co., 2005, Land Atlas & Plat Book** \$30 + \$4 S/H

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

***** Order Form *****		
Name of Item	Price	S/H
1		
2		
3		
4		
<b>Total</b>		

## Membership Form

Membership year covers from January 1 through December 31 for every year. Members joining throughout the year (until October 1) will receive all Quarterlies of that year. Memberships received October through the end of that year will be credited with membership through the following year. Membership will begin upon receipt of annual dues.

### DATE AND YEAR OF JOINING

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership year (circle): 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Dues

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

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

.....  
Indicate the family history/ research that you are researching.

Indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help us in our search.  
(i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.)

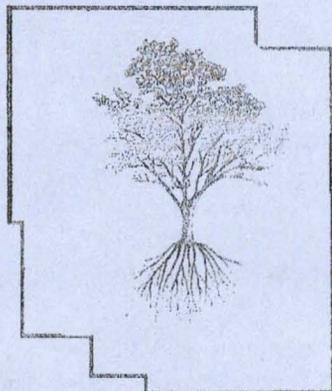
---

**It is imperative that you notify the society if you have a change of address:**

**Logan County Genealogical &  
Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656 - 2729  
"Address Service Requested"**

PRSR STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
LINCOLN, ILLINOIS  
PERMIT NO 132

# Roots & Branches



Published by  
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Carol Radespiel/Coordinator

Ph. (217) 732-3200  
Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.  
Saturdays 10am – 1 pm  
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilcghs>  
E-mail address [lghsl@msn.com](mailto:lghsl@msn.com)



Summer 2008 July-August-September

This year marks the Society's 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Society members will celebrate at the Annual meeting **November 17th** at Rusty's Restaurant. Please join us for the festivities.

### May meeting:

May 15, 1978 Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society was organized. The following year those who became members were given charter membership status. Those members that continued to be "paid members" of the society were honored with a Certificate of Appreciation during our May 19<sup>th</sup> meeting. This is only a small token of appreciation in comparison to their faithfulness.

We want to give special thanks to:

Vernon and Amy Gehlbach  
Jack and Emily Gordon  
Priscilla Wilkins Hassen  
Arthur Irwin Jr.  
Brenda Jones  
Michael and Judy Lump  
Nancy Vannoy

### January 1987:

The Board members and membership of Logan County Genealogical Society approved and changed the name of the society to LOGAN COUNTY GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

### January 1988

#### Librarian

Lucille Henrichsmeyer maintained the library in her home. The library was equipped with a microfiche reader. She had in her collection Illinois Marriages and the Joseph Brown Turner collection from Delaware. The Joseph Brown Turner collection included Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Virginia. She also had Quarterlies from our Society and other Societies in Illinois and other States. She also had a few books.

The library was available to members Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 5 P.M.

# Genealogical Society brings history to life

The Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society began its life in 1978. The society's goal was to collect, organize and protect family histories, birth, marriage and death records. The pioneers of the organization worked to complete studies of the county cemeteries and records held at the Logan County Courthouse. Many publications resulted from the research, including a quarterly publication named "Roots & Branches." In 1986, the Logan County Historical Society joined with the Logan County Genealogical Society to form the present organization. Since that merger, the purpose of the society has been two-fold:

- To stimulate an interest in the genealogy and history of the people who contributed to the establishment and development of our nation and...
- To seek, preserve and make available to all people the genealogical and historical data pertaining to those who lived in Logan County and to the incidents and events which took place here and in our country.

Titles of publications that are, or have been, produced or protected by the society are:

- **CDs:** "History of Logan County 1878", "History of Logan County 1886", "History of Logan County 1911", "1860 Census," "Atlases of Logan County, 1873, 1893 and 1910," "Logan County Cemetery Index," "Lincoln Herald Indexes- 1859 through 1863, 1866 and 1867."
- 
- **Books:** "History of Logan County, 1886," "Logan County During The Civil War, The Early years," "This is My Story, Vol. I (veterans' memories), "This Is My Story, Vol. II," "Days Gone By," (stories about one-room schools), "Logan County Courthouse 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary," and Lincoln, Illinois, A Chronology 1953-2003."
- 
- **Paper:** "Logan County Census Index, 1849 -1880" (also on CD)," "1917 Farmers Almanac," "Heirship Records," "Cemetery Records," "Atlanta Cemetery Book, updated," "Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Book," "Pleasant Valley Cemetery," "Walnut Hill Cemetery, 1976," Hartsburg Union Cemetery, Updated."
- 
- **Maps:** "Logan County Township Maps" and "Logan County, 2005, Land Atlas & Plat Book."

The society library also contains hundreds of family histories, thousands of birth, marriage and death records and scores of histories of communities and townships in Logan County. Records on tens of thousands of former residents of the county and their relatives can be found in the vertical file or on microfiche or microfilm.

The center is run completely by volunteers who love to work with genealogical and historical information. They do extremely fine work in making the information housed at the center available to the public. They also do extremely fine work in completing research to collect, preserve and publish historically accurate accounts.

The membership year runs from January 1 through December 31 of each year. Those who join mid-year will receive all publications of "Roots and Branches," our quarterly newsletter, for that year as well as a "Membership Directory" which contains a list of society members and the surnames they are researching.



**1980:** Back row: Lester Wickline 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice-President; Emily Gordon, Recording Secretary; Brenda Jones Corresponding Secretary  
Front row. Helen Stephansen, Vice-President; Emily McElhaney, President  
*SOI: Lincoln Courier Jan. 26, 1980*

### Winter 1998

The Society celebrated their 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary in the winter of 1998. Even though Logan County Genealogical Society was organized May 15, 1978, the membership approved an annual date of November 1977 when the first meeting was held. The Constitution and Bylaws were officially accepted on February 19, 1979. The committee for developing this document was comprised of Lester Wickline, chairman, Helen Stephenson and Louise Jeffries.

### 1988 Board Members

President: Paul Gleason  
First Vice- President: Virginia Johnson  
Second Vice-President and  
Membership Chairman: Wayne Buse  
Recording Secretary: Lucille Henrichsmeyer  
Corresponding Secretary: Cindy Clay  
Treasurer: Jane Whiteman  
Quarterly Editor: Jean Hauffe

**Pioneer Certificates** became available January 1988. If an ancestor of yours lived in Logan County any time from its beginning up to and including 1880, then you were eligible for a certificate. You need not have ever lived in Logan County. The Certificates were \$5.00 each, and were printed on parchment type paper. Proof that your ancestor lived in Logan County.

### GENETIC GENEALOGY

Family Tree DNA announced that they can tell a person's ancestry by DNA testing. They were recruiting participants to prove their theory. Their theory is called Genetic Genealogy. The ancestry by DNA test was developed by DNA Print Genomics, Inc. The ANCESTRY by DNA test measures a person's Personal Anthropology. Anthropology has origins in the natural sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences. The ancestry by DNA test analyzes your DNA to determine which of the major human populations your ancestors belonged to, and what percentage you have inherited of these groups. There are four geographical areas. The corresponding major human population groups are: Native American, East Asian, European, and sub-Saharan African. SOI: <http://www.familytreedna.com/products.html#dnaprintorder>

My sister and her husband sent a sample of their DNA to an organization similar to the organization mentioned above. Both my brother-in-law and my family were always told that there was Native American ancestry in our families. The results of the DNA testing were contrary to what we had been told. The results for my sister and I were 100% European. My brother-in-law DNA test result was European, East Asian and sub-Saharan African. My sister is considering further test that would break down our European ancestry. My family is excited to know the result. Word of mouth has it that we have German, English and Irish ancestry. The Irish is in question.

Article: Courtesy of Carol Radespiel.

## Reflections in Time Past

Future quarterlies will feature your memories and stories.

Please send in your stories to:

LCG&HS

114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

**S. Lynn Beidler** from Mt. Pulaski was a dealer in paints, oils, varnishes, dye stuffs, perfumers and toilet articles, school books, miscellaneous books, blank books, notions, and stationery and all popular patent medicines. Prescriptions were compounded with care. He sold pure wines and liquors for medical purposes. The Post Office was in his store.

## Do You Remember?

### **LESLIE F. FULLERTON DAIRY**

303 Frorer Ave. - LINCOLN - Phone 1182

**Finer Dairy Products Always Available at Your Favorite Market. A Dairy Service in Logan County Since 1875 Featuring Only Highest Quality Products Processed the Modern Sanitary Way.**

In this review of business and service leadership in this area we are pleased to include a concern that is recognized for the quality of the products they distribute, as well as the excellent service they render.

We refer to the Fullerton Dairy at 303 Frorer Ave., Lincoln, Phone 1182 distributors of highest grade milk, cream and other dairy products.

Processing by pasteurization and homogenization, Fullerton Dairy receives its milk from regularly inspected farms that meet every requirement for cleanliness and sanitation in the handling of their herds and the milk they

supply.

Years ago Louis Pasteur developed the process which bears his name to reduce the bacteria count in milk; to improve its purity, and at the same time retain all of its flavor.

Fullerton Dairy uses the Pasteur process, plus all of the improvements, with the most modern bottle washing equipment, filling machine and cooling equipment that science has since developed to protect the health of the users of Nature's most perfect food. Fullerton Dairy patrons enjoy the finest products that experience and modern equipment can produce. Healthy

growing bodies need plenty of pure rich milk.

Fullerton Dairy products are delivered regularly at your favorite market by friendly, efficient drivers whose first obligation is the complete satisfaction of their dairy customers.

Another feature is that the Pure-Pak containers are sealed at the dairy against impurities in transport, therefore delivered to you with all of the original freshness and flavor.

Living up to their slogan—"Quality, First, Last and Always", Fullerton Dairy is to be complimented upon the service they render this community.

Do You Remember?

## UNITED HOME SUPPLY & FURNISHINGS

114 N. McLean - LINCOLN - Phone 971

"Every Day Is Value Day"

In this sketch we salute the United Home Supply and Furnishings, 114 No. McLean, Lincoln, Phone 971, a concern that has served the community well, and in serving has won and held the confidence and esteem of an ever growing clientele of satisfied customers.

If it is furniture or home furnishings you need, you will find at this progressive store a large selection from which to choose, and in a price range to fit your particular budget. Stocking at all times complete suites, occasional chairs, tables and "what-nots", carpets, rugs and linoleums, lamps and pictures as well as kitchen equipment. They also feature modern electrical equipment.

And along with these national-

ly recognized appliances the United Home Supply stocks genuine parts, and maintains a modern repair and replacement department to service them, with skilled mechanics and prompt, dependable service at all times.

The United Home Supply offers not only lower prices and better service, but easy terms on purchases. These factors, together with courteous, friendly customer-relations, larger selections from which to choose, and a four-square business policy, have built this progressive store into a position of leadership in their field.

This review is pleased to compliment this concern on its fine service rendered the community the past several years.

## Do you Remember?

Thursday Sept. 22, 1949

# SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

529 Pulaski - Lincoln - Phone 991

## “The Big, Friendly Store”

In this brief story of business leadership in Logan County, one must salute Sears, Roebuck & Co., one of the really progressive mercantile establishments in the entire area.

Located at 529 Pulaski, Lincoln and Phone 991 (Catalogue department 993), this big store specializes in farm and home needs of almost every kind and description.

The Sears name and merchandising policy was the recognized shopping guide for thousands of satisfied customers generations ago when this largest and most popular mail order concern was building confidence through service and honesty in all their dealings with people from border to border.

The same confidence may be extended to dealings with your local Sears store in this area at 529 Pulaski Street in Lincoln. Here is a modern mercantile establishment that reflects in detail the sound, forthright merchandising policies of the greatest mail order organization in

the world. Here you will find large assortments of farm machinery and tools, hardware, paints, furniture, sporting goods, house wares and furnishings, ready - to - wear, and shoes for the entire family, and countless other items to meet your individual needs. Here too, you will have access to the big catalogue of the parent organization, with convenient terms to suit your budget, if you desire.

You will appreciate the friendly, courteous and efficient sales staff, which is always eager to serve you pleasantly and well. And you'll appreciate the modest prices asked, that are consistently lower than elsewhere on quality tires, batteries, auto accessories and electrical appliances, and other items too numerous to mention.

In this review of the business leadership of Logan County the outstanding business institution is rated among the best for its fine service to the county which it had served for many years.

Do You Remember?

## HOLLAND & BARRY FUNERAL DIRECTORS

325 Pekin St. - LINCOLN - Phone 541

**"Complete Funeral, Ambulance Service"**

No review of the business leadership in Lincoln and community would be complete without the prominent mention of the old established and thoroughly reliable funeral and ambulance service provided by Holland and Barry, 325 Pekin, Lincoln, Phones 541-542, successors to the Sheets Funeral Home.

This popular concern brings to the good people of the county a service steeped in the tradition of the past, yet always alerted to the needs of the present. In the hour of deepest sorrow, it is therefore a matter of great consolation for the living that each and every detail of reverent dignified and comforting attention, will be cared for during those trying hours.

Possessed of the finest equipment, Holland and Barry Funeral Home assures you that your loved one has been accorded every

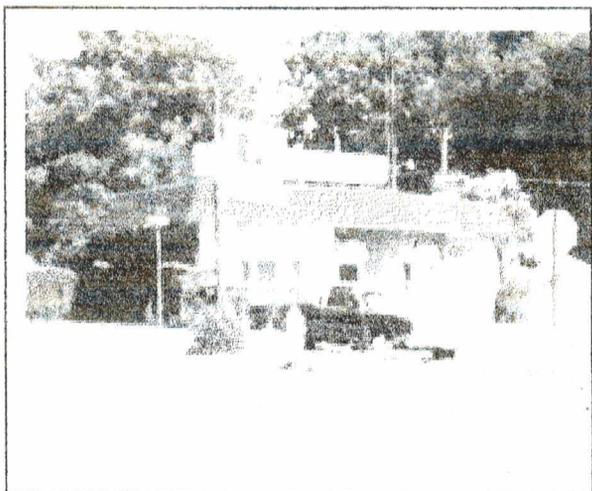
manifestation of love and affection.

And this fine service you will find, is moderate in cost, instantly available, and complete in every appointment. If you need ambulance service, a telephone call will bring it promptly. And whether the journey be long or short, Holland and Barry equipment is the best. Drivers are safe and dependable, and attendants are courteous, experienced and efficient.

The services of this concern have been much in the favor of residents of the area in which they have been known for years when such professional service is necessary. This old established firm in Lincoln is commended for its fine service in the past, and they assure you of the same quality of service that has always been a part of the firm as the previous owners had built up in the many years past.

## Unbelievable Stories:

### Dial and Jones's Texaco Station



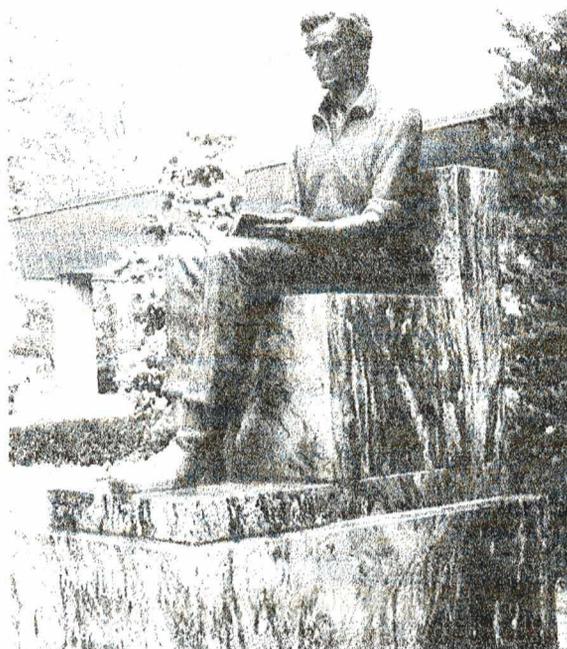
The site of Dial and Jones's, then Dial's, Texaco Station was at Fifth and Union. Harry Dial and "Putz" Jones had been Illinois state troopers. Harry liked to tell a story of how he once pulled "Squire" Scully over on Rte. 66. This station was patronized by local politicians, business folk, and elderly ladies who needed competent oil change. Dial would drain the oil for 20 minutes to remove as much debris as possible. Dozens of young guys found access to vending machines with cigarettes, candy bars, and Cokes. Dial cautiously allowed teenagers to borrow tools and wash cars, and the station was a sanctuary for teens where they could watch TV without having to watch Lawrence Welk. A Classmate Mike Berry tried to drop a lighted match into the open pipe of an underground gas tank. The tree near the alley where we carved our names is gone.

