

Roots & Branches

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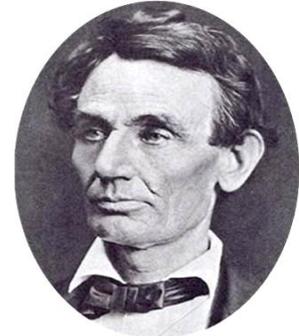
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Hours are Tues. – Fri. 11 am – 4 pm

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



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

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Winter 2013: January, February, March

Recent Meetings

October – **Bill Donath** was the substitute program presenter. Bill provided information about his current research project about the effect of WWI on Logan County. Intertwined with the WWI research is information about the effect of the Spanish Influenza pandemic on Logan County.

November – **Dale Jenkins** of the Illinois Traction System, the old Interurban, Historical Society presented the history of the ITS. The focus for this program was Logan County. Photos of all the stops in Logan County were shown. A copy of the PowerPoint presentation is available for review at LCG&HS.

December – No Meeting

Programs Slated for Membership Meetings January, February, March, 2013

January 21 - History Comes Alive in Logan County! - presented by **Anne Mosley**, Assistant Director, Lincoln Heritage Museum, Lincoln College. Ms. Mosley will explain a nationally recognized certification program for historic interpretation, the benefits of incorporating interpreters into tourism and educational events, and describe training under development at the LHM, which will be available to community members.

February 18 - Black History Month - will be recognized with a program involving historic Allen Chapel, which has experienced restoration and upgrades over the last year. The program will feature the portrayal of at least one individual from the African-American history of Logan County and/or central Illinois.

March 18 - Captain A. H. Bogardus - Historians from Mt. Pulaski and Elkhart will come together to present a biography and stories of Elkhart resident Adam Henry Bogardus, a Civil War officer, local legend, inventor and world-renowned sharpshooter. **Phil Bertoni** and **Gillette Ransom** will discuss the Logan County man, his family and his life's achievements.

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. My research has focused on the Civil War and now the WWI period. That is the source of my contributions. Stories should be submitted by March 1, 2013 for the Spring Roots & Branches.

Work At LCG&HS

The long awaited ceiling renovation of the Research Center is complete. Please stop by to see the new ceiling and lighting. Special thanks to volunteer helpers: **Richard Martin, Larry Martin, Kyle Martin, Loren Birnbaum, Bob Gephart** and **Bill Donath** for getting building materials to LCG&HS.

Those Who Died During the Civil War

During the Winter of 1863. Names are listed in chronological order of the death date.

EVANS, Charles; Death Date: 1863; Buried: Harmony Cemetery, Aetna Twp., Logan Co., IL; Lot 8 Block 1; Old Section

GARDNER, George W.; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 28; Death Date: 02 Jan 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Nashville National Cemetery, Nashville, TN; Section B; Site 6608

POUNDS, Benjamin; Residence: Prairie Creek; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 09 Jan 1863; Died Where: Murfreesboro, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds Rec'd at Stones River 31 Dec 1862

MARTENIA, William W.; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 15 Jan 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds from Battle of Stones River; Buried: Evans Cemetery, Corwin Twp., Logan Co., IL

TIPTON, William B. C.; Residence: Broadwell; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 01/15 Jan 1863; Died Where: Murfreesboro, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds Rec'd at Murfreesboro; Buried: Wright Cemetery, Broadwell Township

29 January 1863 – “**Killed and Wounded.** - By a letter from “Abijah,” a member of Co. F, Seventy-Third Illinois Volunteers, we learn that that company suffered severely at the battle of Murfreesboro. The company was raised in this county. The following are the casualties? - *Killed*: Captain **Edwin Alsop**, from Elkhart; **Wm. B. C. Tipton**, from Broadwell. -

Wounded: 1st Lieut. **Wm. Barrick**, not dangerously, from Middletown; **William Martineau**, dangerously, from Mill Grove; **Richey Montgomery**, slightly, from Middletown; **Benjamin Pounds**, not dangerously, from Sugar Creek; **Berry Hobbs**, slightly, from Sugar Creek; **Ransom D. Kelsey**, slightly, from Middletown; **Isaac C. Coil**, wounded in hip; **Wm. Towberman**, slightly; **Charles W. Keeley**, slightly; **Harvey Long**, slightly.” (Donath, 2006, p. 202)

BALDWIN, Daniel; Residence: Sugar Creek; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 33; Death Date: 15 Jan 1863; Died Where: Gallatin, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

STRAIN, Thomas N.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 17 Jan 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: N/A

DUSTON, Holmes; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: A; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: N/A; Death Date: 20 Jan 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

COIL, Isaac C.; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 36; Death Date: 21 Jan 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds Rec'd 31 Dec 1862 – Stones River; Buried: Nashville National Cemetery, Nashville, TN; Section B; Site 6064

RUNNELS, George; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 107 IL US INF; Age: 30; Death Date: 22 Jan 1863; Died Where: Woodsonville, KY; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

BOWAN, James; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 27 Jan 1863; Died Where: Kenton, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds – Accidental shooting of self

*19 February 1863 – “...We are sorry to learn that a young man named **Bowen**, belonging to Co. B, 106th regiment, accidentally shot himself a short time since. He survived about two hours...”* (Donath, 2006, p. 211)

YONTZ, Abraham; Residence: Sugar Creek; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 108 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 29 Jan 1863; Died Where: Hospital Boat “Fanny Bullitt”; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

KINSEY, Nathan L.; Residence: McLean, IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 33 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 30 Jan 1863/22 Apr 1864; Died Where: Ironton, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Roach’s Cemetery, Atlanta Township

CHEEK, James H.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 27; Death Date: 01 Feb 1863; Died Where: Trenton, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever

SHURTS, William W.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 02 Feb 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds Rec’d at Stones River; Buried: Nashville National Cemetery, Nashville, TN; Section A; Site 5117

LEMLEY, William Henry; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 05 Feb 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Laenna Cemetery, Aetna Township, Logan Co., IL; Lot 6, Block 1, Section 2

*19 February 1863 – “**Dead** - The sorrowful intelligence reaches us that three brave young soldiers of the Logan Regiment are no more! Their names are, **William Small**, Co. H. **James Morgan**, Co. G, and **Henry Lemly**, Co. D. They were stricken by disease, but of what nature we are not informed. Ex Sheriff Nicholson, accompanied by Orderly Robinson, has gone to Jackson to bring their remains to this place for interment. May their slumbers be calm and peaceful.”* (Donath, 2006, p. 210)

SMALL, William; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 07/13 Feb 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 79, Block 3

COOK, William A.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 15 Feb 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever

*26 February 1863 – “**Nick-Nax and Notions** – A man named **William Cook** of Captain Williams’ Co., Logan Regiment, died at the hospital in Jackson, Tennessee, on Sunday, the 15th instant. “Requiescat in pace.”* (Donath, 2006, p. 213)

ROSEEVER, Richard; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 35; Death Date: 17 Feb 1863; Died Where: Rutherford, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Corinth National Cemetery, Corinth, MS; Section B; Site 3392

JONES, John Y.; Residence: Sand Prairie, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 115 IL US INF; Age: 29; Death Date: 09 Feb 1863; Died Where: Danville, KY; Cause of Death: Disease – Measles

BROWN, Jesse W.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 24 Feb 1865; Died Where: Rutherford Station, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Pneumonia

*12 March 1863 – “**The Sick of The Logan Regiment** – **Jesse W. Brown**, co. E, Typhoid Pneumonia, died yesterday – buried with military honors.”* (Donath, 2006, p. 231)

WARRICK, William; Residence: Broadwell; Rank: Pvt.; Company: C; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 25 Feb 1863; Died Where: Rutherford, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Consumption; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL

HUFF, Thomas; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: C; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 40; Death Date: Mar 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Accidentally Shot Hand Off

*12 March 1863 – “**Accidental Shooting.** -We are grieved to learn that Mr. **Thomas Hough**, a member of the Logan Regiment, recently accidentally shot himself in the hand, inflicting such a serious wound as to render amputation necessary. The accident occurred, we believe, at a time when it was thought the rebels were about to make an attack on our boys, and he seizing the musket hurriedly, it exploded, wounding him as described.”* (Donath, 2006, p. 235)

SULLIVAN, Thomas J.; Residence: Atlanta, IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 68 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 05 Mar 1863; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Gilbert Cemetery, Eminence Township, IL

GOLDSMITH, Hamilton; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 11 IL US CAV; Age: N/A; Death Date: 12 Mar 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

POWERS, John Henry; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: N/A; Death Date: 21 Mar 1863; Died Where: Jackson, TN; Cause of Death: Disease - Pneumonia

12 March 1863 – “The Sick of The Logan Regiment. - The following report of Dr. Lanphear was delayed about a week on the road – since it was written some of the sick have died and some have got well. Still it is interesting and we thank the Doctor for

it. - Hospital, 106th Ills. Inf't, - Rutherford, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863. **John H. Powers**, co. B, diarrhea, convalescent” (Donath, 2006, p. 230)

ELLIS, Joseph P.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 24 Mar 1863; Died Where: Bolivar, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Nervous Fever; Buried: Niblick Cemetery, Atlanta, IL

BROOKER, Gottlieb; Residence: Mt. Pulaski, IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 2 IL US CAV; Age: 21; Death Date: 28 Mar 1863; Buried: Mt Pulaski, Cemetery; Lot 51, Block 4

The following series of articles relate to the same very interesting incident that occurred, in Lincoln, during the legislative campaign of 1862. The articles are from the Lincoln Herald (a Republican paper) and the Springfield State Register (a Democratic Paper). The regiment called The Logan Soldiers is the 106th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

Infamous Abolition Outrage!

