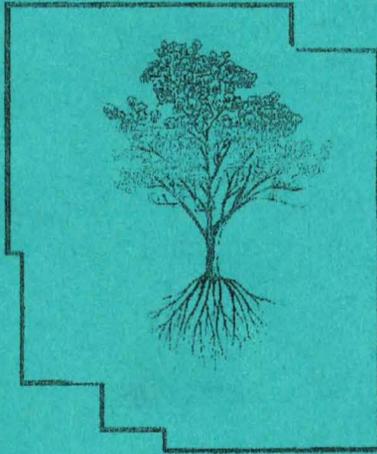


Roots & Branches

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Ph. (217) 732-3200
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Saturdays 10am – 1 pm
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ileghs>
E-mail address leghs1@msn.com



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

2009 membership dues of the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society are to be paid on or before January 31, 2009. The membership year is January 1 to December 31 of each year. If the code **08** follows your address label on the back page of this publication it means that your membership dues need to be paid for 2009. Because postage and other expenses continue to increase, we are no longer able to carry over unpaid memberships. Paying your membership dues will assure that you will not be removed from our "Membership List". New members who join in mid-year of 2009 will receive all 2009 publications of "Roots and Branches".

The January 19, 2009 meeting will be held at the **Zion Lutheran Church, 205 Pulaski Street**, one block west of Logan Street. Lynn Spellman will give a presentation about her seventh great grandmother Elizabeth Wooley Davenport (1603-76). Elizabeth's husband, the Rev. John Davenport, was one of the co-founders of New Haven Colony. Elizabeth was quite active in the community, including being a medical practitioner. Lynn's sources are the collected writings of John Davenport and Rebecca J. Tannenbaum, "What Is Best to Be Done for These Fevers': Elizabeth Davenport's Medical Practice in New Haven Colony," The New England Quarterly.

The February 16, 2009 meeting will also be held at the **Zion Lutheran Church, 205 Pulaski Street**. Bob and Chuck McCue will give a power point presentation on the 8th Judicial Circuit and Abraham Lincoln. In May, 2007, the geo-locator team made up of Chuck McCue, his wife Valery, and his brother Bob McCue visited every known, existing marker along the Eighth Circuit as described by Guy Fraker on his website. The history was compiled by Mr. Guy Fraker of Bloomington, IL, an attorney and Lincoln scholar. Without Mr. Fraker's descriptions of the locations of some of the more remote markers and those that have been moved throughout the years, it would have been much more difficult and time consuming to complete this project.

AN OVERVIEW OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S LIFE

SOI: <http://sc94.ameslab.gov/TOUR/alincoln.html>:

Abraham Lincoln was born Sunday, February 12, 1809, in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Kentucky. He was the son of Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and he was named for his paternal grandfather. Thomas Lincoln was a carpenter and farmer. Both of Abraham's parents were members of a Baptist congregation which had separated from another church due to opposition to slavery.

When Abraham was 7, the family moved to southern Indiana. Abraham had gone to school briefly in Kentucky and did so again in Indiana. He attended school with his older sister, Sarah (his younger brother, Thomas, had died in infancy). In 1818 Nancy Hanks Lincoln died from milk sickness, a disease obtained from drinking the milk of cows which had grazed on poisonous white snakeroot. Thomas Lincoln remarried the next year, and Abraham loved his new stepmother, Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln. She brought 3 children of her own into the household.

As Abraham grew up, he loved to read and preferred learning to working in the fields. This led to a difficult relationship with his father who was just the opposite. Abraham was constantly borrowing books from the neighbors.

In 1828 Abraham's sister, who had married Aaron Grigsby in 1826, died during childbirth. Later in the year, Abraham made a flatboat trip to New Orleans. In 1830 the Lincolns moved west to Illinois.

The next year Lincoln made a second flatboat trip to New Orleans. Afterwards he moved to New Salem, Illinois, where he lived until 1837. While there he worked at several jobs including operating a store, surveying, and serving as postmaster. He impressed the residents with his character, wrestled the town bully, and earned the nickname "Honest Abe." Lincoln, who stood nearly 6-4 and weighed about 180 pounds, saw brief service in the Black Hawk War, and he

made an unsuccessful run for the Illinois legislature in 1832. He ran again in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1840, and he won all 4 times. (Lincoln was a member of the Whig Party. He remained a Whig until 1856 when he became a Republican). Additionally, he studied law in his spare time and became a lawyer in 1836. Stories that Lincoln had a romance with a pretty girl named Ann Rutledge may well be true. Sadly, Ann died in 1835.

ABE LINCOLN & EARLY LOGAN COUNTY

1831 - Abraham Lincoln comes to Sangamon County and locates at New Salem.

1832 - Middletown is the first town to be established in Logan County area. This same year, Abraham Lincoln makes his first unsuccessful bid for public office.

1834 - Abraham Lincoln makes his first survey in this area that will become Logan County. He surveys a road beginning at Musick's Ferry near Middletown to Jacksonville via New Salem.

1834 - Lincoln is elected by the people of the Sangamon County area, of which Logan County is a part, to represent them at the state capitol at Vandalia.

1835 - Postville is established and becomes an important town on the stagecoach road from Chicago to Saint Louis.

1836 - Historic Crohurst home is built and still stands at Elkhart. The Crohurst home was originally built as a tenant house on Elkhart Hill 1836 - 1840.

1836 - Abraham Lincoln surveys town site of Albany at Rocky Ford.

1837 - Abraham Lincoln is instrumental in moving the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield. Abraham Lincoln moves from New Salem to Springfield.

1838 - John Dean Gillett moves to Logan County. This man becomes an extensive land owner, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, helps to complete the railroad in 1835 from Chicago to Saint Louis, three years before the Illinois Central is completed. Mr. Gillett helped to found the city of Lincoln and Lincoln College and becomes known as the Cattle King of America by his exporting cattle and work with the establishment of the Fat Cattle Show that later becomes known as the International Livestock Show at Chicago. A three-dimensional terra cotta relief of Mr. Gillett is located at the entrance to the Stock Yard Inn at Chicago, as well as an oil portrait in the Baron's Room of the Saddle and Sirloin Club. Saint John the Baptist Chapel in Elkhart Cemetery is dedicated to the memory of Mr. Gillett. At the time of his death, he owned 16,000 acres of land and 4,000 head of purebred Shorthorn cattle.

1839 - February 15 - Abraham Lincoln carves Logan County out of the Sangamon County area and names it for John Logan, the Southern Illinois Democrat who had helped Mr. Lincoln in moving the state capitol from Vandalia to Springfield in 1837. Postville is selected as the new Logan County seat.

1843 - Postville Courthouse is the site of one of the earliest references to Mr. Lincoln as "Honest Abe."

1846 - Peter Cartwright and Abraham Lincoln oppose each other for a seat in the U.S. Congress. They often meet at Postville, Peter Cartwright as a circuit riding Methodist preacher, and Abraham Lincoln as a circuit-riding lawyer. Mr. Lincoln won the election.

1848 - The County Seat is moved from Postville to Mount Pulaski, site of many historic cases involving Mr. Lincoln, among them the homological cradle case and the cast-iron tombstone case. Many prominent men associated with this historic building include David Davis, Stephen A. Douglas, Robert C. Ingersol, John T. Stewart, Stephen T. Logan, William H. Herndon, and a coterie of other

brilliant attorneys. The original building is still standing and is maintained as a State Shrine.

ABE LINCOLN'S LAST DAYS

On the evening of April 14, 1865, while attending a special performance of the comedy, "Our American Cousin," President Abraham Lincoln was shot. Accompanying him at Ford's Theater that night were his wife, Mary Todd Lincoln, a twenty-eight year-old officer named Major Henry R. Rathbone, and Rathbone's fiancée, Clara Harris. After the play was in progress, a figure with a drawn derringer pistol stepped into the presidential box, aimed, and fired. The president slumped forward.

The assassin, John Wilkes Booth, dropped the pistol and waved a dagger. Rathbone lunged at him, and though slashed in the arm, forced the killer to the railing. Booth leapt from the balcony and caught the spur of his left boot on a flag draped over the rail, and shattered a bone in his leg on landing. Though injured, he rushed out the back door, and disappeared into the night on horseback.

A doctor in the audience immediately went upstairs to the box. The bullet had entered through Lincoln's left ear and lodged behind his right eye. He was paralyzed and barely breathing. He was carried across Tenth Street, to a boarding-house opposite the theater, but the doctors' best efforts failed. Nine hours later, at 7:22 AM on April 15th, Lincoln died.

At almost the same moment Booth fired the fatal shot, his accomplice, Lewis Paine, attacked Lincoln's Secretary of State, William Henry Seward. Seward lay in bed, recovering from a carriage accident. Paine entered the mansion, claiming to have a delivery of medicine from the Secretary's doctor. Seward's son, Frederick, was brutally beaten while trying to keep Paine from his father's door. Paine slashed the Secretary's throat twice, and then fought his way past Seward's son Augustus, an attending hospital corps veteran, and a State Department messenger. Paine escaped into the night,

believing his deed complete. However, a metal surgical collar saved Seward from certain death. The Secretary lived another seven years, during which he retained his seat with the Johnson administration, and purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867. There were at least four conspirators in addition to Booth involved in the mayhem. Booth was shot and captured while hiding in a barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, and died later the same day, April 26, 1865. Four co-conspirators, Paine, George Atzerodt, David Herold, and Mary Surratt, were hanged at the gallows of the Old Penitentiary, on the site of present-day Fort McNair, on July 7, 1865.

MIDDLETOWN 1860

The Courier "Roots" May 17, 2001

'Let the people rule!' Abe Lincoln's slogan

By Winifred Golden

"Let the people rule!" was the slogan of the Abe Lincoln presidential campaign in 1860. Caught up with the fever of the Wide Awakes (a patriotic society for men) and with the intense loyalty and admiration in Middletown for "friend" Abe Lincoln, the men of Middletown made big plans for the great August 1860 rally. The Republican (Whigs) women of Middletown caught the campaign fever and they dressed up a float with a huge American flag, 10 feet by 6 feet, with 34 stars and 13 stripes of wool. Twenty five men with William Boyer as wagon-team-master boarded a flat-top wagon with the flag floating high above and proceeded from Middletown to Springfield (about 25 miles) to parade before Lincoln Home, where Abe and contingent were seated on the front porch.

According to newspaper accounts, Abe came down to speak to some of his Middletown friends. Later in the day, before the 4 p.m. climax of the rally at the fairgrounds, the Middletown contingent parked the wagon in a barn. Because of earlier threats on Lincoln's life, officials had decided Lincoln would not attend. But minds changed and all of a sudden, Lincoln was to appear. Men dashed into the barn to find a suitable carriage for Mr. Lincoln to ride (in style) to the speaker's stand. A brand new carriage belonging to Nathan Barnett of

Middletown was chosen and the Middletown American flag was hurriedly draped over the front.

However, because of the nearly 6,000 present, the carriage could not make it to the speaker's podium. Four "stalwart men" picked Abe up and carried him over the heads of the huge crowd to the stand. Imagine how elated were the Middletown women to learn that their needlework adorned the carriage of Abraham Lincoln. The flag descended from Robert A. Rayburn to son Garrett E. Rayburn to Ben F. Chesnut, who gave it to the Logan County Historical Society. The flag is now housed at the Lincoln College Museum where curator Ron Keller hosted a viewing for members of the Knapp/Chesnut /Becker Historical Society, Inc. of Middletown. The K/C/B Historical Society, INC. was founded July 29, 1991 and restored the oldest brick building in Logan County into a public library and museum.

ELKHART BI-CENTENNIAL SIGN DEDICATION



Hal Smith, director of Springfield's Looking for Lincoln Committee, shown here along with members of the Logan County Chamber of commerce, Looking for Lincoln and Abraham Lincoln Bi-Centennial representatives of surrounding communities, Lincoln Mainstreet and Logan County Tourism officials, dedicating the Elkhart cemetery Bi-Centennial sign. This sign features information on Governor Olgesby and his friendship with Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Olgesby, a three-time elected Illinois governor, and his wife eventually retired in Elkhart. Major

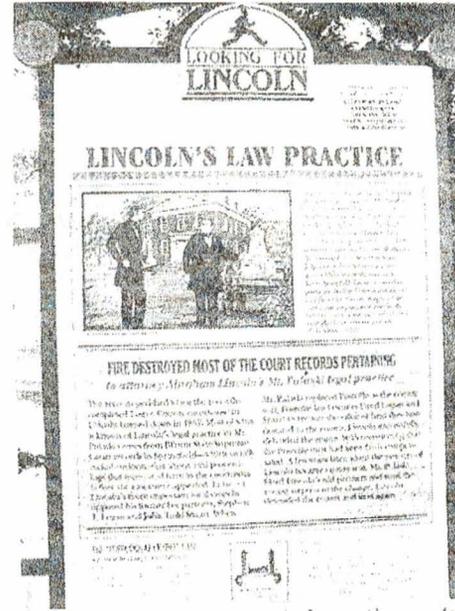
General, Governor, and Senator Richard Oglesby died at the age of 74 in 1899, at his "Oglehurst" estate across the road from Elkhart Cemetery. *SOI: 26 Nov. 2008 Times*

MT. PULASKI BI-CENTENNIAL SIGN DEDICATION

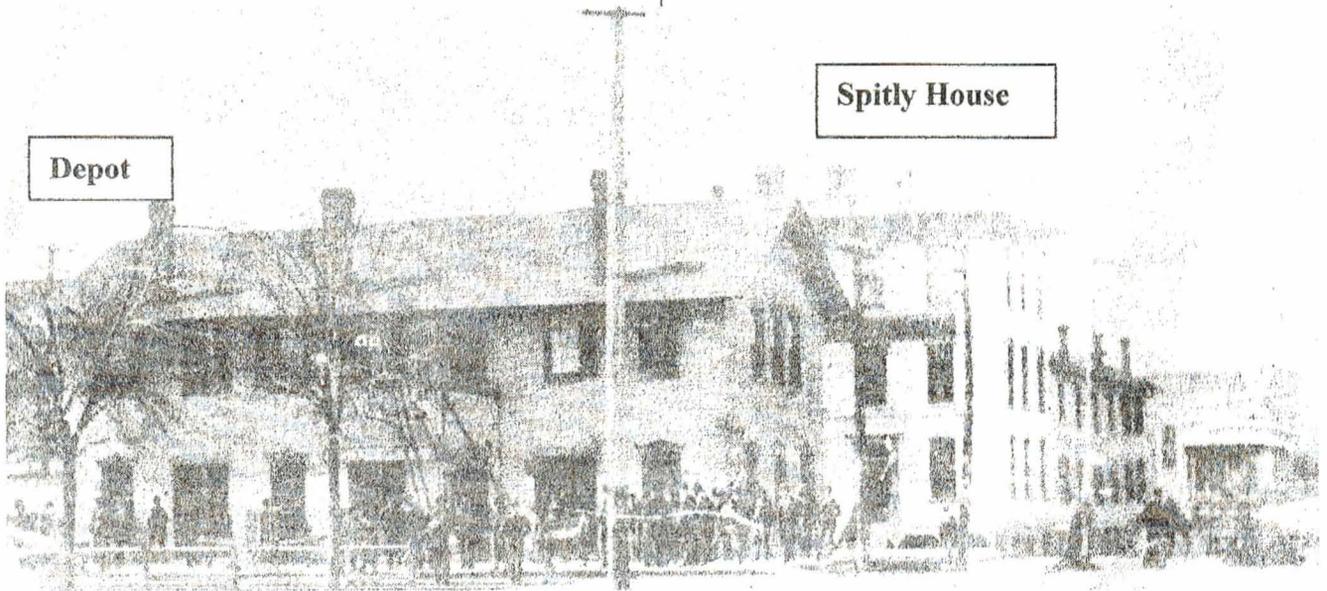


Mt. Pulaski's Abraham Lincoln Bi-Centennial Sign will be dedicated February 6, 2009. The sign has already been installed next to the south side of the courthouse. The sign features some

of the families and individuals living in Mt. Pulaski who were friends with Abe Lincoln and with who he stayed during his visits to Mt. Pulaski while a lawyer on the traveling Illinois 8th Judicial Circuit.



SOI: 1 Dec. 2008 Times



Above: The old Chicago and St. Louis Railroad depot located at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sangamon Street. It was directly across the street from the old Spitly House and catty corner from the present G.M. & O. Railroad Depot. Photo was taken in 1903. The second Chicago and St. Louis Railroad depot opened 15 Nov. 1911. *SOI: Lincoln Evening Courier 25 July 1953 pg. 7.*



Richard Leonard describes his photo above as follows: "This view looks northward from a point a block south of the depot in Lincoln, Illinois. During my junior year of college I had a church assignment here and would often take the train from Bloomington, so this photo was probably taken in the spring of 1959. Notice what appears to be a street crossing guard tower on the left. The Illinois Terminal (by

then diesel-powered) still did street running through Lincoln, and the IT, GM&O and Illinois Central crossed at an interlocking north "Regarding the 'tower' structure in my photo, I don't recall that there was any large yard or switching operation on the GM&O in Lincoln that would necessitate such a building. Only very large railroad yards needed such a tower from which the yardmaster could direct operations. I am only guessing that it was a place where a road crossing guard was posted for the safety of motorists or pedestrians in downtown Lincoln. My Web site has been up for two years and has been seen by many GM&O 'buffs," but no one has suggested the tower was anything else. The tower in your photo of the crossing of the three railroads north of town [above] is an interlocking tower (an 'interlocking' is a crossing of railroads at grade, where the signals of all lines are

interlocked so that trains do not collide at the crossing). That tower really wouldn't have much to do with yard switching operations of the three railroads. Only a few interlocking towers are left in the U.S. now, most now being controlled by remote dispatchers."

SOI:<http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnillinois/railroadpage.html>

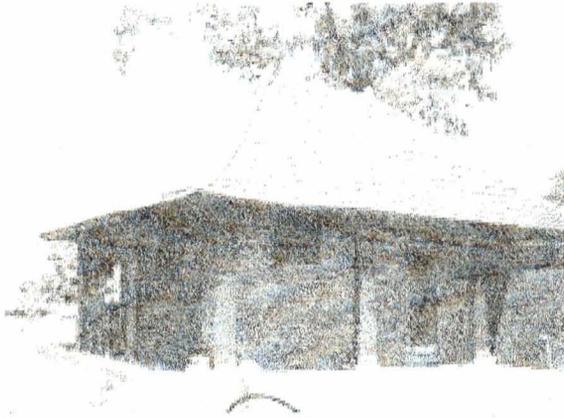
THE STREETCAR (TROLLEY) IN LINCOLN

The fall 1998 issue of *Our Times* contains a history of the streetcar system in Lincoln, Illinois. The Lincoln Electric Street Railway Company existed from "Christmas Day of 1891" to May 15, 1928. The station was at 211 S. Kickapoo, the power house on Clinton Street near where Washington School was, across from now Scully Park. The streetcar originally "ran to the new Woodlawn subdivision, the Illinois Asylum for Feeble-minded Children [later the State School & Colony and then the Lincoln Developmental Center], and the Illinois Central depot on North Kickapoo St."

In 1907, the line was extended from the Asylum over a mile to the Chautauqua grounds.

The Depot is still located at the north central edge of Old Union Cemetery near the Civil War veterans' graves and memorial. The tracks were parallel to the south fence of the

Lincoln State School & Colony, extending west from South State Street. The streetcar would have run between the cornfield and the cemetery. The people [riders] who had flowers rode as far as the cemetery.



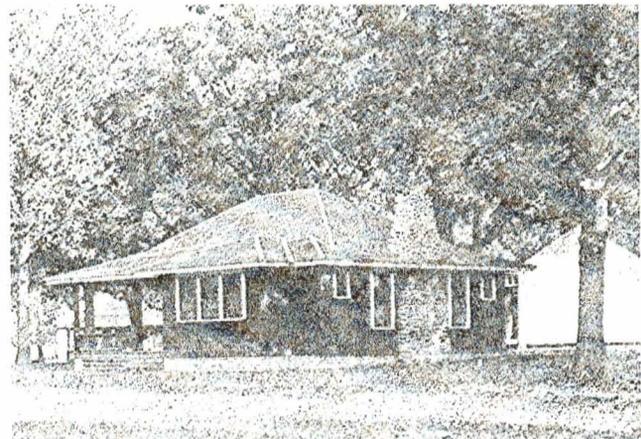
Streetcar Depot at North Edge of Old Union Cemetery

After a stop at the depot, the streetcar would have continued about a quarter mile to the Chautauqua grounds before making the return trip to town. The streetcar ran either forwards or backwards and required no special track alignment to turn around.

When the streetcar ran so many years ago, the depot had no walls. It consisted only of a red tile roof (original roof shown in the photo) supported by stone columns. The sides were bricked in later when the cemetery association began using this building for storage. The old Streetcar depot is a landmark where in 1912 William Maxwell's character, Adah Belle, the servant, would have passed while riding the streetcar, boarded on Broadway Street in Lincoln, on her way to deliver packages to her sometime employer, Mildred Gellert. Mrs. Gellert had left her husband and their home on Eighth Street that September. She took her two young children with her, and rented a cottage out at the Chautauqua grounds after the summer inhabitants had left.

A winding path through the oak trees led Mildred Gellert eventually to a cottage resting on concrete blocks, with a peaked roof and a porch across the front, facing Brainard

Lake" (William Maxwell, "The Trojan Women," pp. 42-3).



Life at the cottage had its challenges. She contended with a flying squirrel that invaded the cottage at night and she was afraid of the water moccasins that slithered under the front porch. The town's people gossiped about whether she would return to her husband. This was at least the third time she had left him, they said. They wondered how this separation is affecting her children and her husband. What is she really like, and why does she leave him? Is she vain and insufferable, or is she abused? By reading "The Trojan Women," you'll be able to formulate some logical answers.

In June of 2002 Darold Henson, then at the age of 84, explained that in the early streetcar days mischievous kids would grease the tracks on the College Street hill, halting cars climbing the grade. He said that devices were later added to the locomotive so the operator could sprinkle sand on the tracks for added traction

that prevented stalling. The streetcar was a prominent part of life in Lincoln, Illinois, during the first and second decades of the Twentieth Century. Shroyer says the most productive days of the street car were during the Chautauqua era. Lincoln's last link to the street car era was removed from the city from the W.E. Russell and Son grocery store by George White. The grocery used the abandoned car for many years as a warehouse. White used it for similar purposes. SOI: <http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnillinois/railroadpage.html>

HISTORY OF THE LINCOLN LIBRARY

Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Libraries

<http://www.lincolnpubliclibrary.org/history.php>

From the late 1800's to the early 1900's Andrew Carnegie carved public libraries out of the heart of America and other English speaking nations. His \$56 million public legacy includes more than 1,600 Carnegie libraries built in America alone. The first Carnegie Free Library was established in his birth town of Dunfermline, Scotland in 1881.

In all, over 2,500 Carnegie libraries were established. Many of these libraries are designed in a grand architectural style, making them easily identifiable in larger cities and monuments in smaller towns. This perpetual gift to the community was planned as a source

of self-education. The only two requirements were that the community provide the building site and support the libraries upkeep, utilities, and books with an annual fund of 10% of the building costs.

The Lincoln Carnegie Library

Today, many Carnegie libraries are found in small, off-the-beaten-path towns. They often include elaborate stained-glass domes and windows. Historians have noted the contributions of Andrew Carnegie to the American library movement.

In 1901 the City of Lincoln received a grant for a new library. Combined with the donation by will of a home and two lots by Isabel Nash and gifts by Stephen Foley, the City and Lincoln Public Library constructed a "classic," style library structure designed by W. A. Otis, of Chicago, in Lincoln, IL. Other than maintenance and alterations not affecting the structure's character, the only significant change has been the remodeling and opening of the basement during 1972-1974.

Lincoln Public Library's history typifies the combination of national wealth, grass roots initiative, and cultural ideals which generated the free library movement and its goal of a free and educated American society. The Lincoln Public Library was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980.

Historical Highlights of the Lincoln Carnegie Library

1874	April 18	Meeting In Cumberland Presbyterian church. First resolution adopted to form an association to be known as the Lincoln Library Association. Colonel Robert B. Latham chosen as chairman.
1874	April 20	Fourteen ladies of the city were asked to solicit funds for the Library Association at \$10.00 a share.
1874	April 28	144 shares were sold netting \$1,440.
1874	May 14	First regular meeting as the Lincoln Library Association.
1874	August 13	Albert B. Jones elected librarian at the sum of \$150.00 annually.
1874	August 29	Library was opened to the public at 2 p.m. in a building on Kickapoo Street.
1879	March 20	Library Association rented a room in the Universalist Church (later known as Business College).

1881	April 28	Suggested Lincoln Library Association might be combined with Lincoln University Library.
1895	April	Lincoln Library Association presented to the city of Lincoln all property owned by the association and about 3,000 volumes. A room would be provided for the library in the City Hall, soon to be erected.
1897		Bequest of 2 lots from the will of Miss Isabel Nash, former librarian, to be used for library purposes.
1899		Bequest of Mrs. Louise Scully of \$2,000, the interest of the fund to be used for purchase of books.
1901		Ordinance by the Lincoln City Council providing annual appropriations of \$2,500 for the support of the library to be known as the library fund. \$25,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie, philanthropist, for the erection of a public library.
1902		\$5,000 gift of Judge Stephen A. Foley to make possible building of library, estimated at \$30,000.
1903	April 29	Dedication of new library; program held at Cumberland Presbyterian Church.
1920		Library provided materials for public schools in Lincoln.
1922		New system of book cards to facilitate circulation of books.
1950		Miss Ida Webster resigned after 55 years of service as librarian.
1957		Mr. David Harts, president of the Board of Directors, resigned after serving 52 years.
1961	September	Lincoln newspapers, filed in the library, were microfilmed by the Illinois State Historical Library
1965		Mrs. O. F. Kresse, librarian, suggested plan of Children's Library in lower level.
1969		Joined Rolling Prairie Library System in Decatur, Illinois, for additional library advantages to the community.
1974	April 21	Dedication of Children's Library and Community Room in lower level.
1974	Sept 22	Centennial Celebration of library's 100 years of service to the community.
1995	March	Opened the new Annex across the alley from the Carnegie building.
2003	April	Centennial Celebration of the Carnegie building.

MAIL ORDER HOMES

Parts Transcribed from The Courier Nov. 5, 2003

Rosemary Thornton of Alton is the author of "Houses that Sears Built: Everything You Wanted to Know about Sears Catalog". Illinois has more Sears's homes than any other state, according to Thornton and Hunter. The huge retailer sold approximately 75,000 homes from 1908 through 1940. Sears had a gigantic lumberyard in Cairo. The Illinois Central Railroad was a major shipper of the

homes, and expanding communities like Champaign and Urbana in the 1920's were prime markets for the kits.