"Guys" in later years secretly bought Dial a new desk and office chair. While Dial was at dinner, the new furniture was delivered, and the old pieces were placed on the big curb out front. The chair was stacked on top of the desk. We had the hired man, Wayne Charron, call Dial to tell him he had better come down to the station right away as there was trouble. Harry, arriving, seeing the old

furniture, and knew his office had been "vandalized." He pulled onto the middle of the drive in his old blue truck, stopped, got out, and entered his station with a very red, angry face. Then, amazed, he saw his new office, and Pete Ross asked him, "Now that you like 'em, do you want to buy 'em?"

SOI: *Lincoln Snapshots & Anecdotes*, July, 2001  
by Leigh Henson

### Raymond Dooley



This bronze sculpture of Lincoln, named "The Student", the creation of Merrell Gage, is near the corner of Keokuk and Ottawa in Lincoln, Illinois. The statue was placed in 1961. There is a story about Raymond Dooley, long-time president of Lincoln College, and great promoter of Lincoln lore and the Centennial (1953). He had been a student at Harvard. Lincoln College students--and the rest of the town-- thought he had a doctorate degree from there. It turned out he had only an honorary doctorate from somewhere else. As a student at Lincoln College, a somewhat tipsy Mr. Dooley had climbed up to sit in the lap of the Lincoln statue at the Lincoln Memorial in

Washington, D.C. Another Raymond Dooley story: one hot afternoon in the mid '60s at Gordon's Tap, next to the Colonial Restaurant, I was enjoying a 15-cent cold Schlitz draft when a car pulled up to the front door; and distinguished Raymond Dooley, with cane, noisily banged his way into the common man's pub. He consumed a shot of

whiskey and then ambled out the door just in time for his driver to pick him up after circling the block. Timing was everything!

SOI: *Lincoln Snapshots & Anecdotes, July, 2001*  
by Leigh Henson

### Mr. Paul Million and the Lincoln Theatre Roy Rogers' Riders Club

Memories provided by various LCHS alums (roughly in order received):

**Nelson Teichman:** "Gosh that Roy Rogers club picture brings a flood of memories back to me. Occasionally, I would get to go to the Saturday Matinee at the Lincoln Theatre at about the age shown in the picture. I remember galloping out of the side exit door of the theater into the alley chasing all the bandits etc. etc."

**Liz (Stringer) Lolling:** "All this talk about Roy Rogers sent me into a frenzy. I still have my Roy Rogers scarf clip. These clips were won from a number on the popcorn box tab drawn at half-time during the Saturday afternoon shows. Also, I have two of the large, picture button badges with Roy Rogers and Trigger. My favorite is my Roy Rogers watch with the original leather band. The watch runs with its picture of Roy riding Trigger. I did collect another watch at a sale; however, it doesn't run. We only lost our cowboy star a short time ago and our collectibles are not that valuable. Just wanted to share if any other classmates have any thing saved."

**Judy (Lohrenz) Perkins:** "I am making a few guesses on the RRRC pictures. I am quite devastated that I am not in any of them. I was at the Lincoln Theater, faithfully, every Saturday with my RRRC ID card in hand ready to win a prize. (Which I did). These are all uneducated, but intuitive guesses. Any and all input is very much appreciated. I want you all to know that I am very jealous of all of these people. These were WONDERFUL MEMORIES.

Judy continues: "Yes, I did get called upon stage. I think it was everyone who had birthdays for the week. We got a prize. I was then chosen to draw the name out of the barrel. I drew my own name and ended up with 2 prizes. I won money and a gun & holster set. I even remember them taking my picture."

**Linda (Henson) Nelson:** I enjoyed the Roy Rogers Riders Club. They had some sort of drawings out of this big barrel. It was in that theater that I remember my first movie. It was you and I--no adult was with us, and you were not happy you had to bring your little sister. It was a Tarzan movie, and I could not understand why he could not talk. You kept trying to explain it to me, and I was not getting it. The movie was about when Johnny Wiesmeuller as Tarzan first meets Jane.



Note: **Fred Blanford** prefaces his identifications with the following caution: "I hope your email recipients are looking at these pictures critically. Almost all of my ID's are tentative. Half a century is a long time."



The picture was taken in April 1950. Can you identify Lynn Robson Gordon, Kenson Fuller, Linda Berryman, Bud Huffaker, and Jeff "Pete" Frantz? Fred Blanford: "Third from left front row--suggested to me by another as Carolyn Nichols? Next to that girl I identify tentatively as Barb Keys. Third girl from right in second row--dark long hair and cap--I would identify tentatively as Joyce Odgen. Second, Sue Loesche Hanger--she confirmed. The first girl from the right in 2nd row--tentatively identified as Linda Berryman." Featuring Mike Hayes and Gerry Dehner, Judy

(Lohrenz) Perkins: "The picture with Mike Hayes and Gerry Dehner: I think--Looks like Lynn Robson (Class of '59) standing beside Paul Million."



**Judith (Heinzel) Gordon:** "The second tall boy (chubby one without the hat) is my brother Henry Heinzel (he died in 1991) - I have never seen this picture before - it is great."

**Alice (Loomis) Wilmert:** "What a nice surprise when I got to work this morning. I don't remember ever seeing that picture, but it was fun to reminisce for a little bit. It was great as a young child to go to the movies every Saturday afternoon."

**Ron Musick:** "The pictures of the Roy Rogers club bring back many fond memories. There were contests on stage during the break between movies. I remember rolling peanuts across the stage with my nose trying to beat the other contestants to the finish line. As I vaguely recall, the prize was either a ballpoint pen containing several colors to select from or a light shaped like a gun. I didn't win. When I turned 12, I remember that I had to buy an adult ticket instead of a child's ticket. As I recall, a child's ticket was 12 cents, and an adult ticket was a quarter. I came to the show with my 12 cents and had a problem. Roy Rogers with Dale Evans and Trigger appeared in the area (Springfield, I think) in the early '50's while the Roy Rogers club was active. I remember being taken to see their performance. There was a series running with the movies in the Roy Rogers club that involved a hero who strapped on a rocket engine and flew like superman. Each week, there was a new episode. I don't think I missed many weeks of the club, but I don't recall any pictures being taken. I wonder if they were taken mainly in the earlier years of the club before most of us in our class joined."

SOI: Leigh Henson web site. <http://www.gcocities.com/findinglincolnilinois/factories.html>; Photos are contributed by Fred Blanford

## Unbelievable Stories

**Lincoln Daily Journal**

**July 31, 1883**

### An Alligator

In Salt Creek east of here and near Mt. Pulaski road, a water monster has appeared at regular intervals in the past year. It has been seen by a few persons and from the description given it must be an alligator. It does not in the least-fear animals, but at the sight of man will disappear into its hiding place, which is said to be a very deep hole. In 1865 or 1866 it is said that one of the small alligators with a show escaped and could not be found. After the lapse of time it was seen near Baker's fish trap and traps were made for its capture. It was so closely pressed that it concluded to leave those haunts and has appeared again farther up the creek. When last seen it was on the bank after dark and the noise it made by jumping into the water is said to have been amazing. A party of Mt. Pulaski hunters will unite with some Lincoln's marksmen next week and endeavor to capture the monster. Its length is said to be fourteen or fifteen feet. At night it makes a noise resembling that of a dog. The barks have been heard and never explained until recently. Article: Courtesy of Gary Freese

### "Mr. Lincoln and the Case of the Milk-Drinking Mule" (at the 1858 Logan County Courthouse)

"Milk-Drinking Mule Played Important Role in One of Lincoln's Law Cases". "Another legal document written by Abraham Lincoln -- with reference to a replevined suit in Logan County Circuit Court which started in 1858 and wasn't settled until 1860 -- has been found in old files of the court by James Hickey of Elkhart, vice president of both the Logan County Historical Society and the Illinois State Historical Society. The replevin<sup>1</sup> suit concerned ownership of a mule that drank milk. James M. Houser and Henry Palmer both claimed the mule, which was about three years old with the letter "S" branded on its left

shoulder. The animal was worth about \$150. Palmer, manager of the old Lincoln House at Broadway and Chicago Street, had replevined the mule from Howser, and Howser was trying to get it back. An attorney named Austin represented Howser and Wilford D. Wyatt represented the hotel man. The jury trial was held March 23, 1859. It was at this term of court that Lincoln was present for most of the two weeks and acted as Judge in several cases. Judge Davis of Bloomington was on the bench for the Howser-Palmer case, however. Wyatt stated to the jury that Palmer and his children had raised the mule as a pet on a diet of milk and that, though now mature, it still liked milk. Lincoln, who was in court, laughed so much that Wyatt became irritated and told Lincoln he would prove the statement. A pan of milk was presented to the mule. The animal drank it and wanted more. Lincoln then made a counter proposition: "There are half dozen other mules tethered to the hitching racks around the square, and every one will do the same." Another pan of milk was presented to another mule, and it drank it. The jury returned a verdict in favor of Howser. Apparently Lincoln felt he had caused Wyatt to lose the case, for he wrote out a motion for a new trial for Wyatt and the Judge granted the request. The new trial came up in September, 1859, with a new jury, but the jurors couldn't agree. The jury was dismissed and the case was continued. At the March, 1860, term of court the case was dismissed by Judge Davis, and Palmer and Howser were ordered to pay their own costs. At the time of the first trial, Lincoln was a guest at the old Lincoln House of which Palmer was manager.

<sup>1</sup>Legal action to regain ownership

*SOI: Lincoln Evening Courier, Centennial Edition, Section One, Wednesday, August 26, 1953, p. 6,*

## Elkhart Jazz Band 1917



*Emmet (Fritz) Fitzgerald #1 Logan (Dude) Barber #2, Paul (Fat) Lippott #3, Howard (Jonnie) Lanterman #4, Floyd (Dutch) Hanner #5, and William (Bill) Schafer #6.*

None of these men apparently knew how to play a musical instrument. According to Wayne Hanner, his father could not even play the radio and Hilma Schilling, daughter of Howard Lanterman, agreed that although these men were the best of friends to her knowledge, none of them were musicians.

*Picture and information: Courtesy of Lyn Gallion Houston and Sharon Gallion Denight; from our library found in the Elkhart notebook.*

## Dangerous Incident at Empire Theatre"

The roof of rear building falls in. Several had a very narrow escape.

Two hundred and fifty persons were thrown into a wild panic at the Empire Theatre on south Kickapoo street at 8:30 pm when the north wall of the rear of the building weakened by the excavation for the new 5 and 10 cent store, just north of the theatre building gave way, falling with a crash into the excavation, carrying with it the stage and roof of the building.

The accident came just at the close of the performance given by Dick Herman, who had just left the stage when the side of the building was seen to sway slowly outward, crumble and fall. The place was crowded at the time, and that no one was seriously injured was remarkable. With the falling of the wall the lights were extinguished. A cry of fire was raised and pandemonium reigned. Men fought back the women and children knocking them down and trampling them in their efforts to escape. Women screamed and fainted. The front rows of seats were occupied mostly by children and that none were badly injured was truly a dispensation of providence.

Miss Marie Lacey, the pianist, had a narrow escape from serious injury and perhaps death. She suffered numerous cuts and bruises and was in a state of nervous collapse from fright. How she escaped she does not know herself. First warning of the impending danger was given when the floor tilted slightly causing the piano to fall toward Miss Lacey, and the drummer, Earl Akin grasped for her hand to pull her back. As he did, the entire floor gave way and she was pulled from his reach. Akin leaped for the door and as he cleared the entrance, the entire roof caved in. He turned to see Miss Lacey stagger to the door and quickly pulled her aside. She was taken into the Bennis Candy Kitchen, and later to her home. Dr. Cosby was called and upon

examination found that Miss Lacey was suffering from minor bruises about the body, cuts on her left arm, and cuts on each knee. The shock caused her great nervous agitation, but she was resting the following day. Akin, the drummer, suffered slight bruises about the back and shoulders caused by being struck by falling bricks. SOI: April 11, 1911 news article, name of paper not mentioned.

### Deadly Storm

On the twenty-first of June, 1892, the City of Lincoln was visited with a cloud burst, which seems to have been purely local. It occurred about 4:30 o'clock, in the afternoon, and consisted in a blinding deluge of rain,-that has never been equaled before or since. Buckets standing in the open were filled until they overflowed and it was estimated that at least twelve inches of water fell during the storm. The streets were converted into rivers, yards into lakes, wooden sidewalks became floating rafts and the entire city, for a few hours, was a veritable Western Venice. Latham Park was a beautiful lake for several days, where boating in tubs and rafts was indulged in by the small boys. Gas, light and water were shut off, sewers burst open and cellars were filled. The storm was accompanied by fierce lightning, which struck in about a dozen places, including the Odd Fellows' Orphans' Home. One Cornelius Hoagland, out at the ball park, was killed by a stroke of lightning during the storm.

### Historical Facts:

#### **Sale of the Postville Courthouse in 1929**

According to Professor Paul Beaver in *History of Logan County 1982*, Mrs. T. T. Beach sold the original Postville Courthouse to Henry Ford in 1929 without understanding it would be removed from the community. Some time before that, her late husband, Judge Timothy T. Beach, had offered the property to the county, city, and civic organizations; but these

entities were not willing or not able to accept the expense. According to a *Courier* article, however, Beach's offer to the local governing bodies was not made public. SOI: ("Postville Court House Being Restored Following Years of Patient, Hopeful Waiting," *Courier*, 8-26-53, p. 2).



Left to right: Lincoln Mayor David W. Clark, D. F. Nichols, Henry Ford, and Judge Lawrence Stringer in front of the Commercial Hotel, Labor Day, 1929

**The Question:** In thinking the courthouse would remain in Lincoln, had Mrs. Beach been misled, or did she simply misunderstand? When she discovered that Mr. Ford intended to remove the courthouse, she had seller's remorse: she "offered to refund the money which she had received". Historian Raymond Dooley, former president of Lincoln College, explains that "because of the then (1929) current agricultural depression, only a very few citizens were interested in restoring the dilapidated structure" (SOI: "Lincoln and His Namesake Town)." Henry Ford, with a chauffeur, drove into Lincoln [unannounced] on Labor Day, Sept. 1 [1929], and met with Mayor David

Clark, Judge Stringer, Mr. Nichols, Mrs. Allyne V. Nugent, publisher of the Lincoln Courier, and Larry Shroyer, a freelance newsman, in the Commercial Hotel. Ford's argument was that the old courthouse, if taken to Dearborn, would have a lasting setting and one in which millions of people would be able to visit. During the meeting with Ford, Judge Stringer reportedly noted, "Why, Mr. Ford, Route 66 passes right by this site and a million people a year will pass here and see it and many of them will stop and enjoy this historic shrine!" (SOI: Dooley, "Lincoln and His Namesake Town,"). "No definite response was made by Ford and he left for home" Later, "Mr. Nichols said he did not know at the time Mr. Ford had the deed in his pocket. . . ." Mr. Ford allegedly paid \$8,000 for this property According to "Postville Courthouse Being Restored . . . ." Henry Ford bought the Postville property prior to his Labor Day visit -- on August 18, 1929. At the time of purchase, Mr. Ford kept the transaction secret. D.F. Nichols and associates were not the only ones who were unaware of the date of the sale. On August 19, -- the day after the sale --, "an appointment had been made with Mrs. Beach by an American Legion committee and Mrs. Nugent for the express purpose of buying this same property." George Zeter and Charles Pomrenke were officers of the Legion. Their plan was to gain an option on the property and then conduct a campaign for general public contributions. If Mr. Ford had already bought the property, had he used "secret agents?" If so, did any Lincolnite "aid and abet" these outsiders? Did Ford visit Lincoln on Labor Day weekend mainly to inspect his trophy? Why did he agree to meet with the local officials? Was he just trying to appear reasonable and avoid bad press and public reaction? In any case, he had succeeded in fooling all of the people some of the time, to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln, with apologies. SOI: Leigh Henson web site.