Lincoln Herald, 30 October 1862

(Donath, 2006, p 176)

The Military brought to Suppress Democratic Meeting.
From the State Journal Register.

Within the past six months we have had to record outrages on popular rights, in almost every phase, by the minions of abolitionism, but the most daring and gross one which has yet been perpetrated, upon free speech, at least, disgraced the town of Lincoln, Logan county, last evening.

Mr. **Charles A. Keys**, democratic candidate for the assembly, for Sangamon and Logan was advertised to speak in Lincoln last evening. An immense audience, male and female, assembled to hear him. – He appeared upon the stand, and he had scarcely proceeded with his remarks two minutes, before he was interrupted by the cries, hisses and threats of personal violence of a *company of soldiers*, a portion of them armed, under the command of their captain, (the miscreant’s name we have not learned.) Every effort, by cries, howls, hisses and personal abuse, was made by these men, except to lay their cowardly hands upon the resolute and determined democratic speaker, to drown his voice and prevent him from being heard; which conduct was continued throughout the speech, with occasional threats of violence. Mr. Keys stood his ground, and concluded his remarks, when cries of “arrest him,” “make him take the oath,” “don’t let him out,” rung out on all sides, but not a coward of the miscreant crew ventured to initiate the work of personal violence.

So gross was this outrage, so infamous was the conduct of these men, that they were deterred from further prosecuting their infamous work with other democratic speakers, who were allowed to speak without interruption.

Now, the field officers of this regiment, which is located at Lincoln, were in the town and must have known of the villainy which was going on in the Court House. – Prominent abolition leaders, including Mr. **Sam Parks**, were present, and made no real effort to put a stop to the outrage.

In making the attempt on Mr. Keys, those scoundrels “woke up the wrong passenger.” He is not the man to submit tamely to infringement of his rights, personal or political, and the democracy of the district are well represented by him, in his determination to vindicate their rights, to “the bitter end.”

We shall, probably, get a detailed account of this infamous abolition effort to brow beat and terrify their opponents. These creatures may as well understand, at once, that such efforts will be resisted by democrats, if need be, by the strong arm of physical power. The Illinois democracy know their rights and have the capacity and will to maintain them.

Such outrages as we have recorded are a disgrace to the State and to the nation. – The spirit which instigates them is what the people are now moving to crush out, and to drive from power those who, in official, or in private position, permit, and foster them.

We want to know the scoundrel captain’s name who led this outrage. We demand of Gov. Yates, a free people’s servant, deputed to see that the laws are faithfully executed and that no man, however humble, shall be shorn of his

legal right, and especially of the freeman's right of free speech, to bring the perpetrators of this outrage to punishment. It is the public right to demand it, and it is his duty to vindicate the right of redress.

Illinois freemen can see in this gross infamy at Lincoln where abolitionism is leading the country. Let them not

fail, on the 4th of November, to do their duty, and assist in the saving of the country from the regional terror which threatens it, and that despotism which is the inevitable end of such outrages perpetrated with impunity.

The State Register Slanders The Logan Soldiers

Lincoln Herald, 30 October 1862

(Donath, 2006, p 174)

We clip the following infamous slander from the State Register.

The infamy perpetrated at Lincoln on Tuesday evening, by an abolition mob, this morning meets the Illinois Journal's thorough indorsement. It gives the version of the affair published by the abolition Lincoln Herald, which does not vary from our statement of the material facts, except in this: The mob it says, was excited to their work by remarks of Mr. Keys in condemnation of the administration. The fact is, he had hardly commenced his speech before they opened their howls upon him. He had not indicated the line of argument which he intended to pursue. The interruptions and insults were a foregone conclusion. The cowardly miscreants who did the howling were brought to the meeting for the purpose, under the command of a captain named Hurt, who, it is a safe bet, will skulk, on the first occasion, when brought before the rebel enemy. The Herald says Keyes' speech was offensive to those nobites because he "pitched into the

administration!" but when various republican captains "pitched in" in reply, they were applauded.

Those who heard Keys' speech need not be told that the above is all unmitigated falsehood. The meeting was gotten up by the leaders of the anti-war clique, and the soldiers present, whom the Register calls "the cowardly miscreants who did the howling," were most of them democrats – but not of the tory stripe – and were got into the meeting by **Miller, Mayfield & Co.** to make votes for the "party" ticket. It was planned by them, but turned out against their expectations. Keyes' speech suited the leaders, but did not suit the soldiers. The "howling" was natural. The soldiers would not listen to treason. They had been ensnared into the place for their voice, and when asked to endorse secession they hurled back the insult in a becoming manner. **Captain Harts** had no "command" there. The Register man knew that was a lie, and if the unprincipled traitor and scoundrel will visit Camp Latham he won't "want to be there to see" more than once.

Senator for the Sangamon District

Beyond all party questions the people of this District have a great interest in the adoption of an able and efficient Representative in the State Senate. The duties in the Senate, devolving upon the member representing the seat of government, are more arduous, requiring greater tact, skill, and a more commanding character than those devolved upon any other member. – He is expected to take a leading part, not only in general legislation, but from his knowledge and acquaintance with legislation, and by his influence and general acquaintance with other members and public characters, he is expected successfully to carry through such local legislation as the immediate interests of his constituents demand. To successfully perform this duty, ability, address, affability and persuasive powers are required.

Mr. Knapp, of Logan county, and the Hon. **S. Cullom** are the rival candidates for this position. Mr. Knapp may be a very worthy man, but we do not know that any of his friends claim for him any of the requisites to which we

have referred. We believe he was once in the Legislature in some capacity, but if he ever did anything more than quietly vote when his name was called, the journals and records of that body do not show it. He was hardly known as a member. He neither originated anything good nor opposed anything bad – a sort of nobody in the Legislature. On the contrary, Mr. Cullom at once took the position of a leading member while in the house, and such was his popularity and influence with those who came in contact with him that on his second return to that body, he was elected speaker over numerous competitors of high standing and influence, and never failed successfully to carry through every measure demanded by the local wants of his constituents.

If the people of this District want a man in the Senate who can serve them well and ably, let them vote for Cullom. – Ever ready, obliging and clever to Democrats and Republicans alike, he is the very man for the place.

The Lincoln Meeting

From the State Journal

30 October 1862

The following communication from “A Soldier of 106th Regiment Illinois Volunteers,” in reply to the infamous charges made by the State Register, against the members of that regiment, on account of the late Democratic meeting at Lincoln, fully sustains what we have already said on that subject.

It is evident that Mr. Keyes’ own political friends were dissatisfied with his speech, and expressed their disapprobation of its sentiments. In order to make amends for the ill success of its candidate in his effort to convince their judgments, the Register now attempts to manufacture

him into a martyr. The charge that this paper has in any way “indorsed mob violence,” and the epithet of “Abolition” which the Register so freely employs against Union Democrats, because they refuse to follow such leaders as itself and Mr. Keys are the verriest humbuggery – as acknowledgement of the utter poverty both of fact and argument in all that it has said on the subject.

The cause of a party or a candidate must be near a disgraceful overthrow, which needs to be supported by such ridiculously false pretences as the Register had adopted.