Carlinville, Illinois made history in 1918 when the Standard Oil Co. purchased and placed 152 Sears's single mail-order homes to provide housing for local coal miners, the largest number of Sears homes ever.

"Sears Modern Homes were a real giant leap in the evolution of the American House." Thornton said. "In a short time, we (United

States) went from very primitive housing to a very modern home. Many of the first buyers of these homes had memories of living in small log cabins and other primitive houses." "The Sears home catalog in 1917 highly recommended indoor plumbing and electricity," she added. "We think those things have been around forever today."

Homebuyers could flip through a Sears's home catalog and select from dozens of designs. The first catalog in 1908 offered 44 designs priced from \$495 to \$4,115. Not only were the homes affordable, the prices were constant through 1940 and they remain top quality materials. The houses would have oak floors, trim work, crown molding and solid wood doors.

Sears would eventually offer about 370 models, which customers could customize – changing room sizes, varying roof styles and exterior finishes, much as today's prefab customers do. Sears offered options labeled good, better or best. The Double Duty, a modest four-room, one-bath residence (\$617 in 1926) could be converted into a two-car garage when you could afford to up grade their home.

A kit house might arrive at the closest railroad station in 30,000 pieces. Those who could put one together themselves – with help from family and friends – might save a third of the cost of a conventionally built house. Each piece was numbered, and the 75-page manual that came with the house gave detailed instructions. Today, owners can sometimes establish that theirs is a Sears's home by finding telltale letters and numbers stamped on lumber in the attic.

Buyers could get mortgages as well as homes from Sears much more readily than from conventional lenders of the day, who were often reluctant to lend to minorities and single women, Thornton points out. But the mortgages were the weak link in Sears' mail-

order home business. The Depression hit the company hard, especially when it was forced to foreclose on mortgage holders. Sears finally closed its home sales division in 1940 and destroyed its records.

COURIER ROOTS TO PRESENT

Transcribed by Carol Radespiel from a bulletin "Our Courier Roots".

On February 1, 1856 the Lincoln Herald was established and has remained a permanent factor in Logan County's life continuing until this day as The Courier. The founders of this publication were two young men, James D. Moudy and George W. Fuller, who came to the growing and soon to become county seat town of Lincoln. It was considered a fruitful field for a weekly newspaper. The founders procured an office from Erastus Wright near the corner of Fifth and Logan Streets. Here they set up their plant and got out the first issue of the Lincoln Herald. After conducting the paper for four weeks, they found themselves out of funds and disposed of the office and fixtures to Joseph Reed and E.S. Austin. They jointly conducted the paper under the name of the Illinois Citizen until May 1, 1856. Austin retired from the management and Reed became sole proprietor. Upon the nomination of John C. Fremont for President of the United States in the summer of 1856, the name of the paper was again changed to that of the Fremont Herald. After Fremont's defeat the word 'Fremont' was dropped from the heading of the paper. The word 'Lincoln' was inserted and the name Lincoln Herald was adopted. The paper has been issued as a daily since 1902, when the Daily News was combined with it under the management of Morris Emmerson.

Shortly after the establishment of the Lincoln Herald in 1856, another paper in Lincoln was established under the name of the Logan County Democrat. It was a stock company under the management of Simmons & Beasley. In 1864 it was sold to Samuel Johnson. He

changed the name to the Logan County Courier. In 1865 or 1866, J.C. Webster owner of the Lincoln Herald bought out the Courier and discontinued the Lincoln Herald.

Other branches were:

News, founded in 1878

The Times, founded in 1879

Courier, 1889

News-Herald, 1902

Courier-Herald, 1914

In 1927 the Courier purchased the Lincoln Evening Star founded in 1911 which had previously absorbed the Popular Review found in 1898 as the Volksblatt-Rundschau.

John Edmonds was editor for more than 20 years of the Daily Courier after that name was established in 1889. It became The Morning Courier in 1914 with Walter Niebuhr as editor. In 1918, Carpenter and Company, a national advertising firm purchased the Courier - Herald Publishing Company. At this time the company also published the weekly and semi-weekly newspapers. The Lincoln Evening Courier name was established in 1923. Following the death of Willard E. Carpenter, his widow, Allyne V. Carpenter became publisher. When she and John L. Nugent were married, the couple became co-publishers and leaders in the Lincoln-Logan County community.

The paper's headquarters was in the building at 117 N. Kickapoo St. They then moved to the first floor and basement of the I.O.O.F. building on McLean St, next to the Post Office. In the fall of 1939 they moved into the newly remodeled headquarters at 601 Pulaski Streets and was there 69 years.. Mrs. Nugent was instrumental in the design and layout of the building. Andrew McGalliard was editor from 1866 to 1872; Brainard C. Snider became the paper's editor in 1915 after joining the staff as City editor in 1912. Kenneth Goodrich joined the paper in January 1945 and retired as managing editor 28 years later. William Martinie who had been the Courier's

sports editor for 12 years, was named managing editor in February 1, 1974.

The Centralia Sentinel purchased the Courier - Herald Company July 1, 1968 at the time the Logan County Publishing company was formed and James L. Fetgatter was named publisher. The newspaper's name was changed to the Lincoln Courier. In January of 1986 The Lincoln Courier was bought by Copley Press, INC. The paper's name was changed again to The Courier. Their publisher was Pat Coburn and editor was Jeff Nelson.

The newspaper was purchased by Gatehouse Media in April 2007 and remains under its auspices. The executives signed a deal that is moving the paper office to the Illini Building at 2201 Woodlawn Road.

OLD NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Lincoln Times May 25, 1893

An English Duke Receives a Tip

The English journals mention an amusing epilogue of a pilgrimage to Rome. Just after the last train which brought the pilgrims back to London had entered the Victoria Station an elderly lady burdened with packages was with difficulty trying to find a carriage when a middle aged man, simply dressed, approached and offered his services.

Thinking she had to do with one of the employees, the good woman gave him her bundles which the obliging man carried to the end of the station. Then he hailed a cab, placed the old lady and her impedimenta within and giving the driver the address she had indicated, called to him to drive on. As the carriage was about to roll off the woman place a fee of two pence in the hand of the man who had rendered her the service.

He was simply the Duke of Norfolk. The duke pocketed the two pence, thinking the adventure very original. More over, it was the

first time in his life that he had ever earned any money by his own labor.

A Seasonable Trick

The confectioners have been revenging themselves in the past few days. It is the custom of the majority of girls who enter to buy five cents worth of candy to eat from the trays. A fourth street confectioner filled his counters with all kinds of April Fool's candy. Some of it was red hot; other pieces had small lumps of soap inside and others had cork and rubber. It was very amusing to watch the young women as they helped themselves to the sweets. The faces they made would have damaged a looking glass. One piece was enough. The trick caused a great deal of merriment among the clerks of the store.

Tommy Hopkins, a twelve year-old boy from Atlanta, was arraigned for burglarizing the smoke house of a resident of that town and taking a shot gun. The defendant when put upon the stand said he passed the smoke house and seeing the gun concluded he would take it and go rabbit hunting. He procured fifteen cents worth of ammunition, loaded up the old blunderbuss and started to follow a rabbit trail. Not finding his game, however, he next tried to sell the gun for fifty cents and as the prospective purchaser would offer but twenty-five cents, a bargain was not made. The jury deciding that the boy had no intention of stealing when he took the gun returned a verdict of not guilty.

SWAMP LANDS

SOI: Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL 02Jul1858

Courtesy of Bill Donath

Notice is hereby given, that, by order of the county court of the County of Logan and State of Illinois, I will offer at public sale, before the door of the Court House in Lincoln.

On Monday July 12, 1858

The Swamp Land confirmed to said County by the set of Congress of September 20, 1859, described as follows:

Part of Section.	Sec.	Town.	Range	Acres
N/E - S/E	7	17	1w	40
N/E	7	17	1	168
N. ½ Lot 1 N/E	7	17	1	40
S. ½ Lot 1	7	17	1	35.14
N/W-S/W	8	17	1	40
S. ½ southeast	9	17	1	80
S. ½ southwest	9	17	1	80
S/E - S/W	23	18	1	40
North ½ N/E	27	18	1	90
North ½ N/W	27	18	1	80
N/W - N/W	33	18	1	40
S/W - N/W	17	19	1	40
S/E - S/W	1	17	2	40
S/W - N/E	7	17	2	40
N/E	7	17	2	40
S/E - N/W	7	17	2	38.41
W. ½ - N/W	7	17	2	76.82
S/E - N/W	8	17	2	40
N ½ S/E	8	17	2	80
N ½ S/W	9	17	2	80
S/E - S/W	9	17	2	40
W ½ S/E	9	17	2	80
S/E - S/E	9	17	2	40
S ½ -N/E	10	17	2	80
N ½ S/E	10	17	2	80
S/W - S/E	10	17	2	40
Southwest	10	17	2	160
East ½ N/E	11	17	2	80
S/W - N/E	11	17	2	40
South ½ - N/W	11	17	2	80
North ½ - S/W	11	17	2	80
East ½ - N/E	12	17	2	80
N/W - N/W	15	17	2	40
Northeast	34	21	2	160
Northwest	34	21	2	160
South ½ N/W	35	21	2	80
Southeast	36	21	2	160
N/E - S/W	36	21	2	40
S/W - S/E	1	17	3	40
South ½ S/W	1	17	3	80
North ½ S/E	2	17	3	80
S/W - S/E	2	17	3	40
S/W - N/E	2	17	3	39.54
Northeast	12	17	3	160
West ½ N/E	4	18	3	78.64
S/W - S/E	4	18	3	40

N/E – N/E	9	18	3	40
East ½ S/W	1	19	3	80
N/E – S/E	3	19	3	40
S/W – S/W	3	19	3	40
East ½ S/W	3	19	3	80
Northeast	5	19	3	138.88
S/E – N/E	6	19	3	39.35
S/W – S/E	33	19	3	40
S/E – S/W	33	19	3	40
North ½ N/E	28	20	3	80
Southeast	29	20	3	160
N/E – S/W	33	20	3	40
N/W – S/W	33	20	3	40
West ½ - S/W	33	20	3	80
Total				2995.41

Thomas J. Larison - Sheriff

FUTURE MEETINGS:

March 16, 2009 meeting will be held at the Research Center at 6:30. Gene and Wanda Rohlfs will give a presentation about the restoration of the GM&O Freight Depot on corner of Sangamon and Pekin Street, Lincoln, IL. The roof on the north side of GM&O Freight Depot has fallen in and is in need of repair. Like the old saying, "beauty is in the eyes of the beholder", Gene and Wanda Rohlfs see more than an old depot.



North End of the GM&O Freight Depot

April 20, 2009: Chris Miller will give a presentation about the history of the NOAA weather station west of Lincoln, and will

describe what his job entails. December 1993: Construction began on a new NWS Weather Forecast Office at the Logan County Airport in Lincoln. As part of the NWS modernization project, the Lincoln office would assume warning and forecast functions of the existing Peoria and Springfield offices. April 1995: Construction began on the WSR-88D Doppler radar at the Logan County Airport in Lincoln.

NEW MEMBERS:

Jack T. Brown

435 Karen Dr.
Decatur, IL 62526
217-877-2510
Jtb323@att.net

James L. Kirnberger

14538 Carmel Dr.
Sterling Heights, MI 48312
586-264-1573
jlem@sbcglobal.net

Debra Maus

113 N. Mulberry
Chestnut, IL 62518-0052

Linda D. Kent

22550 Autumn Park Blvd.
Novi, MI 48374
k.kent@sbcglobal.net

Billie Timm

Box 62
Hartsburg, IL 62643
217-642-5834
Fishyguy3@hotmail.com

Paul L. Dumser

985 1575th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-1432

Status: Individual -09

Surnames: Charles F. Dumser was born Jan. 3, 1854 & Died July 22, 1894

DONATIONS:

Dorothy Gleason: Packets of information "Illinois Centennial Farms Program" listing centennial farm owners and "Illinois Sesquicentennial Farms Program" listing sesquicentennial farm owners.

Darlene Crider: A book-"Weaving for Beginners", a book "Creative Hand Weaving" and a book "Early American Crafts".

Jean Cypher: Three sets of coasters, Oust fan room deodorizer, eight sets of Avery Insertable plastic dividers, a small hand crafted dust pan, various brochures and a map from the "Lincoln Trotting Association" and one Lincoln Glass Bottle Co. ash tray, books "Forgotten Angel", "The Lincoln College Story", "90th Anniversary of Immanuel Lutheran Church", "Abraham Lincoln- the Boy -The Man", "Emden Centennial 1871-1971" and "Days Gone By". Booklets, "Logan Co. Historical Tour", "1943 Golden Anniversary 1993", "Class of '43", "1943 40th Anniversary-LCHS", "Logan Co. Illinois".

Mike Adolph: A book "The Dust of Reilingen" about Immigrants from Reilingen, Germany.

Mary Ellen Martin: Wood folding table, cold and hot drinking cups, our Times Booklet winter 2001 & spring 2001 Editions, Illinois, Illinois plate, a pin with a silhouette of Abe Lincoln, an ash tray from Lauer hardware Store, a book, "Team of Rivals", postcards of Galloway House Museum, Historic Galloway House and Village.

Louise Bauer: Booklets of various Lincoln Shrines located around Illinois, a Country Gentleman magazine December 1950 issue, two scrapbooks, a photo of a lady circa 1800's, and nine portions of newspapers 1954, 1983 & 1989 Courier, State Journal Register.

Meredith Bohn: Lincoln Evening Courier, Illinois State Journal and State Journal Register newspapers.

Bob Cross: Yardsticks with advertisement of, "Charles C. Wodetzki -Paint, Glass & Wallpaper, Lincoln, IL, phone 64" and another yardstick with "Givan & Wyles Hardware - 321 S. Chicago St. Lincoln, IL." On the other side reads, "A Barrel of satisfaction in every gallon, Enterprise Paints, for every purpose- absolutely guaranteed."

John & Carolyn Durdle: Abe Lincoln black stovepipe hat made from a fence post.

Phyllis Bryson: Four 2009 Bicentennial Calendars, three CD's with Old Union Cemetery burials and updates and three ring binder of Old Union Cemetery burials and updates for our research library.

Ruby Bartman - Nimke: A copy of research paper "Remembering the Great Depression", by Wilma J Aver, and a large assortments of books and booklets, a scrapbook, and newspaper, also schools newspapers "The Railsplitter".

Marsha (Morgan) Knutson: Wooden level from Hartsburg Grain, Coal & Lumber Co. Hartsburg, IL. She also donated a wooden 12" ruler with advertisement on the front reading "Van Gerpan & Bruns - Hartsburg, IL". On back it reads "Poll Parroll Shoes for Boys and Girls. Solid leather from heel to toe- They speak for themselves - Look for the star on the Heel". Ruler belonged to her Aunt Johanna Barry, Postmistress in Hartsburg, IL for approximately 30 years during the late '40's through the mid '70's.

Betty A. Meyer: Oval cherry wood shadow box with Anna Denger's Wedding bouquet, a large oval framed photo of Adam Denger, an unframed oval photo of the Adam Denger family, typed pages list of wholesale and retail prices for the Adam Denger's Grocery

Store at 608 - 620 Broadway, Lincoln, IL, Information about the Denger family birth and death dates, Promotion certificate to High School for Florence Denger May 31, 1899, two photos of the inside of First National Bank officers, photo of the Denger Grocery Store on Broadway, photo of the Denger Grocery Store with eight people standing, several other photos and postcards of the Denger Grocery Store and German - American Bank, other postcards, Obituaries, three stereoscopic cards, and many various items.

Pat Madden: Box of Genealogical papers and folders, and twenty two topographic maps of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Pat also donated several books, "The Stennetts In America", "How To Find Your Family Roots", History of Edwards County, Illinois, "Edwards county Historical Society", several booklets of Edwards County, Illinois, "Index to death" Dec. 1877 - April 1933, "Guardian Index", "1865 State Census", "Marriage Book - B", "Vital Records of Middleton, MS", "Vital Records of Billerica, MS", "Vital Records of Ipswich, MS", "Vital Records of Londonderry, New Hampshire", 21 copies of "The Edwards County History Society", a book "Middleton, MS - A cultural History", a book "The Lathamite" (Latham Community High School 1938 year book), twenty magazines, "New England Ancestors" and twenty-four books "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register".

Hugh Hunter II: Numerous original documents from the Civil War belonging to Hugh Hunter and David Palmer.

Bill & Diane Detmers: Kitchen supplies; a 17" Flat Panel Gateway Computer Monitor and six Lloyd Ostendorf prints.

Richard Sumrall: Donated 1913 Lincoln High School Annual in three ring binder.

George Irwin: Donated an update for the Erhardt Stall family in Logan County, IL

Warren G. Basore: Donated copy pages from the book entitled "A Brief Biography of John Buckles."

Karin Franz: Three ring notebook containing "The Daily Abstract Report" "Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Liens, Attachments, Common Law and Chancery Suits for Lincoln, IL.

Elvira (Hoepfner) Fleming: Crochet patterns magazines, Carpenter's Apron which belonged to Elvira's father Hugo Hoepfner Sr., a booklet titled "The Life of Lincoln", a booklet titled "The Liberty Collection".

Illinois State Society United States Daughters of 1812: Donated a book "War of 1812 Soldiers Buried in the State of Illinois".

Nancy Vannoy: White opener/ruler for Doris Floral Shoppe, a metal note pad holder, wrapping paper, a newspaper page, six pages of a Bible family register, and a red ball cap.

Bob and Kathie Devore: Donated a booklet "Illinois State Genealogical Society Quarterly", a receipt from Rock's Residential Plumbing, a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Claude Caseboon from Nina and Lloyd Melvin, a letter from Cindy Caseboon to her mom and dad, a postcard to Candice Caseboon from "Peg", an official Registration certificate from Logan Co. animal control for Claude Osborn's dog Prince dated 5/21/1984, a packet of confederate currency and a roll of film.

Sharon Lee Fox: Donated the Fox family Genealogy.

Dorothy Hasenmyer: Donated a 1926 Edition Dictionary, a book "A sweet Girl Graduate", five Time Magazines, six issues of 1945 Lincoln Courier, and a photo album.

Ron and Mitzi Rohlf: Donated a book "Hidden in Plain View".

Dennis and Marcia Schrader: Drawing by Lloyd Ostendorf of Abe Lincoln's funeral train, and a poster "Illinois History Begins 1673."

Bill Donath: Lincoln Herald Indexes 1858 & 1871, St. John's Church Index 1860 - 1960, St. John's Church yearbook and St. John's Church various Annual Reports.

Gilbert Gandenberger: Donated a day ledger dated 1902 - 1903.

Elvira Fleming: Handbook of Illinois Government 1985 - 1986

Wayne Schall: booklet-"Let's Be Right On Flag Etiquette."; Newspaper article describing the force behind Hurricane Katrina's fury.

Barbara Gurtler: 2 Booklets and 23 books.

Carlene Carter: A City of Lincoln Directory 1934 - 1935

Paul Buckles: Six Volume set of Carl Sandburg writings about Abraham Lincoln.

Frances McCormick: A WW II Marine Corps uniform

Noel Myrick: Two large boxes of various articles including a movie projector and nine reels of film, family photos and genealogical documents.

NOVEMBER ANNUAL DINNER

The 30th anniversary annual dinner was a success by all of those who attended. A power point presentation was featured before our meal. Shortly after the meal Mary Ellen drew a name for the water fountain. Carol Radespiel awarded the door prize to Paul Gleason when his name was drawn.



Paul Gleason won the door prize, a CD of his choosing from our publication listing.



Helen Fine won a copy of "Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003".



Shirley Donath won a 2009 Abraham Lincoln Calendar.



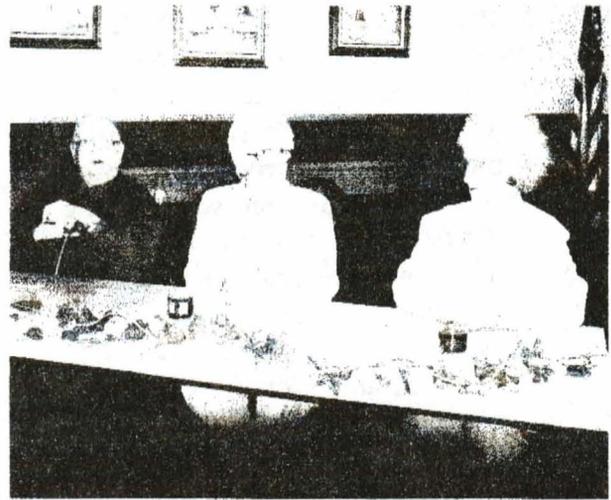
Paul Adams above won a white Christmas cactus.

Paul Adams drew the gag prize of a teddy bear, but he didn't seem to mind.



The Past Presidents took their places at the Presidents tables to present highlights of their tenure as president. Paul Gleason spoke of good times and the progress of the society.

Dorothy and Phyllis spoke of their decision to buy our present building.



Above are past Presidents Paul Gleason, Dorothy Gleason and Phyllis Bryson



Above are present President Bill Donath, Past President Jean Cypher and Diane Detmers sitting in for her husband, Past President Bill Detmers. Jean Cypher spoke of the replacing the floor of our building. Bill Donath presented our present projects and our need for volunteers.

We want to thank all those who were able to come to our 30th anniversary celebration.

THOMAS CEMETERY, known to some as the German Methodist Cemetery, is located in Section 18 in Prairie Creek Township in Logan County. It is near the G.M. & O. Railroad on the once Miller farm about six miles north and one half mile on the New Holland - San Jose blacktop. These statistics reveal that most of these early burials were infants and children. Several were young women. The first burial was that of Thomas Langley in 1861 and the last burial was of Catharine Wilson in 1886. The small cemetery was started during the Civil War period and was used about 25 years. Thomas Cemetery contained the stones of the following inscriptions.

John R. son of G. & E. Lott born April 29, 1873 died October 20, 1874

Annetta, a daughter of W. & L. West, departed this life December 29, 1857 in the 16th year of age.

Minnie, wife of M.T. Croft died June 20, 1877 25 years old

Thomas M. son of Richard & Ruth Langley died March 23, 1861, 2 years old 18 days

John son of S.L. and L.A. Van Hausen born November 27, 1850 died November 20, 1871

Fressingeer, son of S.H. and M. Schwer born 1872, daughter born in 1869 death is illegible.

Albert, son of John & Bertha Schwelizer, August 16, 1868 11 days old

Cornwell (Illegible) October 11, 1875 1 year 7 mos. old.

Owens, Annie, daughter of M.A. & M.T. Died July 9, 1870, 1 year 4 mos. old.

Owens, Mary A. Wife of M.A. Owens died April 1, 1872 in the 38th year of her life

Alice D. (illegible) died September 11, 1871, 6 mos. 21 days

George T. son of W. & E. Hartman Born August 3, 1872 age 11 yrs. 6 mos. 27 days.

Ernie son of W. & E. Hartman Died September 1, 1865 aged 2 mos. 26 days.

Jemima Berryman died January 30, 1867

Elizabeth Smith died October 11, 1867 age 41 years

William McDonald died November 21, 1862, 30 years, 1 mos., 26 days

Henry, son of G.W. and S.J. Tyler, died August 21, 1877, 11 years, 5 mos. 21 days

Francis M. son of G.W. & S.J. Tyler died July 20, 1872 1 year 3 mos. 15 days

Catharine Wilson died January 8, 1886 68 years, 8 days

Gerhardt August 16, 1871

William, son of J.M. Heath

George, son of G.W. & M.J. Parker Died October 27, 1873 at 11 mos. old

D.D. Glorer, died may 28, 1861, 69 years, 10 mos. 1 day old

Our sister **Catharine**, daughter of J. & M. Crites died January 9, 1871, 25 years 10 mos. old.

Nancy B. wife of J.I. Crites died February 8, 1870, 25 years 11 mos. and 20 days old

Maria E. wife of J. Crites

John Wesley, son of M.C. & M.J. Wilson, died September 14, 1861, 11 years and 9 mos. old

Mary Wilson died February 5, 1869 at 18 years and 25 days old.

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 (2nd 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, 3rd 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 "Days Gone By")

Logan County Courthouse 100th 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		
Total		

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

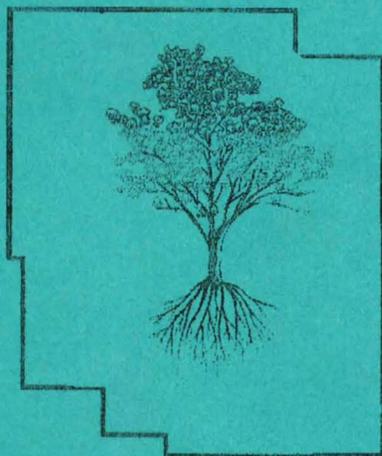
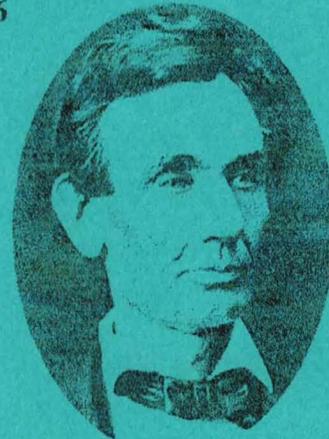
Ph. (217) 732-3200

Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.

Saturdays 10am – 1 pm

Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illeghs>

E-mail address lghsl@msn.com



Spring 2009
April, May, June

NEW!!!!

4"X 6" Pictorial History cards:

Sample card below!



On the back of the card reads:

Construction on the present courthouse was finished in 1905. Judge Stringer was "president" of the dedication day, November 9, 1905. The building is constructed of sandstone. The structure has a basement and three floors. The basement and first story have a rock-faced surface, while the remaining stories are of

dressed stone. The building is of classic design, with four entrances, each surmounted by four huge columns twenty-five feet high by three feet in diameter. The huge columns are holding aloft pediments bearing stone carvings representing the Illinois state seal. The building is topped with a dome, one of the largest in the state. It has a diameter of 52 feet and a height of 60 feet, from the base to the summit of the dome proper. The dome is surmounted by a lantern, nine feet in diameter and about 18 feet in height. On this there is a flag pole 30 feet in height. In the dome are four clock dial of glass each being nine feet in diameter. The dome is covered with copper and the roof is of red tile.