## The Story of How Route 66 Began in Illinois

The location of Route 66 throughout Illinois was determined by the alignment of the Chicago and Alton Railroad (sometimes called the St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad). This railroad linked Chicago and St. Louis to Kansas and Nebraska. The coming of the railroad was responsible for the founding of Lincoln, Illinois, and contributed heavily to the growth and development of central Illinois.

The 1857 map on page 66 shows various towns and cities along the Chicago and Alton Railroad. Towns named Atlanta and Elkhart are in Logan County. Lincoln was established in Logan County as a location to provide water to trains on the new railroad. Lincoln's location on the railroad prompted citizens to move the seat of Logan County from Mt. Pulaski to Lincoln. (The map also shows the alignment of the Illinois Central Railroad, which ran from Cairo to Galena and which later branched through Lincoln.)

In 1852-1853, the town of Lincoln was laid out with streets parallel with and perpendicular to the Chicago and Alton tracks. This layout deviated from the north-south orientation of streets of the older town of Postville. As streets of one town were aligned with streets of the other town, some "dog leg" connections and small, triangular-shaped blocks resulted.

A main road in Logan County, originally the Springfield Stage Road between Springfield and Ottawa, ran parallel to the railroad. This road became State Route 4 in 1918, and Route 4 was the predecessor of Route 66, commissioned by Congress in 1926. The railroad alignment that was parallel with the main northeast-southwest road in Logan County.

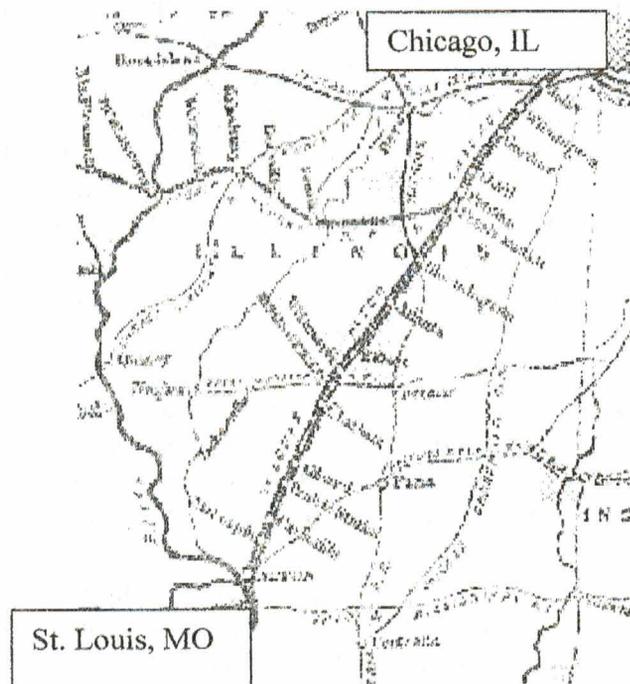
The need for hard roads in Illinois became apparent with the growing popularity of cars in the 1910s. Automobile registrations had mushroomed from 131,000 in 1914 to over 375,000 in 1918, with the number swelling daily. With rare exceptions, the roads of Illinois in 1910 differed only in number of miles from the roads of 1818, the year Illinois became a state. Billows of dust in the summer, frozen ruts during the winter, and for two months each spring and fall became quagmires to trap the stoutest horse and the most powerful automobile" City streets, too, were often muddy. Broadway Street in downtown Lincoln was paved in 1916. Undoubtedly, paved streets in cities increased motorists' desire for hard roads between cities.

In his autobiographical short story, "The Man in the Moon," William Maxwell describes the challenges of vehicle transportation in and around Lincoln in the 1910s before hard roads. Maxwell's Uncle Ted Blinn had "persuaded Leigh Henson's grandfather to buy a motor car. The distance from his grandfather's house to his law office was less than a mile, and the roads around Lincoln were unpaved, with deep ruts. Even four or five years later, when motorcars were beginning to be more common, an automobile could sink and sink into a mud hole until it was resting on its rear axle. But anyway, there it was, a Rambler, with leather straps holding the top down, brass carriage lamps, and the emergency brake, the gear shift, and the horn all on the outside above the right-hand running board".

In her 1979 autobiographical sketch, Blanch Hoblit Wilson mentions the condition of Fifth Street in Lincoln before it was paved. She and her husband, Harrison, had built a grocery store at the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets and operated it throughout the Route 66 era: "Until 1922 Fifth Street from State and Fifth Street Road had dust three and four inches deep in summer. That fall the hard road work began." From the cover of an eight-

page pamphlet, one of "six million maps, posters, folders, and pamphlets" used by the Illinois Highway Improvement Association to promote the 1918 road-improvement bill. The construction of hard roads in Illinois became a slow, difficult process of translating progressive thought into public sentiment and effective governmental action (one governor slowed hard road development; another promoted it). In 1912 civic leaders and such private groups as the Chicago Motor Club sponsored the creation of the Illinois Highway

### 1857 Map:



Improvement Association (IHIA). Through the 1920s and 1930s, this Association played a key role in educating the public and supporting legislation for hard road construction. Effective communication was needed to overcome the preoccupation of citizens with World War I and the concerns of farmers, who were often resistant to governmental programs calling for new public revenues. The Illinois State Bond Issue (SBI) of 1918 was a positive response to Federal legislation of 1916 that provided matching funds for states to construct hard roads. The

passage of the 1918 SBI led to the formation of Route 4, but this road was not immediately paved. In the early 1920s, public demand for hard roads grew as "from 1918 to 1925, the total of motor vehicle licenses increased by over 850,000".

After Route 66 was commissioned in 1926, other conditions favored new road construction: cement prices and laborers' wages fell. In Illinois, despite conservatives' objections, another state bond issue was passed in 1924. More additional money would be needed (to come from a state gasoline tax), and

## **"Pull Illinois Out of the Mud"**

ISSUED BY ILLINOIS HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION  
William C. Edens, President, Chicago  
Hotel LaSalle

**Will the Bonds and Interest thereon be paid from Motor License Fees?**

**Will the Motor Fees be sufficient also to help build the Connecting Roads?**

**Election November 5, 1918**

Failure to vote is equivalent to voting against the proposition

By **S. E. BRADT**  
SUPERINTENDENT OF HIGHWAYS  
STATE OF ILLINOIS



the Depression complicated construction. By the end of 1930, Illinois could boast the finest system of permanent roads in America. From the northern border at Chicago to Cairo, between the Wabash and the Mississippi, 76

percent of the 10,098 miles comprising the basic highway system was surfaced with concrete".

Illinois is able to boast that it was the first state to complete the paving of Route 66.

### Significance of Route 66 to Lincoln, Illinois

From the 1920s, Route 66 was the main corridor of car and truck transportation linking the Midwest, Southwest, and West. Route 66 brought economic growth and towns development both large and small along its route. Lincoln, Illinois, is a good example. On Business 66 in Lincoln, gas stations, neighborhood grocery stores, and other small businesses flourished. New businesses were established on the edge of town when the "beltline" encircled three sides of it in the early 1940s. At the intersection of Routes 66, 121, and 10, the "Four Corners" developed with numerous gas stations, motels, and restaurants, including the world-famous Tropics and Blu-Inn.

### Products Manufactured in Lincoln, Illinois, and Vicinity

**Airplane (1928-1929)** In "A Pasture or a Flying Field?", Nancy Lawrence Gehlbach describes the building of an airplane in Lincoln, Illinois, in 1928-29 by the Capen Aircraft Corporation (*Our Times*, spring 2000, p. 4). Ernest Capen, a WW I Army flight instructor, "had come to Lincoln when his parents took over the Busy Bee Bakery." In 1928 he formed his corporation along with Robert and Hettie Sheets, Al Ahrens, and L.W. Dowling, the latter being the owner of the Lincoln Casket Company.

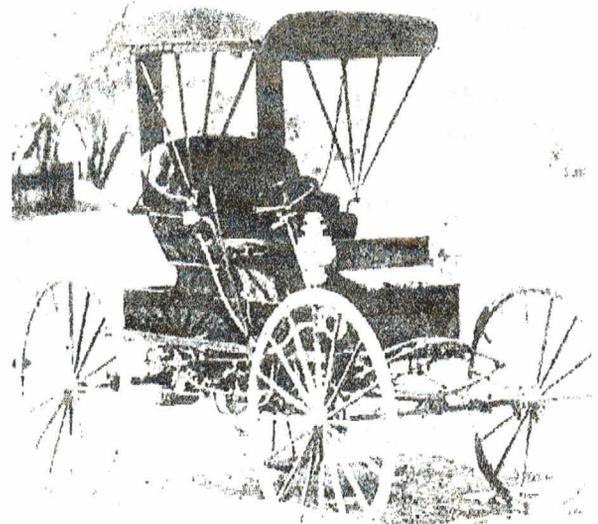
"The firm made one monoplane. The frame, fuselage, and parts (except for the engine, propeller, and a few accessories) were built at the company's work rooms at 217-219 S. Logan Street in Lincoln, in a building that had

formerly housed a planing mill. Welding and metal fittings were done at the Lincoln Casket Company factory" Test flights were successful from May through July of 1929. The airstrip was in a pasture on the Ahrens farm south of the Kruger Elevator near Route 4 (later Route 66). In August of 1929, a biplane engine failed, and Capen and Carl Schacht were "badly bruised" during an emergency landing on the Dierker farm near the Kruger Elevator.

On November 15, 1929 Capen had flown over Lincoln College and was approaching the Kruger Elevator when witnesses saw the plane "begin to wobble." Tragically, it then crashed, "striking its nose on the Chicago and Alton tracks, rolling down the embankment, bursting into flame, and killing Capen".

**Automobile (1906-1909)** The only source I find concerning the Lincoln automobile built in Lincoln, Illinois, is Nancy Lawrence Gehlbach's "The Lincoln Automobile" in *Our Times*, winter, 1998. The Lincoln auto of Lincoln, Illinois, first appeared in February, 1906. The article does not indicate who the individuals were that made it, but the vehicle is described as "just a motorized carriage [with] a simple, air-cooled 15 horsepower gasoline engine; a unique direct drive that did away with differentials, transmission, chains, and sprockets; and high wheels with solid rubber tires". A manufacturing plant was constructed at the corner of Limit Street and Citizens' Avenue by late 1907, but at least one vehicle was fabricated in Chicago. The other first few vehicles were built in other facilities in Lincoln. Local citizens have speculated that these facilities may have included "quarters in the block south of the German American National Bank (corner of Kickapoo and Pulaski)," Richard Georgi's blacksmith and wagon shop at Logan and Clinton Streets, and a machine shop on Clinton and Logan Streets. Various complications prevented effective production and marketing. A plant foreman and stockholder who had loaned

\$3,000 to the company went to trial in 1907 for stealing tools. In 1908 the original Lincoln Automobile Company had



reorganized as the Lincoln Motor Vehicle Co. By the time of the reorganization, "the Lincoln auto had acquired differential gears. It had a right-hand drive and traveled at speeds of four to twenty-five miles per hour in high gear and two to eight miles per hour in low gear and boasted a five-gallon gas tank. The auto's standard finish was jet black with striped red or Brewster green gear. Wheels were made of second-growth hickory, and the body was trimmed with buffed-leather, tufted cushions with springs. The auto sold for \$550; this included the removable top, lamps, horn, and tools". Yet the influx of Fords and Buicks was apparently too much competition; the company defaulted on loans. In 1907, the main location intended for the manufacturing of the Lincoln automobile was "a tract of land about 150 feet square on the corner of Limit Street and Citizens' Avenue" that was donated by the Citizens' Coal Mining Company. The coal company "[stipulated] that a two-story brick factory, 40 by 100 feet, be built on the property. . . The land and that a two-story brick factory, 40 by 100 feet, be built on the

property. . . The land and factory were purchased in 1909 by David Harts, Jr., for \$4,000. From 1913 to 1935, this building housed the Love Manufacturing Company, involved in building farm machinery. "The little building became the Lincoln Foundry after Ralph Weaver bought it in 1942".

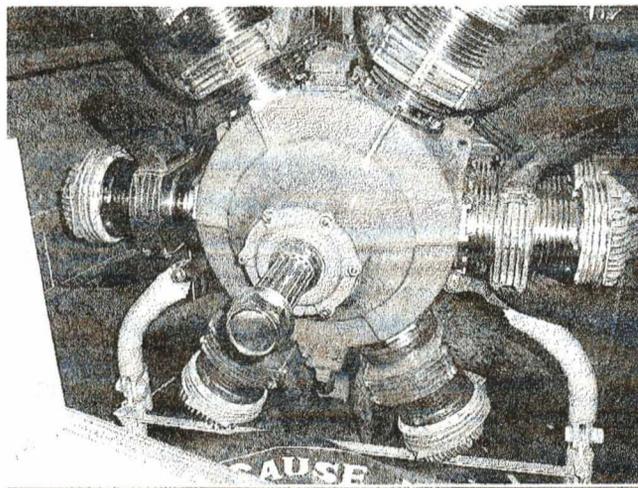
**Horse Collars (1890--192?)** The Lincoln Cork-Faced Collar Company was established in 1890; and a three-story brick factory was built in 1891 on South Kickapoo Street south of the Illinois Central Railroad. The operation was one of only two such factories in the United States. This company was located in Lincoln from Washington, Missouri, through the efforts of W.H. Hagenbusch. Founders of this company included some of Lincoln's most successful early entrepreneurs: S.A. Foley, D.H. Harts, Sr., A.C. Boyd, J.T. Hoblit, Frank Hoblit, and Frank Frorer. "The horse collars manufactured were faced with granulated cork, and were light, cool, elastic, durable and prevented irritation to the shoulders of animals" SOI: 1911 Logan County History Stringer, p. 545).

### **Alarms, Horns, and Sirens 1913-1915)**

The first company to occupy the building known as the garment factory on North Chicago Street was the Typhoon Signal Company of Chicago. "The Typhoon Signal Company made electric sirens and horns: automobile horns, railroad horns, fire alarms, and mine and crossing horns, among others. The electric horns were thought to be a great advantage over steam whistles: certainly, flipping a switch was easier than maintaining the steam to power a whistle. As for the Typhoon type 'F' automobile horn -- available in black enamel, brass, or nickel -- it was the result of five years of research. Designed to be used on the outside of the auto, it retailed at \$4. Perhaps the backlog of orders (33,000 waiting to be filled when the factory opened) had something to do with the company's

subsequent demise. . . . By May of 1914 the Company reorganized; in 1915 it closed and declared bankruptcy".

### **Hermann Mortors Corporation**



Pegasus ~ Winged Horse Power

This aircraft engine was built in Lincoln, Illinois at the Faletti & Marquard Shop at 317 South Kickapoo from 1929 - 1933. The engine was fired up on 9/18/33 at 11:30 a.m. for a shareholders demo. In 7/03/1929 John H. Hermann started his company. He wanted to make 1400 horse power engines for the U.S. Army Air Force but was killed in a TWA plane crash in January 1937. With out John the company went out of business in the 1940's. Pictured above is the only Pegasus engine built. It is a proto type that delivered 350 to 400 horse power at 1500rpm. It may be seen at the Heritage in Flight Museum at the Lincoln Airport. Information: *Courtesy of Heritage in Flight Museum Picture: Courtesy of Carol Radespiel.*

### **Why are Barns Painted Red:**

The picture on the January/February issue of Farming Magazine featured a bright red barn. This triggered a question that was tossed out

to their readers: *Why are most barns painted red?*

They received 100 letters from their readers with theories on why red is the traditional color for barns. Most of their readers thought it was because red paint was the cheapest color of paint. First, most farmers didn't have much money. Secondly, farmers preferred to use more expensive white paint on their houses. Thirdly, they used the cheaper paint on their barns because their barns were so much bigger than their houses. Sally Martin from Greencastle, IN did some research on the subject. She found the most extensive writing on the paint subject in "Eric Sloane's America" a book by Eric Sloane. According to Eric Sloane, toward the end of the eighteenth century, the farmer began using paint to preserve wood. Ready made paint was not always available, so like everything else, it was made on the farm. The Virginia settlements were the first to begin painting barns. They used a mixture with lampblack.<sup>1</sup> Their paints were more like stains and soaked into wood leaving barns various shades of pastel gray.