Camp Latham, Lincoln, Oct. 24, 1862

Editors Journal: - The Register has opened a perfect tirade of abuse against our regiment for the last two days, and particularly against those who visited town on Tuesday evening to hear **Charley Keys**’ speech. No sane man in our entire regiment knows how to interpret the article in the Register, except that it is as rank in treason as Keys himself. Keys opened under every advantage on Tuesday night. A Democratic Lieutenant brought his company in to hear a Democratic speech, which was the only company that came in as a company. The Captain of that company is a Democrat, but not of Keyes’ stripe. Nor is that Lieutenant of Keyes’ creed; nor were his men.

There were ten or fifteen soldiers from two or three other companies present. Lieut. Col. **G. H. Campbell** (Democrat) was present; **Major Hurt** (Republican) was also present, and these were the only staff officers present. There were four captains present belonging to the 106th – two Republicans and two Democrats, as politics formerly stood, but now all Union! Keys spoke some fifteen or twenty minutes before his remarks were unusually offensive. He sailed that way gradually. The soldiers felt it an insult to themselves, to the regiment, and to Logan county.

They told Keys he belied the Democratic party, that he was a cowardly rebel sympathizer, that he had a greater spite against the Union than he entertained against the Confederacy; that he was one of the fire-in-the-rear-men, and desired insurrection North, in preference to a dissension in the South. They told him to say as much against Jeff Davis as he had said of Lincoln, and they would vote for him. This made Charley unusually mad, and his treason became all the more bitter and blacker, until he disgusted all his friends, who very soon abandoned him to his fate, (except Miller.) He out-traited Vallandigham or Voorhees, in his assaults against every man who used his energies to put down rebellion, from our Commander-in-Chief, down to our noble Logan county

privates. The citizens first began the hissing, in which the soldiers generally united. Keyes was not once applauded, except a few weak rumblings by Springer, Miller and clique around the alter. After Keys had spouted treason about an hour, and the boys had outwitted and out questioned him, he left the room. No personal violence whatever was threatened, nor was there any intimation of it.

No soldier was armed, except one or two of the patrols, who sauntered in ere he got through and they stood back at the door under the command of their Sergeant.

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, that had not a soldier been present the case would have been the same. Indeed the Lincoln ladies have pluck sufficient to drive to the gulf a regiment of small-fry fellows as that Mr. Keys, and if he ever comes here again, we will let them do it. Nobody thought it worth while to dignify Keyes into the significance of being an object to write about, until the one-horse sheet at Springfield had been blowing its brains out trying to immortalize its martyr, and abusing the Logan county regiment, calling the patriots comprising it, “beasts and brutes,” when in fact there are more men in the ranks of the different companies who would make far abler representatives and editors than Keyes or the Register ever dreamed of. A public man must be a fool to think that men lose their brains as soon as they enter the United States service. Soldiers think – they reason – they have acuteness to discover “tender footed” men, men who won’t fight for the country, but who would ruin the country to ruin the opposing party.

The statements of the Register, let me say once for all, are a continued and unmitigated pack of lies. Keyes knows it is all a falsehood. So does the clique here; and so does their grinding-organ. They all feel blue about it; and would load it on our gallant soldiers who acted very leniently towards a man whose very speech told them he was doing the bidding of the Confederacy. That’s all right, Keys, our

boys will remember you and those you associate with, when we come home all covered with glory, the South wiped out, and our country safe, stronger, and cleaner than ever. Then all such disloyal Keyeses will be lost and thrown into that deep well, where will be lodged the Southern

Confederacy, Davis, Toombs, and the Dragon with a chain on his leg.

Yours truly, A Soldier of the 106th

Notify Him

Lincoln Herald, 30 October 1862

Camp Latham, Oct. 26th 1862.

Editor Herald: It was a very unfortunate situation, and one that causes even his enemies to pity him, when Dr. Miller was called out the other evening after Keys was squelched by the brave volunteers, and was catechized as to what he thought of the proclamation. There were a hundred or two of noble men who had sworn eternal fidelity to their country and their country's officers, who were eager for an opportunity to enforce every act that hurt the rebels; and there was poor Miller, with his hands in his breeches pockets, declaring he would not endorse the very

act that hurt the rebels most. There was Miller who was about the only Democrat in the House when Keys was requested to quit, and whom the soldiers jeered, his enemies pitied and his friends cursed, too sick to say whether he endorsed Keys or not.

Can't Springer get Keys to come back and try it over? We want him and Miller but would like to know, as soon as he has recovered sufficiently to tell us, what his sentiments are. Please notify him of it.

A Soldier

What a Soldier Thinks of Key's Speech

Lincoln Herald, 30 October 1862

(Donath, 2006, 171)

Camp Latham, Oct. 24th 1862.

Editor Herald: - It is a characteristic of mean men, who, when once in a mean trick will resort to the meanest means to escape, being caught in their meanness.

Keys; that fizzle of an attorney, who was man enough to accept a Breckinridge nomination, and who added only impudence to meanness in speaking treason, as black as Shakespeare's thunder, one whole hour in our Court House, has added insult, to his impudent meanness by going home to his piping organ, the *Register*, and detailing a string of his treatment by the Logan County Regiment and whining persecution like other rebels do, Why not tell his tory friends that the soldiers out-witted their nominee? And that he was weak enough to think the entire population of Logan was of a similar ilk with those whom he found in the secret conclaves of the *Register* office? Little Logan is loyal. With a population of about 14,000, she has about 2,500 in the field. Hardly a family but has a member in the army. Her sons bled at Donelson, Shiloh, Henry, Belmont, and Corinth; in fact the green graves of Logan County heroes can be found fearfully plenty on all the battle-fields of the present wicked war. And the

Regiment now encamped in the County has sworn eternal vengeance against the rebels whose hands drip with our brother's blood. Not one of the entire Regiment but prays to be sent to the field immediately where loyalty and treason meet in mortal combat.

And to think, that a band of patriots, whose lips quiver and whose cheeks turn palid at the irreverent mention of our country, and our country's honor, would sit passively still while they heard one of the most rabid, rebel sympathizing speeches ever delivered here, (Springer's "Hearth-stone" not excepted.) is a mistake so egregiously blundering that few are fool-hardy enough to commit, and none bold enough to repeat. I repeat that Little Logan is loyal, with the exception of a dozen men who meet in convention, nominate each other, and label themselves "The Democratic Party." *The Union Party*, composed of patriots of all parties. Logan is enthusiastically loyal, and had not a soldier been present to hear Mr. Keys, the *Ladies* of our town would have courteously requested him to desist his treasonable course and go home, and then compelled him had he refused. ILDEW.

During the winter and Spring of 1863 there was a widespread backlash against those Southern sympathizers categorized as "Copperheads". These people were active in the North, trying to discourage young men from joining the army and trying to discourage those Northerners who were supporting the Northern cause. The following articles are letters from local soldiers in response to the activities of the Copperheads.

Origin of “Copperhead.”

The Herald, 12 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p225)

Soon after the outbreak of the rebellion, the Springfield (Ohio) *Republic*, published a communication in which the writer noticed the rattlesnake as the emblem of the South Carolina rebels, and stated that the rattlesnake was a more magnanimous reptile than the copperhead snake, as the former gives notice before he strikes, while the latter besides being more insidious, strikes you without giving you any warning, and applied the term copperheads to all the traitors and sympathizers with the rebels in the free States. The term “took” and is becoming generally adopted. The copper-bottoms is a name applied by some.

What the Logan Regiment Think of the Copperheads.

The Herald, 12 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p228)

Jackson, Tennessee,
February 26th, 1863.

Editor Herald: - Not having seen any account of any meeting held at this place in the Herald for the purpose of denouncing the *Copperheads* I concluded I would drop you a line.

A meeting was held at this place last Tuesday night, the 24th inst. It was composed of the soldiers and officers forming the Provost Guard. It was largely attended, and the enthusiasm of the men exhibited their determination to denounce *traitors* at home as well as to fight abroad at every opportunity.

The meeting was called to order and **J. G. Chalfant** was invited to address the boys, which he did in an eloquent and effective manner; pointing out with full force the enormity of the treason of the traitors of the South, and the damning guilt of the colaborers in the North. He spoke about an hour and was frequently applauded for his telling cuts against the tories and traitors.

At the conclusion of Mr. C’s speech the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, The Government of the United States is engaged in a just and righteous war, to crush armed rebellion and restore honorable peace and unite our country; and,

Whereas, A few demagogues, who have obtained place and power under false pretenses in some of the Northern States are openly exhibiting sympathy with traitors, and doing all they can to trammel, discourage and defeat the Government of the United States, and

Whereas, It has been claimed by some of these demagogues, that they have the sympathy and co-operation of the soldiers in the field, thereby disheartening the

friends and encouraging the enemies of the Union; therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the Government which was bequeathed to us by the Patriots of ’76, to establish which they pledged, “themselves, their fortunes, and their sacred honor,” is fully worthy of the same pledge of our part, for its maintenance and preservation.