This card is in full color and may be bought singly for \$1.25 or as a packet labeled the Packet (1) History of Logan County Courthouses. There are ten cards to this packet for \$11.00. This packet includes:

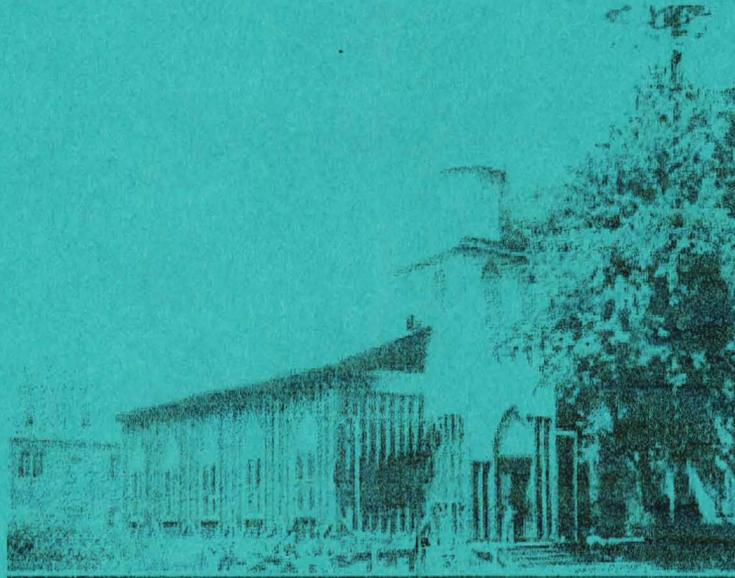
- (1) Logan County seats.
- (2) Deskins Tavern, the first place in Logan County they held court.
- (3) The historical well
- (4) Postville Courthouse
- (5) Mount Pulaski Courthouse
- (6) First Courthouse in Lincoln, IL

- (7) Second courthouse in Lincoln, IL that replaced the one the burned down.
- (8) Present day courthouse.
- (9) Soldier's monument
- (10) Indian Maiden & child statue

On the back of each card you may read the history of the picture in front. Note: Not all pictures are in color.

Go to page 42 for another listing of new cards!

Controversy About Lincoln's First Christian Church



(Photo from Dooley, *The Namesake Town*, p. 19)

This photo was taken during the construction of the Christian Church in 1856. The upper section of the tower had the siding installed, and the bottom nearly enclosed. The windows are installed. The bare wall studs are visible as are workmen sitting in front and one standing at the front door. The church was built on what is now the Lincoln Public Library parking lot.

Historian James Hickey (1922-1996), who was mentored by Judge Stringer and who became the Curator of the Lincoln Collection of the Illinois State Historical Library, had considered the question of whether Mr. Lincoln practiced law in the Lincoln Christian Church. Mr. Hickey apparently determined that the Circuit Court in Lincoln was held in the fall of 1857 from September 21 to October 2; and Mr. Hickey discovered evidence to verify that the Christian Church of Lincoln, Illinois, was the site of the Circuit Court during that period. According to a 1953 article in the *Lincoln Evening Courier*, the (second) Lincoln Christian Church had installed a plaque "stating that Abraham Lincoln held court there during that

period of time" (*Lincoln Evening Courier, centennial edition, section five, August 26, 1953, p. 8*)

For clarity, here is the entire text of the 1953 *Courier* article in which Mr. Hickey provides evidence supporting his claim that Abraham Lincoln most likely did not practice law in the Christian Church in Lincoln:

"The First Christian Church of Lincoln was used at one time as the county courthouse, but there is no proof that Abraham Lincoln ever appeared there during the period, James Hickey, vice president of the Logan County Historical Society, maintains."

"Inscribed on the Plaque is: Court was held in the church building from Sept. 21 to Oct. 2 1857. The church bears a plaque stating that Abraham Lincoln held court there during this period. Hickey says that A. Lincoln was in Chicago during this period, and it would have been physically impossible for him to be in Lincoln. Newspapers of the period gave great play to his part in the Effie Afton case."

"Hickey had found evidence of a bill on a case that was heard in the church while it was serving as a courtroom. The document is in Lincoln's handwriting and concerns the case of the firm of Steigleman and Johnson vs. Many A. Brace and William H. Young. As Hickey saw it, the case was handled by Lincoln's partner, Herndon. There just is no way that Lincoln could have taken part in the case in Lincoln and the railroad case in Chicago at the same time". (*No Proof Abe Lincoln on Hand, Records Here Show,* Lincoln Evening Courier, section five, Wednesday, August 26, 1953, p. 8). In his 1953 centennial history of Lincoln, Illinois, The Namesake Town, Raymond Dooley echoes Hickey's findings (p. 18). [Notes: In fact, The Lincoln Log does not show Abraham Lincoln in Lincoln, Illinois, from April through December of 1857.]

The presence of Mr. Lincoln in Springfield in the last week of September, 1857, while the Logan County Circuit Court was allegedly being held in the Lincoln Christian Church, revives the significance of the case of Steigleman and Johnson vs. Many A. Brace and William H. Young as potential evidence that Mr. Lincoln practiced law in the Lincoln Christian Church. That document needs to be located and its date checked to see whether its date is from the last week of September or the first two days of October. If so, that document would be a convincing primary source. Also, what are and where are the other legal documents from the 1857 fall court held in Lincoln, Illinois, that might also provide evidence?

As explained above, the Circuit Court in Lincoln was apparently held in the Lincoln Christian Church in the fall of 1857, but Abraham Lincoln may or may not have been there. According to The Lincoln Log, the next time Abraham Lincoln appeared on the Circuit in Lincoln, Illinois, was March 18, 22, 24, 26, and 27, 1858.

SOI:

(<http://www.thelincolnlog.org/view/1858/3>).

Professor Ron Keller of Lincoln College has identified three cases from the 1858 spring Logan County Circuit Court that involved Abraham Lincoln.

The main secondary source providing a basis for the possible claim that Abraham Lincoln practiced law in the Christian Church is one particular sentence in Lawrence B. Stringer's History of Logan County, 1911: "Pending its [1857 Logan County Courthouse] erection and completion, the terms of court were held in the Christian Church" (p. 162). Yet nowhere in his history book does Stringer (1866--1942) claim that Abraham Lincoln practiced law in the Lincoln Christian Church. Stringer was fascinated with Abraham Lincoln and describes every activity of Abraham Lincoln that he possibly can base on source evidence, including eye-witness accounts, wherever possible. In places where Stringer focuses on Mr. Lincoln, including a separate chapter on him, Stringer would surely have at least mentioned Mr. Lincoln practicing law in the Lincoln Christian Church if he had evidence to support that claim.

In 2007, secondary source material has been re-discovered that suggests the need for more research. Lincoln Christian Church official Ron Otto "found a copy of what was said at the plaque dedication, misfiled among some legal papers, 'which is why it wasn't discovered before'" ("Story Stands: Abe Did Practice Law in Lincoln Church," The Courier, September 8,

2007). This plaque was installed in the second Lincoln Christian Church ("Story Stands"), which was dedicated in 1904 (Beaver, *Logan County History 1982*, p. 62).

Mr. Otto and Mr. Parmenter also found a 1975 photo of the plaque, and this photo shows the plaque's text: "Pending erection of a new courthouse for Logan County to replace one destroyed by fire in 1857, the original Christian Church built on this site that year was used as both Church and Circuit Courtroom and here Abraham Lincoln practiced law and by

common consent acted as temporary judge". (SOI: "Lincoln Christian Church Holds Unique Historical Fame," *Pantagraph*, September 9, 2007). Mr. Otto and Mr. Parmenter continue to search for the plaque--calling for a community-wide hunt, but its short text was based on hearsay.

SOI:

<http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnillinois/churches.html>

Abraham Lincoln Practiced Law

SOI: http://www.papersofabrahamlincoln.org/narrative_overview.htm

Abraham Lincoln practiced law for nearly twenty-five years in the Illinois courts. Other than part-time service in the Illinois legislature and the United States Congress, law was his full-time occupation. Lincoln handled cases in almost all court levels: justice of the peace, county, circuit, appellate, and federal. He had three successive formal partnerships: junior partner to John Todd Stuart (1837-1841), junior partner to Stephen T. Logan (1841-1844), and senior partner to William H. Herndon (1844-1861). Like many of his colleagues at the bar, Lincoln was a general practice attorney and represented clients in a variety of civil and criminal actions including debt, slander, divorce, dower and partition, mortgage foreclosure, and murder.

Legal Education

While Lincoln lived in New Salem, Illinois, from 1831 to 1837, he had various encounters with the legal system. He wrote legal documents for the local justice of the peace, appeared in several lawsuits as a witness, and was the defendant in several cases in which creditors sued him to collect debts. Lincoln considered a career in law after he lost the 1832 election for the Illinois General Assembly, but, according to his 1860 campaign autobiography, decided against a legal career because he thought he needed more

education to succeed as a lawyer. In 1834, Lincoln won election as a representative for Sangamon County to the state legislature. When he attended legislative sessions in Vandalia, fellow representative John Todd Stuart encouraged him to study law.

Aspiring attorneys typically studied with established members of the bar or served as clerks in law offices to prepare for a legal career. Lincoln had no such opportunity in New Salem. Instead, he borrowed law books from Stuart's law office in Springfield, twenty miles away, and read them while the legislature was not in session. Lincoln read Blackstone's Commentaries and legal pleading and practice treatises to become familiar with the forms of action and the legal system. On March 24, 1836, the Sangamon County Circuit Court in Springfield certified that Lincoln was a person of good moral character. This certification was the first of several necessary steps to become a lawyer in Illinois. On September 9, 1836, the Illinois Supreme Court examined Lincoln and issued him a license to practice law in all of the courts in the state, which was the final step to become an attorney.

By the spring of 1837, Lincoln had moved to Springfield and accepted Stuart's offer to

become his junior law partner. Stuart was mainly interested in politics and gave Lincoln little legal instruction. Consequently, Lincoln had to learn the practice of law by trying cases in court. In November 1838, Stuart won election to the United States House of Representatives and left Lincoln to handle the legal partnership business alone. Stuart remained in Congress until March 1843. Stuart and Lincoln's practice consisted primarily of debt-related matters in the various courts in which they practiced. They also handled a variety of legal actions in the criminal, common law, and chancery divisions of law. Stuart and Lincoln both traveled the First Judicial Circuit. When Sangamon County became part of the newly formed Eighth Judicial Circuit in 1839, Lincoln began to ride that circuit. Stuart and Lincoln concentrated their legal practice in Sangamon, Tazewell, Logan, and McLean counties, but they handled cases elsewhere as well.

The Stuart and Lincoln law office was in an upstairs room along Hoffman's Row, a group of buildings on Fifth Street in Springfield, one block north of the public square. After the state legislature voted to move the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield in February 1837, the city donated the public square for the new statehouse. As part of their office work, Stuart and Lincoln kept an office fee book as a record of their legal fees from handling cases and no litigation activities. On April 14, 1841, Stuart and Lincoln formally dissolved their legal partnership. Stuart had won election to a second term in Congress, and Lincoln was unable to maintain the partnership by himself.

Logan-Lincoln Partnership

Early in the spring of 1841, Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan had begun practicing law together. Logan introduced Lincoln to new areas of law. After Springfield officially became the Illinois state capital in 1839, the federal court and the Illinois Supreme Court, both of which had met in Vandalia, moved to Springfield. In response to the Panic of 1837, the United States Congress

passed the Bankruptcy Act in 1841 granting relief to debtors, the first such federal legislation in nearly forty years. Logan and Lincoln handled many bankruptcy cases before the federal court during the brief time that the act was in effect. During his partnership with Logan, Lincoln increased his caseload before the Illinois Supreme Court and handled appeals from all areas of the state.

Logan stopped circuit traveling when Lincoln became his partner. Logan remained in Springfield, while Lincoln traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Lincoln expanded his legal practice outside of the Eighth Circuit as well, routinely traveling to Coles County, where his father lived, to try cases. He also ventured as far as Clark County, on the Indiana border, and Madison County, on the Missouri border. Most of his circuit traveling took place in the spring and fall terms in each of the counties on the Eighth Circuit.

Logan and Lincoln first had a law office on the opposite side of Fifth Street from Hoffman's Row. In August 1843, they moved to the Tinsley building, which was located on the southeast corner of the public square across Adams Street from the statehouse. The Tinsley building also housed the local post office and the federal courtroom. Logan heightened Lincoln's awareness of legal fees, and they sued several delinquent clients. Logan and Lincoln dissolved their partnership in December 1844. Logan wanted to practice law with his son David, and Lincoln wanted to begin his own law firm.

Lincoln-Herndon Partnership

Following the dissolution of the Logan-Lincoln partnership, Lincoln asked William H. Herndon, a young law clerk in the Logan and Lincoln law office, to be his junior partner. Initially, Lincoln and Herndon remained in Logan and Lincoln's old office in the Tinsley building. After Lincoln left for Washington in October 1847 to serve a term in the United States House of Representatives, Herndon moved to a smaller office in the same building. Upon Lincoln's

return to Springfield in 1849, they continued to practice law in the smaller office. In 1852, they moved to the northwest side of the state capitol square on Fifth Street and remained there until Lincoln left Springfield in February 1861 to become president. Herndon mainly traveled to neighboring counties around Sangamon County. He maintained a large and steady practice in Menard County, which was northwest of Sangamon, even though it was not on the Eighth Circuit throughout most of the 1840s and 1850s.

Lincoln intensified his interest in law after returning from Congress in 1849. He continued to handle cases before the Illinois Supreme Court during the winter and before the federal court and the Sangamon County Circuit Court during the summer. Lincoln occasionally traveled to Chicago when the federal court held terms there in the 1850s. He interspersed regular court appearances with justice of the peace cases and no litigation activities.

The Meteoric Shower of 1833

The pioneers and early settlers apparently endured a series of major meteorological events in the 1830's. Between the Deep Snow of 1830-31 and the Sudden Freeze of 1836 there was the Meteoric Shower of 1833. The early settlers must have wondered if they should be moving on.

Judge Stringer took this information from the minutes of the Old Settlers meetings and from elderly pioneers and settlers who were children at the time when this event occurred.

On the night of November 13, 1833, there occurred in this area of the state a remarkable shower of meteors. The stars were falling like rain from the clouds. Mr. Ewing, in his Old Settlers' reminiscences, said: "In November of 1833, was witnessed what was called a meteoric shower, which in grandeur surpassed the great snow. From mid-night until daylight, there was a blaze of meteors, as thick as snow-flakes and apparently everything was on fire. Some thought the end of the world had come and many got together and held prayer meetings." Robert Cass, another pioneer, described it: Rising early as was my custom, I had proceeded but a little way from the house when I discovered all the stars apparently in motion, shooting here and there, with a

brilliancy that lit up the heavens and earth.



This continued until the sun rose." The Sangamo Journal of November 16, 1833 commenting on this phenomenon said: "At three o'clock a.m., the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors or shooting stars. At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene

presented was one of extraordinary sublimity and excited intense admiration in all who beheld it."

SOI: 1911 Logan County History by Judge Stringer and <http://logan.ilgenweb.net/>

Census Records 1790-1930

What's in U.S. Census Records?

Clues & Research Tips with links to online census records and indexes

The US Federal Census Records contain many clues to help genealogy researchers find information about their ancestors. This article contains a list of the basic information given in each census by year with links to online indexes. Sources are listed at the bottom of this article, along with a guide for searching census records offline using National Archives (NARA) and LDS microfilm.

1930 Census

Official census day: 1 April 1930 (the official start day was 1 April, but the Census Bureau began taking the census on 2 April, except for Alaska, which began on 1 Oct 1929)

Total Population: 123,202,624

The 1930 Census was released to the public on 1 April 2002

1930 Census Finding Aids...

- [Online 1930 Census Index & Images](#) (requires payment)
The 1930 Census is now indexed online for every state and territory at Ancestry.com. Includes more than 123 million names linked to actual census images.
- [1930 Census Finding Aids & Research Tips](#)
here you will find help for searching the 1930 census online and off. Includes information about using circa 1930 city directories, maps, an online microfilm locator and more.

Only ten states and portions of two others have been indexed on microfilm (by head of household using the [soundex](#) system). But all states have

been indexed online (see the above link). The ten states indexed on microfilm are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee & Virginia.

The Kentucky and West Virginia counties that have been indexed on microfilm are... Kentucky Counties: Bell, Floyd, Harlan, Kenton, Muhlenberg, Perry & Pike; West Virginia Counties: Fayette, Harrison, Kanawha, Logan, McDowell, Mercer and Raleigh.

For each person listed in the 1930 Census, the entry shows:

- address
- Name ("of each person whose place of abode on April 1, 1930, was in this family...Include every person living on April 1, 1930. Omit children born since April 1, 1930")
- relationship to head of household
- home owned or rented
- value or monthly rental
- radio set
- whether on a farm
- sex; race (W=White, Neg=Negro, Mex=Mexican, In=Indian, Ch=Chinese, Jp=Japanese; Fil=Filipino, Hin=Hindu, Kor=Korean, "other race, spell out in

- full"/for Indian: whether of full or mixed blood, and tribal affiliation); age
- marital status, age at first marriage
- school attendance; literacy
- birthplace of person and parents
- If foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to the U.S.
- year of immigration
- whether naturalized (Na=Naturalized, Pa=First Papers, Al=Alien), and ability to speak English
- occupation, industry, and class of worker
- whether at work previous day (or last regular working day) - if not, line number on unemployment schedule (these schedules no longer exist)
- veteran status (WW=World War, Sp=Spanish-America War, Civ=Civil War, Phil=Philippine Insurrection, Box=Boxer Rebellion, Mex=Mexican Expedition)
- number of farm schedule (these schedules no longer exist)

1920 Census

1 January 1920 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 106,021,537

Online Index: [1920 Every Name Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com](#) (requires payment)

Linked to Actual Census Images

Also includes 1790-1930 Census Indexes & Images

All states (and territories) have also been indexed on microfilm by head of household using the soundex system

Each household is entered on a sheet showing the name of the township, name of the incorporated place, if any, and city ward, if any. For households in urban areas, the street and number are given.

For each person listed the entry shows:

- name
- relation to head of household
- whether home owned or rented; if owned, whether free or mortgaged
- sex; color or race (W=white, B=black; Mu=mulatto; In=Indian; Ch=Chinese; Jp=Japanese; Fil=Filipino; Hin=Hindu; Kor=Korean; Ot=Other); age at last birthday
- marital status
- year of immigration (in column 13 on the census form)
- whether naturalized or alien (column 14); if naturalized, year of naturalization (column 15)
- [Note: A or AL = Alien; NA = Naturalized; NR = Not Reported; PA = First Papers Filed]
- whether attended school since 1 September 1919
- whether able to read; whether able to write
- birthplace (state, territory or country), and mother tongue
- birthplaces (state, territory or country) and mother tongues of parents
- whether able to speak English
- trade, profession or type of work done
- employed in what industry
- whether employer, salary or wage worker, or working on own account
- number of farm schedule

1910 Census

15 April 1910 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 92,228,496

Online Index: [1910 Every Name Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com](#) (requires payment) Linked to Actual Census Images
Also includes 1790-1930 Census Indexes & Images

Online Index: [State of Washington 1910 Census Index](#) (free to search)

Only 21 states have been indexed on

microfilm (by head of household using the soundex system)
 these are: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia -- a microfilmed soundex index is also available for Oregon from the LDS Family History Library

Each household is entered on a sheet showing the name of the township and city ward, if any. For households in urban areas, the street and number are given.

For each person listed the entry shows:

- name
- relation to head of household
- sex; color or race; age at last birthday
- marital status; number of years of present marriage
- number of children born (to the wife, widow or divorcee)
- number of those children living
- birthplace (state, territory or country), if foreign born, mother tongue
- birthplaces (state, territory or country) of parents
- year of immigration
- for foreign born males 21 years old or older: whether naturalized or alien (AL=Alien, PA=First Papers Filed; NA=Naturalized)
- whether able to speak English
- occupation; employed in what industry
- whether out of work on 15 April 1910
- number of weeks out of work during 1909
- whether able to write and write
- whether able to attend school at any time since 1 September 1909
- whether house is owned or rented; a farm or house; whether it is mortgage free
- whether a survivor of Union or Confederate Army or Navy (column 30 -

- UA=Survivor of the Union Army;
- UN=Survivor of the Union Navy;
- CA=Survivor of the Confederate Army;
- CN=Survivor of the Confederate Navy)
- whether blind, deaf or dumb

1900 Census

1 June 1900 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 76,212,168

Online Index: 1900 Every Name Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com (requires payment) now completed for all states & territories: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indian Territory, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Military & Naval Forces, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin & Wyoming (also includes 1790-1930 Census Indexes & Images)

All states have also been indexed on microfilm by head of household using the soundex system

For each household, an entry shows the name of the township, city and ward, if any, and the street and house number, if in an urban area.

For each person listed the entry shows:

- name
- relation to head of household
- color; sex; month and year of birth, and age at last birthday
- marital status; number of years married
- for married women, number of children born and number of those children living

- birthplace (state territory or country), father's birth; mother's birth
- citizenship: year of immigration to the US (column 16); number of years in the US (column 17); whether still an alien, having applied for citizenship, or naturalized (column 18 - AI.=Alien, PA=First Papers Filed, NA=Naturalized)
- occupation of each person 10 and older, and number of months not employed
- information about school attendance, literacy and ability to speak English
- whether residence was a farm; whether occupant was a homeowner

1890 Census

1 June 1890 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 62,979,766

The 1890 census was destroyed or badly damaged in a fire in Washington in 1921. Less than 1 per cent survived - 6,160 total names, which are available on 3 rolls of microfilm.

In 1890 a special census of Civil War Union veterans and widows of veterans was taken. This is available on microfilm or can be searched online at Ancestry...

1890 Civil War Union Veterans & Widows Census Index & Images (requires payment) also includes 1790-1930 census indexes & images

1890 Census Substitute (requires payment)

Ancestry has been acquiring and posting assorted records to help find ancestors around the time of the 1890 census. It includes fragments of the original 1890 census that survived the fire, special veteran's schedules, several Native American tribe censuses for years surrounding 1890, state censuses (1885 or 1895), city and county directories, alumni directories, and voter registration documents.

1880 Census

1 June 1880 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 50,189,209

Online Index: 1880 Census Records Index & Images at Ancestry.com (index is free with registration - viewing images requires payment) also includes 1790-1930 census index & images

Online Index: 1880 US Census Index at Family Search (free to search - index only) from FamilySearch.org

All states have also been indexed on microfilm using the soundex system; however only those households with children aged 10 or under are listed in the microfilmed index.

For each urban household, an entry shows the name of the street and house number.

For each person in a household the entry shows:

- name
- whether white, black, mulatto, Indian or Chinese; sex; age; month of birth if born within the year
- relation to head of household
- occupation and months unemployed
- name of state, territory or country of birth; father's birthplace; mother's birthplace
- school attendance within the year
- inability to read if aged 10 or older; inability to write if aged 10 or older
- whether sick or temporarily disabled on the day of enumeration and the reason

1870 Census

1 June 1870 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 38,558,371

Online Index: 1870 Every Name Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com (requires payment) also includes 1790-1930 census indexes & images

Online Index: Colorado 1870 Census Index (free)

Online Index: Maryland State Archives Census Indexes - includes 1870 (free)

Online Index: Michigan 1870 Census Index &

Images (free -- includes actual census images in PDF format that you can download)

- name
- age at last birthday
- sex; color (W=White, B=Black, M=Mulatto, C=Chinese, I=Indian); profession, occupation or trade
- value of real estate; personal property
- place of birth (state, territory or country)
- whether father is of foreign birth; whether mother is of foreign birth
- month of birth if born within the year
- month of marriage if married within the year
- whether attended school within the year
- whether can read; write
- whether deaf, dumb, blind, insane or idiotic
- whether male citizen of the US aged 21 years and up
- whether male citizen of the US aged 21 years and up whose right to vote was denied or abridged on other grounds than rebellion or other crime

1860 Census

1 June 1860 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 31,443,321

Online Index: [1860 Every Name Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com](#) (requires payment) also includes 1790-1930 Census Indexes & Images

Online Index: [1860 U.S. Federal Census at Footnote](#) census images and index (requires payment)

- name
- age; sex; color (white, black or mulatto)
- occupation of persons over 15
- value of real estate; value of personal estate
- place of birth (state, territory or country)
- whether person was married during the year

- whether deaf-mute, blind, insane, an idiot, a pauper or a convict

Separate slave schedules show:

- name of slave owner
- number of slaves owned
- number of slaves manumitted (freed)
- under the slave owner's name a line for each slave shows: age, color, sex, whether deaf-mute, blind, insane, idiotic or a fugitive from the state; names of slaves were not entered

1850 Census

36 States and Territories

1 June 1850 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 23,191,876

Online Index: [Online 1850 Census Index & Images at Ancestry.com](#) Every Name Index (requires payment)

A subscription also includes 1790-1930 Census Indexes & Images

- name of each free person in a household
- age; sex; color (white, black or mulatto)
- occupation of males over 15
- value of real estate owned
- place of birth (state, territory or country)
- whether person attended school or was married within the year
- whether the person could read or write if over 20
- whether deaf-mute, blind, insane, an idiot, a pauper or a convict
- separate slave schedules contain the same information as the 1860 census

1790-1840 Census - Notes

The US census records from 1790 to 1840 only name the head of each family. Other household members are grouped together by age and gender, but their names are not given. When researching in this time frame it is essential to locate other records, particularly probate records (which often

name the spouse and children), church records, land & property records, etc. These early census records are still useful for locating families in a specific place.