The northern farmers did not have colors and oils available. They wanted to use something they could raise on the farm as well as mix at home. These farmers found that red oxide of iron and skim milk with lime added. This made a plastic like coating that hardened quickly and lasted for years. Later, oil from flaxseed was added, making the color soak in and last even longer.

<sup>1</sup> *Soot also called lampblack or carbon black is a dark powdery deposit of unburned fuel residues, usually composed mainly of amorphous carbon. It is a major component of smoke from the combustion of carbon-rich organic fuels in the lack of sufficient oxygen. Soot is generally "sticky", and accumulates in chimneys, automobile mufflers, the insides of smoke saunas and other surfaces exposed to smoke.*

This gave birth to our famous American barn red.

Teresa Dietrich from Casnovia, Michigan, sent them a recipe for this old-fashion paint *smoke saunas and other surfaces exposed to smoke.*

4lbs. skim milk  
8oz. lime  
6oz. linseed oil  
1 ½ lbs. of iron oxide  
2oz. turpentine

Iron oxide gave the paint its red color and was readily available from the soil. This is why farmers used it. It is now available in solution form in many paint stores.

Amy Petersen of Blue Grass, Iowa gave a more modern recipe for making homemade red barn paint.

3 gal. used crankcase oil  
1 gal. diesel fuel  
1 gal. linseed oil  
5 lbs. red concrete coloring (iron oxide)

The oil takes the iron oxide deep into the wood and the paint has staying power. It loses some of its color over time, but always remains that deep flat 'barn red'.

The first graders from Forestville Elementary School were given a writing assignment on why barns are red. Here's what one student wrote. "Barns are painted red because cows are black and white. The farmers thought that it was boring looking at black and white all day so they painted their barns red."

### Donations

**We greatly appreciated your donations.**

**Andrea Neiheus:** Mt. Pulaski Zion Evangelical Lutheran church Booklet, War Ration Book #3, Ration Book #4, State Miners Examining Board Certificate, Chestnut

Consolidated School Book History of the church from 1851 – 1926, Certificate of Competency of Coal Miner and Chestnut Yearbook titled “The Kernel”.

**George Drake:** 4 page print out titled “The Death of Samuel Remine”.

**Judy Schaub:** 1 package of page protectors.

**Dorothy Gleason:** Elkhart Community High School 1922 – 1974 Alumni Booklet, Abraham Lincoln Chapter NSDAR Booklet 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, Route 66 – Era Gambling Raids in Lincoln, IL, booklet “Holy Roman Catholic Church 2006 Directory”, 1910 Chester township map and four DAR booklets.

**Bill & Diane Detmers:** Military Payment Certificate, articles of “100 years of Baseball 1839-1939, 6 CD’s 1911 Logan County History, 3 Panasonic Cordless phones, biscuit cutter, metal slaw cutter, glass orange juice squeezer, replica of linen hankie holder, 3 CDS 1849 – 1880 Census Index, 2 CDs Logan Co. Cemetery Index. They also donated 3 throw rugs, a metal plate rack, 5 old jars, and “The Monthly” the publication of the Tazewell Co. Genealogical and Historical Society.

**Jean Cypher:** 25 assorted Cookbooks, 11 post-it pads, 4 notepads, and acid free scrap book, Beason, IL Centennial Plate 1872-1972, bust statue of J.F. Kennedy, Prince Albert Pipe & Cigarette Tobacco can., Framed invitation to the inauguration of George Walker Bush, Framed picture of George and Laura Bush, Framed document from The 55<sup>th</sup> presidential Inaugural Committee, Red Bissell Vacuum, 3-3 ring note books, 25 acid free sheet protectors, 2 DVD set, a book “Illinois Handbook of Government”, VHS “Tour of Duty”, a book “The Greatest Inventions of the Past 2,000 years, a book “The Harris Freedom Album”, a Route 66 DVD, 25 cook books,

**Phyllis Guthrie:** The Nathan A. Kelly family History.

**Elvira Fleming:** Better Homes & Garden Baby Book, “New Salem” pamphlet,

**Richard Ivan Ray:** a book “Echoes from the Branches”, and reproduction of “The Declaration of Independence”

**Paul A. Adams:** a book “Col. Jonathan Merrian & Family”

**Ms. Lee Jones:** The following is John Shoemaker’s memorabilia: ribbon Logan Co. Grade School Track & Field, a diploma “Odd Fellows Home School class of 1933 for photo of the I.O.O.F. main building, Pupils Reading Circle Diploma, Lincoln Community High School grade card 1933-1934.

**Cynthia Easterbrook:** 2 pictures of her 6<sup>th</sup> Birthday party 1945

**Connie Evans:** 13 issues of “The Saga of Southern Illinois”, a 3-ring binder “Our Family Tree, History of the Ulfert Rademaker family.

**Shirley Donath:** A booklet, “The Harlan – Lincoln Tradition at Iowa Wesleyan College Mt Pleasant, Iowa.”.

**Bill Donath:** 3 ring notebook, “Historical Pageant of Logan County, Illinois 1819 -1931, Lincoln Chautauqua, Lincoln, Illinois”, 2 boxes of hanging file folders, Index Lincoln herald 1870

**Norm Schmidt:** Black wooden trunk from Germany and a suit case.

**Phyllis Bryson:** History of the village of Williamsville” and 8 page article on “Our First Hundred Years”.

**Doris Heins:** Dates for Musick and Larison families, Musick family reunion, August

19,1904 Daily news Herald Lincoln News,  
Marriage Certificate of John H. and Mary  
Bella Larison, marriage Certificate of Earl J.  
Larison and Lillie F. Musick.

**Keith Leesman:** First Presbyterian Church,  
Lincoln, Illinois History, 150 years –  
Honoring Our Pas 1857 – 2007 and “Our  
Church Family”.

**James Dellinger:** “Carroll Catholic School  
Graduates 1970-1971, 1957 Chestnut Grade  
School yearbook, and 1956 Chestnut Grade  
School yearbook.

### New Members:

**Welcome!**

**Paul Ayars:** 125 Ninth Street, Lincoln, IL  
62656  
Ph. 735-2294  
E-mail: [paulayars@verizon.net](mailto:paulayars@verizon.net)

**Deanna Sue Ollis:** 221 E. Flora Ave., Mt.  
Pulaski, IL 62548  
PH. 217-792-5052  
Email: [bug244@comcast.net](mailto:bug244@comcast.net)  
Surnames: Naugle, Knox, Bishop and Crowe

**Brenda Kelly:** 601 East Jefferson, Riverton,  
Illinois 62561

**Julia Gerardot:** 311 Delavan Street Lincoln,  
IL 62656  
Ph. 217-732-6667  
E-mail: [j.gerardot@insightbb.com](mailto:j.gerardot@insightbb.com)

**Barbara Banks:** PO Box 25 Calumet, MN  
55716  
Ph. 218-247-0211  
E-mail: [banks@uslink.net](mailto:banks@uslink.net)  
Surnames: Damarins, Gasaway and Pickett

**Linda Shaw:** 7525 S. Sherman Drive,  
Indianapolis, IN 46237-3458  
PH. 317-888-1275

[lindashaw1275@comcast.net](mailto:lindashaw1275@comcast.net)

Surnames: Warren & Engle

**William D. Martin:** 2223 Clanfield St.,  
Acton, CA 93510  
1-661-269-4846  
E-mail: [wmartinacton@att.net](mailto:wmartinacton@att.net)  
Surname: Martin

**Arno & Carol Hiller**  
PO Box 363 Manito, IL 61546  
Ph. 309-968-6830 E-mail:  
[cthiller@yahoo.com](mailto:cthiller@yahoo.com)

**Mark Bobbitt**

**Melvin & Katherine Martin**  
2113 9th Harlan, Iowa 51537  
Ph. 1-712-755-5617  
E-mail: [mcl.martin2@gmail.com](mailto:mcl.martin2@gmail.com)  
Surnames: John Martin married Mary  
McKinney; Samuel W. Martin & Elizabeth  
Emma (Mason) parents are Thomas &  
Elizabeth Mason. William Riley Copeland,  
Martha E. Fink is daughter of Gorden Fink  
and Rebecca A. White.

**Hurley, Delores Priscilla**  
PO Box 826? 310 Delavan St.  
Lincoln, Illinois 62657  
PH.217-828-0413  
E-mail [delores.hurley@comcast.net](mailto:delores.hurley@comcast.net)  
Surnames: Hurley, Scott, Wolf, Whitheart  
Scranton and Wade.

**Judith Hughes**  
535 8<sup>th</sup> Street, Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Ph. 217-671-4382  
E-mail: [gidma57@yahoo.com](mailto:gidma57@yahoo.com)  
Surnames: Hughes, Hindman, Benedict,  
Lahrs, Ross, and Aughenbough

### Past Meetings:

**April 21, 2008** Gary Freese gave a  
presentation on “Initial Genealogical  
Research.” He also presented material that

may be found at our research center. His presentation was very informative.

**May 19, 2008** Bill Detmers filled in for Ernie Kurtz. Bill gave a presentation on the life of pioneers in Logan County. Our charter member, Brenda Jones was honored with a certificate of appreciation and red roses. She has been an active member since the first year when Logan county Genealogical and Historical Societies organized May 15, 1978. We celebrated LCGHS's thirtieth anniversary with cake and ice cream.

**June 16, 2008** Pat Freese gave a presentation on Sanborn Maps which are very old maps detailing each building in downtown Lincoln. She featured the old Gresham Building on the corner of Kickapoo and Pulaski.

### Future Meetings:

**July 21, 2008**

Rochelle Joseph will give a presentation on Beaver family and being an intern at Illinois Regional Archives Depository (IRAD) system

**August 18, 2008**

James Maltby will give a presentation on Charles Maltby, Personal Friend of A. Lincoln"

**September 13 -14** In September we forfeit our monthly meeting in order to participate in the Railsplitter festivities. We will have a display in one of the buildings. We are also planning a Cemetery Walk the 13th which is on a Saturday as part of The Railsplitter festivities. During this time we will have a table at the fairgrounds where we will have baked goods, crafts and books for sale. We are asking our membership to bring baked goods to the research center the Thursday and Friday September 11 and 12 for the bake sale.

**October 20, 2008**

Jason Myers "Iconography of death"  
(Headstone images on Victorian tombstones)

**November 17, 2008**

Annual Meeting

This year marks the Society's 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Society members will celebrate at the Annual meeting **November 17th** at Rusty's Restaurant. 6 pm Please join us for the festivities.

**December 15, 2008**

No Meeting

### Future Events

#### **Cemetery Walk:**

**September 13, 2008**

Rain date will be September 14, 2008

We will present eight subjects this year.

- **Colby Knapp** was the first Postmaster of Middletown. While in Middletown he built the first brick building in the county which is still standing and is being used today as the Knapp Library/ Museum. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislature. He moved to Lincoln in 1864 and served three terms as Mayor of Lincoln. He will be portrayed by Jeff Kindred.
- **Silas Beason** came with his parents to Logan County. They settled on a farm near Atlanta, IL. He first practiced law in Atlanta, and then moved to Lincoln. He was founder of Beason and served four terms as Mayor of Lincoln. Martin Holden will give his interpretation of Silas Beason.
- **John Boy** is the ancestor of Bill Donath. Bill Donath will give an interpretation of John Boy. John Boy was sent by his father as a young lad to United States to escape from being conscripted into the German Army. Once in the USA he changed his name, and it is not known to this day. Find out how he came to Logan County and settled and made a living in Postville.

- **Frank Frorer** will be portrayed by Tim McCormick. If you are intrigued by mystery, then you will enjoy Frank Frorer's story. It is probably one of the boldest crimes ever committed in Logan County. The assault and robbery was in broad daylight, on the streets of Lincoln, March 25, 1908. Frank Frorer was one of Lincoln's best known and wealthiest citizens. You will also have the opportunity to view the Mausoleum of Frank Frorer.
- **Violet and Thomas Scully:** The Scully's were known as the largest land owners to settle in Logan County. They contributed greatly to the welfare of Logan County; one of their contributions is a park near the square in historic downtown Lincoln. You will find out if Violet is really buried at Old Union Cemetery. Alexandria Asher will give a presentation on the life of Violet and Thomas Scully.
- **Robert B. Latham** will be portrayed by Bob McCue. Robert came to Logan County when he was a year old. Mr. Latham was founder of Lincoln. He was responsible for bringing the railroad through what is now Lincoln, IL. He was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln.
- **Stephen Foley:** 1857-1861: His first job was at the Atlanta, Illinois, post office. In 1877 he was elected judge of Logan County, elected president of Lincoln Savings, Loan & Trust Bank and was instrumental in developing the Lincoln Public Library. He served 29 years in various leadership roles. Jean Gossett will give a presentation as the wife of Judge Stephen Foley.
- **Margaret Dunlop** became friends with Stephen Foley's daughter.

Margaret took nurses training. When United States became involved in WWI, Margaret became a Red Cross nurse, and was sent over seas to France. She helped set up the evacuation plan for the injured and dying soldiers. She was overworked and became sickly. When the war was over and Margaret was discharged from service, Foley's daughter invited Margaret to stay with her so Margaret could regain her health. Margaret Dunlop's story is full of drama. Her life's story will be effectively portrayed by.

**We invite you to join us  
September 13, 2008.  
Rain date Sunday  
September 14, 2008**

The 2008 Cemetery Walk "Reflections of Time Past" will be at the Old Union Cemetery. Walks will be at 10a.m., 1p.m. & 3p.m. We are selling ticket this year at \$5 each. Children under 10 years of age are free.