Resolved, That while we deplore the consequences of civil war, we, nevertheless, wage it in a spirit of ardent patriotism; and vengeance for the memory and blood of our fathers, and proclaim the earnestness of our purpose, our conviction of the justice of our cause, and our determination not to lay down our arms, until the integrity of the Government and the supremacy of the Constitution are fully and unequivocally recognized,

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to any armistice or cessation of hostilities until those in rebellion, against the Government of the United States shall desist from their rebellion and manifest an honorable desire to return to their allegiance to that Government.

Resolved, That we denounce in the strongest terms, those who, by their disloyal speeches, writings and acts, are giving encouragement to the rebels we are fighting, and endeavoring to create dissatisfaction in our own ranks; trusting to the patriotism of the people of the Northwest, we appeal to them to denounce and put down the demagogues thus engaged.

Not to weary your readers is my wish, but I would like to express my utter indignation and contempt of the course of the member of the Legislature from Logan county; the speech which he delivered just before the adjournment of the Legislature had been read and well digested by the members of the 106th, and righteous retribution is in store for those men who pretended to represent a county of loyal people which has already sent her thousands, should utter such a treasonable thing. I heard a member of the regiment who was formerly a Democratic editor condemn it in its bitterest terms. He said that he had an idea that A. M. had a longer head. – Well, I am thinking that a great many more will get their eyes open to this thing called Democracy after a while. It has called forth the loudest indignation and scorn of the whole regiment. He had better be sent down here to make a speech. My opinion is that he would get his treason knocked out of him or more loyalty knocked into him. But I have already extended my letter longer than I intended and I will close.

Yours for the Union, Corporal.

The Voice of the Thirty-Second Regiment

The Herald, 12 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p233)

Camp 32d I. V.,
Brays Station, Tenn.,
February 27th, 1863.

Editor Herald: - Enclosed you will find the proceedings of the meeting of officers and men of the old 32d, and in those proceedings you will find articles that express the sentiments of the army in these parts.

At a meeting of the officers and men of the 32d Illinois Infantry, Col. **John Logan** was called to the chair, and Lieut. **John Wesley** as Secretary. On motion of Captain **A. C. Campbell**, the President appointed the following officers as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the men composing the regiment in relation to the "fire in the rear policy" of our *dear friends* in the noble State of Illinois and elsewhere. The committee was composed of the following officers, viz: - Lieut. Co. **Wm. Hunter**, Captain **A. C. Campbell**, Captain **J. Y. Elles**, Captain **Smith Townshend** and Chaplain **McMillen**. During absence of the committee, Col. **Logan** and **J. G. Gilmer** made a few appropriate remarks suitable for the occasion. - The Chairman of the committee then read the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted with cheers. During the reading of the resolutions, the Chairman was frequently interrupted with, "that's the talk," "good," &c.

The 32d Regiment of Illinois Infantry being desirous of giving expression to their views in the present critical state of our country adopt the following, by which we mean to live and die.

1. The integrity of our blood-bought Union, "one and indivisible." It must and shall be maintained.

2. A prosecution of the war commensurate with all the resources of the nation, till the last vestige of the rebellion is obliterated, and the majesty of law vindicated and fully established.

3. Clemency to the deluded and penitent, bullets for the rebels, and ropes for those who kindle "fires in our rear;" and we do most solemnly warn all such that should duty ever call us home to quench those fires, a most terrible retribution will await those who kindled them,

4. Settle the question whether we shall have a government to administer, before we divert public attention from the great matter in hand to settle the question, what political party shall administer it.

5. While the South remained loyal to the Union, we were ever ready to protect all her constitutional rights, and when she returns to her allegiance, we pledge her the same; but since she has forced war upon us by whipping, hanging, without form of trial, and variously mobbing those who by the Constitution were entitled to "all the immunities and privileges of citizens," wantonly seizing the property and funds of loyal citizens, by refusing to allow the evacuation of Fort Sumter unless surrendered, by bombarding and reducing it when refused, by publicly declaring her purpose by force and arms to take Capitol of the nation with its archives, and by setting up a government of her

own within the territorial limits of the United States. We are now for giving her war until she is subdued to her proper allegiance, we are for weakening her by cutting off her resources, confiscating her property, (slaves not excepted), and by every means known to civilized warfare reducing her to her former loyalty.

6. Although we have confidence in the ability of the Union army to subdue the rebellion, yet as the rebels have employed slaves, first in making fortifications, and more recently under arms, we approve the policy of arming slaves to meet slaves in battle, nor do we fight to free the slaves, but we free the slaves to stop the fight.

7. We desire the transportation to keep pace with any emancipation affected in the United States, so as for ever to keep the races separate and distinct.

8. We do most heartily approve the conscription law, under operation of which we hope to see the loitering patriotism hastening to render its due support to the government that affords it protection. We hope also to see the "fire-in-the-rear men" under it, enjoying a clearer view of things in the "sunny South" than can be attained in the dim lodges of the "Knights of the Golden Circle."

9. We do most cordially approve the constancy and firmness of Gov. Yates and Adjutant-General Fuller during the stormy times through which our beloved State has passed. We shall ever retain a grateful recollection of their watchful care towards the wants of our soldiers in the field.

10. Resolved, That the secretary offer the foregoing resolutions, for publication in the *Missouri Democrat*, *St. Louis Republican*, *Chicago Times*, and *Chicago Tribune*.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hunter, Major George H. English and others then addressed the regiment on the general topics of the day - believing fully in pushing the rebels to the wall with undying zeal, using any lawful means whatsoever to accomplish the one great end - the preservation of our nationality intact, during which the speakers were heartily cheered. On the question being asked, would you have peace on any terms in order that you might once more visit your homes and families? The answer came like a roar of cannon - never! no never! ! On motion, a copy of the above resolutions were forwarded to the regiments composing this Brigade, the 28th Illinois, Lieut. Col. **Ritter** commanding; 53d Indiana, Major --- commanding; 12th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. **Pool** commanding, for their action thereon. Col. **John Logan** then closed by reminding the boys of their brave conduct at the memorable battles of Shiloh and Metamora - that he had full confidence in their valor and integrity, but that this was the proudest day of all where men whose political opinions were so diversified had united as one man in adopting those resolutions and frowning down all attempts of traitors to injure or impair the success of that for which we had already endured so many hardships and the loss of so many of our brave

comrades in arms! and further showed that they were still ready and willing to endure all for the support of the Government and our glorious old Banner.

Three rousing cheers were then given for the Stars and Stripes, three for the Colonel, and the meeting adjourned, all feeling well pleased with the results thereof.

And now I would say to all "Copperheads" – if there be any in old Logan – read the resolutions, and become more wise. – The army is a unit on the one great question – the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the laws, all rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding. As soon as the regiments above mentioned take action on the resolutions. I will forward you a copy of the proceedings for publication.

More anon, "O."

Letter From Lieut. Callon
He Pays Respects to the Copperheads
The Herald, 19 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p241)

Camp 4th ILL. Cavalry,
Colliersville, Tenn.,
March 19, '63.

Dear Mack: - I could possible have stood it all if the hellions had not added the crowning insult of offering their "thanks" to the Illinois soldiers. If there is a place in hell so hot that every other place is an ice-house compared to it – "when the worm dieth not the fire is not quenched" – and the hell-hounds who get up and passed those resolutions are not sent there – then there is no hell at all, or if there is, the Devil had better throw up his unexpired lease and go to editing a Democratic newspaper. Are they Infidels or are they insane? Do they not believe in a future state of rewards and punishments? Or do they think their souls are too small to attract any attention? Can it be possible that such things are allowed in the enlightened part of Illinois?

The sneaking, cowardly, white-livered hounds! They talk of resisting the conscription or any other law! Why don't they do it? The miserable cravens! I'll give my back pay (six-months) and work for nothing and board myself, and so will every man in our company, for the privilege of voting our pent up vengeance on them. It is more than flesh and blood can stand. Jeff. Davis wants to treat every Federal officer as they did John Brown, and men dare to sympathize openly with him! For God's sake what kind of friends have we got in Illinois, while they stand tamely still and permit men to espouse his cause and openly and grossly insult their friends in the field by offering them their "thanks," after denouncing the very cause for which they are fighting? Is their soul dead – has their courage forsaken them, and do they behold it all with blanched cheek and quivering lips? Do they depend altogether on

the army, and will they make no effort to protect us from such insults?