Online Index: [US Federal Census Index & Images 1790-1840 at Ancestry.com](#) (requires payment) also includes indexes & images for 1850-1930

1840 Census (30 States and Territories)

1 June 1840 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 17,069,453

- head of household
- number of free white males and females categorized by age group
- number of free colored males and females by age group
- number of male and female slaves by age group
- number of persons in each family engaged in various occupations
- names and ages of military pensioners
- number of both white and colored deaf, mute and blind persons
- number of students
- number of scholars at public charge
- number of free white persons older than 20 who could not read and write

1830 Census (28 States and Territories)

1 June 1830 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 12,866,020

- head of household
- number of free white males and females categorized by age group
- number of foreigners not naturalized
- number of free colored males and females by age group
- number of male and female slaves by age group
- number of white blind persons and number of blind slaves and colored persons

- number of white deaf-mutes and number of deaf-mute slaves and colored persons
- number of white aliens

1820 Census (22 States and Territories)

7 August 1820 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 9,638,453

- head of household
- number of free white males and females categorized by age group
- number of foreigners not naturalized
- number of free colored males and females by age group
- number of male and female slaves by age group
- number of all other persons except Indians not taxed

1810 Census (16 States and Territories)

6 August 1810 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 7,239,881

- head of household
- number of free white males and free white females categorized by age group
- number of all other free persons except Indians not taxed
- number of slaves

1800 Census (14 States)

4 August 1800 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 5,308,483

- head of household
- number of free white males and free white females categorized by age group
- number of all other free persons except Indians not taxed
- number of slaves

1790 Census (12 States)

2 August 1790 (date census taking began)

Total Population: 3,929,214

Note: 1790 census records exist for Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont and Virginia (Virginia schedules were reconstructed from State enumerations)

- head of household
- number of free white males ages 16 and older
- number of free white males under the age of 16
- number of free white females
- number of all other free persons
- number of slaves

Researching Census Records Using Microfilm 1790-1930

Microfilm rolls for US Census records (and the available indexes 1880-1930) are available at the National Archives (NARA), the NARA branches, some libraries, and the LDS Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City, which means you can order them from local Family History Centers for viewing and photocopying for a small fee. You can search for the microfilm roll numbers by using the online FHL catalog. Place a

search for the state you are researching, and then look through the list of census topics.

References:

- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *Guide to Genealogical Research in the National Archives*, NARA, Washington DC, 1985, Pages 11-37
- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *The 1930 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington DC, 2002, Pages viii-xix; 2-9
- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *The 1920 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington DC, 1992, Pages vi; 1-2
- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *The 1910 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington DC, 1996, Page vii
- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *The 1900 Federal Population Census, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington DC, 1996, Page vii
- National Archives Trust Fund Board: *The 1790-1890 Federal Population Censuses, Catalog of National Archives Microfilm*, NARA, Washington DC, 1993, Page 1

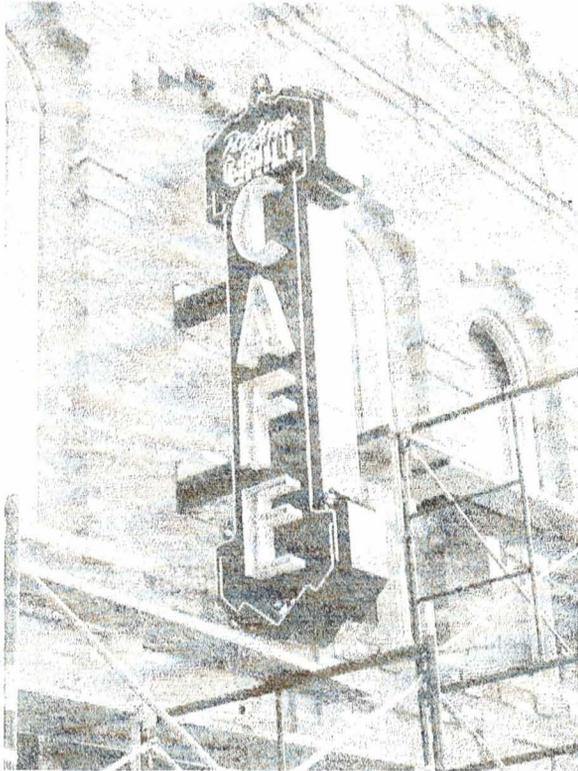
Population figures from [the US Census Bureau](#)

Birth Notices

May 4, 1878 a daughter to Mrs. Patterson B. Hoffman, Chester
May 11, 1878 a daughter to Mrs. Jas A. Allison, Lake Fork
May 19, 1878 a son to Mrs. Patrick Lynn, Lincoln
May 23, 1878 a daughter to Mrs. Wm. H. Clare, Lincoln
May 25, 1878 a son to Mrs. Michael

J. Mann, Mt. Pulaski
June 5, 1878 a daughter to wife of N.E. Pegram, Lincoln

Son - Mr. & Mrs. J.A. Pittinger - Atlanta -
18 Jan 1936
Son - Mr. & Mrs. Rudolph Keith - Lincoln -
18 Jan 1936



Palm Grill Cafe was originally built in 1867. The building went into service as a restaurant in 1934 and continued in that capacity until the late 1960's, serving the locals along with the steady stream of people traveling along Route 66. It also served as the Greyhound bus stop during this period. The building has been vacant for many years but is currently being renovated to house a museum and a functioning cafe again. During this restoration the neon sign over the door has been completely restored to its former glory. The restoration of the building is partially being funded by matching funds from the National Park Service in its Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program.

SOI:

<http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMI1A9K>

SOI: "Park Services salutes Atlanta, IL" from Lincoln Courier March 27, 2008.

HISTORY OF LOGAN COUNTY'S JAILS

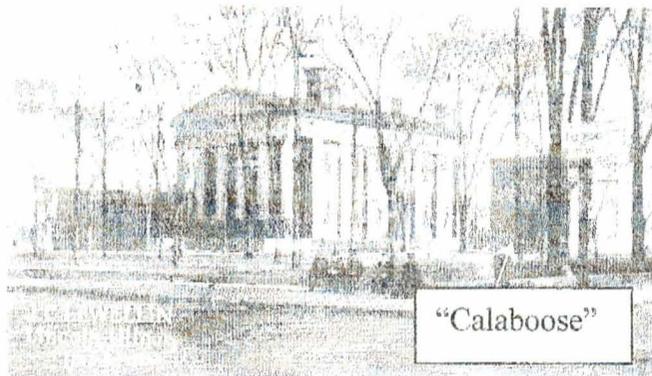
The Construction of the First Logan County Jail

Logan County's first jail was built in 1841 near the time the Postville courthouse was completed. The jail was also built northeast of the courthouse located at 111 S. Monroe, Lincoln, IL. It didn't sit on the corner but was off and back a little on the block. This jail was about twelve feet square, and that many feet in height to the first story. The upper floor was made of logs of the same dimensions as those composing the sides, securely fastened to the upper tier of logs. The lower floor was composed of logs hewed about twelve by sixteen inches in thickness, the greater thickness placed upward. These were laid closely together, and, as well as the walls and upper floor were covered with heavy oak plank, two inches in thickness, thoroughly nailed on, within and without. In the center of the upper

floor a small trap door was made, sufficiently large to admit a man's body. In order to secure light and ventilation, this door was composed of a cross work of iron bars, firmly fastened together, and secured with a good padlock several inches from the floor. Two windows, of similar material, were also made over all a good, heavy roof was placed, and in the end of the upper story a door was made of heavy plank, which in turn could be securely bolted. When a prisoner was confined within this citadel, he was, in most cases, safe. He would be taken in at the upper door, the trap-door of the inner cell raised, a ladder let down, and he was compelled to descend into the prison. The ladder would then be withdrawn, the trap-door and outer door bolted, and he was safe. It is confidently affirmed that criminals could more easily escape from the jails of today than from this one.

This jail was used until 1848 at the same time when the Postville Courthouse was sold to Solomon Kahn. In early 1850s the jail logs were used for ties on the railroad by the predecessor of the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The building of the railroad brought about the founding of Lincoln, Illinois. SOI: *History of Logan County 1886; Stringer's Logan County History 1911.*

A new jail was built on the grounds at the Mt. Pulaski courthouse. It was used only about five years before Logan County's third jail was built in Lincoln. The jail was a structure like a small box and was called a "calaboose".



(above) *The third county seat and jail house*

The calaboose was used for six years until about 1868 when the county and city officials decided to build the fourth jail. The third jail cost \$950 to build. The plan was to have the city to build the jail and allow the sheriff to occupy it. It would become the county's property in two years. When the two years expired and the city demanded half of the construction cost as had been agreed upon, the county refused to pay because the city had failed to obtain a copy of the contract.

MT. PULASKI COURTHOUSE

Mt. Pulaski Courthouse State Historic Site on the city square in Mt. Pulaski is one of only two surviving Eighth Judicial Circuit courthouses in Illinois where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. Constructed in 1848, the courthouse housed sessions of the twice-yearly circuit court from 1848 to 1855. Restored in the 1930s, the courthouse is today administered by the Illinois

The fourth jail was built from Joliet-cut limestone, the same rock used to build the old Joliet prison. The jail cost \$30,000. It took a year to complete and was occupied in 1869. The dungeon was the most interesting part of the building. The dungeon featured dark windowless rooms about six feet by four feet by six feet. On the first floor of the jail were two cellblocks with eight windowless cells



each. The old sheriff's quarters were on the second floor, which hadn't been used since Sheriff Elmer Fulk, Jr. He had moved out about 1973.

Near the Sheriff's quarters was the women's cellblock. It is not sure when the women's block was last used.

The front of the jail had stately manner and the back was as solid as a fort, with cannon balls between the joints of stone around the cells. With the 110 years of use, there was never a single escape.

Mt. Pulaski was founded in July 1836 by Jabez Capps, Dr. Barton Robinson, George Turley, and others, who named the thriving community for Revolutionary War hero Casimir Pulaski.

Logan County was created in 1839. At this time three towns, Mt. Pulaski, Middletown, and Postville rivaled for the county seat. Postville, in

the center of the new county, was chosen as the new seat of government.

By the mid-1840s Mt. Pulaski was the largest and busiest town in Logan County, and local boosters campaigned to have the county seat relocated from Postville. An April 1848 referendum decided the issue: Mt. Pulaski won, the electorate swayed no doubt by the city's pledge to build a larger and finer courthouse. The citizens of Mt. Pulaski contributed \$2,700 towards the construction of a two-story, brick, Greek Revival courthouse, with the county adding \$300 to finish it. County officials moved into the new courthouse before the end of 1848.

In the early 1850s the railroad came to central Illinois and Logan County, but not to Mt. Pulaski. In 1853 the new town of Lincoln, eleven miles to the northwest of Mt. Pulaski, was founded. Located on the new railroad and in the center of the county, Lincoln soon eclipsed Mt. Pulaski. A referendum in November 1853 prompted the relocation of the county seat to Lincoln, and within two years county and circuit court business was being conducted there in the new courthouse.

Courthouse Days, 1848-1855

During the years the building served as a courthouse, citizens conducted business with county officials in six offices on the first floor or attended circuit court on the second floor. Residents registered deeds or registered to vote in the county clerk's office; checked on strays with the sheriff; asked about property lines at the surveyor's office; paid taxes or received payment from the treasurer; conducted legal matters with the circuit clerk; or checked on local education in the school commissioner's office.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit Court met in the second floor courtroom twice a year, in April and in the early fall. Judge David Davis, of Bloomington, presided over court during the Mt. Pulaski years. Reflecting the circuit's rural nature and small population, the cases were

generally civil with a small number of criminal cases. Matters argued before Judge Davis included boundary disputes, indebtedness, breach of contract, and occasionally slander, libel, and minor crimes.

Abraham Lincoln, like most lawyers of his day, traveled the circuit to make a living. Most communities were too small and with insufficient legal business to support resident lawyers. Simple, low-paying cases presented in large numbers at the twice yearly circuit court terms dominated the legal work.

When Lincoln first came to Mt. Pulaski Courthouse in 1848 he was senior partner to associate William Herndon in their Springfield law firm. Lincoln's growing ability and reputation helped fuel his political career. After one term (1847-1849) in Congress, Lincoln returned to his law practice with renewed vigor.

Unfortunately, because an 1857 fire destroyed the court's records, little is known of Lincoln's legal work in Mt. Pulaski. Lincoln handled two patent rights cases that began at Mt. Pulaski and were later decided by the state supreme court.

The Courthouse after 1855

Two years after the departure of county government, the brick courthouse was converted to a schoolhouse. For 21 years, from 1857 to 1878, the building served the needs of Mt. Pulaski's growing student population. The building underwent several changes; the main entrance stairway was changed, windows were installed at ground level, and a cupola was added, perhaps to house the large school bell cast in 1858. That bell, now located on the south side of the courthouse grounds, is a memorial to all Logan County students.

When students were moved to a new school in 1878, the old courthouse was adapted again, with a jail in the basement, city offices on the first floor, and a general meeting room on the second floor.

About 1889 the first floor was drastically altered to house the town's post office. The first-floor interior was gutted and a new ground-level floor, about five feet lower than the original, was installed. New interior stairways, partitions, longer windows, and entrances were also added. The second floor continued to serve the community as a library, school, and civic center.

By the early 1930s the old courthouse was considered historic and part of the Lincoln tradition. In 1936 the town deeded the courthouse to the State of Illinois, and the state began an extensive restoration of the building as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. The restoration was completed in 1939, and some period

furnishings were added to the offices and courtroom. The furnishing of the historic offices continues today.

Mt. Pulaski Courthouse is one of only two surviving Illinois courthouses of the original fourteen that were part of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Mt. Pulaski Courthouse is the only one that is restored, furnished, and interpreted as an operating 1850s courthouse. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

SOI:

<http://www.illinois.com/details/museums.php?id=416>

2009 SCHEDULED MEETINGS:

April 20: Membership meeting and house warming. We want to show off the remodeling of our back room. We received a sizeable donation from the Bartman Trust Fund and Walter T. Wendell which greatly helped toward this project. The presentation will be about the history of the NOAA weather station in Lincoln, IL by Chris Miller.

May 18: Membership meeting: Bill Donath will give a presentation on the history of Memorial Day and the Civil War memorial on the courthouse square.

June 6: Cemetery Walk, "Reflections of Time Past"

June 15: Membership meeting: Dottie Rehan, Senior Conservator, also known as the document doctor, from the Illinois State Archives, will give a presentation on archival recording, conservation and preservation.

July 20: Membership meeting: Presentation will include "Getting started with Genealogy and what material is available at the Illinois State Archives", by Greg Cox, Archivist.

August 17: Membership meeting: Presentation about the History of the Grand Army of the Republic by Gary Freese.

September 21: Membership meeting: "Discovering the history of my home at 1029 Delavan St. Lincoln, IL and how I found a secret room", by Krista Lessen.

October 19: Membership meeting: Shirley Bartelmay will give a presentation about Postville Courthouse and the one room schools she attended in Logan County.

November 16: Membership meeting: Be at Rusty's at 5:30. Dinner served at 6 P.M. It is time to decide who will be on the board. For our program Bobbi Reddix will portray Elizabeth Keckley. She will tell of Keckley's rise from 30 years of slavery, her involvement with the Underground Railroad and how she became the personal dressmaker and friend of the Mary Todd Lincoln.

December 21: No meeting

We welcome New Members:

BONAPARTE, Napoleon
309 21st Street
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-735-3073
Status: Individual -09

POLLACK, Helen V.
2217 B Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301-3531
661-395-3065
Status: Individual -09

COCHRAN, Marilee T.
2833 Cronin Dr.
Springfield, IL 62711
Status: Individual-09

LADD, Geoff

1555 5th Street
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-8687
info@abe66.com
Status: Individual -09

McCUE, Charles
3 Live Oak Lane
Springfield, Il 62711
217-314-9256
Chuck.mccue@comcast.net
Status: Honorary -09

SCHMAL, John P.
1731 Pico Blvd. Apt. 8
Santa Monica, CA 90405
818-676-6249
Individual- 09

Surnames updates:

BARRINGER, Mary R.
217-793-4073
marpaybar@comcast.net
Surnames: French; Payne; Carson; Cornwell;
Blue; Copeland

RUCH, Judith Shores
jshoruch@aol.com
Surnames: James Shores b. 1823 - d. 1868;
Frank Shores b. 1859; Charles ford Ewing b. 1830;
James Melrose b. 1826; John Musick b. 1822;
Harless; Pulleybank
COERS, Roseann
48-1800th St.

New Holland, IL 62671-6518
217-445-2480
Coers3j1amb@springnet.com
Status: Individual- 09
Surnames: Schrader (Schroeder); Karr; Smart;
Schreiber; Schrader, Petersen/Peterson

Carolyn Spanier
309-263-2759
Surnames: Bernard McGinty born in Ireland,
lived in Lincoln, IL 1855 (?) - 1887 and
Martha McElroy McGinty born in Ireland and
was buried (1876) in Holy Cross Lincoln, IL

LINCOLN ILLINOIS 1878 BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ALSBACH JOHN, physician, Chicago St.
ALTMAN I. draper and merchant tailor: a full line
of clothing, cassimere, and vesting on hand; a good
fit guaranteed; prices reasonable
BADEN & CO. leading fashionable hatters, and
dealers in gents' furnishing goods of every
description. Keep always on hand a large stock and
specialties in fine goods; Kickapoo St.
BARRETT M. W. grain dealer; business place
and elevator, Chicago St. corner at Broadway,

BATES JOSEPH B. Editor Logan County
Republican, Kickapoo St.
BEACH & HODNETT, attorneys-at-law and
solicitors in chancery, Kickapoo corner Pulaski St.
BEASON & BLINN, lawyers, Kickapoo St.
BERNARD J LOUIS, carriage and wagon maker.
Broadway, corner McLean St.
154 Pulaski
B PAISLEY & CO. Dry goods, groceries,
boots and shoes, Kickapoo St. corner at Broadway

CANTRELL IRA J. manufacturer, wholesale and retail dealer in farm and road wagons. Office and factory, 96 and 98 Pulaski St.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **W. B. Sponsler**, prop; A. H. Varney, J. M. Hews, clerks; Chicago St. Every thing new and furnished with all the modern improvements and conveniences

CRANDAL, ANDREW, contractor and builder; shop next door to Rock's meat market, Pulaski St.

DANA & HAM, lawyers, Kickapoo St.

DANLEY J. A. book, stationery and music store; pianos, organs and other musical instruments; school books of every description; 136 Broadway

DEMEK JOHN H. wines and liquors, Broadway corner at Sangamon St.

DEIGER ADAM, grocer, 164 Broadway; special inducements for cash, and country produce taken in exchange.

DOWNING GEO H. justice of the peace, Fifth St. corner Pine St.

DUFIT & WEBBER, carpenters, builders and contractors, Pekin corner Chicago St; manufacturers of every thing in the wood line pertaining to their business

EDGAR & CHOWNING, dealers in agricultural and farming implements field seeds and fine stock, 127 Pulaski St.

EHRlich H. K. Dr. druggist, Sangamon St.

THE BEST drugs and medicines always on hand, and prescriptions carefully compounded; manufacturer and proprietor of the German Hog Cholera Specific, the only medicine in the market which cures and prevents hog cholera; price as low as the lowest

FISK FRANK, attorney and notary, Kickapoo St.

FORREST RANDOLPH B. lawyer

GILLESPIE D. & J. dealers in dry goods and groceries; established in 1864; 139 and 141 Pulaski St.

GIVEN P. F. dentist, Broadway corner at Chicago St. opposite Lincoln House; extracting, filling and plate works receives careful attention

GUTHBIE A. S. livery, sale and feed stables, east side court-house on McLean St. In addition, has a

fine hearse for funeral occasions

HARDY EDWIN, boot and shoe manufacturer, 151 Pulaski St.

HARRY & HOUSER, general dealers in groceries and provisions, new brick block, 174 Broadway

HAWKINS & PURINTON, house and sign painters; paper hanging and calcimining specialties; all orders promptly attended to; shop corner Broadway and Kickapoo St. basement
HOBLOT & FOLEY, attorneys-at-law, Pulaski St.

HOSKINS BAZAAR, dealer in millinery, dry goods, cloaks, suits, notions, hair goods, and all the novelties of the season in great variety, 156 Broadway

eclectic physician and surgeon, No.

158 Pulaski St.

HUBEK JAMES, meat market, Chicago St.

HUNTING NEWTON, dentist, Broadway, next door to the P. O.

HUKLBURT HENRY, stock dealer, Fourth St.

JARCHO W LOUIS, manufacturer of and wholesale and retail dealer in cigars, pipes, smoking and chewing tobaccos, 119 Sangamon St.

KENYON R. A. tannery and glove manufactory, corner of Second and German Sts., has continued the business for six years, and is still prepared to furnish all demands for gloves and mittens

KLATT FRANK, livery, feed and sale stables, Broadway corner Logan St. Farmers, travelers, and others will find here every thing in the livery line desired, and at very reasonable prices.

KOEHNLE & SCULLY, real estate, Broadway

LINCOLN HOUSE, **J. W. Hutchinson**, prop. Corner of Broadway and Chicago St; complete in all of its appointments and comforts

LADUE & THORN, contractors; plans, specifications and estimates furnished at short notice; office, Latham's block, Kickapoo St.

LINCOLN HERALD, **F. B. Mills**, editor and proprietor, Broadway

LINCOLN TIMES, **Wallace Nail & Bro.** publishers, Kickapoo St.

LOGAN COUNTY REPUBLICAN, **Toseph B. Bates**, editor and proprietor, Kickapoo St.

LOGAN COUNTY VOLKS-BLATT, **Wallace**

Nail & Bro. publishers, Kickapoo St.

LECHLEITER GEORGE, dealer in groceries and provisions, queensware and glassware, 117 Sangamon St.

LEEDS L. L. Dr. physician, Pulaski St.

LIVINGSTON & GRIESHEIM, cash clothing house, corner. Kickapoo and Pulaski Sts; keep constantly on hand a large and fine stock of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, etc. Doing a strictly cash business, we are prepared to sell you goods 15 per cent, cheaper than any other house in town. Be sure and call

LOWE CLINTON, composition grave tablets, Chicago St. near Elliott Mills

LOWREY & JOHNSON, machinists and founders, McLean St. Will attend promptly to building and repairing mill, engine and agricultural machinery on shortest notice. Castings of every description furnished to order, including fencing-posts, hitching-posts, lawn chairs, sofas, store fronts, columns, etc. Give us a call.

LYNCH EDMUND, lawyer, Kickapoo St.

McGALLIARD & MOURER, job printers, 115 Kickapoo St. The only exclusively job printing house in the county. Best of work at reasonable prices

MILLER & BRO. dyeing and cleaning, establishment. Broadway corner at Sangamon St. under Spitley House. Dyeing, cleaning, repairing, etc. done with neatness and dispatch

MILLER, SARGENT & ROSS, physicians and surgeons; office over banking house of Wm. M. Dustin

MILLS F. B. The Lincoln Herald, commercial job printing, 154 Broadway

MOHN HENRY, blacksmith and machinist, Sangamon St. All kinds of tools made to order. Machine repairing a specialty

MOOS JOHN, machinist, Fourth St. near Fourth ward school-house. Repairing farming machinery is our specialty. Work done promptly and well on all machines

NALL WALLACE & BRO. publishers and proprietors of The Lincoln Times and The Logan County Volksblatt; commercial job printing; Kickapoo St.

NOLTE HOUSE, **Henry Nolte**, prop; Chicago St.

Boarding-house and hotel newly furnished complete, and accommodations best in the city
NORRED CHARLES H. physician and surgeon; office and residence corner Logan and Pekin Sts. one block north of M. E. Ch. Office hours from 9 to 11 A.M. and 1 to 4 P.M. All professional business entrusted to my care, in city or country, day or night, will receive my prompt and careful attention

DAVID H. OLIVER dry goods, Broadway corner at Kickapoo St.

PARKER G. W. real estate, insurance and loan agent, Broadway corner at Chicago St. opposite Lincoln House. First-class companies represented fire, life and accident

PAILLIN ARTHUR, merchant tailor, in Post & Huntington's store, Broadway

PEASE F. O. photographic parlors, 136 Broadway, over Danley's Temple of Music. Copying and enlarging pictures a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases

POST & HUNTINGTON, Broadway, the Broadway cash store, dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, carpets, and merchant tailoring. Our goods are of the best quality, and we sell strictly for cash, which enables us to give our customers great advantage over those who buy on time

RANDOLPH & LENTZ, attorneys and counselors-at-law, 125 Kickapoo St.

RICHTER LOUIS C. grist and flour mill, on Mill St. between Fifth and Sixth Sts. Dealer in all kinds of grain. Flour constantly on hand of every brand. Wholesale and retail

ROSS CHARLES E. grocer, Kickapoo St. keeps first-class goods and solicits first-class trade. Fine teas, sugars, syrups and every thing in the grocery line. The only party in Lincoln who sells the celebrated Carrolton flour. Has a large stock of fine-cut and plug chewing tobaccos of the finest grades

RUDOLPH J. T. justice of the peace, Pulaski St.

SCHREIBER GEORGE C. watch-maker, and jeweler, dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, spectacles, cutlery, pistols, notions, toys, albums, accordions, violins, pianos, organs, etc. 143 Pulaski St.

SHERMAN HIRAM, boot and shoe dealer, 131 Kickapoo St

SIMONTON H. carriage and wagon making and blacksmithing, Pulaski St. south side court-house square, making a specialty of the Simonton Beehive, a new invention of his own, and a wonderful success

SIMS & BRO. confectionery and restaurant (established in 1867), 127 Kickapoo St.

SMALL A. E. physician and surgeon; office in National Bank building, Broadway. Office hours: 9 to 11 A.M. 2 to 4 P.M.

SMALL D. W. merchant tailor, 138 Broadway, three doors east of post-office. Cloths, cassimere, vesting and men's furnishing goods

SPITLY HOUSE, P. V. Buer, property Broadway corner Sangamon St. Good sample rooms for traveling men. Bath-rooms attached. Reduced rates to guests remaining more than one day

SPLAIN & SIMONTON, general blacksmithing/Repairing and work of every description done to order and warranted, at their shop on Pulaski St. south side of court-house square.

STRODE & BRANDT, house and sign painters, Broadway. We have all kinds of graining

SWITZER J. contractor, builder and carpenter, Broadway, north side of courthouse square.

Estimates furnished in city or country.

Transcribed from; Logan County Illinois: It's Past, Present and Future

SOI:

<http://genealogytrails.com/ill/logan/businessdirectorylincoln1878.html>

The 100th Anniversary of Mr. Lincoln's birth

The celebration in Lincoln was held in the Broadway Theatre, later named the Grand Theatre, on February 10, 1909 (the Grand Theatre burned in 1960, and this location was later the site of Gossett's Cleaners). This namesake town celebration was among countless corresponding events throughout the nation and the world.

The honorees and other special guests included other Civil War veterans and prominent citizens. The listing of these elite citizens in the newspapers reveals a social hierarchy in which judges ranked at the top and were followed by clergymen, distinguished educators, and leading businessmen, respectively. No women were on the General Committee or among the named special guests, but the most prominent female civic leader, Mrs. John A. Lutz. She was probably the most highly educated woman in town and was allowed on the Decorations Committee

The first Lincoln namesake town celebration consisted of patriotic music, a recitation of the Gettysburg Address, and speeches. The chairman of the General Committee and master of ceremonies was Judge Lawrence B. Stringer, who gave a short speech about Abraham Lincoln before introducing the main speaker, Euclid B. Rogers, D.D. Stringer's speech told a story that was new in this city and of more than ordinary interest. That is one of the reasons why Mr. Stringer's short talk was unusually enjoyable. Stringer's speech featured a detail about the naming of Lincoln, Illinois, in 1853 that the townspeople in 1909 apparently had not heard. Stringer said that the town's founders offered to name it for Mr. Lincoln if he could obtain an advantageous town charter. According to the newspaper, Stringer said that Mr. Lincoln took this job and "secured the charter as the promoters wanted it."