*Reflections of Time Past*

**To order your tickets please send a self addressed & stamped envelope with a check or money order to:**

**Logan County Genealogical  
& Historical Soc.  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656**

## Death Notices 1861:

The following information was taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

Transcribed by Bill Donath

NAME:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
AUSTIN, Ann Manson	13 Feb 1861	2	7	Died 31 Jan 1861
AUSTIN, E L	13 Feb 1861	2	7	Daughter Died
AUSTIN, Emma	13 Feb 1861	2	7	Daughter Died
BEIDLER, Daughter	07 Nov 1861	2	5	Died 03 Nov 1861
BEIDLER, Prudence A	07 Nov 1861	2	5	Daughter Died
BEIDLER, S Linn	07 Nov 1861	2	5	Daughter Died
BIGGER, John	12 Sep 1861	3	1	Died 29 Aug 1861
CAMPBELL, Mrs.	09 Jan 1861	2	6	Died 03 Jan 1861
CARL child	20 Feb 1861	2	4	Died 12 Feb 1861
DARBY, Joseph	06 Mar 1881	3	2	Daughter Died
DARBY, Mary	06 Mar 1881	3	2	Died 21 Feb 1861
JACOBS, George	13 Jun 1861	3	1	Died-drowned
McELVAIN, Andrew	16 May 1861	3	2	Died 09 May 1861
MILLER, Dr Abram	23 Jan 1861	2	6	Daughter Died
MILLER, Julia Ada	23 Jan 1861	2	6	Died 13 Jan 1861
MILLER, Mary M	23 Jan 1861	2	6	Daughter Died
MOORE, Bros Lincoln	09 May 1861	3	1	Died 23 Apr 1861
MOORE, Harriett J	09 May 1861	3	1	Son Died
MOORE, Stephen L	09 May 1861	3	1	Son Died
PENDELTON, Alfred Pvt	04 Jul 1861	2	6	Died
ROBERTS, Lewis	23 Jan 1861	1	3	Murdered
STRYKER, Theo	17 Oct 1861	3	1	Died
STRYKER, Theodore	17 Oct 1861	3	5	Died 12 Oct 1861
SUMMER, Harrison	23 Jan 1861	1	3	Murder
THOMPSON, Mrs. Sarah Jane	25 April 1861	3	1	Died 15 Apr 1861
WILSON, BILLY	04 Jul 1861	2	6	Died
YOUNG, Eliza	29 Aug 1861	3	3	Son Died
YOUNG, Wm H	29 Aug 1861	3	3	Died 27 Aug 1861
YOUNG, Wm H	29 Aug 1861	3	3	Son Died

## Death Notices 1860

The following information was taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

Transcribed by Bill Donath

NAME:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
ARNOLD, Mary	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 25 Feb 1860
BALDWIN, Levi P	14 Nov 1860	2	6	Died 08 Nov 1860
BENTLY, John	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 28 Feb 1860
BOREN, Ezra	02 May 1860	3	1	Daughter Died
BOREN, Mary	02 May 1860	3	1	Died 01 May 1860
BREWSTER, Mr.	02 May 1860	3	1	Child's Death
BUZZARD, Martin	14 Mar 1860	3	1	Fatal Accident
COOK, Thomas	28 Mar 1860	2	6	Died 23 Mar 1860
DAVIS, R V	17 Oct 1860	3	1	Died 17 Oct 1860
FLEMING, George A	05 Sep 1860	3	2	Died 29 Aug 1860
FLENNHEN, Geo W	21 Nov 1860	3	1	Died 16 Nov 1860
FRENCH, Mrs. T G	29 Aug 1860	3	1	Died 16 Aug 1860
GENNINGS, G W	14 Mar 1860	3	1	Died 10 Feb 1860
GOODSELL, Rev S J	18 Jan 1860	3	1	Died 13 Jan 1860
GREER, A G	02 May 1860	3	1	Child's Death
HEWARD, Isaac C	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
HEWARD, Mary	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Died 02 Feb 1860
HEWARD, Rosannah	07 Mar 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, Betsy W	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, D C	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Daughter Died
HOTCHKISS, Jenny	25 Jan 1860	2	6	Died 17 Jan 1860
HOWSER, Elizabeth	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Son Died
HOWSER, Infant Son	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Died 18 March 1860
HOWSER, John	21 Mar 1860	2	7	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Fr C W	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Louisa	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Son Died
KOEHNLE, Richard Lewis	15 Aug 1860	3	2	Died 03 Aug 1860
MAGEE, Dr H	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Son Died
MAGEE, Laura J	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Son Died
MAGEE, Riley M	10 Oct 1860	2	6	Died 09 Oct 1860
MAGUIRE, R J	22 Aug 1860	3	1	Fatal Accident 15 Aug
MANLEY, Alice	17 Oct 1860	2	5	Died
MANLEY, Alice	03 Oct 1860	2	5	Died 27 Sep 1860
MANLEY, B F	03 Oct 1860	2	5	Daughter Died
MANLEY, Hattie	17 Oct 1860	2	5	Died
MASON, Elbert	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Died 21 Jan 1860
MASON, Wm	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Son Died
ORENDORFF, Mrs. & Children	17 Oct 1860	2	4	Murdered 12 Oct
RENNER, John	15 Feb 1860	3	1	Murder - Middletown
ROCKFORD, James	15 Feb 1860	3	1	Murder - Middletown
STARKEY, W G	18 July 1860	3	1	Died 13 July 1860
STRIKER, Mary A	01 Feb 1860	2	6	Died 27 Jan 1860
WALKER, Christina M	17 Oct 1860	3	1	Died 16 Oct 1860
WYATT, Anna S	04 Apr 1860	2	6	Son Died
WYATT, W D	04 Apr 1860	2	5	Son Died
WYATT, William Edward	04 Apr 1860	2	5	Died 02 March 1860

## **Publications for Sale**

**NEW!!!!!!! SEARCHABLE CDs!!!!!!**

**1878 Logan Co. History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Stringer's 1911 Logan County History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**History of Logan County 1886 \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Census Index 1840 - 1850 -1855 -1860-1870- 1880 all on one CD. = \$20 + \$ 2 S/H**

**1860 Census CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Atlas CD (Not searchable) = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Logan Co. Cemetery Index CD \$20 + \$2 S/H**

**Lincoln Herald Indexes 1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1866-1867 = \$20 + \$2 S/H**

### **BOOKS:**

**Logan County, Illinois During The Civil War, The Early Years \$25+\$ 4 S/H**

**"THIS IS MY STORY" Vol. II \$58 + \$5 S/H** The cover is a striking red with gold embossed lettering. This volume includes 365 pages of Logan County veterans' person stories and includes over 70 pages of pictures. A few pages are in color. Local veteran organizations and memorials are featured. This will be a wonderful addition to your library!

**1917 Farmers Almanac (Directory of Farmers & Breeders in Logan Co., This book is bound in a 3-ring notebook with protective sleeves. \$25.00 + \$4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover.**

**History of Logan County 1878 \$45 + \$5 S/H**  
Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

**1880 US Federal Census of Logan County \$30+ \$5 S/H soft cover/ two volumes combined.**

**Heirship Records \$20.00 + \$4 S/H**

Heirship records of 1920 - 1924; newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849, not available at the Logan County Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. Fully indexed, spiral bound soft cover 8 ½ X 11" 148 pages (Updated due to faded print)

**Cemetery Records \$25 + \$3 S/H** Soft cover, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition for Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries

**Improved and updated edition**

**ATLANTA CEMETERY BOOK maps, index, 3-ring notebook = \$20.00 + \$3 S/H**

**Updated Mt. PULASKI CEMETERY BOOK \$20.00 + \$3 S/H- burials up to 2004**

**Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery in Corwin Township \$12 + \$3 S/H**

**Updated Walnut Hill Cemetery 1976 Edition \$12 + \$3 S/H**

**Updated Hartsburg Union Cemetery \$18 + \$3 SH**

**Updated Green Hill Cemetery! \$18 + \$3 SH**

**"DAYS GONE BY" \$35 + \$5 S/H**

Order today! Only a few left!

This book has stories and photos from the era of one-room schools told by those who attended or taught at these schools. Has a soft cover, approximately 400 pages, with hundreds of photos.

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & cemeteries \$7.50 + \$3 S/H (complement to # 7)**

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

**Logan Co., 2005, Land Atlas & Plat Book \$30 + \$4 S/H**

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

***** Order Form *****		
Name of Item	Price	S/H
1		
2		
3		
4		
<b>Total</b>		

## Membership Form

Membership year covers from January 1 through December 31 for every year. Members joining throughout the year (until October 1) will receive all Quarterlies of that year. Memberships received October through the end of that year will be credited with membership through the following year. Membership will begin upon receipt of annual dues.

### DATE AND YEAR OF JOINING

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership year (circle): 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Dues

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

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

.....  
Indicate the family history/ research that you are researching.

Indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help us in our search.  
(i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.)

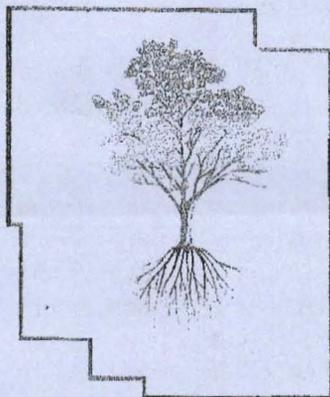
---

**It is imperative that you notify the society if you have a change of address:**

Logan County Genealogical &  
Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656 - 2729  
"Address Service Requested"

PRSRT STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
LINCOLN, ILLINOIS  
PERMIT NO 132

# Roots & Branches



Published by  
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Carol Radespiel/Coordinat

Ph. (217) 732-3200  
Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.  
Saturdays 10am – 1 pm  
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilcghs>  
E-mail address [lcghsl@msn.com](mailto:lcghsl@msn.com)



Fall 2008 October-November- December

## Society's 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

Society members will celebrate at the Annual meeting **November 17th** at Rusty's Restaurant. Please join us for the festivities. For your convenience a table will be set up to receive your 2009 membership dues.

A buffet will be served at 6:00 PM. Meat choices will be of broasted chicken and ham. Baked potatoes and garlic mashed potatoes will be served. The meal will include a vegetable and a dessert. The charge for the meal will be \$12.50 this year.

A Power Point will be presented during the meal. Pictures were captured from the past 30 years for your enjoyment.

Our speakers will be Society Presidents of the past and our present President. There will be the passing of the light from the past presidents to the present president. They will give a short presentation of their memories of the Society during their time as president.

Please call 732-3200 to make your reservation no later than November 4<sup>th</sup>.

**The Old Union Cemetery Walk** had to be postponed because of inclement weather. **June 6, 2009** is our alternate date.

### **Replacement of the back room floor.**

We will be proceeding with the floor replacement in the back room this coming winter. Therefore the Center will be closed some time during the winter months. The winter quarterly will be delayed for this same reason. If you plan to visit this winter please give us a call first. 1-217-732-3200

## WAR OF 1812 VETERAN BURIALS IN ILLINOIS

LCG&HS has received a new book for its library. The title of the book is War of 1812 Soldiers Buried in the State of Illinois. The book is compiled by the Illinois Society of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, Chicago, Illinois, 2008, 136 pgs.

Kathleen E. Haas, Editor has included the following Introduction. "The Illinois Society of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 had compiled this listing of known soldiers who fought in the War of 1812 who are buried in the State of Illinois. The listing includes the soldier's name, birth and death dates, the wife's name, the soldier's rank, state served from and company, pension record references, county code, cemetery name, township, and nearest city/town. Unfortunately, not all information was available for all of the soldiers. IT is hoped that this information will be a useful tool in researching your ancestors...

"For information about the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 and its local organizations, go to their web page at <http://www.usdaughters1812.org> and click on the links to local chapters and state societies.

The following 27 entries for Logan County list the name, cemetery and nearest city:

Name	Cemetery	Nearest Town
Anderson, Lewis	Zion	Lincoln
Ash, James	Roach's Chapel	Atlanta
Cass, Robert		Mt. Pulaski
Collins, Hugh	Steenburgen	Mt. Pulaski
Dalzell, John	Atlanta	Atlanta
Downey, James	Atlanta	Atlanta
Downing, Robert	Bower-Templeman	Mt. Pulaski
Faris, Charles	Zion	Lincoln
Harry, John	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski
Lawrence, Clark	Atlanta	Atlanta
Martin, John	Lucas Chapel	Lincoln
May, Charles	Mt. Pulaski	Mt. Pulaski
Mitchell, George H.	Atlanta	Atlanta
Morris, Moses	Bower-Templeman	Mt. Pulaski
Oldaker, John	Roach's Chapel	Atlanta
Owsley, Henry		Lincoln
Pegram, William B.		Lincoln
Pence, Joseph	Lucas Chapel	Lincoln
Roach, Jackson	Roach's Chapel	Atlanta
Roach, John	Roach's chapel	Atlanta
Russell, Thomas	Atlanta	Atlanta
Seese, George	Roach's Chapel	Atlanta
Small, William	Union	Lincoln
Stroud, Thomas		Atlanta
Vanhise, James	Bower-Templeman	Mt. Pulaski
Vaughan, James	Union	Lincoln
Wikle, John	Atlanta	Atlanta

**Please come by the Center to see other information listed for these men.**

## REFLECTIONS OF TIME PAST

### CLOTHING OF EARLY SETTLERS WAS VERY SIMPLE AND PLAIN.

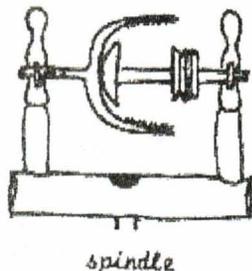
When your great grandmother and great grandfather carried the pioneer spirit west and settled down in Logan County, Illinois, the necessities of life like food, clothing and shelter, were not easily supplied. There were no elaborate clothing stores where one could go and purchase the desired clothing in the needed sizes. Clothing as well as food and shelter were provided by their own ingenuity with materials at hand.

The clothing of the pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing had to last until a next crop of flax or hemp could be grown. Their clothes were almost always made of linen which is made from flax.

Flax was a plant having small leaves; blue flowers and stems about two feet tall. Flax was pulled out of the ground, not cut. This backbreaking work was done mostly by men.

Half-ripe flax stems made the best thread. If the stems were too ripe, they were used for mats and rope. Flax stems were soaked for several days. The fibers were separated, and then the fibers were beaten until soft.

The spinner attached the fibers to the spindle. The fibers were twisted into strong thread. The weaving was done on a loom. A loom is a frame made of two beams held by four pegs in the ground.



White linen needed constant washing. It was washed in the river or canal, rinsed, then pounded on a stone, and, bleached in the sun. Linen clothes needed to be pressed every time they were washed.

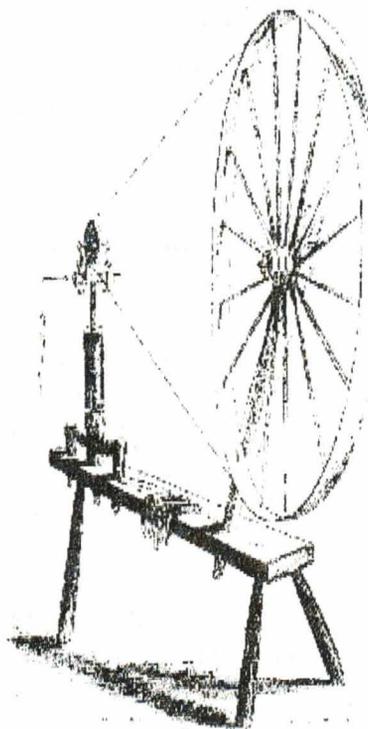
The pioneer woman made the clothes for her family. It was a lot of work. It took many steps.

This meant sewing of the clothing, the weaving of cloth, the spinning of yarn, and the raising flax. In the home of the pioneers, the spinning wheel, loom, dye pots, and quilting frames could be found.

The cloth made from flax was called linen. The pioneer family grew flax plants. The fiber in the stalk of the flax plant was used for spinning. It was removed by breaking the tough bark. Flax breaking was work for the men. Like wool, it took many steps to get the flax fibers ready to be spun.

The spinning wheel had its special place near the fireplace when it was being used. The pioneer woman or her daughter did the spinning. The small spinning wheel was called a flax wheel. It was invented after the big wheel. The spinner could sit down and do her spinning. Both wool and flax could be spun on this wheel. Spinning is just the twisting of fibers into yarn. It took a lot of practice not to get thick or thin spots in the yarn.

Women often got together to do their spinning. This became a fun event. They could talk and sing while their hands worked. At times, the spinner would have to unwind the yarn from the spindle.



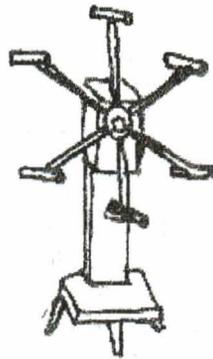
She put this yarn onto a handmade **clock reel** or niddy-noddy. This also let the spinner know how long the yarn was. Different lengths were called by names like a skein. Six skeins was a good day's work.

Taking the spun yarn and making cloth was the next task. This was called weaving. Most of this weaving was done at home on a barn loom.

The barn loom was very big. It was tall and took up more floor space than a double bed. The pioneers often built their own loom.

The weaver would raise and lower different threads and pass a shuttle with another thread between them. Then the weaver could swing the heavy beater toward her. This comb-like reed beater would be bumped against the new thread from the shuttle. This would pack it into place making cloth. Women generally did weaving but men would also help. American homespun cloth had fresh colors and simple designs. The pioneer wife made her own colors. Dye colors came from the bark, roots, flowers or other parts of plants or trees. These plants might grow in the garden or come from the fields and forests. The yarn was often dyed before it was woven. This way there could be more than one color in the woven cloth. Common things used as dyes were walnut hulls, sassafras roots, sycamore bark, sumac berries, broomsedge, wild aster flowers, onion skins, indigo and madder. For example, brown color came from walnuts. Yellow colors were made from the petals of asters. The indigo made blue. Madder roots made red. Green was a hard-color to-get. Most cloth was made from wool, flax or cotton.