The army can do a great deal, but it is not omnipotent. It cannot be broken down by rebel bayonets, but the crushing reflection that we have no friends at home – or if we have them that they are powerless or indisposed to protect us from insult, would make even the "Old Guard" of Napoleon disband.

There are two species of creation that take no thought of the morrow – the beasts of the field and the Copperheads of the North. The time will come sooner or later, when one hundred thousand soldiers, or what will be left of them, will return to Illinois. Who shall protect the wretches then from the just wrath of an infuriated soldiery? They will not be wanting men who will remind them of their wrongs (which they will by no means need) and no empty insulting vote of thanks will protect the vile rotten traitors from their just punishment. They'll get free speech, free press, habeas corpus, and every other thing else to their hearts' content, including a few free fights.

Now Mack, I'm tolerably mad – I may say I am most infernally mad, but I know what I am talking about. I wish you would let us know through your paper who these fellows are – give us their names that we may know whom to look for when we get home.

I want you to know how I feel and how we all feel. I have returned to my company for duty, my shoulder having got about well. I was out yesterday and had a little skirmish with the rebels. They tried to surprise and cut me off, but signally failing in that, they went their way – not, however, rejoicing. I am pleased with your paper and sincerely congratulate you on its improved appearance.

Truly your friend, **Callon**

P.S. – The Resolutions I speak of are those of the Logan Democracy. I first saw them a few minutes ago.

Soldier's Letter.

[The following is a private letter from a young man, a member of the 32d Regiment to his parents in this city. Previous to the war, he was an uncompromising Democrat.]

Camp Near Murfreesboro, Tenn.,
March 7th, 1863.

Dear Parents: - Speaking of our glorious Union, in bright hopes of its restoration, for which we have suffered great exposure and fatigue, and we will suffer more for the reconstruction of our once happy and prosperous Government – it must be saved, saved at all hazards - saved in spite of all the hosts of secession – in spite of all those in the South, or the mean low-lived Copperheaded scesesh of the North. These miserable wretches will have to

hunt their holes when we all come home, I am thinking. We hear some talk of drafting men to fill the old regiments. If we can just get a few of them southern-feeling men in our regiment we will show them how to talk about compromising with the Rebels. If there is any cry for peace it should come from the Southern people – they are the ones to cry peace and not us. They first took up arms and spilt the first blood, and should we cry enough! Give them their so-called Southern Confederacy? I say *never, never*. Fight them for forty years or conquer. I am in favor of serving some of those Northern rebels just as the Southerners serve Union men of the South, who have been hung, shot, and punished in a brutal manner. I think we ought to mete out the Southern men in the North – they should not be countenanced or treated with any respect.

We were out yesterday trying to give the rebels as much trouble as possible; we lost two killed and three wounded in our brigade. We will teach them a lesson one of these days. – The weather is too bad to do much until the roads get good. I have nothing more at present to write that would interest you. – The boys are in pretty good health. Captain Yelton has resigned and our Orderly has been elected Captain: You affectionate son,

Ephraim Stapleton.

What a Loyal Democratic Soldier Says.

The Herald, 19 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p242)

[The following private letter to a gentleman of Mt. Pulaski, has been handed to us, requesting its publication.]

Rutherford, Tenn.,
Feb, 27th, 1863,

Dear Uncle Billy: - I am a going to talk plain about the Copperheads of the North, and although I claim to be a Democrat, yet I want everybody to know that I don't belong to any association either secret or public that have so far disgraced themselves by their disloyal treasonable and shameful acts, that the finger of scorn will be pointed at them by all true honorable and loyal men, for all time to come. the soldiers that are now in the field would like no better fun than to peel hickory bark to make neck-ties for just such a gang as there is in the North, to-wit: Copperheads. They are set of treasonable scoundrels that are trying to work out their disloyal acts under the name of Democracy, but they are caught in their dishonorable work and they will be marked so that when the loyal soldier boys, (both Democrats and Republicans) get home, they will know them. The Copperheads are the very men to-day that are causing rivers of loyal blood to be shed for the flag

– yes, the glorious old flag of our country – with all the difficulties that these disgraceful men of the North are trying to heap upon us, we intend to stand firm and unshaken and when there is but one stripe and one star left, we will be found shooting at rebels, and now to wind up this subject, let me say to you, when anybody goes home from a visit to the army and tells of the dissatisfaction of the soldiers in the field you may set it down that they have talked only to a few homesick fellows that have been made so by those treasonable letters that are being constantly sent down here from the North. Again whenever I conclude to desert and thereby bring approach and disgrace upon myself and all that is near and dear to me, then I hope that the earth will open up and swallow me up that I may hide my dishonorable acts forever from the view of a patriotic world. So you see that **George Houglan**d is a loyal Douglas Democrat, and it is his intention to help preserve the glorious old stars and stripes that they long may wave, over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Now for something else – you stated in your letter to Ben that you had a hard time to get along with your feeding this winter on account of the mud. I wish this wicked rebellion was wound to a close, and was there to take your place and let you sit by the fire or ride out to town or anything else that you might do to enjoy yourself. The boys are all well, except a few that are so fat that they can hardly get about. Our Salt Creek boys have better health than any of the balance of our company. I suppose the reason is because they keep cleaner – we wash our clothes once a week. Well I must tell you what we had for dinner to-day, we had crackers and warm biscuit, and good fresh bacon, sassafras tea, about four dozen eggs, and other things too numerous to mention. We have more coffee than we can use, and we trade it for eggs and other things that we need.

George Houglan.

Brave Fellows.

The Herald, 19 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p243)

Letters are written by the Copperheads of this county to our boys in the army, advising them to desert and return home, and that they will Protect them! Ain't they nice fellows to talk about protecting anybody! Poor cowardly sneaks who are trembling in their boots for fear of being made conscripts offering to protect men who are voluntarily braving rebel bullets and bayonets! What miserable stuff!

Major Wemple Reads the Herald

The Herald, 12 March 1863 (Donath, 2006, p232)

Head Quarters 4th Ill. Cav.,
Colliersville, Tenn. Feb. 14, '63.

Dear Friend Mack: - Last night came a visitor to our camp, an old face, but one whom I had had almost given up the hope of ever seeing again; for weeks had gone by, and though I had made many inquiries, yet I could only ascertain that he had been about, but in some unaccountable way had managed to dodge out again without gratifying me with a single glance. Last night I gratified myself, and the Herald had to suffer.

Come down and look at the copy. I commenced at the left hand upper corner of the first page and read carefully through to the right hand lower corner of the fourth page – recommenced there and read back to the original starting point, - then turned the paper wrong side up, inside out, upside down, hind side before and read it backwards – then folded the paper, refolded and folded again, producing every conceivable shape, reading each time

whatever come in sight – became weary and though I would smoke – filled and lit my meerschaum, and as the smoke arose in fantastic wreaths and ascended towards the region of cobwebs and half dead flies, I loaded them with thanks for the invention of the typographic science the mails and everything else until with eyes closed alike to both friends and foes. I dreamed that the day of snakes had come – that the copperheads were the predominating variety, each ready to bite. Though none of them yet dared do anything more than hiss, still this hissing was becoming troublesome and I had come to the conclusion that it ought to be stopped, so thinking I had a saber in my hand, with one blow I thought to extinguish the vile nest! When lo! the result of the effort was tipping over of my chair, putting out my candle and waking up my more than half asleep faculties. **M. Wemple**

The following ads are contributed from the collection of Bill Detmers. They are from the 1910-1920 period.

J. E. BUMCROTS

Lumber, Building Material of all kind, Farm Machinery and Coal. Contractor and Builder.

BEASON, - ILLINOIS

THE CLOVER LANE STOCK FARM

Breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

HERD BULLS: Pilot of Keiller Park 77069.
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H. W. McCLURE, V. J. RYAN, G. H. WARREN,
President. Cashier. Vice-President.

The Farmers State Bank
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Capital Stock, - - - \$35,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits, - \$8,000.00

Henry W. Alberts

Quality First Then the Right Price

DEALER IN High-Grade Merchandise
EMDEN, ILLINOIS

Highest Market Price Paid for All Kinds of Produce

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

“Star Brand” Shoes “Kenosha Closed-Crotch” Underwear
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Also Make a Specialty of Made-to-Measure Clothing

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James Ryan & Son
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Recommend the Following Lines of  Triple-G Merchandise

HARDWARE Quick Meal Enamel Ranges Keen Cutter Cutlery Diamond Edge Cutlery Ender’s Safety Razors Disston Saws Ney Hay Tools DeLaval Separators	FURNITURE Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets Simmons’ Beds Celebrated Bobbins’ Tables— Best Made Complete Line of Good Springs and Mattresses
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IMPLEMENTS
Helder Tractors
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EUGENE SHEER

Manufacturer, Dealer and Repairer of Buggies, Wagons, Automobiles and Sundries

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716-730 BROADWAY
LINCOLN, ILL.