SOL:

<http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnilinois/abs200th-lincolnil.html#lincolnfest1909>

New Pictorial History cards!

Don't forget to order a couple of packets.

Packet (1) History of Logan County Courthouses. There are ten cards to this packet for \$12.00 + \$2.00 S/H. This packet includes:

1. Logan County seats.
2. Deskins Tavern, the first place in Logan County they held court.
3. The historical well
4. Postville Courthouse
5. Mount Pulaski Courthouse
6. First Courthouse in Lincoln, IL
7. Second courthouse in Lincoln, IL
8. Present day courthouse.
9. Soldier's monument
10. Indian Maiden & child statue

Packet (2) Courthouse Square Historical District. This packet includes the history of the following buildings:

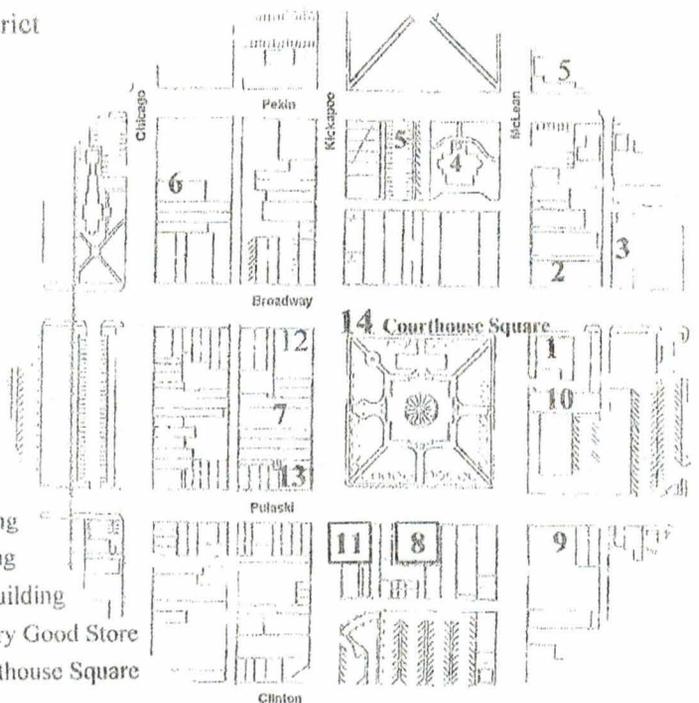
1. 2 cards Sheer's Corner and Post Office
 2. City Hall
 3. Sheers
 4. Library
 5. Christian Church
 6. LCG&H
 7. Latham's Building
 8. (2 cards) past and present Arcade
 9. Courier
 10. IOOF Building
 11. Oasis Building
 12. Griesheim Building
 13. Griesheim Dry Good Store
 14. Present Courthouse Square
- All 18 cards include a color picture in front and the history on the back.
Courthouse Historical District includes 18 Cards @ \$20.00 + \$2.00 S/H

Get both Packets 1 & 2 for \$32.00 and save on postage.

The map below is included in packet 2 with numbers showing where these historic buildings are located.

Historical District

1. Sheer's Corner and Post Office
2. City Hall
3. Sheers
4. Library
5. Christian Church
6. LCG&H
7. Latham's Building
8. Arcade
9. Courier
10. IOOF Building
11. Oasis Building
12. Griesheim Building
13. Griesheim Dry Good Store
14. Present Courthouse Square



"Reflections of Time Past" Old Union Cemetery walk

We invite you to join us

June 6, 2009

Walks will begin at 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m. & 2 p.m.

Rain date Sunday June 7, 2009

TICKETS : \$5 each

Children under 10 years of age are FREE!

You may buy your tickets at:

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

114 North Chicago Street

Lincoln, Illinois

ph: 217- 732-3200



Publications for Sale

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

Updated 2008 Old Union Cemetery = \$20+\$2 S/H

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 (2nd 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 1/2 X 11" 148 pages (Updated due to faded print)

Cemetery Records

\$18 + \$3 S/H Soft cover, 3rd 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 "Days Gone By")

Logan County Courthouse 100th 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		
Total		

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.)

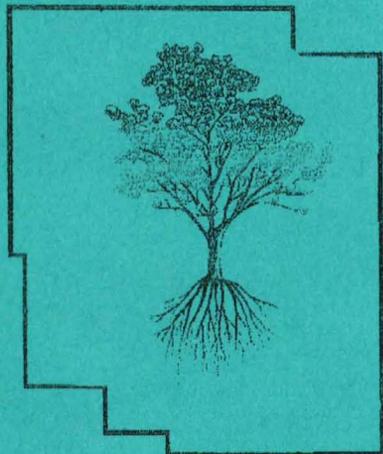
It is imperative that you notify the society if you have a change of address:

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

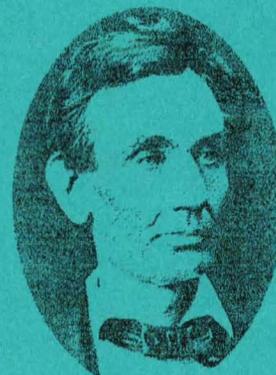
Roots & Branches

Published by

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 North Chicago Street
Lincoln, Illinois 62656



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



July, August, September 2009

Research Center Renovation Complete

Renovation of the Center at 114 N. Chicago St. was completed early in April. Many housekeeping chores remain to be completed before the Open House on July 11, 2009. The cost of the renovation was more than \$32,000. The money for this project came to us by way of a DECO grant of \$25,000, a bequest of nearly \$7,000 and money donated by Society members during 2008. Thank you all for your donations. No new debt was incurred during this project!

The renovation included removal and replacement of the floor in the Work Room area of the building; new plumbing; relocation of the kitchen, removal of a chimney, new wall insulation, new drywall; new ceiling; and a new coating of the roof. Webster Construction of Lincoln completed the heavy-duty work of the floor and bathroom renovation. Bolash Roofing of Divernon, Illinois completed the roof work and insulated the brick foundation in the crawl space. Simonson Floor Covering installed the vinyl in the renovated section of the building. Baker Masonry patched a large hole in the north side brick wall

Many hours of labor from volunteers: Gary Freese, Bill Timm, Todd Timm, Richard Martin, Mary Ellen Martin, and Bill Donath saved the Society many thousands of dollars. Board members and volunteers helped empty the back room and fill it up again. Thank you all for your time.

Open House

Come join us as we celebrate.

July 11, 2009

10 a.m. – 1 p.m.

**Receive a free gift of your choice from
One of our new pictorial history cards.**

We will have refreshments

And door prizes!

Bill Donath will be available for a book signing.

CEMETERY WALK REPORT, JUNE 6, 2009

"I want to thank everyone who participated in planning and carrying out the cemetery walk on Saturday June 6th, 2009. I had a good time and I think the audience members did too.

I know it is a lot of work but the results were fantastic."

Bill Donath, President

Places we advertised

(No cost to us)

1. 9 area Societies
2. 10 area libraries
3. Banks in Lincoln & surrounding towns in Logan County.
4. 3 Logan Co High Schools
5. Zion - Carroll - Park Meadows
6. Heartland College - Lincoln College -- and Lincoln Christian College
7. Newsletters of LCGHS -Tourism - Chamber
8. Insight Announcement
9. 2 local radio stations

10. Gossett & Busby talk show announcement
11. Lincoln Courier - Lincoln Daily News - all newspapers on e-mail list which includes Springfield, Decatur, Peoria, Pekin, Normal, Bloomington, Mt. Pulaski, Elkhart & Mason City Banner times which includes area small towns.

12. Posters placed in all Logan County Towns. Many of our members volunteered to take posters to small towns and Lincoln. We thoroughly covered area businesses with posters.

Cemetery Walk Financial Report

Ticket Sales: \$655
Donations: \$165
Book Sales: \$108
Total.....\$928

Expenses:
Little Johnnies..... \$75
Flowers:\$38.61
Printing Literature: \$60.88
Advertisement.....\$00
Total.....\$174.49
Total Profit.....\$753.51

Logan County's Civil War Soldiers' Monument

June 10, 2009 marked the 140th anniversary of the dedication of the Logan County Civil War Soldiers' Monument on the courthouse square in

Lincoln. General and Governor Richard Oglesby gave the dedication address. The names of 322 men from Logan County, who died

during the Civil War, are etched on the monument. During recent research on the monument another 116 names were added to that list. The monument was erected to honor those who gave their lives that their country would continue to be united and free.

The statue atop the monument was destroyed by a storm just two days after Christmas in December 2008. A committee has been organized to assess the condition of the remaining portion of the monument, replace the statue on the monument and install a memorial board inside the courthouse listing the names of all men who served from Logan County with recognition of those who died during their service. The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society and the County Board are supervising and supporting the work of the committee.

The project is to be funded by donations from the public. The committee will be limited in its ability to accomplish the goals only by the amount of those donations. The committee will soon determine the total cost of the project after conferring with several artisans interested in doing the work.

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society is accepting tax-deductible donations for the project at the Society's Research Center. The address is 114 N. Chicago St., Lincoln, Illinois 62656. Please make checks payable to Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society. Fill in the Memo block that the donation is for the CW Monument Project. For further information please contact Paul Gleason, Chairperson Civil War Statue Committee or Bill Donath, President LCG&HS.

By Bill Donath, President

Up, Up and Away

Two children fly the skies in a runaway balloon in 1858. SOI: *Tales & Trails of Illinois* by Stu Fliege

Ignatius Atchison had risen early on Saturday morning, September 18, 1858, to see the "blazing star." The sight he expected was the recently discovered Doanti's Comet, named after the Italian astronomer Giovanni Battista. It was visible in the morning's north eastern sky.

Newspapers had widely reported the comet's impressive three tailed appearance and aroused the interest of Atchison and many others. "It is brilliant like a jewel," the Illinois State Journal in Springfield reported.

Atchison may have never witnessed the comet that cold September morning. As he stepped out of his farmhouse and walked to a spot where he might get a better view, he came upon what he described as "an immense specter rising out of a nearby tree."

Not realizing what he had seen and badly shaken, Atchison returned to the house and awakened the rest of the family. When he ventured outside again, he thought he heard a young girl's voice. Now he was totally perplexed. There wasn't any reason to hear children at this forsaken hour on his remote Moore's Prairie farm southeast of Mount Vernon. Perhaps he thought he was hearing things, butno....there it was again! A girl's voice came to him clearly: "Come here and let us down. We are almost frozen." Straining his eyes in the darkness, Atchison realized that the "immense specter" was really a big balloon covered with corded netting and that it was stuck in the tree. Below the balloon hung a basket from which the young girl had been plaintively calling.

Atchison cut away some of the tree limbs and pulled at the mass of ropes to extract the balloon from the tree. The girl begged him to bring them down "easily." Soon balloon and basket were safely on the ground and out stepped 8 year old Martha Ann Harvey. Lying at the bottom of the

basket was her brother, 3 year old David, fast asleep.

How the children found themselves in a free floating balloon is a fascinating story that began at the Illinois State Fair held September 1858. A main attraction at the fair was a balloon belonging to the Ericsson Hydrogen Balloon Co. Its pilot featured in the advertisement was "Professor Silas M. Brooks, the greatest of American aeronauts." Balloon ascensions in pre-Civil War years generated considerably more excitement and interest than a space shuttle launch today. Huge crowds gathered, even paid admission, to watch with amazement as the hydrogen filled balloon rose in the sky and their pilots become public heroes.

But for the Friday afternoon ascension at the state fair, Professor Brooks was unfortunately "indisposed," and his assistant, Samuel Wilson took over as pilot. Wilson later said he had drifted west and then back east over the fairgrounds. He reported that he read some newspapers he had taken along and said he was ready to fly to the Atlantic. He also dubiously claimed that he could "distinctly see the Mississippi with several steamboats on its bosom."

As evening approached, Wilson threw out a long rope with a grappling iron attached. Somehow, the device snagged a tree on the farm of Benjamin Harvey, about 15 miles southeast of take-off, near the settlement of Rome Village (now Dix) in Jefferson County, Illinois. Harvey and his son managed to bring down Wilson and soon a small and excited crowd gathered. Harvey entered the basket and with others holding the ropes, attempted a short tethered ascension, but he was too heavy. He then placed his three youngest children in the basket, but their combined weight was still too great.

At this point, Wilson warned Harvey and those around the basket to "hold fast, since the airship might slip her anchor and leave you in a lurch."

Wilson walked a short distance away to talk to some of the female spectators, Harvey determined to get the tethered balloon up in the air, removed the older daughter. And then it happened! With the weight of his daughter and with a sudden gust of wind, the balloon jumped upward and the carelessly held ropes slipped away. The grappling hook, which had been attached to a rail from an old fence, came free and the balloon with Martha Ann and David aboard floated heavenward.

"Mother, let me down. Father, pull us down," came the frightened calls from Martha Ann as the balloon rose higher and higher. Stunned and helpless, Harvey and the crowd watched the balloon drift out of sight. The balloon seemed to be heading northwest, but Wilson was sure it would drift to the southeast just as it drifted earlier. He did his best to calm the family and neighbors to assure them that the children were in no immediate danger. Wilson was worried that the balloon carrying the children would come down in some remote woods and be lost. He told the crowd to alert all of the neighbors for ten miles around. Then, on Harvey's horse, he rode for Centralia.

In town he notified the telegraph operator at the railroad station to spread the alarm. By morning the local paper had issued an "extra" that carried the news. Wilson rode through the countryside during the entire night searching for the balloon. He wasn't alone. As word spread, many volunteers from Centralia, Mount Vernon and nearby areas participated in an all night search along the anticipated path of the balloon.

High above in the darkness, the two frightened children also traveled all night. Martha Ann said later that they had passed over a town, (Mount Vernon) where there were crowds of people. She had called down to them, but to no avail. David had cried bitterly and complained of being cold, so Martha Ann removed her apron and wrapped it around him, soon he fell asleep.

Martha may have accidentally pulled a key rope that released some of the gas and hastened their descent. At any rate, the grappling hook, still dangling from the basket, snagged a tree on Ignatius Atchison's farm. Their epic ride had come to an end. The two children had been aloft for more than 13 hours and, as Wilson predicted, had flown southeast.

Word spread quickly. Riders were dispatched to bring the good news to the parents and relieved

pilots, Wilson and Brooks. A joyful reunion took place in Mount Vernon. Cannons roared and a brass band played "Home Again" made for a glorious homecoming for the two young, if unintentional, trailblazers in Illinois skies.

Extra reading: John Wall, Wall's History of Jefferson County, 1909. Stuart Fliege is a retired teacher and historian living in Springfield, IL. sfliege@aol@270.com

Baptisms at New Holland Zion Lutheran Church Logan County, Illinois

[submitted by Peg at nut4wolf@hotmail.com]

Krusemark, Florence Emilie Elise
b.3/5/1906 bapt:4/13/1906
Father: Ernst B. Krusemark Mother: Clara
Hilgendorf
Witnesses: Wm Hilgendorf - Emilie Krusemark -
Elizabeth Habeck

Maaks, Cora Marie Bertha
b.3/9/1906 bapt:4/13/1906
Father: Karl Maaks Mother: Anna Keck
Witnesses: Bertha Lohrenz - Johann
Langenbahn

Maaks, Leona Elise Friedericke
b.12/23/1905 bapt:2/11/1906
Father: Johann Maaks Mother: Bertha
Krusemark
Wit: Fredericke Langenbahn - Karl Lohrenz -
Elise Krusemark

Buse, Minnie Johanna Caroline
b.2/3/1906 bapt:3/10/1906
Father: Johann F. Buse Mother: Margaretha
Miller
Wit: E. Berger - Wm Renhold

Miller, Margaretha Elise
b.3/6/1906 bapt:4/15/1906
Father: Karl Miller Mother: Elise Koster
Wit: Margaretha Aldag - Elise Knollenberg

Berns, Viola Clara
b.3/14/1906 bapt:5/6/1906
Father: Louis Berns Mother: Helene Krusemark
Wit: Johann Maaks - Clara Krusemark

Schroeder, Bertha Johanna Maria
b.4/12/1906 bapt:6/3/1906
Father: Herm Schroeder Mother: Johanna Buse
Wit: Geo Buse - S. Hagist - Bertha Lohrenz

Brinkmeyer, Heinrich Walter
b.8/25/1906 bapt:8/31/1906
Father: Wilhelm H. Brinkmeyer Mother: Maria
Rubenking Wit: Herm Brinkmeyer Sr. - (?)
Rubenking Sr.

Gehrke, Blanche Helene
b.11/27/1926 bapt: 1/10/1927
Father: (?) Gehrke Mother: Mabel Raber
Wit: Mr. Carl Gehrke - Mrs. Carl Gehrke

Bartman, Elizabeth Catherine
b.3/21/1927 bapt:5/20/1927
Father: Ralph Bartman Mother: Anna
Klockenga

Maaks, Myrtle Eileen
b.6/13/1927 bapt:7/3/1927
Father: Chas Maaks Mother: Bertha Puls

Wit: Alfred Ruder - Mrs. Alfred Ruder

Sutton, George John
b.9/26/1927 bap:11/6/1927
Father: George Sutton Mother: Minnie Buse
Wit: John Buse - Mrs. Marion Sutton

Sutton, Donnabelle
b.12/31/1930 bap:1/31/1931
Father: George Sutton Mother: Minnie Buse
Wit: Chas Buse - Emma Buse

Buse, Dorothy
May b.12/12/1930 bap:1/4/1931
Father: Fred Buse Mother: Frieda Schroeder
Wit: George Buse - Mrs. G. Buse

Bartman, (?) May
b.1/5/1931 bap:2/10/1931
Father: Ralph Bartman Mother: Anna
Klokkenga
Wit: Parents

Groth, Wayne Louis
b.2/22/1931 bap:3/22/1931
Father: Otto Groth Mother: Emma Krusemark
Wit: William Groth - Mrs. Edw Marten

Juhl, Everett Leroy
b.2/15/1931 bap:5/10/1931
Father: Richard Juhl Mother: Vada Van Dyke
Wit: Albert Juhl - Mrs. Alb Juhl

Juhl, Vada
(w/o Mr. Richard Juhl)
b.8/7/1912 bap:5/10/1931
Wit: Alb Juhl - Mrs. Alb Juhl - Mrs. M.H.A.
Guemmer

Atlanta Argus

Title	Place of Publication	Published Dates
1. Argus (Atlanta, IL.)	Atlanta, IL (Logan County)	18uu - 1892
2. Atlanta Argus (Atlanta, IL. 1868)	Atlanta, IL	1869-1959
3. . Atlanta Argus (Atlanta, IL 1893)	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1893 -1894
4. Atlanta Argus (Atlanta, IL 1959)	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1959-1964
5. Atlanta Argus and the Armington helper	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1964-198 exact date unknown
6. Atlanta Daily Argus	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1895-19 exact date unknown
7. Atlanta Argus-lens	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1959
8. Atlanta Daily Argus	Atlanta, IL Logan County	1895-19 exact date unknown
9. Atlanta Weekly Forum	Atlanta, IL Logan County	185u- exact date unknown

SOI: http://www.library.uiuc.edu/inp/county_results.php?county=Logan

Logan County Illinois 1850 Mortality Schedule

(provided by Barb Ziegenmeyer)

Name	Census Year	Birth Place	Sex	Age
Mary M (unknown)	1850	Illinois	Female	5
Nade (unknown)	1850	Illinois	Male	1/12
Nancy J. (unknown)	1850	Virginia	Female	18
Sarah F (unknown)	1850	Illinois	Female	6
Susan (unknown)	1850	Iowa	Female	7
Julia Albert	1850	Illinois	Female	1/12
Synthia Allman	1850	Iowa	Female	39
George Andrew	1850	Illinois	Male	11/12
Mary Ann	1850	Illinois	Female	1/12
Andrew P Blackford	1850	Illinois	Male	19
Delila Bowman	1850	Illinois	Female	7
George Brooker	1850	Germany	Male	49
Margaret Brooker	1850	Ohio	Female	16
John E Brown	1850	Ohio	Male	3
Mary Cass	1850	Kentucky	Female	48
Elizabeth Coil	1850	Ohio	Female	49
Charlotte M Collins	1850	Illinois	Female	8/12
Lydia Copeland	1850	Ohio	Female	32
Charles Croft	1850	Pennsylvania	Male	44
Rittera Cunningham	1850	Ohio	Female	6
Adam Dudley	1850	Illinois	Male	1
Mary Ellen	1850	Illinois	Female	1
Elizabeth Frakes	1850	Pennsylvania	Female	69
Sarah Frakes	1850	Illinois	Female	19
Justas Frederick	1850	Illinois	Male	2/12
Jasabel Gambrel	1850	Illinois	Male	1
David A Glenn	1850	Pennsylvania	Male	4

William M Greenslate	1850	Illinois	Male	10
Johnson A Hall	1850	Kentucky	Male	44
Nelson Harper	1850	Ohio	Male	18
Israel Harvy	1850	Illinois	Male	9
Levida Hedy	1850	Illinois	Female	2
William N Hedy	1850	Illinois	Male	4/12
Nancy Elizabeth Helso	1850	Illinois	Female	11/12
Asahel Holsted	1850	Illinois	Male	5/12
Elizabeth Howard	1850	Ohio	Female	2
Madison Lucas	1850	Illinois	Male	1
John Maginnis	1850	Ireland	Male	18
Edwards Mason	1850	Illinois	Male	1
George Matbre	1850	England	Male	29
Francis McGarry	1850	Ohio	Male	31
William McGrow	1850	Kentucky	Male	50
Daniel F McKinny	1850	Kentucky	Male	56
David R Miller	1850	Illinois	Male	1
Males Moore	1850	Virginia	Male	49
Dulsena Morgan	1850	Illinois	Female	8/12
James M Myers	1850	Illinois	Male	2/12
James Racharas	1850	Illinois	Male	1
William Radway	1850	Illinois	Male	6/12
William Rice	1850	Pennsylvania	Male	14
John Sheare	1850	Illinois	Male	11/12
Thompkins Sherry	1850	Illinois	Male	1
Elizabeth Shiver	1850	Ohio	Female	8
Josephine Stafford	1850	Illinois	Female	1
Aminda Stephens	1850	Illinois	Female	1
John W Wright	1850	Illinois	Male	8

SOI: Logan County Genealogy Trails

GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETIES,

HISTORICAL MUSEUMS in LOGAN COUNTY, IL

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society 217 732-3200

Logan County Courthouse 217 732-8687

Lincoln College Museum 217 732-3155 ex. 295

Mt. Pulaski Township Historical Society
217 792-3719

Mt. Pulaski Courthouse 217 732-8930

Elkhart Historical Society 217 947-2238

Knapp Library/Museum, PO Box 266
101 S. Clinton, Middletown 217 445-2708

Atlanta Library & Museum, Race Street, Atlanta
217 648-21

Postville Courthouse State Historic Site
Located at: 914 5th Street, Lincoln, IL

Heritage in Flight Museum
Logan County Airport
1351 Airport Rd., Lincoln, Illinois 62656
(217)732-3333
<http://www.heritageinflight.org/>

Emden Historical Society and Museum
Emden, IL 62635. Contact Emden Historical Society at ehs@emdenil.com or call President Robert Cross at 217-376-3859.

INTERNET SITES FOR RESEARCH

Illinois Marriage 1763 - 1900:

<http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/marriage.html>

Illinois Death before 1916 (Limited):

<http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/death.html>

Illinois Death 1916 - 1950

<http://www.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/idphdeathindex.html>

Early Illinois Records by County

<http://logan.ilgenweb.net/earlyrecords.htm>

IMPORTANT ANOUNCEMENT

Susan Ashworth Carpenter donated a three ring notebook with numerous 8.5 X 11 pictures of a quilt owned by her aunt, Ann Spencer Hilderbrand. She is the granddaughter of Sarah Adelle Mountjoy. The quilt was pieced by the Eminence Church in 1904. All the names on the quilt are hand embroidered and then pieced by family members with their names on their quilt square. Susan's step-grandmother's family won the quilt in a raffle.

It was Susan's purpose that the society to use this information and pictures as a fund raiser. Below you will find the names of the families that contributed to this quilt. We are selling an 8.5 X 11 copy of your family quilt piece on photo paper for \$5.00. If you need a copy mailed, we ask that you to cover the cost of shipping, which is \$3.00.

Below are the surnames of the families that contributed to the quilt.

NAMES ON QUILT PIECES

ADAMS	DEMLING	HARRIMAN	MAUPIN	SANDERS
AFFLECK	DEUTERMAN	HAWES	McCARRIEL	SATTERFIELD
ALBRIGHT	DIETERMAN	HOBART	McCLURE	SCOTT
APPLEGATE	DOWDY	HOERR	McCONNEL	SEEDORFF
ARCHER	DREHER	HOLTON	McCRACKEN	SHELBY
ARNOLD	EDDY	HOOSE	McKOWN	SHELTON
ARNSPERGER	EHEMANN	HOUGHTON	McLELLAN	SHIELDS
ATTEBERRY	EMMETT	HOUSER	MELROSE	SHIELDS
BEVERLY	EWING	HOWARD	MILLER	SHORES
BISHOP	FALK	HOWSER	MINIER	SHULTS
BOOSINGER	FERGUSON	HUBER	MONNETT	SMITH
BOWEN	FORD	HUFF	MONTGOMERY	SPINDLER
BRAWLEY	FOSTER	INGRAHAM	MOOREHEAD	SPRINGGATE
BREWER	FRANTZ	JOHNSON	MORITY	STEWART
BRINING	FUSCH	JORDON	MOUNTJOY	STRONG
BROOKS	GADDIS	JUDY	MUSICK	STROUD
BRUNER	GARDNER	KEEFER	NORIN	SULLIVAN
CALDWELL	GASTON	KINDRED	OLDAKER	SUMMER
CAMERER	GILBERT	KINSER	PERRY	SUMMERS
CAMPBELL	GILCHRIST	KIPLING	PHETZ	THOMPSON
CARLOCK	GIPSON	KIRBY	PHILLIPPE	WAGONER
CATON	GOODMAN	KUHN	PHILLIPS	WANARNY
CHAPLIN	GOODPASTURE	LAFFRIN	PIERSON	WATT
CHOWNING	GORDON	LAKE	POTTER	WESTBROOK
CHURCH	GRAHAM	LANCASTER	POTTER	WESTERGREEN
CLAY	GRAY	LATHROP	PUMPELLY	WILLET
CLOZ	GREER	LEACH	QUISENBERRY	WILLIAMS
CORBIN	GRESHAM	LEASER	RANSDELL	WRIGHT
CRANDALL	GREY	LINDSAY	RAU	YONKER
CRUSE	GRISSOM	LINDSAY	RHODES	ZIMMERMAN
CURRY	HAINLINE	LOGUE	ROBISON	
DAWES	HALL	LOOLENSKY	ROBISON	
DeGARMO	HARDIE	MARITY	ROGERS	

Chester Woman's Club Cook Book (Lincoln, IL)

Published circa 1926

Here are many ads from old Lincoln, IL listed.