The hides of deer and other animals were also used to make clothing. There was no exact recipe for tanning leather. Wood ashes and lime were put on the hides. This helped to



clock reel

remove the hair as it was scraped. The hides were then put in a tanning vat. This was usually a hollowed-out log of a poplar tree. Layers of oak bark chips were put on top and under the hide. The hides would be left in this vat for weeks or months. This made the leather useable as cloth, which could be sewn. The cloth would now last a long time and not rot easily. Besides clothing, the shoes or moccasins were made from home tanned leather. Most early pioneers did not have many clothes. It took a lot of work and a long time to make them. The extra clothing of the pioneer family hung from pegs in their log home. Sometimes the family owned a piece of furniture called a clothes press. This was a wooden closet.

#### THE HISTORY OF SOAP MAKING

Washing clothes, like most household tasks was a big job. The soiled clothes were first boiled in a large kettle with handmade soap. They were then hammered on the early washboard, or on stones of the stream bank.

In order to make soap, the ash hopper was filled with ashes from the fireplace. Then water was poured into the hopper. The liquid that came out at the bottom of the hopper was lye. Lye was added to old fat and boiled in an iron kettle to make soap.

The difficulties in making soap the colonists endured arose from the lack of knowledge of the chemical processes involved. There were many superstitions which the colonist believed caused success or failure. The colonists thought in order to make good soap, the tide and the phases of the moon among other things were taken in account. A Pennsylvania Dutch recipe carefully warned that a sassafras stick was the only kind of implement suitable for stirring the soap and the stirring must be done always in the same direction.

Later during colonial times, when the trade of soap making was well established in the cities and towns, many of these trades people became very astute observers of the process and were able to produce their soap with dependable high quality. However, many house holds, particularly in rural areas, made their own potash soap until the middle of the 19th century. There the difficulties and the related folklore still existed around the soap making process.

From the diary of Elizabeth Ranch Norton, a niece of President John Adams wrote in 1799, "We learn how an exasperating job soap making could be. On one occasion Mrs. Norton had to make three batches of soap before she was able to make one barrel of soap fit for her family's needs."

Soap making as a trade had grown in direct proportion with the growth of the colonies. Even in the very early days there were tradesmen making and selling soap, which was called soap boilers. Since tallow was the main ingredient for both soap and candles, many tradesmen were producers of both. The first soap boilers arrived with the settling of Jamestown in 1609.

In New England also, we find signs of the early soap making trade. Christopher Gipson, who landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1630, and then later in 1649 was elected Surveyor of the Highways of the Town of Boston, was a soap boiler. It is logical to conclude since it probably required then as now a source of money and influence to engage in politics Mr. Gipson's soap trade was keeping him in a comfortable style. SOI:

<http://www.alcasoft.com/soapfact/history.html>

## NEWSPAPER ARTICLES OF "TIME PAST" IN LOGAN COUNTY

### **TOUGHIES TOOK PART DURING MINE STRIKE**

SOI: *Herald February 20, 1880*

Several of the coal miners seem to have an especial spite at William J. McLean, molder of the tile works, because he assisted in the mine during the last strike.

On Saturday evening, three of them, Pomfret, Dacey and a fellow called "St. Louis," being under the influence of bad whiskey, attacked him and attempted to give him a beating, but he knocked down one of his attackers, and by the help of a revolver, kept them at bay until the police arrived on the scene and attempted to arrest the disturbers of the peace.

After a great deal of scuffling and noise and bother, the fellow who began the trouble was managed to the door of the calaboose, when it was found that somebody had filled the lock with gravel or something else; at any rate the door could not be opened and the fellow was allowed to go home. The three parties engaged in the trouble were to be taken in on Monday, but were discharged by the coal company and they "jumped town."

### **BRAVE HOUSEWIFE IS UNDAUNTED BY STRANGE "BODY" (in bed)**

SOI: *The Lincoln Herald 1881*

A lady living on Fourth Street, who had been temporarily left at home by her husband, was shocked one evening when going to her room she discovered what appeared to be a man stretched prone upon her bed, with a cover drawn close about him.

Her first impulse was to flee screaming from the room, but a second thought came and with it enough nerve to put the thought into execution. The lady stepped noiselessly into an

adjoining room and armed herself with a club. She returned with the club and touched the object of her fright.

There was no sign of life. She touched it again, and still harder, but the object did not move. She now thought the man was sleeping and a third thought came. Hurrying in another room, she procured a bottle of chloroform, saturated a cloth with her drowsy drug and crept back to the bedside and spread the cloth over the sleeping man's face.

When it had been there a minute or two she knew her foe was vanquished. She now ran out and told her neighbors of what had occurred. Men armed themselves with guns and sticks and marched to where the intruder lay. The chloroform cloth and bed clothes were carefully removed and the object beneath was plainly revealed. It proved to be nothing more than a stuffed dummy with a false face. The lady's young son had fixed it up, thinking to give his mother a scare.

She didn't scare though, and her brave conduct made her the heroine of the neighborhood.

Last quarterly we had a story about an alligator. Several of our readers wondered what happened to the alligator. In our research, nothing more was written about the alligator. We can only assume that he found a more suitable place to live outside of Logan County.

For this quarterly Louise Cobb submitted a story about a run away elephant in Lincoln. The elephant was found in her relative's backyard. Her relative was taking a bath at the time with the bathroom window open and the elephant near by. Louise told me, "We were thankful the elephant didn't adventure to the bathroom window searching for water."

Roy Holmes, the dispatcher in the next story, was born and raised in Mt. Pulaski. He is now living in Warsaw, Missouri.

## SIGNAL PACHYDERM

Newspaper article (no date)  
Courtesy of Louise Cobb

At 10:03 p.m. Saturday, dispatcher Roy Holmes sat in the Radio Room of the Lincoln police Department. It was another quiet Lincoln night. The silence of the darkened city hall was broken sporadically by the radio static of cars reporting in. State police traffic was light tonight. The wall clock showed 10:08. There was nothing doing. A city was going to bed.

At 10:12 p.m. the call came in from a citizen. It was the call that shakes up a cop, from a seasoned veteran to a rookie. Signal pachyderm. "There is an elephant eating my corn," an excited Norman Werth told a dismayed desk officer. "I haven't been drinking and it is not pink." The dispatcher asked Werth to repeat what he had said. There must be no mistake. Werth did so. The message went on the air. Signal Pachyderm. An elephant was loose in the city.

City police rushed to the home of Norman Werth at 909 N. Adams, Lincoln, Illinois. They found elephant tracks in Werth's corn. Werth had not been drinking. Corn stalks had been pulled up and then the pachyderm had stomped through flowers, and missed every one of them. Werth told police his two bird dogs began barking about 10 o'clock and he couldn't quiet them down. He went and got a flashlight. And there was jumbo dining on Logan corn.

While Werth was on the phone convincing police he was sober, the elephant left. The clock in the dispatcher's office showed 10:45 p.m. At 10:55 p.m. a call came in. An elephant was at 604 14<sup>th</sup> street. Sergeant Clarence Ackerson responded to the call. And it was there. It developed that the animal belonged to an entertainment group which had been brought to the city by a local supermarket.

Late Saturday night the group left town with an elephant having a bellyful of green corn.

At 11 p.m. the city went back to bed. The dispatcher again sat in his chair staring at the wall.

**INDEPENDENCE DAY "WELL OBSERVED"**  
*SOI: The Morning Journal - 1881*

Although no arrangement had been made for a celebration of the Fourth, it was well observed in this city. The stores and business houses with one or two exceptions closed up early in the morning, and took a holiday. A large number of strangers were in town and many visited the different picnic grounds.

The small boy enjoyed himself as best he could, burnt his fingers and declared it was fun. A large number of firecrackers were shot off, as were also torpedoes and paper caps. But little pistol shooting was indulged in and consequently we have but few accidents to report.

In the evening the display of fire works was remarkable, abundant and fine. Especially so was that of Butler Bros., Duff Nall, Lincoln House and at Col. Latham. These parties were truly lavish in their patriotism and did much to save the city's reputation, had it not been for them, and some others, we would have passed into history for this year at least, as a one horse town, but thanks to them, they did their part well.

**SHERMAN SAYS HE HAS FINEST HORSE**  
*SOI: The Lincoln Herald - 1880)*

Hi Sherman is ready to affirm that he has the best carriage horse in the state. Last Sunday he left the animal with the buggy attached, tied to a hitching post and about three hours afterward, on going to look after him, found that the horse had slipped the bridle off and gone in search of freedom.

He was found on one side of a low fence with the buggy on the other side and investigation showed that he had gone along the road, cropping the grass, had turned two or three times, the tracks showing very plainly, and had finally stepped across the fence and not being able to pull the buggy across had just stopped and waited patiently for deliverance.

Not a thing was broken or damaged about the horse, the buggy, or harness. The price of that horse is just \$100 higher than it was Saturday night.

**ROCKY FORD LIME QUARRY AND  
THE RANKIN FAMILY**

*By Harold Begolka*

**LIME ROCK QUARRY**

In 1927 - 1929, Salt Creek was dredged out and straightened between the railroad bridge north of Middletown, Illinois and the railroad bridge south of Lincoln on the east side of the present Route 66 south of Lincoln. Many farmers' water wells within two miles from Salt Creek, had to be dug deeper due to the dredging of Salt Creek lowered the water level in the area about four feet from the previous levels. At the area of Rocky Ford, the new creek channel had to be blasted and dug through the two to six layers of lime rock close to the land surface. About 1930, the Rankin brothers who owned the Grist Mill and surrounding farmland decided to start a lime quarry. Arthur M. Park bought the quarry and neighboring land in 1941. They vastly improved and magnified the quarry into the size of the present day quarry during 1940's - 1950's. Millions of tons of limestone and crushed rock have been taken out over the years since the 1930's.

**RANKIN SCHOOL**

Over in Ed Madigan State Park south of Lincoln is a one room brick school house. It is

the former Rankin Country Grade School saved from destruction. It was named for the Rankin family of the Rocky Ford area.

#### **"RANKIN BAND"**

After "Daddy" Rankin died in the middle 1940's, a sale of his possessions was held in the early spring of 1948. He lived in a large white stucco house just south of Rocky Ford Bridge overlooking the area and quarry manufacturing works. I went to the house after high school on that sale day and saw several horse memorabilia such as a four passenger two seat buggy with a "fringe" top. My dad bought most of the famous "Rankin Band" instruments at that sale. The Rankin Band was famous around central Illinois for years in the late 1800's and early 1900's. I still have the instruments, but they are in a sad state of condition now I am sorry to say. The Rankin band was quite a band in its day from what I have heard over the years.

#### **The Old Rankin House**

The old Rankin house burned and was bulldozed down in the 1970's, but the basement area is still visible with in the trees and brush. It was a large two story house with a full basement and a big long porch across the north of the house facing the bridge and Rocky Ford quarry works.

### **A. LINCOLN'S BI-CENTENNIAL 2009**

#### **ABE LINCOLN'S FOREFATHER'S**

Abraham Lincoln's forefathers were pioneer - men who left their homes to open up the wilderness and make the way plain for others to follow them. For one hundred and seventy years, ever since the first Lincoln came from England to Massachusetts in 1638, they had been moving slowly westward as new settlements were made in the forest. They faced solitude, privation, and all the dangers and hardships that beset men who took up their homes where only beasts and wild men had

homes before. They continued to press steadily forward, though they lost fortune and sometimes even life itself, in their westward progress. Back in Pennsylvania and New Jersey some of the Lincolns had been men of wealth and influence. In Kentucky, where the future President was born on February 12, 1809, his parents lived in deep poverty. Their home was a small log cabin of the crudest kind, and nothing seemed more unlikely than that their child was destined to be the greatest man of his time. True to his race, he also was to be a pioneer like his ancestors. He was a leader into new woods and unexplored fields, a pioneer of a nobler and grander sort. He inspired the thoughts of men toward the right, and lead the American people, through difficulties, dangers and a mighty war, to peace and freedom.

The story of this wonderful man begins and ends with a tragedy, for his grandfather, also named Abraham, was killed by a shot from an Indian's rifle while peaceably at work with his three sons on the edge of their frontier clearing. Eighty-one years later the President himself met death by an assassin's bullet. The murderer of Lincoln's grandfather was a savage of the forest; the murderer of Abe Lincoln was a far more cruel, a savage of civilization.

When the Indian's shot laid the pioneer farmer low, his second son, Josiah, ran to a neighboring fort for help, and Mordecai, the eldest, hurried to the cabin for his rifle. Thomas, the father of Abe Lincoln was a child of six years. He was left alone beside the dead body of his father; and as Mordecai snatched the gun from its resting-place over the door of the cabin, he saw, to his horror, an Indian in his war-paint, just stooping to seize the child. Taking quick aim at a medal on the breast of the savage, he fired, and the Indian fell dead. The little boy thus was released. He ran to the house where Mordecai was firing through the loopholes, kept the Indians at bay until help arrived from the fort.

## SHORT SUMMARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SOI:[http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/aa/presidents/lincoln/youth\\_3](http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/aa/presidents/lincoln/youth_3)

"Abraham Lincoln  
his hand and pen  
he will be good but  
[God] knows when"

These are the words Lincoln wrote in his schoolbook when he was a young boy. In his autobiography, Lincoln estimated that his time in school totaled one year. His teachers in the pioneer schools in Indiana didn't have any arithmetic textbooks, so Lincoln found some paper, which was hard to come by, tied it together, and created his own "sum book." Even though Lincoln had very little formal education, he loved to read, and neighbors remembered how he would walk for miles to borrow a book. Some of his favorite books included "Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington," "Robinson Crusoe," "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Aesop's Fables."

Lincoln's childhood was rough. His mother died when he was nine. His family moved several times; from Kentucky, where he was born, to Indiana, and then on to Illinois in his early 20s. After he arrived in Illinois, he had no interest in being a farmer, instead he started splitting rails and clearing his father's farm. Then he enlisted in the Black Hawk War as a volunteer. He was elected to lead his company of soldiers. He later admitted that this gave him more satisfaction than any election he had ever won. After the Black Hawk War, Lincoln did a number of different things. Lincoln worked on a riverboat, ran a store, and once thought about becoming a blacksmith. Instead, he began studying law and started his own successful law practice. He also served in both the Illinois and U.S. legislatures. Lincoln was not successful at everything he attempted. He lost several law cases, was passed over as the Republican Party's vice presidential nominee.

When he ran for the U.S. Senate against Stephen Douglas, he lost. He didn't let these defeats stop him. In 1860, Lincoln ran for president and won.

## THE BEAR HUNT

Source: *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, edited by Roy P. Basler



A wild-bear chase, didst never see?  
Then hast thou lived in vain.  
Thy richest bump of glorious glee,  
Lies desert in thy brain.

When first my father settled here,  
'Twas then the frontier line:  
The panther's scream, filled night with fear  
And bears preyed on the swine.

But woe for Bruin's short lived fun,  
When rose the squealing cry;  
Now man and horse, with dog and gun,  
For vengeance, at him fly.

A sound of danger strikes his ear;  
He gives the breeze a snuff;  
Away he bounds, with little fear,  
And seeks the tangled *rough*.

On press his foes, and reach the ground,  
Where's left his half munched meal;  
the dogs, in circles, scent around,  
and find his fresh made trail.

With instant cry, away they dash,  
And men as fast pursue;  
O'er logs they leap, through water splash,  
And shout the brisk halloo.

Now to elude the eager pack,  
Bear shuns the open ground;  
Th[r]ough matted vines, he shapes his track  
And runs it, round and round.

The tall fleet cur, with deep-mouthed voice,  
Now speeds him, as the wind;  
While half-grown pup, and short-legged fice,  
Are yelping far behind.

And fresh recruits are dropping in  
To join the merry *corps*:  
With yelp and yell,--a mingled din--  
The woods are in a roar.

And round, and round the chase now goes,  
The world's alive with fun;  
Nick Carter's horse, his rider throws,  
And more, Hill drops his gun.