The following series of interesting articles are from the Lincoln Courier –Herald of 1918. The index for vital records from the paper will be added to the website some time during January. Read the introduction to the index in another article.

Former Resident Here After 43 Year Absence

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Aug. 27, 1918

A former Lincoln resident that has been away for 43 years arrived in Lincoln this morning in the person of Dr. **Allen W. Miller** of San Francisco. Dr Miller is traveling for his health, and is accompanied by his wife. He left Lincoln when it was called Postville. He lived on McLean street and remembers many of the former residents. He was about town this morning renewing old acquaintances.

Since he left here, 45 years ago, Mr. Miller has traveled extensively, having recently toured Europe. He is a manufacturer of commercial fertilizer.

Night Blooming Cereus In Annual Appearance

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Aug. 27, 1918

Miss **Ella Clark** in Woodlawn is the proud owner of a night blooming cereus. The plant is over fifteen years old. The cereus does not bloom until it is at least ten or twelve years old. Miss Clark says that her plant generally blooms each year about Chautauqua time. Last year there were thirty-nine blossoms on the plant but this year there are only six. The flower is very fragile and on the inside has a waxy appearance. As soon as the rays of the morning sun appear, the blossoms begin to fade and wither away.

Shoots Prairie Wolf In Middletown Field

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Aug 30, 1918

Noah Noon shot and killed a big prairie wolf in the pasture of **Charles Lloyd** a few miles west of Middletown last Sunday morning. He saw the animal in the pasture with a chicken in its mouth and getting a gun he made a hunt for it. Coming on it suddenly, he fired at it thru the fence and crippled it so it was unable to run. Three more shots were required to dispatch it. It was found that the remains of a number of chickens with the feet devoured were scattered over the pasture, showing that the wolf was a frequent visitor before its demise. Other farmers in the locality have shot at it before. Mr. Noon took the wolf scalp to Petersburg Monday and collected a bounty of \$2.00 thereon.

Former Lincoln Man Would Move Factory Here

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Aug. 30, 1918

James Houchins, president of the Star Clothing Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, a former Lincoln man writes **Mayor Reetz** regarding the possibilities of obtaining a building and labor here to establish a branch

clothing factory. The letter has been turned over to **Secretary Knapp** of the Commercial club, who knows Mr. Houchins personally. The Star company manufactures men's shirts, overalls and other wearing apparel.

Buys Ancient Hook and Ladder Wagon for Relic

Lincoln Courier Herald, Aug. 30, 1918

The old hook and ladder wagon has gone from its old resting place in the city hall. It was sold this morning to **C. O. Williamson**, who intends to keep it as a relic. The old wagon was the one used before the present regime of the motor trucks. This wagon participated in the tournaments that used to be such popular sport around the country.

Explains Proposal to Move Factory

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Sep. 04, 1918

J. H Smith of the Illinois Pottery company, who was in the city yesterday looking over local conditions with an eye to locating the factory here, met the members of the Commercial club late yesterday and explained his proposition in detail.

A committee from the local club had been to Roodhouse recently to look over the factory and had reported very favorably upon it. At the suggestion of the committee, Mr. Smith came to Lincoln to explain his proposition.

The plant now in operation is too small for the amount of business that they have established and they do not feel like building in such a small town as they are now in, because of the uncertainty of labor. They intend to increase the capital stock from \$60,000 to \$100,000 and ask that the additional stock be taken up by the people of Lincoln. They plan to build a six-kiln plant that will have three times their present capacity, and to erect a plant, costing approximately \$85,000.

The matter was left over and a committee will be appointed to find out if it is possible for \$40,000 worth of stock to be subscribed for at this time.

The factory would be a welcome addition to Lincoln as it would employ from 100 to 125 workers, and about 80 per cent of these would be local people.

Some Facts About the County Sanitarium

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Sep. 06, 1918

The sanitarium for which the Logan County Tuberculosis Association is working and which will be voted on at the November election will be free to all in the county having tuberculosis.

They will receive nursing care, medicine and everything necessary without cost to them.

The sanitarium will not be a charitable institution any more than the public schools are.

It will not be located on the county poor farm. It will not be under the same management as the county poor farm.

The Logan County tuberculosis sanitarium will belong to the people of Logan County.

All requiring treatment will be cared for alike regardless of financial standing or creed.

Sends Home Copy of Rainbow Field Order

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Sep. 26, 1918

A copy of the citation recently read to the Rainbow division by Major General **Charles T. Menoher**, has been received by Mrs. **A. Marcucci** from her son **Charles Bichelli**, with an Iowa regiment in the 42d. (Rainbow) division. The field order calls attention to the record the division has made in a year of fighting.

The division entered the trenches in Lorraine Feb 21 and served on that front 110 days. The troops were withdrawn from Lorraine and moved to the Champagne front where during the critical days of July 14 to 18 they had the honor of being the only Americans in **General Gouraud**'s army which so gloriously obeyed his order "We shall stand or die."

From the Champagne front the Rainbow Division was called to the Marne, forcing a crossing of the Oureq and capturing Hill 212 Sergy, Meurcy, Ferme and Seringes by assault.

After praising the conduct of the division in high terms, the order concludes:

"Hard battles and long campaigns lie before us. Only by ceaseless vigilance and tireless preparation can we fit ourselves for them. I urge you, therefore to approach the future with confidence and above all, with firm determination that so far as in your power you will spare no effort, whether in training or in combat to maintain the record of our division and the honor of our country."

First French War Cross Shown Here

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Sep. 26, 1918

The first Croix de Guerre to be seen in Lincoln was brought here yesterday by **Elmer Hamilton**, brother of **Jack Hamilton**, former Latham boy, who as an ambulance driver was killed in France. The cross sent to his family by the French government after his death was an object of much interest to all who saw it. The cross itself is of bronze in the shape of a maltese cross and is crossed by two swords. It is hung on a green ribbon on which there is a silver star, on the on back is engraved 1914-1917.

Elmer Hamilton told of the many fine letters received by the family from comrades of his brother also that the personal effects had reached home among them 30 or more Kodak pictures which were of especial interest. The watch carried by Jack was his grandfather's and was hit by a bullet and so completely smashed that it cannot be restored.

Bichelli's Regiment Lost Half It's Men

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Sep. 27, 1918

The Iowa regiment in the Rainbow Division, of which **Charles Bichelli**, of Lincoln, is a member, lost 1,400 officers and men during eight days' fighting ending Aug. 2, according to Col. **E. R. Bennett**, commanding the regiment, writing to friends in Des Moines. The regiment went into rest camp Aug. 23 to train for four weeks.

Fighting in the Baccarat sector of the Lorraine front, the Iowans participated in a twelve mile advance, the colonel declared, and "as usual the regiment behave splendidly." "Numberless instances of personal bravery. Could be related," he added.

Writing recently from rest billets, Bichelli said he had been thru hard fighting and had numerous souvenirs taken from the Germans which he hoped to send home at the first opportunity. He said he hoped to get a furlough before many months to go to Italy and visit an uncle.

Loses Entire Family by Spanish Influenza

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Nov. 07, 1918

Benjamin Winkelmeyer, for seven years an employee of the Lincoln Collar Co., is seriously ill with influenza at the St. Margaret's hospital in Kansas City. His wife and daughter both died at the same hospital. His son, **Edward**, also a harness maker and a former and a former employee of the Lincoln firm, died in St. Joseph, MO and another son **Joe** died in the navy, all from influenza.

2,000 Had Flu Here, Deaths Total 97

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Dec. 28, 1918

Only eight influenza cards remained tacked on Lincoln houses today, marking the passing of the second influenza wave. Only five new cases have been reported within the past eight days.

During the period beginning October 5, a total of 692 houses have been placarded by the city board of health for influenza. It is estimated that 2,000 Lincoln people have had the influenza, as in numerous cases entire families had the disease.

Total deaths from influenza-pneumonia within the city limits since the epidemic started are ninety-seven. Of these influenza deaths thirty-seven were at the Lincoln State School and Colony.

December will prove a record month for death reports.