W.F. Wilkie, Jr. (Fresh Meats & groceries) South Side of the Square.

M. Griesheim & Co. (Clothing)

J.E. Baker (Hardware) Dehner Block

Mayer's Grocery

Gasaway & Sparks (Cars & Tractors) 214 S. McLean Street.

Avery & Comstock

Yeager's
121 S. Kickapoo

Frank Kerpan's Grocery
(Grocery & Meat miner's supplies)

130 S. Chicago St.

Keck & Barthel (Cleaners & dyers) 128 S. Chicago Street.

Carl W. Hembrieker (Flowers)

Logan County Auto Co.

Albert J. F. Feuerbacher
(Chemicals & Optical goods)
427 Pulaski St.

Edw. J. Tobin
(surveyor & engineer)

Ben Myers (Insurance)
427 1/2 Pulaski st.

Langellier Motor Co.
216-218 N. Chicago St.

Knochel's Drug Store
one door east of American Bank

Harmony M. E. Church

Stallings Auto Sales Co.
(R.E. Stallings) corner of square

Carl Dumser
(Staples & groceries, egg & milk)
109 S. Kickapoo Street

Oscar J. Lenz
(Optometrist)
510 E. Broadway

Siebs Hatchery
902 Clinton

Sheets Undertaking Co.

Family Shoe Store

Busy Bee Bakery

317 Pulaski Street

Miller's Cash Store
(Dry goods, hosiery)

Malerich, Gossett & Co.
(cleaners)

A. F. Dougherty Art & Gift Shop
119 N. Logan

DeLuxe Radio Shop
318 Clinton Street

N. A. Balding, M.D.
(Eye, Ear, Nose & throat)

Laver Brothers (hardware)
205-207-211-213 S. Sangamon Street

Pluth Bros. (Cleaners)

Martin & Zweifel (cars)

Mestinsek & Rethaber (shoes)

Lincoln Laundry Co.

Gerard Wright (hosiery)

Dr I.H. Beckholt
(chiropractor) Broadway St.

Wunderle Garage (cars)
119 N. Sangamon

Sheer Repair Shop
716-730 Broadway Street

Central II independent Oil Co.
Illico

House & sons (watches)

Spot & Cash Grocery
114 N. Chicago, IL

Goff Funeral Home

Lincoln Machine Co.
929 Broadway

Landuares

Weymer's
113-115 N. Logan Street

A. Marcucci (Candy) store

Helm & Son Groceries
1121 E. Broadway

The Broadway Cafe
508 Broadway

Thomas O'Brien

Albert Brown
518 Broadway

Lincoln Water & Light Co.

Shepler Motor Co.
413 Broadway

Lincoln Water & Light Co.

Shepler Motor Co.
413 Broadway

The Lincoln Monument Co.

Lincoln Battery Station
716-718 Broadway

L.C. Ohmes Grain Co.

Bliss Photo & Art Store

Pfau's Drug Store
111 S. Kickapoo

Bucke's (Shoes)

515 Broadway

Dr. Katherine L. Cooper
111 1/2 Kickapoo

J. A. Leininger (grocer)
507 E. Pulaski street

Reliance Motor Co.
715 Broadway

Homer W. Alvey (druggist)

501 Broadway

Lucas & Farmer
300 S. McLean

Hanger Brothers

Lincoln Dairy Co. (butter &
milk)

Geo Baker & Co.

116-118 N. Kickapoo Street

Dr. Frank M. Hagans
400 Broadway

Cut Rate Food Store
424 Broadway

Gullet & Sons (flowers)

Lucas & Farmer
300 S. McLean Street

DONATIONS

Mary Ellen Martin: A bust of President Kennedy.

D. Leigh Henson: An issue of the "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society". This issue includes his article titled "Lincoln Bicentennial 1809 - 2009"

Cheryl Rothwell: 5 CD; 10 issues of National Genealogical Society Quarterlies; 9 issues of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

Bill Timm: Stainless steel shaving razor.

Carole (Pierce) Gardner: A book, "Milo Lucius Pierce"- The Story of a New Mexico cattleman in the 1870's and his descendents in the American West.

Sandra J. Palumbo: The Garfield & Adwell Family Histories.

Dee Zurkammer: 8" X 43" framed photo of 1920 8th, 9th and

10th grades Logan County annual Commencement.

Jean Cypher: Pencil drawing of A. Lincoln; A. Lincoln plate; two boxes of copier paper.

Dorothy Gleason: 2009 Calendar "Lincoln in Illinois"; a book "Quiddity"; A. Lincoln Commemorative Bicentennial Calendar 2009.

Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) Colonial Daughters of the 17th century - Paula Myers.

Marsha Coffman: A book, "The Namesake Town".

Gerald Michaels/Janice Dellinger: On loan, a school desk used in Mt. Zion one room school.

Larry Martin: A book, "Army Air Forces Southwest Training Center, Selman Field, Monroe, Louisiana."

Bill & Diane Detmers: 3- ring binder book, "1901 Biographical Sketch of Logan County." 5 Hartsburg Cemetery books, Index of Military personnel killed at Iwo Jima, 17 back up data CD's for archives, HP Photosmart all in one (copier, printer, Scanner, fax) Photosmart Express, 6 copies of the "American Ostfriesen Zeitung", a copy of an abstract of title Arad Brown and Emeritta Brown to Nicholas Hubbard 1854,

Debra and Paul Short: Abstract of Title # 7801 lots 2 & 3 in Block 10 in North Lincoln Addition, Abstract of Title # 2356, Abstract of Title # 8832 & Abstract of Title # 6911

Leroy McCray: Framed photo of the Logan County graduation class of 1931.

Alan Pegram: Film of the Pegram School, 1941 - 1942.

Mary Ellen Martin: Catholic Digest includes the Article of President Obama; 8 1/2 " X 37 3/4 "

Bliss photo of the Logan County Graduates & 8" X 29" Bliss Photo of the Logan County Graduates of 1927.

Don & Georgia Vinson: Small photo album of 16 photos of the businesses in downtown Lincoln.

Lynn & Jeanie Curtis: History of the U.S. flag; 48 star U.S. Flag; "American Weekly" issue Feb. 12, 1956

Jack Brown: 100th Infantry Division booklets

Barbara Schapper: Montgomery family history; Morris and Ellis family history; and Allied Morris family history lines.

SNIDER, Joseph
42-15 43rd. Ave. Apt. B15
Sunnyside, NY 11104
Ph. 718-937-4139
E-Mail:
djplsnde@yahoo.com
Surnames: **Towles**, Thomas
b. 1846 @ Green Co. KY.
He moved to Mason Co. then to Logan Co. after 1870. I am searching for date of death and place of burial.
Towles, Mary Bowman Scott (wife of Thomas) I am searching for date of death and burial place.

FRENCH, Thomas D.
2313 Walnut Ave.
Mattoon, IL 61938
E-mail www.thepde.info/

LARSON, Jean Russell
312 W. High St. #3
Marshalltown, IA 50158
Ph. 641-753-8792
Surnames: Lucas: Hannah dau. of John T. & Sarah Bowman Lucas. Hannah Lucas married Henry Reed son of John Reed. They settled in Central Iowa. Hannah died in Iowa Dec. 2, 1870.

Welcome New Members

REHAN, Dottie Hopkins
June speaker
225 Linden Lane
Williamsville, IL 62693
PH. 217-782-2610
drehan@ilsos.net

MILLER, Chris/Janice
127 Palmer Ave.
Lincoln, IL
217-732-8346
Janm58@yahoo.com
Status: Speaker -10
Surnames: McKinney; Boles; Chamness; Brown; John & Mary (Berry) Musick

ROHLFS, Gene & Wanda
March speaker
427 College Ave.
Lincoln, IL 62656

GARDNER, Carol Pierce
690 Gonzales Rd. #11
Santa Fe, NM 87502
505-982-4343
carole.gardner@comcast.net

Mac NEIL, Mary Carolyn
3605 Cooper Ridge Dr.
Corona, CA 92882
951-264-3826
minga2479@msn.com

MINCH, Bill
1049 S. Highland

Arlington Heights, IL 60005
847-259-1742
wrm9n38@comcast.net

MYRICK, Noel
8110 E. Speedway Blvd.
Tusson, AZ 85710-1781
520-296-6442
nmyrick@a.com

MINCH, James M.
1860 N. Boone School Rd.
Caledonia, IL 61011
815-988-9691
TMinchen@aol.com

SEXTON, Chuck
6007 Salton Drive
Austin, TX 78759-4733
512-335-5791

BRENNAN, Bob
415 S Edgewood
LaGrande, IL 60525
708-352-2120
RJR3057@sbcglobal.net

Logan County, IL
Old Obituaries and Death Announcements

SOI: <http://genealogytrails.com/ill/logan/obits.html>

Charles John Buse, 49, of Burtonview, died at his residence at 7:15 p.m. Sunday following a year's illness. He was born in Sheridan Township May 11, 1892. He was a section foreman for the Illinois Central and had been employed for the railroad for more than 29 years. Surviving are his father, John E. Buse, Burtonview; two sisters, Mrs. Arthur Appenzeller, Delavan, and Mrs. George Sutton, Beason; two brothers, John and Herman, Burtonview; two nephews and five nieces. He was a member of the New Holland Zion Lutheran church, where services will be held at 2 p.m. Tuesday following a brief service at the residence at 1:30 o'clock. Rev. M.H.A. Gummer will conduct the service and burial will be in Richmond Grove cemetery. The body was removed from Sheets funeral home to the residence Monday afternoon. [Published 6/1941 (dod.6/1/1941); submitted by Peg]

Herman F. Buse of Burtonview, 77, died at 8:10 p.m., Monday in Deaconess Hospital where he had been a patient for two weeks. He had been ill for two years. Short services will be at 1:45 p.m., (DST) Wednesday from Holland and Barry Funeral Home and at 2:30 p.m. (DST) from New Holland Zion Lutheran church. The Rev. Robert E. Heimgartner will officiate and burial will be in Richmond Grove cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home Tuesday afternoon and evening. Mr. Buse was born in Strasburg, Germany, Nov. 24, 1873, the son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Schmidt Buse. He married Marie Schreiber in Lincoln, Sept. 3, 1895, and she preceded him in death 30 years ago. Survivors are the following children: Mrs. Leslie Schmidt, Mrs. Henry Beverman, Mrs. Carl Grauer, Herman Buse Jr., and Harold Buse of Lincoln; Mrs. Martin Krueger of Decatur, and Miss Hannah Buse of Burtonview. A son and a daughter preceded him in death. Mr. Buse was the last of his family. He was a retired farmer and a member of

New Holland Zion Lutheran Church. [(dod.5/14/1951) submitted by Peg]

John F. Buse, 88, of Burtonview, a retired farmer and resident of Logan County for 60 years, died at 7:20 p.m. Monday at St. Clara's hospital, where he had been a patient since Nov. 21. He was born Feb. 22, 1859 in Strasburg, Germany, a son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Smith Buse, natives of Germany. His wife, the former Margaret Miller, died in September, 1927. Three sons and two daughters survive: Henry of Heyworth; John A. and Herman of Burtonview; Mrs. Arthur Appenzeller, Delavan; and Mrs. George Sutton of Beason. A brother, Herman Buse of Lincoln, also survives. There are 12 grandchildren. The body will be taken from the Sheets Funeral home to the John A. Buse residence in Burtonview Wednesday afternoon. Brief services will be at the residence at 1:30 p.m. Thursday and at 2 o'clock at New Holland Zion Lutheran church with the Rev. M.H.A. Guemmer, pastor, officiating. Burial will be in Richmond Grove cemetery. [(dod. 12/1/1947); submitted by Peg]

Mrs. Minnie Buse died, of dropsy, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fred Geise, one and one-half miles north of New Holland, Saturday, April 25, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon. Mrs. Minnie Buse was 83 years, 6 months and 1 day. Minnie Smith was born in Germany, Nov. 24, 1830, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith. She was united in marriage with Fred Buse, in Germany, and to this union thirteen children were born, nine of whom survive. They are Mrs. Fred Giese, Mrs. Henry Lohrenz, Mrs. Herman Schroeder, Carl, Fred, Herman, William, Henry and John. Two sisters, Johanna Smith and Caroline Smith, and one brother, Henry Smith, also survive. Decedent was a member of the Lutheran church of New Holland and funeral services will be held there Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock conducted by the pastor, Reverend

Publications for Sale

NEW!!!!!!!

Logan County Illinois' Civil War Dead, Monument Dedication and History \$20+ \$5 S/H
SEARCHABLE CDs!!!!!!

- Updated 2008 Old Union Cemetery \$20+\$2 S/H
- 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
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- 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+\$ 5S/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 veterans 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.

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Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2nd 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, 3rd edition for Atlanta, Bethel,

Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries
Updated edition

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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 "Days Gone By")

Logan County Courthouse 100th Anniversary \$10 +\$4 S/H

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) 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)

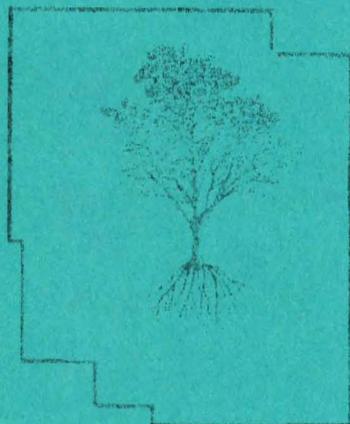
.....
Indicate the family history/ research that you are researching.

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
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Saturdays 10am - 1 pm
Web Page: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~ilcgts>
E-mail address lcghs1@msn.com



October, November, December 2009

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Our Open House Celebration was a success. Everyone marveled at the spaciousness that the renovations added. Bill Donath did a wonderful job orchestrating the renovation. And we take off our hats to Bill Donath, Bill Timm, Gary Freese, Todd Timm, and Mary Ellen Martin for their many hours of labor. We have not forgotten the volunteers that did their part. We thank you again.

At our **October 19** meeting our guest speaker will be Shirley Bartelmay. Her presentation will be on the Postville Courthouse. Shirley also attended one room schools in Logan County. She will reminisce about her "Days Gone By" in the one room school house. **Our meeting will start at 6:30pm.**

Our Constitution and By-Laws adopted in 2007 changed the date of the election of officers from November to October. The members present at the 16 October 2009 monthly meeting will vote on the slate of officers presented. Slate of officers is President, Bill Donath; Vice-President, Carol Radespiel; Recording Secretary, Brenda Jones; Corresponding Secretary, Mary Ellen Martin and Treasurer, Marcia Schaub.

November 16 our annual dinner at Rusty's Clubhouse & Grill at 2810 Woodlawn Rd., Lincoln, IL. A buffet dinner will be served at 5:30 p.m. sharp and will consist of chicken, roast beef, mashed potatoes, a vegetable and dessert. Coverage including gratuity for the meal is \$14.06. Please pay at the room entrance. Phyllis Bryson will also be receiving membership dues. Our program will be of great interest. Bobbi Reddix will portray **Elizabeth Hobbs Keckly/Keckley** (February 1818 -May 1907). Keckley was a former slave turned successful seamstress. She is most notably known as being Mary Todd Lincoln's personal confidante, and the author of her autobiography, "Behind the Scenes" or "Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House."

December: No meeting.



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EXTRA

AP REPORTS

GERMANY

SURRENDERS!

2400 7 May 1945

ASSOCIATED PRESS, LODON----- "GERMANY SURRENDERED UNCONDITIONALLY TO THE WESTERN ALLIES AND THE SOVIET UNION AT 2:41 A.M. FRENCH TIME, MONDAY, MAY 7, 8:41 P.M. SUNDAY MAY 6, EWT. THE SURRENDER TOOK PLACE AT GENERAL EISENHOWER'S AT REIMS. GENERAL BEDELL SMITH SIGNED ON BEHALF OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, GENERAL SUPARAKOV SIGNED ON BEHALF OF MARSHAL STALIN, AND A FRENCH GENERAL SIGNED FOR GENERAL DE GAULLE. GENERAL EISENHOWER WAS NOT PRESENT AT THE TIME THE PACT WAS SIGNED BUT LATER RECEIVED COL. GENERAL GUSTAV JODL, GERMAN CHIEF OF STAFF AND HIS DELEGATE, GENERAL HANS GEORGE FRIEDGURG, WHO PLEDGED THAT GERMANY WOULD CARRY OUT THE SURRENDER TERMS. THE WAR LASTED 5 YEARS, 8 MONTHS AND 6 DAYS."

THERE HAS BEEN NO OFFICAL CONFIRMATION
BY TRUMAN, STALIN AND CHURCHILL

replaced "Tattoo", the French bugle call to signal "lights out." Butterfield's bugler, Oliver W. Norton, of Erie, Pennsylvania, was the first to sound the new call. Within months, Taps was used by both Union and Confederate forces. Booth states that the tune is actually a variation of an earlier bugle call known as the Scott Tattoo which was used in the U.S. from 1835 until 1860.

A bugler sounds Taps during the funeral of Caspar W. Weinberger in Arlington National Cemetery

Taps concludes many military funerals conducted with honors at Arlington National Cemetery, as well as hundreds of others around the United States. The tune is also sounded at many memorial services in Arlington's

Memorial Amphitheater and at gravesites throughout the cemetery.

Taps is sounded during each of the 2,500 military wreath ceremonies conducted at the Tomb of the Unknowns every year, including the ones held on Memorial Day. The ceremonies are viewed by many people, including veterans, school groups, and foreign officials. Taps is also sounded nightly in military installations at non-deployed locations to indicate that it is "lights out." When Taps is sounded at a funeral, it is customary to salute if a serving member of the military or a veteran, or to place the right hand over the heart if a civilian.

SOI: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taps>

Doughboy

SOI: Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

back to the Mexican–American War of 1846–48.

Etymology

The origin of the term is unclear. The most often cited explanation is that it arose during the Mexican–American War, after observers noticed U.S. infantry forces were constantly covered with chalky dust from marching through the dry terrain of northern Mexico, giving the men the appearance of unbaked dough. Another suggestion is that doughboys were so named because of their method of cooking field rations of the 1840s and 1850s, usually doughy flour and rice concoctions baked in the ashes of a camp fire, although this does not explain why only infantryman received the appellation. Still another explanation involves pipe clay, a substance with the appearance of dough used by pre-Civil War soldiers to clean their white garrison belts. None of these theories are provable.



Wartime era portrait of a typical American doughboy, circa: 1918.

Doughboy is an obsolete slang term for a United States Army infantryman, best known from its use in World War I, although it dates

The Amazing History of "Taps".

24 Notes That Tap Deep Emotions

Article submitted by Billie Timm

If any of you have ever been to a military funeral in which taps was played; this account brings out a new meaning of it.

We in the United States have all heard the haunting song, 'Taps.' It's the song that gives us the lump in our throats and usually causes tears in our eyes. But, do you know the story behind the song? If not, I think you will be interested to find out about its humble beginnings.

Reportedly, it all began in 1862 during the Civil War, when Union Army Captain Robert Ellicombe was with his men near Harrison's Landing in Virginia. The Confederate Army was on the other side of the narrow strip of land.

During the night, Captain Ellicombe heard the moans of a soldier who lay severely wounded on the field. Not knowing if it was a Union or Confederate soldier, the Captain decided to risk his life and bring the stricken man back for medical attention. Crawling on his stomach through the gunfire, the Captain reached the stricken soldier and began pulling him toward his encampment.

When the Captain finally reached his own lines, he discovered it was actually a Confederate soldier, but the soldier was now dead. The Captain lit a lantern and suddenly caught his breath and went numb with shock. In the dim light, he saw the face of the soldier. It was his son. The boy had been studying music in the South when the war broke out. Without telling his father, the boy enlisted in the Confederate Army.

The following morning, heartbroken, the father asked permission of his superiors to give his son a full military burial, despite his enemy status. His request was only partially granted. The Captain had asked if he could have a group

of Army band members play a funeral dirge for his son at the funeral. The request was turned down since the soldier was a Confederate. Out of respect for the father, they did say they could give him only one musician. The Captain chose a bugler. He asked the bugler to play a series of musical notes he had found on a piece of paper in the pocket of the dead youth's uniform. His wish was granted.

The haunting melody, we now know as 'Tap used at military funerals was born.

The words are:

Day is done. Gone the sun.
From the lakes From the hills.
From the sky. All is well.
Safely rest. God is nigh.

Fading light. Dims the sight.
And a star. Gems the sky.
Gleaming bright. From afar.
Drawing nigh. Falls the night.

Thanks and praise. For our days.
Neath the sun. Neath the stars.
Neath the sky. As we go.
This we know. God is nigh.

.....
Taps is a famous musical piece, sounded by the U.S. military during flag ceremonies and funerals, generally on bugle or trumpet. The tune is also sometimes known as "**Butterfield's Lullaby**", or by the lyrics of its second verse, "**Day is Done**".

The bugle call was composed by the Union Army Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield, an American Civil War general who commanded the 3rd Brigade of the 1st Division in the V Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Butterfield wrote the tune at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, in July 1862. Taps also



An American doughboy (right) receives an award from King George V.

What is known with certainty is that the term doughboy - as applied to infantry soldiers of the United States Army - appears in authenticated written wartime accounts as well as postwar memoirs of the Mexican-American War of 1846-47.

In general usage, "doughboy" became most popular during World War I with the formation and deployment of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) led by General John J. Pershing. U.S. Army enlisted soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the AEF frequently referred to themselves as "doughboy", and the term was widely used in contemporary media, both in the United States and in Europe. At first, the term was applied only to U.S. infantry or foot soldiers, but soon extended to the entire American contingent, to the chagrin of the Marines. The term was used sparingly during World War II, gradually replaced by the appellations "G.I.", "Troop", or "Dogface", but was still used in popular songs of the day, as in the 1942 song "Johnny Doughboy found a Rose in Ireland". It dropped out of popular use soon after World War II. However, in the 1960s General William Westmoreland started what was called Recondo, a training course that took its name from "reconnaissance" and "doughboy".

MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES MPC

Courtesy of Phyllis Bryson



History of the Military Payment Certificates (MPC) evolved from Allied Military Currency as a response to the large amounts of US Dollars circulated by American servicemen in post-World War II Europe. The local citizens might

Military Payment Certificates, or **MPC**, were used from the end of World War II until the end of the Vietnam War, between the years 1946 and 1973. MPC's utilized layers of line lithography to create colorful banknotes that could be produced cheaply. Fifteen series of MPC's were created but only 13 series were issued.

not trust local currencies as the future of their governments was unclear. Preferring a stable currency like U.S. dollars, local civilians often accepted payment in dollars for less than the accepted conversion rates. US Dollars became

more favorable to hold, inflating the local currencies and thwarting plans to stabilize the local economy. Contributing to this problem was the fact that troops were being paid in dollars, which they could convert unlimited amounts to the local currency with merchants at the floating (black market) conversion rate, which was much more favorable to the GIs than the government fixed conversion rate. From this conversion rate imbalance, a black market developed where the servicemen could profit from the more favorable exchange rate.

To reduce profiteering from currency arbitrage, the US military devised the MPC program. MPCs were paper money denominated in amounts of 5 cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, 1 dollar, 5 dollars, 10 dollars, and starting in 1968 20 dollars. MPCs were fully convertible to US dollars upon leaving a designated MPC zone and convertible to local currencies when going on leave (but not vice-versa), and were illegal for unauthorized personnel to possess, thus, in theory, eliminating US dollars from local economies. Although actual greenbacks were not circulating, many local merchants accepted MPC on par with US dollars, as they knew they could use them on the black market. This was especially evident during the Vietnam War when the MPC program was at its zenith. To prevent MPC from being used as a primary currency in the host country, thereby destroying the local currency value and economy, MPC banknote style would change. Many veterans can recount a conversion day or C-Day.

C-days in Vietnam were always classified, never pre-announced. On C-day, soldiers would be restricted to base, preventing GIs from helping Vietnamese civilians--especially local bars, brothels, bar girls and other black market

people--from converting old MPC to the newer style MPC. Since Vietnamese were not allowed to convert and frequently lost savings by holding old worthless MPC, they would be very angry about their MPC loss and arrange to have the nearest U.S. base rocketed or mortared the next night.

To illustrate the Vietnam war MPC cycle, in mid 1970, a GI could have a friend in the states mail him a U.S. \$100 bill, take it downtown and convert it to 180 dollars MPC, then change MPC to South Vietnamese piastres at double the legal rate. The soldier could then have a fun day shopping, bar hopping, or a full service massage, paying in low cost local currency, and finishing the day with a hefty profit.

To continue the MPC cycle, that 100 dollar greenback would find its way to high level Vietnamese government officials, especially the corrupt ones, who had access to out of country travel, where the U.S currency could be deposited safely (Bangkok, Taipei, or Hong Kong). Rumors also suggested that this hard currency (U.S. dollars), would find its way to Europe, and then Hanoi.

Thirteen series of MPC were issued between 1946 and 1973, with varied designs often compared to Monopoly money due to their colors. After the Vietnam War MPC was never again issued, and the concept lay dormant until the late '90s when it was replaced by a Stored Value Card system, presently used by U.S. armed forces in Iraq.

SOI:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_Payment_Certificate

America's Wars: U.S. Casualties and Veterans

The table below has information about the total number of service members, battle deaths, and non-mortal woundings in wars from 1775 to 2006; such as the American Revolution, the Civil War, World War I and II, Vietnam, and more.