Now sorely pressed, bear glances back,  
And lolls his tired tongue;  
When as, to force him from his track,  
An ambush on him sprung.

Across the glade he sweeps for flight,  
And fully is in view.  
The dogs, new-fired, by the sight,  
Their cry, and speed, renew.

The foremost ones, now reach his rear,  
He turns, they dash away;  
And circling now, the wrathful bear,  
They have him full at bay.

At top of speed, the horse-men come,  
All screaming in a row,  
"Whoop! Take him Tiger. Seize him Drum."  
Bang,--bang--the rifles go.

And furious now, the dogs he tears,  
And crushes in his ire,

Wheels right and left, and upward rears,  
With eyes of burning fire.

But leaden death is at his heart,  
Vain all the strength he plies.  
And, spouting blood from every part,  
He reels, and sinks, and dies.

And now a din some clamor rose,  
'Bout who should have his skin;  
Who first draws blood, each hunter knows,  
This prize must always win.

But who did this, and how to trace  
What's true from what's a lie,  
Like lawyers, in a murder case  
They stoutly *argufy*.

Afore said fice, of blustering mood,  
Behind, and quite forgot,  
Just now emerging from the wood,  
Arrives upon the spot.

With grinning teeth, and up-turned hair--  
Brim full of spunk and wrath,  
He growls, and seizes on dead bear,  
And shakes for life and death.

And swells as if his skin would tear,  
And growls and shakes again;  
And swears, as plain as dog can swear,  
That he has won the skin.

Conceited whelp! We laugh at thee--  
Nor mind, that now a few  
Of pompous, two-legged dogs there be,  
Conceited quite as you.

\**Fice* = a nervous belligerent little mongrel  
dog

## LOGAN COUNTY RECORDS

Transcribed by Bill Donath

The following information was taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

### Death Notices 1866:

NAME:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
ALHOLZ, Henry	06 Sep 1866	3	1	Murdered
ASHEN, Samuel E	02 Aug 1866	3	1	Died 30 Jul 1866
BENTON, Francis A	15 Nov 1866	2	5	Died 10 Nov 1866
BUCKLES, Robert Sr	01 Mar 1866	2	7	Died 18 Feb 1866
BURT, Frances	20 Sep 1866	2	6	Son Died
BURT, Willie E	20 Sep 1866	2	6	Died 13 Sep 1866
BURT, Wm H	20 Sep 1866	2	6	Son Died
CLARK, Fannie Bell	29 Nov 1866	2	5	Died 24 Nov 1866
CLARK, Isabel A	29 Nov 1866	2	5	Daughter Died
CLARK, William W	29 Nov 1866	2	5	Daughter Died
DOWNEY, Andrew D	15 Feb 1866	3	2	Died 09 Feb 1866
EATON, Gilbert L	18 Oct 1866	2	3	Murdered @ Lincoln House
GRAHAM, Benjamin	29 Nov 1866	3	1	Killed 22 Nov 1866
HOBLITT, Samuel	31 May 1866	3	2	Died 26 May 1866
HOY, Daniel	17 May 1866	3	1	Killed
LACEY, L P	23 Aug 1866	3	1	Died 20 Aug 1866
O'BRIEN, James	01 Mar 1866	3	1	Killed by Train
ORENDORFF, Elizabeth	17 May 1866	3	2	Died 16 May 1866
ORENDORFF, Joseph	17 May 1866	3	2	Wife Died
PHINNEY, Dr M P	11 Jan 1866	2	5	Daughter Died
PHINNEY, Lilly May	11 Jan 1866	2	5	Died 02 Jan 1866
POOLE, Forest	16 Aug 1866	3	2	Died 11 Aug 1866
SAUNDERS, John	19 Jul 1866	3	2	Murdered 07 Mar 1866
SCOTT, Gen W	07 Jun 1866	3	3	Died
SMITH, Mrs Charles D	08 Mar 1866	2	7	Died 05 Mar 1866
TURNER, Andrew	02 Aug 1866	3	3	Wife Died
TURNER, Emma	02 Aug 1866	3	3	Died 21 Jul 1866
WAKEFIELD, N B	13 Sep 1866	2	6	Daughter Died
WAKEFIELD, R W	13 Sep 1866	2	6	Daughter Died
WAKEFIELD, S Addie	13 Sep 1866	2	6	Died 15 Aug 1866
WHEELER, Annette	08 Mar 1866	2	7	Died 05 Mar 1866

The following information is taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

### Marriages 1867:

GROOM:	BRIDE:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:
AMBROSE, Henry J	TIPTON, Bathsheba S	14 Feb 1867	28 Feb 1867	3
BREARLEY, Harvey G	SHREVE, Hannah F	05 May 1867	23 May 1867	2
BURTON, Edward	BOREN, Hannah E	01 Sep 1867	05 Sep 1867	2
CALDER, Wesley B	ARNOLD, Mary E	31 Nov 1866	17 Jan 1867	3

CLARK, Ellis P	SIENA, Mary F	01 Jan 1867	10 Jan 1867	2
DAMARIN, John	SHUCK, Mary	20 Oct 1867	24 Oct 1867	2
EISENMINGER, Hervy	DUNMIRE, Hervy	12 Dec 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
FLOYD, J Q A	BRUCE, Jennie A	26 Nov 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
FOLEY, Stephen A	HAHN, Hannie J	07 Nov 1867	14 Nov 1867	2
FOSTER, Samuel W	GILL, Mary F	24 Apr 1867	02 May 1867	2
FUNK, John W	FRYES, Kittie	30 Jul 1867	01 Aug 1867	2
GASAWAY, Nicolas B	MANN, Emeline	14 Nov 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
GIRTMAN, Hugh C	SHEPARD, Harriet	06 Jan 1867	17 Jan 1867	3
HARDIN, James	STONE, Mary A	17 Oct 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
HARMON, John	MONTGOMERY, Martha	12 Dec 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
HARTWELL, Geo E	BLESSING, F Ella	04 Jul 1867	25 Jul 1867	2
HOBLIT, James T	MALTBY, Louise	01 May 1867	02 May 1867	2
HODGON, Gideon G	ADAMS, Mary J	24 Dec 1867	26 Dec 1867	2
HOUGH, Henry A	ALEXANDER, Elisabeth	13 Dec 1866	17 Jan 1867	3
HOWARD, Eli	WHIPPLE, Nellie	20 Mar 1867	28 Mar 1867	2
HOWSER, Peter W	HOWSER, Sallie T	01 Jan 1867	17 Jan 1867	3
HUKILL, John	ENGLE, Hattie Belle	06 Mar 1867	07 Mar 1867	2
HUKILL, Wm B	SHUPE, Laura H	17 Feb 1867	07 Mar 1867	2
KEPENGER, James B	SNYDER, Lizzie D	02 Dec 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
KING, John	HATFIELD, Emma	10 Dec 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
LARISON, Greenberry	HAYES, F M	03 Jul 1867	11 Jul 1867	2
LARISON, Greenberry	SNOOK, Nancy J	03 Oct 1867	10 Oct 1867	2
LAWLER, David	DALEY, Mrs Phebe F	07 Oct 1867	10 Oct 1867	2
	Married			
LEACH, Henry	DOWNEY, Serepta A	1867	07 Feb 1867	2
	CHAMBERLAIN, Carrie			2
LUTZ, John A	M	22 Oct 1867	24 Oct 1867	
MARTIN, Wesley J	MARTIN, Aurora V	27 Nov 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
MAY, John F	FORCE, Caroline	13 Mar 1867	07 Mar 1867	2
McCOLLISTER, James		27 Feb 1867		2
W	THOROMAN, Lucretia A		07 Mar 1867	2
McWILLIAMS,				
Thomas	MUSICK, Sarah	10 Jan 1867	17 Jan 1867	3
MONTAGUE, J B	HODGEN, Fannie P	19 Sep 1867	26 Sep 1867	2
MUSICK, John	RICHARDS, Francis T	28 Aug 1867	05 Sep 1867	2
MUSICK, Samuel	McFARLAND, Nellie	10 Oct 1867	17 Oct 1867	2
PARKER, Geo W	JOHNSON, Louisa M	04 Jul 1867	11 Jul 1867	2
PLETZ, John F	BRUCE, Ella	23 Dec 1867	26 Dec 1867	2
REECE, S R	TOMPKINS, Hannah	07 Nov 1867	07 Nov 1867	2
RILEY, Lt. Wm L	FOSETTE, Hattie E	24 Mar 1867	28 Mar 1867	2
ROSS, Charles E	SNOVER, Lottie A	28 May 1867	06 Jun 1867	3
SHACKELFORD,				
Edward D	SNYDER, Carrie	17 Dec 1867	26 Dec 1867	2
SHEAFF, Jerome B	LOZIER, S D	31 Dec 1866	03 Jan 1867	2
TAYLOR, Joseph P	HECKARD, Ellen	21 Feb 1867	07 Mar 1867	2
TYLER, Robert	CURDY, Edimony	19 Nov 1867	19 Dec 1867	2
WRIGHT, Johnson W	RYAN, Margaret J	11 Sep 1867	26 Sep 1867	2

The following information is taken from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

Marriages 1866:

GROOM:	BRIDE:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:
ATKINS, Samuel T	BATES, Lucy	14 Jul 1866	19 Jul 1866	2
BEACH, E L	CLARK, Mary P	27 Nov 1866	27 Dec 1866	2
BELL, James W	KENNEY, Emma C	08 Nov 1866	15 Nov 1866	2
BRYAN, Robt T	CHENOWETH, Joannah	06 Sep 1866	13 Sep 1866	2
CANTRALL, Ira J	McLAUGHLIN, Sarah J	23 Aug 1866	30 Aug 1866	2
CATHCART, John M	ALEXANDER, Sarah J	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
CLAY, John H	HEDGES, Mary	01 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
DEMENT, Austin	ALLEN, Myrta	13 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
EMMETT, Sam'l	EMONDS, Hester	01 Jul 1866	05 Jul 1866	2
FORBES, Eli	CREAMER, Sarah	01 Feb 1866	08 Feb 1866	3
HOWARD, Madison	SORRELL, Mary A	20 May 1866	31 May 1866	2
LANGDON, David	OWLES, Lydia M	17 Sep 1866	27 Sep 1866	2
LAWRENCE, Walter B	HENOLD, Lydia	28 Dec 1865	11 Jan 1866	2
LELAND, A C	KINSEY, Ruth	30 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
LYNCH, Ed	MATHEWS, Joshua	21 Jun 1866	28 Jun 1866	2
MARTIN, Thomas	BROWN, Mary O	17 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
MARTIN, Thos A	MOUNTJOY, Alice	04 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
McKENZIE, Alexander	EDGAR, Ellen	05 Jun 1866	07 Jun 1866	2
MUSICK, Wm H	SHAW, Rachael	18 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
ORMESBY, Frederick L	JACKSON, Lucy C	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
OWSLEY, Henry		14 Feb 1816	22 Feb 1866	3
PATTISON, Capt A G	BERRY, Mattie A	25 Dec 1866	27 Dec 1866	2
RAGLAND, William	PARKER, Mary E	08 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
RIGDON, Wm	UPP, Jane	11 Oct 1866	18 Oct 1866	2
ROCK, Charles T	SCOTT, Julia	12 Apr 1866	19 Apr 1866	2
SELSOR, Francis M	JONES, Mahala	22 Feb 1866	08 Mar 1866	2
SIMONTON, Andrew J	ATWELL, Mary A	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
SIMPSON, Thomas J	BRYANT, Sidnia A	18 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
SIMS, Lawrence M	BEERS, Zekuah A	02 Jul 1866	05 Jul 1866	2
WEBSTER, Edgar L	KINMAN, Fannie P	08 Mar 1866	15 Mar 1866	2
WILLIAMS, Wm E	DONNAN, Sarah E	25 Dec 1865	04 Jan 1866	4

BRIDE:	GROOM:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:
ALEXANDER, Sarah J	CATHCART, John M	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
ALLEN, Myrta	DEMENT, Austin	13 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
ATWELL, Mary A	SIMONTON, Andrew J	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
BATES, Lucy	ATKINS, Samuel T	14 Jul 1866	19 Jul 1866	2
BEERS, Zekuah A	SIMS, Lawrence M	02 Jul 1866	05 Jul 1866	2
BERRY, Mattie A	PATTISON, Capt A G	25 Dec 1866	27 Dec 1866	2
BROWN, Mary O	MARTIN, Thomas	17 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
BRYANT, Sidnia A	SIMPSON, Thomas J	18 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
CHENOWETH, Joannah	BRYAN, Robt T	06 Sep 1866	13 Sep 1866	2
CLARK, Mary P	BEACH, E L	27 Nov 1866	27 Dec 1866	2
CREAMER, Sarah	FORBES, Eli	01 Feb 1866	08 Feb 1866	3
DONNAN, Sarah E	WILLIAMS, Wm E	25 Dec 1865	04 Jan 1866	4
EDGAR, Ellen	McKENZIE, Alexander	05 Jun 1866	07 Jun 1866	2
EMONDS, Hester	EMMETT, Sam'l	01 Jul 1866	05 Jul 1866	2
HEDGES, Mary	CLAY, John H	01 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
HENOLD, Lydia	LAWRENCE, Walter B	28 Dec 1865	11 Jan 1866	2
JACKSON, Lucy C	ORMESBY, Frederick L	15 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
JONES, Mahala	SELSOR, Francis M	22 Feb 1866	08 Mar 1866	2
KENNEY, Emma C	BELL, James W	08 Nov 1866	15 Nov 1866	2
KINMAN, Fannie P	WEBSTER, Edgar L	08 Mar 1866	15 Mar 1866	2
KINSEY, Ruth	LELAND, A C	30 Nov 1866	22 Nov 1866	3
MATHEWS, Jerusha	LYNCH, Ed	21 Jun 1866	28 Jun 1866	2
McLAUGHLIN, Sarah J	CANTRALL, Ira J	23 Aug 1866	30 Aug 1866	2
MOUNTJOY, Alice	MARTIN, Thos A	04 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
OWLES, Lydia M	LANGDON, David	17 Sep 1866	27 Sep 1866	2
PARKER, Mary E	RAGLAND, William	08 Jul 1866	12 Jul 1866	2
SCOTT, Julia	ROCK, Charles T	12 Apr 1866	19 Apr 1866	2
SHAW, Rachael	MUSICK, Wm H	18 Jan 1866	25 Jan 1866	2
SORRELL, Mary A	HOWARD, Madison	20 May 1866	31 May 1866	2
UPP, Jane	RIGDON, Wm	11 Oct 1866	18 Oct 1866	2
	OWSLEY, Henry	14 Feb 1816	22 Feb 1866	3

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### The Roof Project

This last spring the Society was faced with the need of great magnitude, the repair of the Society Research Center's Roof. We brought this need to our members and the response was tremendous. We would like to mention those that gave:

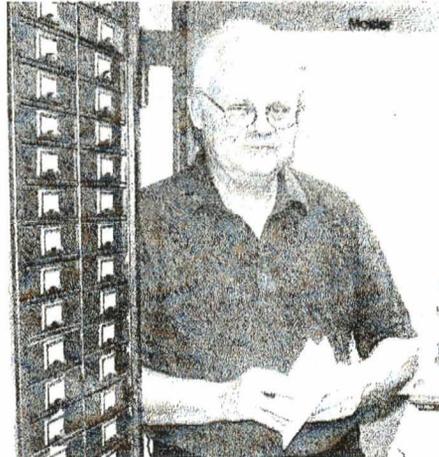
Lawrence Bussard  
Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Drake  
Logan County Bank  
Marilyn E. Bates  
Dorothy Dirks  
Jack & Margaret Peifer  
Bill & Diane Detmers  
Judy E. Knoblock  
Loren & Karen Birnbaum  
Robert McGrath  
G.B. Drummond  
Janet Boss  
Cheryl Rothwell  
J.W. Amberg  
Paul Buckles  
Mary Beth Frampton  
Phyllis & Bill Bryson  
Ron & Michele Rohlf

Because of your generosity we are able to have a new roofing system over the existing roof on our building, for this we are very grateful.