Another Book Project for LCG&HS

SUBMIT YOUR HOME

A new book, entitled "**NEIGHBORHOODS LINCOLN, ILLINOIS**" is being published by the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society in cooperation with the Lincoln Woman's Club.

Diane Cherry Osborn, a seasoned writer from the Lincoln area, will be compiling a history of both Lincoln city and rural neighborhoods. The book will include maps, vignettes of people instrumental in the city's development, and will feature homes of both architectural and social significance.

Area residents are being asked to submit photos and information on their homes or past homes to Diane Osborn, 411 College Ave., Lincoln, IL, 62656. Information may be e-mailed to diane.osborn@comcast.net. Diane may be contacted at 217-605-0011. Items may also be brought to the Genealogical Society office at 114 N. Chicago St.

Also accepted will be photos and histories of significant homes no longer in existence. Submitted items of interest might include subdivision or addition where home is located, such as Original Town of Lincoln, Mayfair, Parks, or Knapp, Bird & Tinsley. This information should be listed on the tax bill for the property;

Age of home; builder of home; style of architecture; previous occupants and years of residency; number of rooms; special features; and other significant data about the home.

Photos should be clear, and be of 5 x 7 size, except for landmark homes for which 8 x 10's will be accepted. Black and white photos are preferred.

Diane relates, "Do not let your home be left out of this historical work. It is anticipated to become a cherished collector's item in years to come." Only a limited number of copies will be made available to the public.

Website Additions & Updates Due in January

www.logancoil-genhist.org

Lincoln Courier-Herald, Lincoln, Illinois – 1918

This index of the Lincoln Courier-Herald contains the vital statistics information contained in the paper. Births, marriages, and deaths are listed. 1918 was a significant year since two momentous events were occurring that year. Both WWI and the Spanish Influenza pandemic were major factors in the number of deaths reported in the paper.

The Spanish Influenza pandemic began about the middle of September. By the end of December, approximately 2,000 Lincoln residents had contracted the flu and nearly 100 deaths had occurred in Lincoln alone.

In the issue of 31 Dec 1918 was printed the most up-to-date Gold Star listing of the men of Logan County who died during the war. Both, men who were known to have died in service (Gold Star) (39) and men still listed as missing in action (Blue Star) (4), were included in the list. The information about the men from that list is included in this index. Names of men who died, who were relatives of Logan County residents, are also included.

Spellings of names are seen as they appeared in the Courier-Herald. Be sure to look for the common misspellings of the surname being searched.

The Courier, Lincoln, Illinois - 2011-2012.

This index of The Courier is an update of the index for 2011 which is already on the website. The index will now include information for both 2011 and 2012.

Roots & Branches, the Society's Quarterly – 1979-2012

This index of the quarterly Roots & Branches is an update of all issues of the quarterly index.

Poem

Contributed by Dorothy Gleason

For those of us who never knew the time when the Hobo rode the rails and traveled from place to place, this poem is a brief look at that way of life.

Now some folks have millions that give them the blues
But I am always broke, so there is nothing to lose

Now I like a drink of well water it's true
But if there is not water, the liquor will do

They go to the country to have a good time
I'm there every day and it don't cost a dime

I just walk along as I whistle a tune
The best friend I got is the man in the moon

Now may you have lots of swell things to take
But get indigestion with each bite you take

All my life I've been slamming gates
Count the times I've been hopping freight

While I don't eat regular, that's one thing I know
But I get a handout wherever I go

I've got no swell home, but I'm happy you see
Where I hang my hat is home sweet home to me

So I'm glad I'm a bum, a bumy bum
I'm ragged, I'm happy, I'm glad I'm a bum

I'm glad I'm a bum, a bum, a bum
I'm ragged, I'm happy, I'm glad I'm a bum

You may go out riding in you limosine
And talk about the swell sites you've seen

Now you may have music that you think is fine
But none of that up to date music for me

But I will do my travelin, cause walkins no sin
And there ain't no place where this hobo ain't been

Just give me the butt of a ten cent cigar
An old fashion tune and my trusty guitar

They call me a hobo and say I'm a bum
But you got to admit now that I ain't so dum

I don't like the city, I don't like the lights
Right out in the country there is plenty of sites

And where you leave off, that's where I commence
You've got the dollar but I've got the sence

You can have all your women divine
The birds and the bees are all sweethearts of mine

I'm glad I'm a bum, a buma bum a bum
I'm ragged, I'm happy, I'm glad I'm a bum

I'm glad I'm a bum
I'm ragged, I'm happy, I'm glad I'm a bum

FEATURED COLLECTION

The Newspaper indexes can be valuable to researchers seeking information about families to fill in the times between the vital dates of Birth, Marriage and Death. To complete a family history requires more information. Questions about what family members did with their lives, what they did for work and recreation may be found in those indexes. LCG&HS is attempting to put all newspaper indexes on the website: www.logancoil-genhist.org . The indexes for the Lincoln Herald 1859-1873 is an every name index. That means that every article about Logan County in which a name was mentioned is included in the index.

Lincoln Public Library has a fine collection of microfilmed newspapers of Logan County. Anyone wishing to read old papers and add to the index collection is encouraged to contact Bill Donath to learn how to work on this interesting project.

A LITTLE HELP – PLEASE?

The following photographs have been donated to the Society. They are, of course, not identified. Before filing them in the Unknown Photo File, we want to try to identify them and put them in an appropriate family file at LCG&HS. If you have any idea who the groups, individuals or couples are, please let us know.

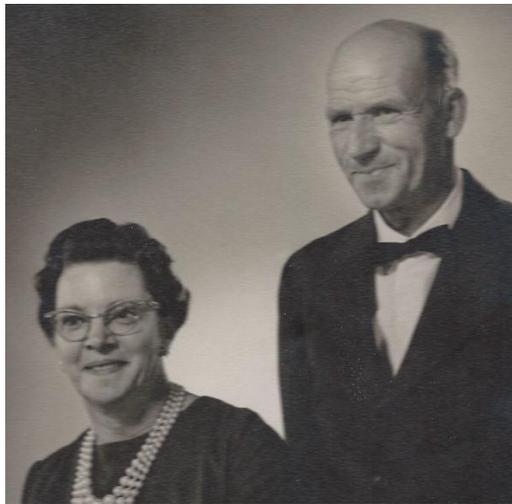
The following identifications were made for previous photographs. In Unk 016: Girl sitting, middle right (white shoes) is **Dorothea Harness Lauer**, identified by **Janet Zollars**. In Unk 019: Man left and lady are **Edward & Gini Higgins**, identified by Mary Ellen Martin.



Unk 020



Unk 021



Unk 022



Unk 023



Unk 024



Unk 025



Unk 026



Unk 027



Unk 028



Unk 029



Unk 031



Unk 032

DONATIONS

The following people have made donations of artifacts, genealogical information, historical information and/or monetary donations during 2012.

AUER, Wilma
BATES, Mary & Marilyn
BIRNBAUM, Karen
BUCKLES, Paul
DONATH, Tony
FULSCHER, Karen
GLEASON, Dorothy

IRWIN, Norman
MARTIN, Mary Ellen
MILLER, Judith Burger
Peoria Historical Society
REGAN, John
State Farm Foundation
VANNOY, Nancy

Duplicate Books Available

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

Lincoln:	1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1931; 1932; 1942; 1943
Hartsburg-Emden:	1958
Elkhart:	1928
New Holland-Middletown:	1959
Lincoln College:	1961; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each.

Lincoln: 1979; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 2001

MILK BOTTLE COLLECTORS

Several glass milk bottles have been donated to the Society in recent months. Several duplicates are available for sale.

Silver Seal – Meadow Gold – Round quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10
Producers – Square quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10
Quality Milk – Red paint – Square quart – Springfield, IL - \$15
Wire Carrier for quart size bottles - \$20

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

Atlas of Champaign County Illinois: 1893; 1913; 1929 combined - \$40
Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each
McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10
Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10
Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined – \$40
Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Chestnut Centennial: 1872-1972	Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in: (2)
Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955	Mt. Pulaski Siltenial: 1836-1961
Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971	Sheers Auto Supply: 1907-1970
Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979	Sheers Building (2)
Latham Centennial: 1872-1972	Sheers Courthouse (2)
Lincoln, IL – 10 in: 1853-1953	Sheers Auto Supply (4)
Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building	Mason City: 1857-1982
Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)	

Plates are \$8 each plus \$4 S/H.