American Revolution (1775–1783)	
Total service members	217,000
Battle deaths	4,435
Non-mortal woundings	6,188
War of 1812 (1812–1815)	
Total service members	286,730
Battle deaths	2,260
Non-mortal woundings	4,505
Indian Wars (approx. 1817–1898)	
Total service-members	106,000
Battle deaths	1,000
Mexican War (1846–1848)	
Total service-members	78,718
Battle deaths	1,733
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	11,550
Non-mortal woundings	4,152
Civil War (1861–1865)	
Total service-members (Union)	2,213,363
Battle deaths (Union)	140,414
Other deaths in service (non-theater) (Union)	224,097
Non-mortal woundings (Union)	281,881

Total service-members (Conf.)	1,050,000
Battle deaths (Conf.)	74,524
Other deaths in service (non-theater) (Conf.)	59,297
Non-mortal woundings (Conf.)	unknown
Spanish-American War (1898–1902)	
Total service members	306,760
Battle deaths	385
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	2,061
Non-mortal woundings	1,662
World War I (1917–1918)³	
Total service-members	4,734,991
Battle deaths	53,402
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	63,114
Non-mortal woundings	204,002
Living veterans	fewer than 25
World War II (1940–1945)³	
Total service-members	16,112,566
Battle deaths	291,557
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	113,842
Non-mortal woundings	671,846
Living veterans	3,242,000
Korean War (1950–1953)	
Total service-members	5,720,000
Serving in-theater	1,789,000

Battle deaths	33,741
Other deaths in service (theater)	2,833
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	17,672
Non-mortal woundings	103,284
Living veterans	3,086,400 ¹
Vietnam War (1964–1975)	
Total service-members	8,744,000
Serving in-theater	3,403,000
Battle deaths	47,424
Other deaths in service (theater)	10,785
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	32,000
Non-mortal woundings	153,303
Living veterans	7,286,500 ¹
Gulf War (1990–1991)	
Total service-members	2,225,000
Serving in-theater	665,476
Battle deaths	147
Other deaths in service (theater)	382
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	1,565
Non-mortal woundings	467
Living veterans	1,852,000 ¹
America's Wars Total	
Military service during war	43,185,893

Battle deaths	653,708
Other deaths in service (theater)	14,560
Other deaths in service (non-theater)	525,930
Non-mortal woundings	1,447,281
Living war veterans	17,835,000 ⁴
Living veterans	23,976,000
Global War on Terror (as of Sept. 30, 2006)⁵	
Total Service-members (Worldwide)	1,384,968
Deployed to Iraq and Afghanistan	165,000
Battle Deaths	3,776
Other Deaths (In Theater)	958
Non-mortal Woundings	21,649
Living Veterans	588,923 ⁶

1. Veterans Administration estimate as of Sept. 30, 2006.

2. Estimated figure. Does not include 26,000–31,000 who died in Union prisons.

3. Years of U.S. involvement in war.

4. Approximately 1,065,000 veterans had service in multiple conflicts. They are counted under each conflict, but only once in the total.

5. For the most current GWOT statistics, visit: <http://www1.va.gov/opa/fact/amwars.asp>

6. VA estimate does not include those still on active duty and may include veterans who served in Iraq and Afghanistan.

Source: Department of Defense and Veterans Administration.

Logan County WWII Casualties

Casualty codes are: KIA-Killed in Action; FOD: Finding of Death;
DNB: Died, Not Battle; DOW: Died of Wounds & M: Missing.

Adams, Verlin D.	SGT	DNB	Ingram, Richard R.	PVT	KIA
Allen, Roscoe J.	PVT	KIA	Janssen, Dale C.	CPL	KIA
Allison, Charles R.	S SG	M	Jones, Russell W.	1 LT	FOD
Aper, Harold W.	PVT	DOW	Kalitzky, William F.	S SG	DNB
Aper, Henry J.	SGT	KIA	Kasnar, Joseph	S SG	KIA
Atwood, Franklin D.	CPL	FOD	King, John B.	2 LT	DNB
Beck, George W.	SGT	DNB	Kirshner, Irving	2 LT	KIA
Belcher, James R.	PVT	DNB	Kochendorfer, R. C.	S SG	FOD
Bender, Louis C.	AV C	DNB	Kodatt, Paul A.	PVT	KIA
Berry, Lewis D.	PFC	KIA	Komnick, Leonard J.	S SG	KIA
Brown, Paul	S SG	KIA	McCarthy, Patrick N.	PFC	KIA
Centers, James W.	PVT	DNB	Meister, Ralph E.	S SG	DNB
Cross, Russell D.	PFC	KIA	Miller, Paul L.	PVT	KIA
Deibert, Thomas E.	S SG	KIA	Milligan, Carroll E.	T SG	KIA
Durchwolz(?), F. W.	CPL	KIA	Munyon, Orville C.	1 SG	KIA
Eberle, James W.	T SG	KIA	Murray, Joseph L.	PVT	KIA
Fandel, Donald R.	PFC	KIA	Newberry, Ralph A.	PVT	KIA
Fisher, William	SGT	KIA	Nichols, Fredric B.	T SG	KIA
Fitzpatrick, Joseph W.	S SG	KIA	Ohara, Derald L.	SGT	DNB
Fitzsimmons, Patrick	S SG	KIA	Petro, Milton G.	PFC	KIA
Gardner, Elon F.	PFC	KIA	Powell, Claude J.	PVT	DOW
Gelsthorpe, Jack R.	PVT	KIA	Purlee, John L.	PVT	KIA
Gleason, William J.	PVT	KIA	Rhoads, George L.	TEC5	KIA
Goodman, Chester R.	PVT	KIA	Rimerman, Franklin A.	1 LT	KIA
Gulso, Robert V.	TEC5	FOD	Robison, Kenneth E.	TEC5	DNB
Harnacke, Herman W.	1 LT	DNB	Serby, Clinton N.	S SG	KIA
Harris, George E.	CPL	DNB	Sexton, Robert W.	PVT	KIA
Harris, Homer Y.	1 LT	KIA	Shaffer, Earl H.	PVT	KIA
Henry, Wayne B.	2 LT	KIA	Slayton, Loren W.	SGT	KIA
Hoerbert, Robert H.	PVT	KIA	Stencel, Frank R.	PVT	KIA
Huser, Roy L.	2 LT	FOD	Taylor, Zachariah T.	S SG	KIA

Webber, William J. PFC KIA
 Welch, Charles L. PFC KIA
 Werlich, Lionel E. PVT KIA
 Werth, Harold D. PVT DNB
 Williams, Guy F. S SG DOW

Williams, James F. CPL FOD
 Williamson, Clyde P. CAPT KIA
 Woods, Norman S. 2 LT DNB
 Zimmerman, Dwight E. PVT KIA

Calendar of American Wars and Campaigns

18th Century

- American Revolutionary War, 1775 – 1783
 - Boston campaign, 1775 - 1776
 - Canadian Theatre, 1775 - 1776
 - New York and New Jersey campaign, 1776 - 1777
 - Saratoga Campaign, 1777
 - Philadelphia Campaign, 1777 - 1778
 - Western Theatre, 1775 - 1782
 - Northern Theater, 1778 - 1781
 - Southern Theatre, 1775 - 1782
- Northwest Indian War, 1785 - 1795
- Quasi-War, France, 1798 – 1800
- First Seminole War, 1817 - 1818
- Winnebago War, 1827
- Black Hawk War, 1832
- Second Seminole War, 1835 - 1842
- Mexican-American War, 1846 – 1848
- Cayuse War, 1847 - 1855
- Third Seminole War, 1855 - 1858
- American Civil War, 1861 – 1865
 - Union blockade, 1861 - 1865
 - Eastern Theater, 1861 - 1865
 - Western Theater, 1861 - 1865
 - Lower Seaboard Theater, 1861 - 1865
 - Trans-Mississippi Theater, 1861 - 1865
 - Dakota Conflict, 1862
 - Pacific Coast Theater, 1863
 - Colorado War, 1863 - 1865

19th Century

- First Barbary War, 1801 – 1805
- Sabine Expedition, 1806
- War of 1812, 1812 – 1815
 - Tecumseh's Rebellion, 1811 - 1813
 - Lake Champlain Campaign, 1812 - 1814
 - Niagara Campaign, 1812 - 1814
 - Detroit Campaign, 1812 - 1814
 - Chesapeake Campaign, 1813 - 1814
 - Creek War, 1813 - 1814
 - Peoria War, 1813
 - Southern Campaign,
- Second Barbary War, 1815
- Red Cloud's War, 1866 - 1868
- Korean Expedition, 1871
- Modoc War, 1872 - 1873
- Red River War, 1874 - 1875
- Black Hills War, 1876 - 1877
- Nez Perce War, 1877
- Bannock War, 1878
- Cheyenne War, 1878 - 1879
- Sheep eater Indian War, 1879
- Ute War, 1879-1880
- Pine Ridge Campaign, 1890-1891
- Battle of Leech Lake, 1898
- Spanish-American War, 1898
- Philippine-American War, 1899 - 1913

20th Century

- Boxer Rebellion, 1899 - 1901
- Banana Wars:
 - United States occupation of Nicaragua, 1907-1933
 - United States occupation of Honduras, 1907-1933
 - United States overthrow of Guatemalan Government, 1907-1933
 - Intervention during Panamanian Election, 1908
 - United States occupation of Cuba, 1912
 - United States occupation of Veracruz, 1914
 - United States occupation of Haiti, 1915-1934
 - United States occupation of the Dominican Republic, 1917-1924
- Mexican Expedition, 1916 - 1917
 - Battle of Ambos Nogales, 1918
- World War I, 1917 - 1918 (time span of U.S. involvement)
 - European Theatre, 1917 - 1918
 - First Battle of the Atlantic, 1917 - 1918
- Russian Revolution, 1918-1920 (time span of U.S. involvement)
 - Polar Bear Expedition, 1918 - 1919
 - American Expeditionary Force Siberia, Soviet Union, 1918 - 1920
- Yangtze Patrol, 1922-1927
- World War II, 1941 - 1945 (time span of U.S. involvement)
 - Second Battle of the Atlantic, 1941 - 1945
 - Pacific War, 1941 - 1945
 - African Theatre, 1942 - 1943
 - European Theatre, 1944 - 1945
- United States Intervention in Greek Election, 1947-1949
- Korean War, 1950 - 1953
- Operation PBFORTUNE, Guatemala, 1952
- Operation Ajax, US overthrow of Iranian Government, 1953
- Operation PBSUCCESS, Guatemala, 1954
- Operation Blue Bat, Lebanon, 1958
- Bay of Pigs Invasion, Cuba, 1961
- Operation Powerpack, Dominican Republic, 1965 - 1966
- United States Intervention at Panama Canal, 1958
- Vietnam War, 1962 - 1973 (time span of United States involvement)
 - United States Occupation of Laos, 1962 - 1973
 - Cambodian Civil War, 1969 - 1970
- United States Intervention at Panama Canal, 1964
- United States Overthrow of Chilean Government, 1964
- Operation Eagle Claw, Iran hostage crisis, 1980
- First Gulf of Sidra Incident, Libya, 1981
- Contra War, El Salvador, 1981-1990
- Occupation of Beirut, Lebanon, 1982-1984
- Invasion of Grenada, Grenada, 1983-1984
- Operation El Dorado Canyon, Libya, 1986
- Iran-Iraq War, 1987 - 1989
- Operation Just Cause, Panama 1989 - 1990
- Second Gulf of Sidra Incident, Libya, 1989
- Persian Gulf War, Iraq, 1991
 - Operation Desert Shield, 1991
 - Operation Desert Storm, 1991
- Somali Civil War, 1992 - 1994
 - Operation Provide Relief, 1992
 - Operation Restore Hope, 1992 - 1994
- Yugoslav wars, 1994 - 1999
 - Bosnian Conflict, 1994 - 1995
 - Kosovo Conflict, 1997 - 1999

21st Century

- War on Terrorism, 2001 - present
- Operation Enduring Freedom - Afghanistan 2001 - present
- Operation Enduring Freedom - Philippines 2002 - present
- Operation Enduring Freedom - Horn of Africa 2002 - present
- Operation Iraqi Freedom, 2003 - present
- War in North-West Pakistan, 2004 - present
- War in Somalia, 2006 - 2009
- Operation Enduring Freedom - Trans Sahara 2007 - present

1811 Illinois Territory Militia Roster

Between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, the U.S. Military Establishment consisted of the Regular Army as well as state and territorial militia units whenever it was necessary. The volunteer soldiers from the Illinois Territory in the National Archives Record Group 94 were in five units:

Captain Whiteside's Company Mounted Infantry, Illinois Territorial Militia 1 July through 1 August 1811

Capt. William B. Whiteside
Ens. Samuel Whiteside
Sgt. Jacob Randleman
Sgt. Daniel Stout
Corp. William Groats
Corp. John Meads
Lt. Samuel Judey
Sgt. Daniel G. Moore
Sgt. Joshua Rentfro
Corp. Michael Dodd
Corp. John Leak

Privates

William Adair	Batiste Lacotto
Ichabod Allen	Gabriel Lapancier
John Aron	Joseph Leavans
Michael Atchenson	Peter Martin
Elijah Bankston	Daniel Miller
John Barnett	William Montgomery
Benjamin Bishop	James Moore
Thomas Blankenship	Daniel Phillips
George Buskirk	Robert Phillips
Joshua Delaplane	William Phillips
Lare Ensly	David Porter
Robert Farrow	John Primm
Hiram Geeren	James Reed
John Gilmore	William Simmons
Michael Girda	Upton Smith
Charles Girmy	Jacob Stout
John Green	John Summers
Bowlin Green	Francis Tarcothe
Thomas Green	Peter Tebrick
Lewis Gregore	George Wagoner
Thomas Higgins	Peter Wagoner
John B. Jermy	Daniel White
Charles Kichens	Jacob Whiteside
Jonathan Knox	Jeptha D. Williams
	Benjamin Young

Ensign Whiteside's Detachment
 Mounted Infantry, Illinois Territorial Militia,
 15 through 30 June 1811

Ens. William B. Whiteside
 Sgt. Robert Reynolds
 Corp. Robert Whiteside

Jonathan Knox
 John Lawton
 Byrd Lockhart
 John McCollum
 Josiah Roberts
 Samuel Sacaway

Privates

William Savage
 John Townsend
 Peter Wagoner
 David White
 Jacob Whiteside
 Samuel Whiteside

Ensign Judy's Detachment
 Mounted Infantry, Illinois Territorial Militia
 4 June through 12 June 1811

Ens. Samuel Judy
 Sgt. Henry Cook
 Corp. Isaac Gilham

Thomas Cox
 John Ferguson
 John Ferguson, Sr.
 Charles Gilham
 Clements Gilham
 John Gilham
 John Gilham, Jr.
 William Gilham
 William Griffin

Privates

Francis Kirkpatrick
 John Kirkpatrick
 James Reynolds
 David Roach
 John Thompson
 Jesse Waddle
 Davis Wadle
 Stephen Whiteside
 Hardy Wilbanks

Captain Ford's Company
 Illinois Territorial Militia
 15 July through 8 August 1811

Capt. James Ford
 Ensign Curtis Alderson
 Lt. Garard Tramell
 Sgt. Moses Garrett
 Sgt. John Jackson
 Sgt. Edmund Rose
 Sgt. Robert Trousdale
 Corp. James Hammonds
 Corp. Benjamin Smith
 Corp. John Smith
 Corp. David Tramell

Nathaniel Blackford
 Mathew Blevens
 Lewis Botewright
 Jesse Bowman
 Samuel Bratton
 Amos Chandler
 John R. Clark
 Ezekiel Clay
 Elisha Colbert
 William Denning
 Sampson Dunn
 Andrew Frazer
 John Garrison

Privates

Richard Lee
 Solomon McAllister
 Andrew McCray
 Jacob McDaniel
 Henry Owly
 Benjamin Page
 Henry Parsons
 Jacob Phillips
 William Ramsey
 Tirey Robertson
 Ezebida Smith
 William Standley
 James Steele

Eisha Gordon
Jonathan Hampton
George Harrison
Isaac Hogan
John Keeny

Charles Stewart
Jacob Thompson
Peter Voorhies
John Wallis
John Woods
William Woods

Capt. Alexander's Company
Illinois Territorial Militia
4 July through 29 July 1811

Capt. William Alexander
Lt. William McBride
Sgt. John Anderson
Sgt. Amos Chapin
Sgt. David Everett
Sgt. George Wilson
Corp. William Dees
Corp. Adam McDonald
Corp. Joseph Robinson

Israel Baily
Daniel Bilderback
William Bilderback
Simeon Brundige
Joseph Butea
Alexander Canada
Joseph Canway
John Crawford
George Creath
James Curry
Louis Dare
James Eaden
Joseph Eberman
John Fisher
Jean B. Geandrow
James Gill
John Hill
Robert Huggins
Daniel Hull
Edward Lacy
Eli Lankford
Calvin Lawrence
John Lively

Privates

George Martin
John May
John McBride
Robert McDonald
James McNabb
Joseph Miller
James Mutrey
Henry Null
James Patton
John Bats. Pera
John Pillers
Joseph Potvin
Moses Robinson
Robert Robinson
Edward Rolls
Archibald Snodgrass
Drury Stephens
Leonard St. John
Jerome St. Piere
Joseph Vassieure
William Welch
James White
John F. White
Daniel Winn

Source: ISGS Quarterly XVI: 3
Transcribed by K. Torp

Chestnut American Legion

The G.A.R. Hall was built in 1891 by returned Veterans of the Civil War. At that time it was called the Charles Moore post 725. Most of the lumber came from the Samuel Baker saw mill. On January 29, 1943, the American Legion Post 848 purchased the building for \$500. Trustees of

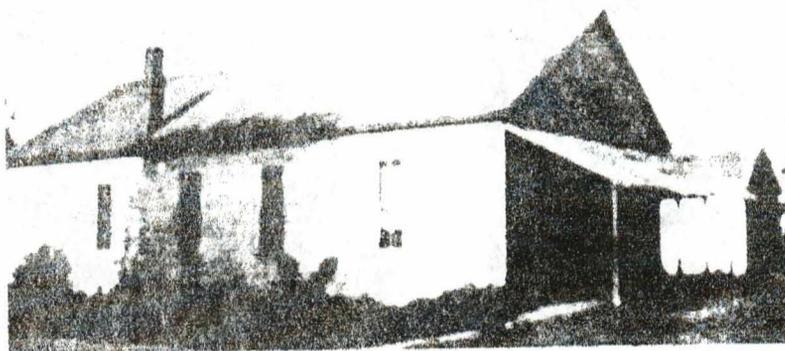
the Hall were E.C. Myrick, W.E. Baker and Sarah Heft. Trustees of the Legion were Albert Dittus, Percy Clary and Edward Buehler.

W.E. Baker at age 85 was the only living trustee and was a direct descendant of the Old Soldiers.

He was secretary/treasurer of the G.A.R. Hall Company.

Members who signed the charter were Wilbur Smith, Shelby Safly, Al Easton, Ed Buehler, Lawrence Ball, Delbert Knoy, Percy Clary, Russell Grimes, Albert Dittus, Jesse Malone, Robert Guy, Art Eberhardt, Ray Simcoe, F. Conner, Elmer Schaffenacker, Mr. Cruse and Mike Mayberry. The building was then owned by the Park district and was torn down.

Jesse Malone was the first commander of Post 848. The Post, which sponsors the Boy Scouts, had received many outstanding awards. During WWII they received a special service certificate from the FBI for outstanding service, signed by J. Edgar Hoover. Each year the members pay homage to deceased Veterans by placing flags on the graves and holding a memorial service. In cooperation with the Auxiliary, flowers are placed on each grave.



G.A.R. HALL

Daughters of 1812 Hosted a Dedication Ceremony

On Saturday, June 13th, 2009 the Sangamon River Chapter of the United States Daughters of 1812 hosted a dedication ceremony to mark the grave of John Winans Clark in the Laenna Cemetery in Chestnut, Illinois. The group assembled at 11 am. The welcome was given by descendant Mary Payne Barringer, President of the Sangamon River Chapter. An honor guard from the Mount Pulaski American Legion, Ryman-Fuiten Post #447 delivered the Presentation of Colors. Invocation was given by Barbara Schaeff Bartlett, Chaplain. The gathering was asked to recite the Pledge of Allegiance by Ann Parisho Irwin and Marjorie Parker Devore sang the Star Spangled Banner. Wauline MacKiniry Quick and Kathryn Shelton Zimmerman led those in attendance to recite the American's Creed and the Salute to the Flag of 1812.



A descendant of John Winans Clark, Philip Franks French, spoke of the interesting and sometimes treacherous family history of John Winans Clark. Carol Wylder, President of

Illinois State Society gave the dedication of the marker placed on the tombstone of John Winans Clark. Taps were played beautifully by Alan Roos. John Winans Clark was born in 1779 in Basking Ridge, New Jersey during the Revolutionary War.



He was the son of David Clark and Sarah Winans. He served as a Private in Captain Jeremiah Martin's company of Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, commanded by Colonel John Poage in the War of 1812. He mustered in August 13, 1813, at New Port, Kentucky on the Ohio River. In 1815 after John Winans Clark returned from the war, he and his wife Ann nicknamed "Nancy", moved their family north along the Great Miami River between Troy and Piqua, Ohio. The children of John and Ann (Isgrigg) Clark began migrating to Sangamon, now Logan County, Illinois and in 1837 they moved to Yankeetown or Hurricane Point near where they are buried today. John Winans Clark died March 5th, 1859. Ann (Isgrigg) Clark died December 8th, 1867. They died as they had lived, among family. Signed, Philip Franks French, Mary Payne Barringer, Doris French Smith and Glenna Carlson.

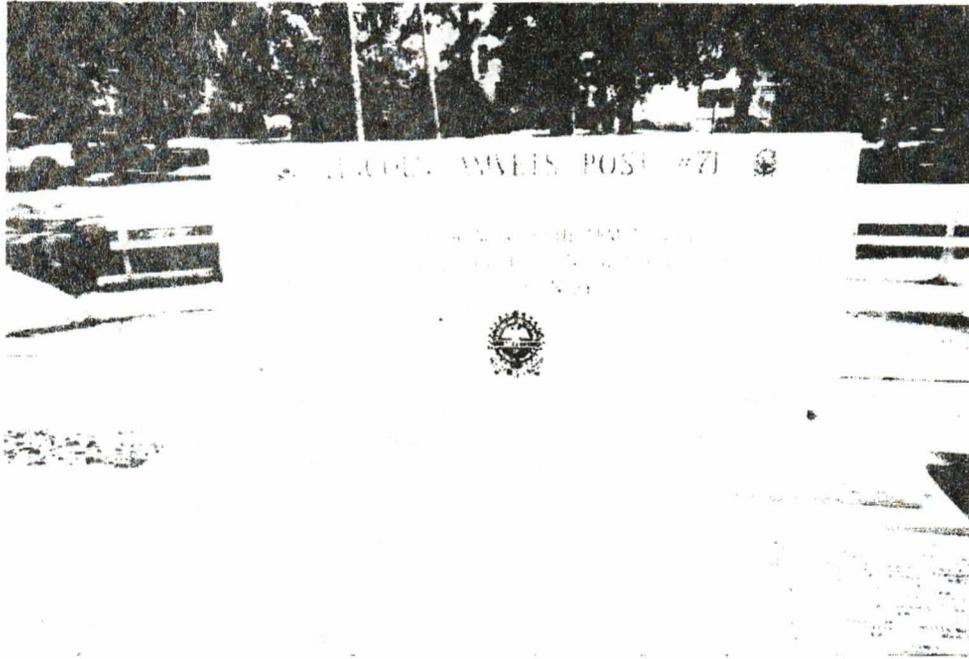
Rosie the Riveter



Submitted by Louise Cobb

When Fran Carter, 86, dons blue coveralls, a red and white bandana, rubber-soled shoes and red lipstick to portray Rosie the Riveter, a cultural icon of working American women of WWII, she knows and plays the part by heart. In the 1940's, Fran Carter riveted sheet metal onto the fuselages of B-29 bombers at an aircraft factory in Birmingham, AL. When she puts on the uniform that is usually associated with Rosie, she does so to honor the legacy and contributions of the million of women who manned the factories and fields when the men went overseas to fight. "We weren't women's libbers," says Fran, founder and executive director of the 3,000 member American Rosie the Riveter Assoc. "We just wanted to get the boys back home so we could marry them. A lot of us did it because we thought the country was worth fighting for."

SOI: story by Elaine Miller
Americanprofile.com



VETERAN'S PARK

A small triangular lot where Union, College and Pekin Streets intersect is one of those anomalies that occur in towns. A section of the city with streets running in one direction eventually imbricates with another part having streets running in a different direction. The small pie shaped lot had little use for anything. That is, until 1988 when it was given the name of "All Veteran's Park".

Sponsored by the AMVETS Post # 71, the park took on a new appearance, beginning with a huge monument in the center. In about 2001, a series of 11 flagpoles were placed on the west edge of the lot facing Union Street. Passerby began to take notice when the city crews cleared away the dead limbs from the trees and surrounding area.

The AMVETS wanted to honor the individuals from Logan County that had served their country. They decided to sell bricks that would be engraved with their military history. Bricks were sold, engraved and soon laid around the large monument in this little park. Visitors are seen, stopping by everyday. Those that used to drive by that little pie shaped lot are now looking for names on the bricks and paying respect. This is a lasting tribute to the men and women of this county who answered the call of duty and placed the concerns of their country over their own. Bricks now total over 1700 and continue to grow.

(SOI: June 8, 2005, Mike Fak, Lincoln Courier) Mike writes also that he sees a story with each name printed. "That means there are 1700 remarkable stories that haven't been told to all of us. Some days when I visit the park, I wish I could write every life story those bricks represent. But then I catch myself. The bricks tell the stories better than I could. That's what a memorial does."