**The Old Union Cemetery Walk had to be postponed because of inclement weather. June 6, 2009 is our alternate date.**

### We will be closed this winter.

We will be replacing the floor in the back room this coming winter. The Center will be closed some time during the winter months; therefore the winter quarterly will be delayed. The date has not been scheduled yet. If you plan to visit this winter please give us a call first. 1-217-732-3200



**In memory of George Wylder our life time member.** — George Wylder wasn't a big man, but his contribution to the community as a teacher, coach, and genealogist he was a giant. George died at home Monday, July 21, 2008 after battling cancer. He was 70. Interment: Oak Park Cemetery, Clinton, Illinois.

### SCHEDULE:

#### **October 20, 2008**

We are having a **FAMILY RESEARCH WORKSHOP**. Bring your family research and any questions you might need help with. Come whether you are a beginner or a pro with a road blocker. A number of our volunteers are ready to assist you. Members and the public are invited. Come any time between 5 p.m. and 9 p.m. There is no cost.

#### **November 17, 2008**

**Don't miss our 30 year celebration at Rusty's.** Interstate 55 and Route 10 exit. Call in your reservation today at 732-1127 Tues. – Friday 11 a.m. – 4 p.m. A buffet meal will be served. A \$12.50 menu is on the front page of this quarterly. You will probably see a few familiar faces on a Power Point presentation during your meal. The present and past presidents will go down memory lane during a candle lighting ceremony. It is time to pay your membership dues. A table will be set up to receive your 2009 membership dues.

## December 15, 2008

We are not planning a December meeting this year. Attendance the past years has fallen off during December. We believe it is because of impending weather. Needless to say we have had a great year. **Merry Christmas everyone!**

### NEW MEMBERS

#### **Patricia H. Reese**

200 Park Place  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
217-732-7807

#### **Lyn C. Trombley**

14419 Windy Creek  
Helotes, TX 78023  
210-265-1483

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

Surnames: Hawes, Houser (Howser), Ewing, Carlock, and Applegate

#### **Delores Priscilla Hurley**

PO Box 826 – 310 Delavan St.  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
217-828-0413

[Delores.hurley@comcast.net](mailto:Delores.hurley@comcast.net)

Surnames: Hurley, Scott, Wolf, Whitheart, Scranton and Wade

#### **Eddie & Judith Hughes**

535 8<sup>th</sup> St.  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
217-671-4382

[Gidna57@yahoo.com](mailto:Gidna57@yahoo.com)

Surnames: Hughes, Hindman, Benedict, Lahrs, Ross and Aughenbaygh

#### **Pete Walters**

9266 Mericle Road  
Avoca, MI 48006  
586-864-7848

Surnames: Hawes, Houser (Howser), Carlock, Ewing and Applegate.

#### **Rochelle Joseph**

933 157 5<sup>th</sup> St.  
Lincoln, IL 62656  
217-732-4543

[rramjoseph@msn.com](mailto:rramjoseph@msn.com)

#### **Bill Minch**

1049 S. Highland  
Arlington Hts., IL 60005  
847-259-1742

[Wrm9n38@comcast.net](mailto:Wrm9n38@comcast.net)

Surnames: The towns of Emden, Hartsburg, and Orvil & Prairie Cr. Townships.

### **DONATIONS:**

**Mary R. Cooper** donated Check writing machine used by Stanley H. Cooper in the early 1950's at his Shell & Mobile gas station.

**Jean Cypher** donated a four drawer filing cabinet. 10" plates, Lincoln College, Commemoration of Centennial of A. Lincoln, Sheers Auto Supply, Lincoln, IL 1909 -1970, Sheers Auto Supply, Lincoln, IL, Sheers Auto Supply, Lincoln, IL.

**Lincoln Library** donated A book, "Federal Census of Hapkins County, KY"; book "Hapkins County, KY Deed Book", "Hapkins County, KY First Tax List", "Wilkes Genealogical Society-Wilkes County, North Carolina" #3 & #4, book "Historical Sketches of Wilkes County", and "Vol. I Wilkes marriages before 1800, Wilkes County, North Carolina"

**Ron Wilson** donated "Brian Cook's Athletic Career in Basketball".

**Esther Chilton** donated black desk dial type phone, newspaper article "Brothers in law", and set of four President Bush Senior and Junior photographs and a USA flag.

**John Amberg** donated a family book of John Von Amburgh.

**Dorothy Gleason** donated a book, "Famous Flags of America".

**Mary Ellen Martin** donated a photograph of Logan County Graduates of 1927 and Photograph of Logan County Graduates of Lincoln, IL June 28, 1923.

**Carol Radespiel** donated Elkhart Community High School 1941 & 1942 yearbooks.

**Connie Evans** donated 3 white plastic 3-ring binders of family histories, "The Jacob Langenbahn Family, Peter and Mary Langenbahn family and the Walter and Etta Sarver family.

**Mount Pulaski Township Historical Society, Jane Dewitt President,** donated 54 vintage

postcards including a variety from Lincoln, IL and Logan County.

**David La Forge** donated Lincoln Women's Club scrapbook 1993 -1994, an original letter from William McKinley LaForge written to his mother on Mother's day 1919 while in the army also a notebook containing farm records for 2/5/1935 - 1983

**David Edwards** donated a Kombo/Ibico binding machine, a book "A subdivision Map of the city of Lincoln 1981".

**Ron Ipsen** donated 1958 copy of "The Railsplitter" Lincoln High School newsletter. DeWitt County Genealogical Quarterly Winter 2005, Spring Summer, Fall, Winter 2006, Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter 2007, Spring 2008 Issues. Lincoln Daily Courier May 22, 1959.

## **A Tribute to the Historians and Advocates of Lincoln, Illinois**

By Leigh Henson

It is not difficult to identify the founding fathers and the historians who have written about the city of Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln's connections to this community he named. On the other hand, it is nearly impossible to identify all advocates of Lincoln, Illinois, without unintentional omissions. Thus, on this page I mention some of the prominent Lincolmites that others have identified, but my focus is on the historians. Here, I discuss the historians in the order they lived, although some were contemporaries.

### **Prominent advocates of Lincoln, Illinois:**

One group of distinguished Lincolmites was identified in the celebration of the centennial of Lincoln, Illinois in 1953. The celebration included an enactment of the city's history titled "Lincoln, 'Tis of Thee" a pageant with a cast of 400 or so performed at the Logan County Fairgrounds four nights in succession. Each performance concluded with the Hall of Fame; a portrayal of twenty-one men and women, living and deceased, regarded as among the most important people in the city's history.

The following identifications for the Hall of Fame are from an article in the Lincoln Evening courier titled "Lincoln, 'Tis of Thee Wins Crowd's Acclaim as History of City, County Reviewed" (Lincoln Evening courier, September 2, 1953, pp. 1 and 2). In the list that follows, the person playing the honoree is given in Parentheses: "Col. Robert B. Latham (William McCormick), Gov. Richard Oglesby (James Taylor), John Gillett (John R. Parker), Abram Mayfield, Lincoln's first mayor (Frank Metelko), A.H. Bogardus, international trap-shooting champion (Hugh Knochel), Stephen A. Foley (Floyd Durst), Capt. D.H. Harts (D.H. Harts, Jr.) Judge Lawrence B. Stringer (Dr. D.M. Barringer), Virgil Hickox (James T. Hickey), Caroline Chamberlain Lutz (Mrs. Marion Sparks).

Dr. Katherine Miller was the first local female physician and school board president, (Mrs. Robert Langellier), Ella Owsley Brained (Mrs. Jennie Gasprich), Dr. William Dyer (William Perkins), Leslie Atlass (Bill Gossett), William Maxwell (Tom Fitzsimmons), Reinhold Niebuhr (Ray Gimbel), D.F. Nickols (Franklin Nichols), Agnes Rourke Garretson (Mrs. Harry Huffman), Silas Beason (N.L. Gordon), Col. Crowe, a Marine sergeant from Springfield. In a Courier edition a few days later, W.C. Handlin's name was added, making him the twenty-first member of the Hall of Fame.

### **Logan County Historians**

In 1911 **Lawrence B. Stringer** published his two-volume, encyclopedic *Logan County Illinois: A Record of its Settlement, Organization, Progress, and Achievement*. On the title page of that work, he quotes President Woodrow Wilson: "Local history is the ultimate substance of national history."

**James T. Hickey** was a widely recognized authority on Abraham Lincoln. He had been a protégé of Lawrence Stringer. Mr. Hickey lived in rural Elkhart, Illinois, near the site of Governor Ogelsby's Oglehurst, and the historic cemetery on top of Elkhart Hill. Hickey "was educated at Lakeside Grade School, Elkhart High School, Lincoln College, and Western Illinois State Teachers' College. Mr. Hickey had a large collection of historical pictures, documents, and information relating mostly to Lincoln and the Logan County area". ("James T. Hickey Well-Known County Historian," *Lincoln Evening Courier*, centennial edition, August 26, 1953, p. 12).

**Raymond N. Dooley** authored and edited several works of history. Mr. Dooley, a native of Bloomington, Illinois, was president of Lincoln College from 1948 until about 1971. Before coming to Lincoln, Mr. Dooley had worked as "Director of Student Personnel Services of Illinois Wesleyan University" in Bloomington (*Lincoln Evening Courier*, centennial edition, section six, August 26, 1953, p. 8). His wife, Florence Adams Dooley, worked at Lincoln College as a guidance counselor.

At this time, I am unsure of the full extent of Raymond Dooley's publications about Lincoln, Illinois, and Abraham Lincoln. I do know Mr. Dooley edited *The Namesake Town: a Centennial History of Lincoln, Illinois*; and authored an article titled "Lincoln and His Namesake Town," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, spring, 1959, pp. 130-145. Dooley, as president of the Lincoln, Illinois, centennial celebration of 1953, most likely did some work on the 144-page centennial edition of the *Lincoln Evening Courier*, published on August 26, 1953. Unfortunately, a number of articles in that material do not have authors attributed.

**Larry B. Shroyer** was a talented reporter, photographer, and civic leader in Lincoln, Illinois, for most of the 20th Century. Mr. Shroyer's historical writing is featured in Paul Beaver's *Logan County History 1982*. A major contribution of Mr. Shroyer to Beaver's publication is titled "**I Remember the '20s and Before**" (pp. 8-14). That essay discusses pre-WW I, during WW I, the flu epidemic of 1918, Home Guards of the WW I era, the KKK, "natural disasters," and a variety of other developments in the social and political history of Lincoln and Logan County. Another of Mr. Shroyer's contributions to Beaver's book is a summary of the history of the City of Lincoln (pp. 50-51).

**Paul J. Beaver** has retired as an associate professor of history from Lincoln College. He was also the curator of the Lincoln Museum there. He is a native of rural Middletown, Illinois, where he grew up on his family's farm, founded in 1853. Mr. Beaver graduated from Middletown High School, attended Lincoln College, and earned his master's degree in history from Illinois State University. His wife, Sue, also graduated from Illinois State and taught in the Mt. Pulaski school system. Their daughters attended schools in Lincoln, Illinois (*Logan County History 1982*, p. 181).

**Paul Gleason's** *Lincoln, Illinois: A Pictorial History* cites Latham, Handling, Stringer and Gillet as among those "making a difference in Lincoln." Others named by Gleason are Larry B. Shroyer, Miss Ida Webster, Librarian for more than 55 years, Earl C. Hargrove, founder of Lincoln Christian College, E.H. Lukenbill was Superintendent of Schools, Lester "Tiny" Sheridan, father of tourism in Lincoln, and Earl and Edward Madigan. Paul is a member of the Lincoln Community High School Class of 1956 and earned a bachelor's and master's degree in history from Illinois State University. His master's thesis was written on John Dean Gillett, who was one of the founders, owned property in Lincoln, Illinois, and was known as "the Cattle King of America."

**Nancy Lawrence Gehlbach**, in the fall of 1996, wrote and edited the first issue of *Our Times*, whose mission was "to publish well-researched, interesting articles about the people, history, and culture of Logan County, Illinois" (*Our Times* 1.1, fall, 1996, p. 2). Mrs. Gehlbach has been its principal researcher and writer, and her articles have covered diverse aspects of community history.

# **Publications for Sale**

**NEW!!!!!!! SEARCHABLE CDs!!!!!!**

**New Updated 2008 Old Union Cemetery**

1878 Logan Co. History on CD = \$20 + \$2 S/H  
**Stringer's 1911 Logan County History on CD** = \$20 + \$2 S/H

**History of Logan County 1886** \$20 + \$2 S/H

**Logan Co. Census Index** 1840 - 1850 -1855 -1860-1870- 1880 all on one CD. = \$20 + \$ 2 S/H

**1860 Census CD** = \$20 + \$2 S/H

**Atlas CD (Not searchable)** = \$20 + \$2 S/H

**Logan Co. Cemetery Index CD** \$20 + \$2 S/H

**Lincoln Herald Indexes** 1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1866-1867 = \$20 + \$2 S/H

**BOOKS:**

**Logan County, Illinois During The Civil War, The Early Years** \$25+\$ 4 S/H

**"THIS IS MY STORY" Vol. II** \$58 + \$5 S/H

This volume includes 365 pages of Logan County veterans' personal stories and includes over 70 pages of pictures. Local veteran are featured.

**1917 Farmers Almanac** (Directory of Farmers & Breeders in Logan Co., This book is bound in a 3-ring notebook with protective sleeves. \$20.00 + \$4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover.

**History of Logan County 1878** \$45 + \$5 S/H

Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2<sup>nd</sup> edition)

**1880 US Federal Census of Logan County** \$30+ \$5 S/H soft cover/ two volumes combined.

**1860 US Federal Census of Logan County** \$30+\$5 S/H

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

**Heirship Records** \$20.00 + \$4 S/H

**Heirship records of 1920 - 1924;** newspaper abstracts of 1839 - 1849, not available at the Logan County Courthouse due to the fire of 1857. Fully indexed, spiral bound soft cover 8 ½ X 11" 148 pages (Updated due to faded print)

**Cemetery Records**

\$18 + \$3 S/H Soft cover, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition for Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries

**Updated edition**

**ATLANTA CEMETERY BOOK** maps, index, 3-ring notebook =\$20.00 + \$3 S/H

**Updated Mt. PULASKI CEMETERY BOOK** \$20.00 + \$3 S/H- burials up to 2004

**Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery** in Corwin Township \$12 + \$3 S/H

**Updated Walnut Hill Cemetery** 1976 Edition \$12 + \$3 S/H

**Updated Hartsburg Union Cemetery** \$18 + \$3 SH

**Updated Green Hill Cemetery!** \$18 + \$3 SH

**"DAYS GONE BY"** \$35 + \$5 S/H

Order today! Only a few left!

This book has stories and photos from the era of one-room schools told by those who attended or taught at these schools. Has a soft cover, approximately 400 pages, with hundreds of photos.

**Logan Co. Township Maps of one room schools & cemeteries** \$7.50 + \$3 S/H (complement to # 7)

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

**Logan Co., 2005, Land Atlas & Plat Book** \$30 + \$4 S/H

***** Order Form *****		
Name of Item	Price	S/H
1		
2		
3		
4		
<b>Total</b>		

## Membership Form

Membership year covers from January 1 through December 31 for every year. Members joining throughout the year (until October 1) will receive all Quarterlies of that year. Memberships received October through the end of that year will be credited with membership through the following year. Membership will begin upon receipt of annual dues.

### DATE AND YEAR OF JOINING

Today's Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Membership year (circle): 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Dues

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

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

.....  
Indicate the family history/ research that you are researching.

Indicate the Surnames and/or any information you already have that will help us in our search.  
(i.e., dates, places of birth, death, etc.)

---

**It is imperative that you notify the society if you have a change of address:**

Logan County Genealogical &  
Historical Society  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656 - 2729  
"Address Service Requested"

PRSRV STD  
U.S. POSTAGE  
**PAID**  
LINCOLN, ILLINOIS  
PERMIT NO 132