SOI: "This is My Story Vol. II"

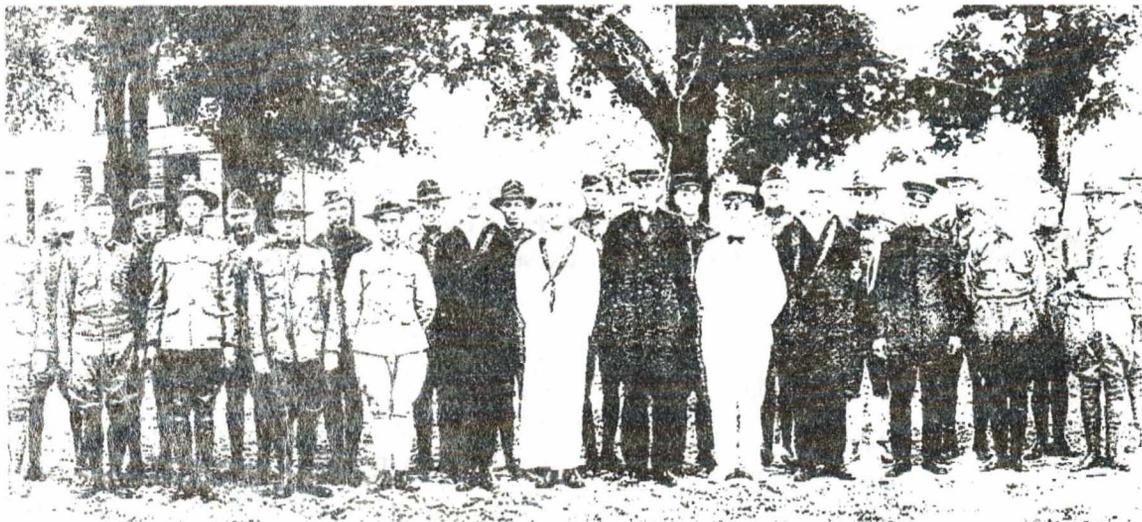
**NEW HOLLAND
AMERICAN LEGION
Porter Bell Post # 715**

The Post was chartered March 3, 1921 with 17 members. At the peak, count of membership in 1947 was a total of 84. Porter Bell, New Holland resident, enlisted April 1, 1918 and was killed September 27, 1918 in the Battle of Argonne Forest, being the first local casualty serving in WWI. New Holland named their Post for him. He was a Private in the 139th Illinois Infantry, 55th Division. He is buried in the Richmond Grove Cemetery, Sheridan Township, Sec., 19 in Logan County, Illinois.

After meeting in rented space in the Masonic building and the Illinois Central Depot, the Legion acquired a building of their own. When the Sheridan Township. When country schools closed in 1949, the Rosedale School became a home for Post # 715. The school was moved to the corner of Lincoln and Vine Streets in New Holland through the generosity of George and Emily White. The building is still in use today. Post #715 is very active in sponsoring activities and worthy causes in the community.

**AMERICAN LEGION
HARTSBURG, Post #1146**

An organizational meeting was held in Aug 1947. In 1952 the present building was constructed and has continued as the Post and Auxiliary home (1971). The Auxiliary applied for its charter Feb 9, 1948. Ten names were added as members. When writing their article for the Centennial Book there were 56 members, including 39 adults and 17 juniors.



August 3, 1919 – First row: Theodore Hamer, William Morgan, Ralph Gerjerts, Herman Berger, George Stalker, Leslie Kief, Phillip Bariells, Harold McMath, Herbert Hamer, Russel McMath, Ed Ryan, and Ray Gemberling

Second row: Pete Dirks, John R. Rademaker, William Schroeder, Fred Morscheck, Leonard Grusing, George Ruben, Henry Kromminga, Burch Lee, Fred Wiggers, Paul Smalley, Ben Klokkenga, Curly Lowman, Edward Bierbaum

REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN BURIED IN LOGAN COUNTY

"Illinois Revolutionary War Veteran Burials", 1917

PETER BORDERS served in the South Carolina troops; was from Newberry County. He came to Sangamon County, but died in Logan County. He applied for a pension.

HENRY KIMES was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He served under Capt. Edward Vernon in the Chester county militia in 1780, also with Capt. James Denning in 1781 and 1782. He came to Illinois, settling in Logan County, where he died, and is buried near Lincoln. His grave has been marked.

JOHN MUSICK served in the Revolutionary War in Captain Garland Burney's Company of Colonel Francis Taylor's Virginia Convention Guards Regiment. The regiment was formed in Orange County, Virginia, and served guarding prisoners taken at Saratoga. All of John's service was in Virginia.

HUMPHREY SCROGGIN was from the Carolinas. He served with Capt. S. Tarrant, Major George Waller and Col. Abram Penn. In 1781 his regiment was ordered from Henry County, Virginia, to the assistance of Gen. Edward Stevens and Gen. Nathaniel Greene at the battle of Guildford Court House. He was also at the siege of Yorktown. He came to Logan County, Illinois, and died there; is buried near Mt. Pulaski. He applied for a pension in Sangamon County.

JAMES TUREY served in the war from Virginia in 1777, in Capt. Thomas Pollard's company and Col. Rumsey's regiment. He again enlisted in 1781, and again for four weeks in Col. Lyon's regiment. He was in the battle of Germantown. He came to Sangamon County to reside, but died in Logan County, and is buried in the Carlyle cemetery, which was at that time known as the Turley graveyard. He was pensioned.

"They Died Today"

Author Unknown

Written in May 1945 the day he shot down his first Japanese bomber.

Three men are gone, they hit the sea,
Three men are dead, because of me.
Yes, I shot the Betty Bomber down
They came at us to kill.

It's they, not we, who died today.
I guess it was God's will.
I can't lay this in God's hand,
To decide who falls or who will stand.
I watched them fall, I saw them burn,
Could tomorrow be my turn?

Yes- three men are dead,
I didn't know them, they didn't know me,
They didn't get me, although they tried.
No - I killed them- and cried,
Why???



INSIGHTS INTO EXCELLENCE

Packing Parachutes - Excerpt from Chapter 16

By Charlie Plumb

Recently, I was sitting in a restaurant in Kansas City. A man about two tables away kept looking at me. I didn't recognize him. A few minutes into our meal he stood up and walked over to my table, looked down at me, pointed his finger in my face and said, "You're Captain Plumb."

I looked up and I said, "Yes sir, I'm Captain Plumb."

He said, "You flew jet fighters in Vietnam. You were on the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk. You were shot down. You parachuted into enemy hands and spent six years as a prisoner of war."

I said, "How in the world did you know all that?"

He replied, "Because, I packed your parachute."

I was speechless. I staggered to my feet and held out a very grateful hand of thanks. This guy came up with just the proper words. He grabbed my hand; he pumped my arm and said, "I guess it worked."

"Yes sir, indeed it did", I said, "and I must tell you I've said a lot of prayers of thanks for your nimble fingers, but I never thought I'd have the opportunity to express my gratitude in person."

He said, "Were all the panels there?"

"Well sir, I must shoot straight with you," I said, "of the eighteen panels that were supposed to be in that parachute, I had fifteen good ones. Three were torn, but it wasn't your fault, it was mine. I jumped out of that

jet fighter at a high rate of speed, close to the ground. That's what tore the panels in the chute. It wasn't the way you packed it."

"Let me ask you a question," I said, "do you keep track of all the parachutes you pack?"

"No" he responded, "it's enough gratification for me just to know that I've served."

I didn't get much sleep that night. I kept thinking about that man. I kept wondering what he might have looked like in a Navy uniform - a Dixie cup hat, a bib in the back and bell bottom trousers. I wondered how many times I might have passed him on board the Kitty Hawk. I wondered how many times I might have seen him and not even said "good morning", "how are you", or anything because, you see, I was a fighter pilot and he was just a sailor. How many hours did he spend on that long wooden table in the bowels of that ship weaving the shrouds and folding the silks of those chutes? I could have cared less...until one day my parachute came along and he packed it for me.

So the philosophical question here is this: How's your parachute packing coming along? Who looks to you for strength in times of need? And perhaps, more importantly, who are the special people in your life who provide you the encouragement you need when the chips are down? Perhaps it's time right now to give those people a call and thank them for packing your chute.

(Submitted by P. Bryson for Alberta Reiterman, President of Mt. Pulaski woman's Club, 2007)

Logan County's Civil War Dead

By: Bill Donath

How many families lost more than one member during the war? The list below is from Bill Donath's most recent book: Logan County's Civil War Dead, Chapter 3. The only persons listed here that the author knows to be from the same family are the Shrader family and the Downing family. Three of the Walker's are brothers from Mt. Pulaski, which three? If you are aware of members from the same family in this list, e-mail or call the Center with that information.

ALLEN,	Charles;	I. N.;	John;	Levi
BAKER,	Nathan;	Peter .	Both from OH	
BECK,	Adam;	George	Both from Ross Co., OH	
BOWAN,	Daniel;	James	Both from Ross Co., OH	
BOWMAN,	Ezekiel;	Pius	Both from Mt. Pulaski	
BRADY,	Andrew;	John		
BROWN,	J W;	William;	Jacob	
BURK,	James;	William A.;	William T. Both Williams from Shelby Co., KY	
CASS,	Alexander;	Robert	Both from Mt. Pulaski	
CLARK,	Brinker;	Henry;	(Josiah; Phillip; Both from Logan Co.	
COLLINS,	Hugh;	Joseph		
COOK,	John;	William A.		
DAVIDSON,	David;	William		
DAVIS,	Cyrus;	William		
DOWNING,	H C;	William	(Brothers-In-Law)	
DUNLAP,	Alexander;	Thomas		
ELLIS,	Joseph;	William	Both from KY	
FENTON,	Charles;	Joseph	Both Co. I, 114 IL INF	
FRENCH,	Philip;	Thomas	Both from Lincoln	
GARDNER,	George;	(Henry;	Hiram; William All from Ohio)	
GLEASON,	Andrew;	Perry	Both from OH	
GREENSLATE,	George;	James;	Lincoln	
HENDRICKSON,	Elijah;	William		
HUFF,	Henry;	Thomas	Both from Lincoln	
HUGHES,	Israel;	William		
HUNTER,	Robert;	James		
JONES,	Samuel;	John		
KECKLER,	Emanuel;	Peter;	Both from Gettysburg, PA	
LUNDY,	Jacob;	John		
MARTENIA,	David;	William	Both from Morgan Co. IL	
MARTIN,	James;	John;	Montgomery; Wade	
McCAIN,	Daniel;	William	Both from Armstrong Co., OH	
MILLER,	Benjamin;	Ezra;	Frederick; William	
MURPHY,	Gideon;	Henry;	John; James; Paul	
MYERS,	James;	Leo		
NICHOLASON,	Charles;	Frank;	George; John -- (F, G & J from Mt. P.)	
NORTON,	George;	James;	John	
ROBINSON,	Oren;	William;	William	
RUSSUM,	Charles Jr.	James	Both from Kent Co., DE	
SCROGGINS,	Barton;	Franklin	Both from Equality, Gallatin Co., IL	
SHOUP,	Jonas;	Milton	Both from OH	
SHRADER,	George;	William	(Brothers)	
SHRIVER,	Henry Jr.	William	Both from Mt. Pulaski	
SMITH,	Henry;	James;	Marshall; Samuel; Thomas; William	
STOUT,	John;	Thomas;	William; J&T frm Atlanta T&W frm OH	
STRAIN,	Thomas;	William	Both from Mt. Pulaski	
TAYLOR,	Thomas;	William		
THOMAS,	Elias;	James		
WALKER,	Edward;	Ezekiel;	James; Samuel; William	
WHITE,	John;	John M.;	William; John & Wm both from Logan Co., IL	

Other topics presented in **Chapter 3** are:

Dead in Battle, by Wounds or as Prison of War – Comprise about one-fourth of the 438 deaths documented in the book.

Death by Disease and Other Causes – Comprise about three-fourths of the 438 deaths documented in the book. The most deadly disease was diarrhea, which accounted for about 10% of all deaths.

Residence at Muster – Identifies the town or precinct where the dead lived at the time they enlisted.

Nativity – Identifies the state or country where the soldiers were born. The top three locations were Ohio, Illinois and Germany

Occupations – Identifies the occupation the soldier followed at the time of muster. The top two were farmer and carpenter.

Age and Marital Status at Muster – More than 30% of the volunteers who died were under the age of 21 at muster. About one-fourth of the soldiers who died were married.

Chapter 4 includes the newspaper articles from 1867 that follow the progress of the committee that worked to get the original monument made. It also included articles from 1869 that follow the progress of the committee that organized the dedication of the monument. There are some more recent articles, one of which describes the destruction of the monument.

Chapter 1 includes the dedication address by Gov. Richard Oglesby

Chapter 2 includes the service records of the men who died. The 322 from the monument are in the first section – 116 additional recently found names are in the second section and an addition of 34 names are listed which are named either in Latham, 1878 or Springer, 1911. That is a total of 472 men. The information included for each of the men includes: Residence: Rank: Company: Regiment: Age: Height: Hair color: Eye Color: Complexion: Marital Status: Occupation: Nativity: Joined When: Joined Where: Joined By: Period: Muster In: Muster Where: Death Date: Died Where: Cause of Death: and Burial Site. Not all information was available for all men. Sources for the information are given. Newspaper articles from the Lincoln Herald are included when they were available.

1872 Lincoln Herald Death Notices

By Bill Donath

NAME:	DATE:	PAGE:	EVENT:
ASHLEY, Joel L	18 Jan 1872	2	Administrator Notice*
BAXTER, James W	03 Oct 1872	2	Administrator Notice
BECKER, David	19 Sep 1872	3	Killed by Train
BECKER, David	19 Sep 1872	3	Died: 15 Sep 1872
BERGEN, Rev	25 Jan 1872	3	Died: Jan 1872
BRYAN, Jennie	26 Sep 1872	2	Died: 30 Aug 1872
CADWALLADER, A D Mrs	07 Nov 1872	3	Died: 08 Nov 1872

CADWALLADER, Savilla W (26)	14 Nov 1872	3	Died: 08 Nov 1872
CANTRELL, Ira J	16 May 1872	2	Brother Died
CANTRELL, John E	16 May 1872	2	Died: 02 May 1872
CARLISLE, --	07 Mar 1872	3	Died at Mt. Pulaski
CARTWRIGHT, Peter Rev	03 Oct 1872	2	Died: 28 Sep 1872
CASS, Ninian R	15 Aug 1872	3	Died: 09 Aug 1872
CLARK, Isaac	21 Mar 1872	2	Administrator Notice
CODDINGTON, Harriet S	10 Oct 1872	2	Died: 08 Oct 1872
EAGER, Fannie	22 Aug 1872	2	Died: 19 Aug 1872
EAGER, S F	22 Aug 1872	2	Mother Died
ELKHART MAN	12 Dec 1872	3	Died: Dec 1872
FEUERBACHER, Michael	08 Feb 1872	2	Administrator's Notice
FLYNN, Wm	17 Oct 1872	3	Died: Oct 1872
FOX, J G	01 Aug 1872	3	Child Died: 30 Jul 1872
FRIEND, Libbie	16 May 1872	2	Died: 21 April 1872
GILCHRIST, James	22 Feb 1872	2	Administrator Notice
GREELEY, Horace	05 Dec 1872	2	Died: 29 Nov 1872
HUGHES, Noble	05 Dec 1872	3	Died: 02 Dec 1872
IRWIN, James	19 Dec 1872	2	Administrator Notice
IRWIN, James	04 Apr 1872	2	Died: Mar 1872
IRWIN, James	28 Mar 1872	3	Died: Mar 1872
JACKSON, James	08 Aug 1872	2	Administrator Notice
JACKSON, James	29 Aug 1872	2	Administrator Notice
JAEGER, Geo F	26 Sep 1872	1	Died 05 Jul 1872
JAGER, George	11 Jul 1872	3	Died: 05 Jul 1872
JAMES, Mordecai C	24 Oct 1872	2	Died: 09 Oct 1872
KAHN, Solomon Mrs	05 Dec 1872	3	Died: 28 Nov 1872
KARR, Martha	04 Apr 1872	2	Died: 03 Apr 1872
LAY, John	05 Dec 1872	3	Died: Dec 1872
LUTZ, Julia Bette	14 Mar 1872	2	Died: 08 Mar 1872
McCLURE, Ms	11 Apr 1872	3	Died @ LU 07 Apr 1872
McCOLLISTER, Orpha Jane	08 Aug 1872	2	Died: 04 Aug 1872
McELVAIN, John H	08 Feb 1872	2	Administrators Notice
McKINNIE, Gerard	18 Apr 1872	3	Administrator Notice
McLELLAN, Henry	08 Feb 1872	3	Died 05 Feb 1872
McLELLAN, M A	08 Feb 1872	3	Father Died
MEADE, Geo G Gen	07 Nov 1872	2	Died
MITTENDORF, T	19 Sep 1872	3	Child Died: 16 Sep 1872
MOORE, -	12 Dec 1872	3	Died: 11 Dec 1872
MORGAN, Mrs	18 Jan 1872	3	Died: 15 Jan 1872
MORRIS, John H	25 Jan 1872	2	Administrator Notice
MORRIS, John H 70y	11 Jan 1872	2	Died: 01 Jan 1872
MUNDY, Elizabeth A	15 Feb 1872	2	Administrator Notice
NEWEL, Thomas	25 Jan 1872	2	Administrator Notice
O'BRIEN, Thomas	25 Apr 1872	2	Administrator Notice
ORMSBY, L Mrs	21 Mar 1872	3	Died: 19 Mar 1872
PECK, -	06 Jun 1872	3	Died: 03 Jun 1872

PRIMM, James	02 May 1872	2	Administrator Notice
PRIMM, James	18 Jan 1872	3	Died: 14 Jan 1872
REGAN, Bessie	10 Oct 1872	2	Died: 27 Sep 1872
REGAN, Ena P	10 Oct 1872	2	Died: 07 Oct 1872
RICHARDS, Nancy	25 Apr 1872	2	Administrator Notice
ROBINSON, James M	21 Mar 1872	2	Administrator Notice
ROW, Jacob	22 Feb 1872	2	Administrator Notice
SALLE, Andreas	18 Jan 1872	2	Administrator Notice
San Jose man	06 Jun 1872	3	Killed by Lightning
SCHAFER, Wm H	19 Dec 1872	3	Child Died: 14 Dec 1872
SEWARD, Wm H	17 Oct 1872	2	Died
SIKES, Wirt	28 Nov 1872	3	Father Died
SIMS, Luther M	05 Sep 1872	3	Child Died: 30 Aug 1872
SMITH, Mrs	22 Aug 1872	3	Child Died
SUTLEY, Fred	11 Jul 1872	3	Died: 04 Jul 1872
WARLITZ, Robert Dr	30 May 1872	3	Died: 23 May 1872
WORTH, Gotha	04 Apr 1872	2	Administrator Notice
WORTH, Osta	21 Mar 1872	2	Administrator Notice

* Not all deaths get recorded in the newspapers with full information. The Administrator Notice is used here as a marker that a death did occur during the previous month or so.

1872 Lincoln Herald Marriages

By Bill Donath

GROOM:	BRIDE:	ISSUE:	MARRIED:
ALBERT, Henry	FRANKE, Henrietta	25 Jan 1872	18 Jan 1872
CROUSE, Samuel E	WOOLEY, Martha		10 Jan 1872
DIXON, Charles H	NOBLE, Louisa	17 Oct 1872	10 Oct 1872
DOWNEY, John B	RIGG, Mary Alice	03 Oct 1872	02 Oct 1872
DOYLE, Billy		22 Feb 1872	18 Feb 1872
EURY, David	PENCE, Arabella	04 Apr 1872	28 Mar 1872
FRANKE, Henrietta	ALBERT, Henry	25 Jan 1872	18 Jan 1892
FREEMAN, John		26 Sep 1872	Married
GILLESPIE, James	MICKEY, Anna E	18 Jan 1872	?? Jan 1872
GORDON, Mark	EURY, Sarah	06 Jun 1872	02 Jun 1872
HAMILTON, James	TOWNER, Sallie E	18 Jan 1872	10 Jan 1872
HILL, Uriah	McCORD, Hattie	31 Oct 1872	29 Oct 1872
HOOVER, -		15 Feb 1872	Married
HOWARD, Wm C	GEER, Mary C L	11 Jan 1872	10 Jan 1872
HUDSON, James A	MILLER, Dora L	07 Nov 1872	02 Nov 1872
JONES, Absalom W	AMBROSE, Mary E	13 Jun 1872	06 Jun 1872
LARISON, George W	WODETZKEY, Julia	14 Nov 1872	08 Nov 1872
LUCAS, Joseph P	FLICK, Margaret	15 Feb 1872	08 Feb 1872

McCABE, Richard F	BROWN, Henrietta	22 Feb 1872	15 Feb 1872
McGEE, William R	HIBBS, Emma E	04 Apr 1872	21 Mar 1872
MORRIS, Jacob M	MUSICK, Anna	24 Oct 1872	23 Oct 1872
MUSICK, Jonathan	WREN, Sarah E	11 Jan 1872	07 Jan 1872
NISWANGER, Samuel A	GILCHRIST, Mollie	26 Sep 1872	19 Sep 1872
NORRED, Charles H Dr	DALBY, Sedate	05 Dec 1872	16 Nov 1865
PHILBRICK, Herbert C	SMIALL, Marie C	21 Nov 1872	14 Nov 1872
SHRIVER, Henry	BASSETT, Alma	01 Feb 1872	29 Jan 1872
SIMS, Jeff		22 Feb 1872	Married
SMITH, John	SWIGER, Louisa	29 Aug 1872	22 Aug 1872
SMITH, Joseph	JONES, Virginia	19 Sep 1872	12 Sep 1872
SMITH, Reason M	FISHER, Isora S	11 Jul 1872	02 Jul 1872
STOCKTON, Joseph	TROLLOPE, Jennie	11 Jan 1872	21 Dec 1871
SUTTON, William P	NOBLE, Elvere	11 Jul 1872	04 Jul 1872
WEED, Peter		29 Aug 1872	27 Aug 1872
WRIGHT, --		22 Feb 1872	18 Feb 1872

When no bride is listed, is the newspaper reference as a reprimand when another Bachelor has left the club.

Welcome new members

COX, Greg

359 South Durkin Dr.
Springfield, Illinois 62704-1110
Ph. 217 782-3556

COOPER, Gregory R.

12452 Woodlawn Ave.
Tustin, CA 92780
Ph. 714-734-5827

Coopsite1@gmail.com

Surnames: Milton & Jane Cooper

MOFFETT, Garret & Monica

219 Pekin Street
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-502-8687

Moffett1116@yahoo.com

Garret@springfieldwalks.com

McLAUGHIN, Jane Conklen

37 Memory Lane
Murphysboro, IL 62966
realvet@galaxycable.net

Surnames: Conklen, Bruns, Weets & Wiegman

WATERMAN, Sharon L.

5957 Del Cerro Bl .
San Diego, CA 92120
619-582-9166

Sharon.waterman@sbc910b41.net

Surnames: Canady, Anna d. 5-23-1899

Donations:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness.
We are appreciative of all donations.

Marjorie Parker Devore: Old photos, no names included.

City of Lincoln, IL Clerk's Office: 28 copies of Lincoln, IL City Directories

David Doolin: 11X14 charcoal drawing of Logan County Courthouse by David Doolin.

Loren & Karen Birnbaum:

Variety of books and booklets. A Newsletter from Edna M. Danner then Advisor of the Logan County Home Bureau, dated Feb. 16, 1920.

Ray & Ruth Dierker: Variety of Centennial newspaper clippings from 1953. Two programs from Sept. 1, 2, 3&4, 1953 production of "Lincoln, 'Tis of Thee" Centennial Celebration. And Booklet: Souvenir program from a radio show called "Ladies Be Seated."

Tony Donath: Yardstick with the label "Lauer Brothers" Lincoln, IL

Barbara Schapper: Montgomery, Morris & Ellis Family histories.

William L. Horton: Four pictures of Postville courthouse 1839. A brochure "Logan County Public

Schools --United States History --outline for ninth and tenth Grades" by E.H. Lukenbill.

John Regan:

Two 3-ring note book binders The Kenney Gazette March 18, 1881 - December 30 1881. The Kenney Gazette September 18, 1888 - September 1, 1884 & April 2, 1897 - July 29, 1898.

Bill & Diane Detmers: 10 3-ring notebooks; kitchen supplies

Mary Ellen Martin: 5" bust statue of Abe Lincoln

Nancy Vannoy: Booklet of "Young Abe Lincoln".

Ruby C. Bartman-Ninke: Banner, Current Events year book 1930-1934, Course of Study Book for the Logan County Public Schools and song books.

Lawrence A. Bussard: 2 copies of "Illinois Times"

Blood Relatives

Most of the words used on family trees are ones we use every day - father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter. Common to all terms is the fact that they define people in terms of their relationships with one another, and particularly with you the researcher. The following glossary sets these out to help you to describe the relationships between family members that are related through blood (as opposed to marriage).

- **uncle** - the brother of your father or mother
- **aunt** - the sister of your father or mother
- **sibling** - your brother or sister
- **cousin** - the son or daughter of your uncle or aunt
- **second cousin** - the son or daughter of your parents' first cousin
- **nephew** - the son of your brother or sister
- **niece** - the daughter of your brother or sister
- **grandfather** - the father of your father or mother
- **grandmother** - the mother of your father or mother
- **grandson** - your child's son
- **granddaughter** - your child's daughter
- **great grandfather** - the father of one of your grandparents
- **great grandmother** - the mother of one of your grandparents
- **great uncle** - the uncle of one of your parents

- **great aunt** - the aunt of one of your parents

Related by Marriage

There are also terms that describe the people that are related to you when you marry (through your spouse). Although they share no blood-ties, they become part of your family tree. There are also specialist terms to denote the relationships created by subsequent marriages.

- **father-in-law** - the father of your spouse
- **mother-in-law** - the mother of your spouse
- **step-son** - the son of your spouse's former marriage
- **step-daughter** - the daughter of your spouse's former marriage
- **step-mother** - your father's second (or subsequent) wife
- **step-father** - your mother's second (or subsequent) husband
- **half-brother** - the male offspring from the remarriage of one of your parents
- **half-sister** - the female offspring from the remarriage of one of your parents

Publications for Sale

NEW!!!!!!!

Logan Co. During the Civil War = \$25+\$4 S/H
Logan County Illinois' Civil War Dead,
Monument Dedication and History = \$20+ \$5 S/H

SEARCHABLE CDs!!!!!!

- Updated 2008 Old Union Cemetery = \$20+\$2 S/H
- 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+\$ 5S/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 veterans 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 (2nd 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 1/2 X 11"

Cemetery Records

\$18 + \$3 S/H Soft cover, 3rd edition for Atlanta, Bethel, Green Hill & Hartsburg Union Cemeteries

The following cemeteries have been UPDATED

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

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

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

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

Hartsburg Union Cemetery \$18 + \$3 SH

Green Hill Cemetery \$18 + \$3 SH

Bethel 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 (Supplement to "Days Gone By")

Logan County Courthouse 100th Anniversary \$10 +\$4 S/H

Lincoln Scrapbook: \$80 + \$5 S/H

The original scrapbook was made by Harriet A. Dowling Dice (Mrs. C. M. Dice) of Charleston, IL, who died 7/23/1932. Harriet was the great grand daughter of Sarah Bush Johnston Lincoln, the grand daughter of Sarah Elizabeth Johnston & Dennis Friend Hanks and the daughter of Sarah Jane Hanks and Thomas Sheppard Dowling.

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"