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

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

CD's are searchable unless noted

Civil War Statue Dedication 2011

Old Union Cemetery updated in 2008

1878 History of Logan County

1886 History of Logan County

1911 History of Logan County - Stringer

1860 Logan County Census - complete

1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan

County Census Index

1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County

(not searchable)

Logan County Cemetery Index

Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1878

BOOKS

Logan County During The Civil War, The

Early Years (soft cover) \$25+4 S/H

Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead

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

This Is My Story, Vol. II - (hard cover) 365 pages Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H

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

Abraham Lincoln in Logan County, Illinois

1834-1860 – Paul Beaver \$28.60 + \$4 S/H

Atlanta Cemetery Records maps, index 3-

ring notebook - updated in 2008 \$20 + \$3 S/H/

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records

(soft cover) updated in 2011 20.00 + \$3 S/H

Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery

(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

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

(Soft cover)

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

Green Hill Cemetery (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

Logan Co. Township Maps of one room

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

Logan County Courthouse 100th

Anniversary (soft cover) \$10 +\$4 S/H

Lincoln, IL, A Chronology 1953-2003

\$5+\$3 S/H

1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of

Breeders & Farmers in Logan County

3 ring notebook & protective sleeves

\$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

Heirship records of 1920 – 1924 &

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

1860 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

1880 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

To order books and CD's, send a letter to LCGHS at 114 N.

Chicago St, Lincoln, IL 62656, give the name

of each book or CD - quantity and price + S/H

for each item. Please include your check for

the total amount, along with your name and

address

Membership Form

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

Today's Date _____ Membership year: 2013 2014 2015 2016
(Circle Appropriate Years)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Ph. _____ Email: _____

Membership Dues:

Individual (Single Person): _____ \$15.00

Dual Membership (Two Persons at same address): _____ \$20.00

Logan Co. Genealogical & Historical Soc.

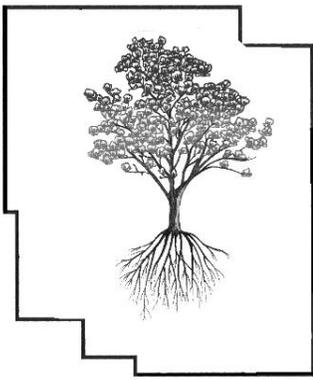
Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

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

<p>We want to <u>thank you</u> for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.</p> <p>\$10 _____ \$20 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____</p> <p>I would like to make a donation of \$ _____</p> <p>I am able to volunteer: LCG&HS phone number: 217-732-3200</p> <p>Hours: _____ - _____ On Tues. Wed. Thur. or Friday (Circle)</p>	
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Roots & Branches

Published by
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

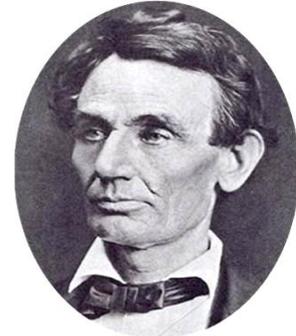
114 North Chicago Street

Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Ph. (217) 732-3200

Hours are Tues. – Fri. 11 am – 4 pm

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



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

E-mail address lcghs1@hotmail.com

Spring 2013: April, May, June

Recent Meetings

January 21 - History Comes Alive in Logan County! - presented by **Anne Mosley**, Assistant Director, Lincoln Heritage Museum, Lincoln College. Ms. Mosley explained a nationally recognized certification program for historic interpretation, the benefits of incorporating interpreters into tourism and educational events, and described training under development at the LHM, which will be available to community members. Requests were made for historic interpreters for LHM.

February 18 - Black History Month - was recognized with a program at the historic Allen Chapel, which has experienced restoration and upgrades over the last year. The program featured a history of the AME church by current Pastor, **Peggy Senor**. **Bobbi Reddix**, historical researcher for the African-American experience in Logan County, shared many stories that were documented in local newspaper from the close of the Civil War up to about 1920.

March 18 - Captain A. H. Bogardus - Historians from Elkhart and Mt. Pulaski made a joint presentation of the biography and stories of Elkhart resident Adam Henry Bogardus, a Civil War officer, local legend, inventor and world-renowned sharpshooter. **Gillette Ransom** and **Phil Bertoni** made the presentation about this Logan County man, his family and his life's achievements.

April 15 – Heritage In Flight Museum. **Jack Burke**, director of HIF presented a history of the growth of HIF from 1984 to the present. He talked about a grant that will help volunteers complete a two year project to refurbish the museum. A slide show included photos of displays and the work necessary to get some of them in place.

Watch our website: www.logancoil-genhist.org, for information on monthly meetings the third Monday of every month.

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. My research has focused on the Civil War and now the WWI period. That is the

source of my contributions. Stories should be submitted by May 01, 2013 for the Summer Roots & Branches.

New Printer Purchased

LCGHS has been able to purchase a new printer/copier. Hopefully, this issue of the Roots & Branches was the first major project for the new printer. This purchase was made possible by a bequest made by Elvira Hoepfner Fleming in her will. Her thoughtfulness has and will enhance the product we provide to the members and researchers using LCGHS. We hope that other members will think of LCGHS when making out their wills.

Those Who Died During the Civil War

BUGHER, Augustus; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: A; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 44; Death Date: 01 Apr 1863; Died Where: Benton Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Erysipelas; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL

23 April 1863 - **Another Soldier Gone.** – “The remains of Doctor **Augustus F. Boor**, one of the paroled men of the Logan Regiment, were brought to this city last Saturday, and consigned to the silent tomb. He died at Benton Barracks.” (Donath, 2006, p. 253)

CHENOWETH, Jacob; Residence: Broadwell; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 03/09 Apr 1863; Died Where: Murfreesboro, TN; Cause of Death: Disease - N/A; Buried: Kline Cemetery, Broadwell Township, IL

MILLER, William; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 08 Apr 1863; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Bilious Pneumonia; Buried: Lucas Cemetery, Corwine Township, Logan Co., IL; Old Part

GLEASON, Perry; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 33; Death Date: 04/08 Apr 1863; Died Where: Benton Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Consumption; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 56, Block 6

30 April 1863 - **Dead.** – “**Perry Gleason**, a member of Co. G, Logan Regiment, died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, last week, of camp fever. His corpse was brought to this city, Wednesday morning, and consigned to the care of his parents. The funeral will take place to-day. Thus has fallen another patriot who volunteered to defend the honor of his country. May he slumber in peace.

So sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest,
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,

Returns to deck the hallowed mold,
She there will plant a sweeter sod,
Than Fancy's feet have never trod.”
(Donath, 2006, p. 254)

CLARK, Phillip; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 30 Died Where: Bolivar, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Epilepsy; Buried: Lawndale Union Cemetery, East Lincoln Township

HOKE, A. S.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 27 Apr 1863; Died Where: Bolivar, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Pneumonia

ZAISSE, Charles; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 82 IL US INF; Age: 40; Death Date: 02/05 May 1863; Died Where: Chancellorville, VA; Cause of Death: Killed In Action

21 May 1863 – “**Death of a Brave Logan Soldier.** - **Charles Zaisser**, an old and well known citizen of this place, was killed on the 5th inst., near Chancellorville, Virginia. He enlisted last fall in the 82nd Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and was soon afterwards appointed Orderly Sergeant of company E. He fought in all the late battles on the Potomac with gallantry and bravery especially in the terrible contest at Chancellorville, on the 2nd, he showed, according to the testimony of his superior commanding officers, great courage, bravery, and decided coolness. On the 5th instant, Zaisser, with his First Lieutenant, volunteered to reconnoiter the enemy's position at the request of the commanding general. One of the rebel sharpshooters shot him, the ball entering the abdomen and breaking his spine, killing him instantly. The officers say that by his death the company, as well as the regiment lost their best man. He leaves a widow and children, without any property at all, or relations in this county, and

entirely dependent upon their own resources.”
(Donath, 2006, p. 262)

REID, John F.; Residence: Prairie Creek; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 115 IL US INF; Age: 29; Death Date: 17 May 1863; Died Where: Franklin, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, TN; Site 3157

SHRIVER, William H.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 114 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 22 May 1863; Died Where: Grand Gulf, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

SHOCKEY, Jeremiah; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 24 May 1863; Died Where: Bolivar, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

TOMLINSON, John A.; Residence: N/A; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 2 IL US CAV; Age: N/A; Death Date: 01 Jun 1863; Died Where: Obion Co., TN; Cause of Death: Drowned Crossing a Lake

BEEZLEY, Cassius C.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18;

Death Date: 02 Jun 1863; Died Where: Steamer Chanallon on Mississippi River; Cause of Death: Wounds Received at Island No. 63

HUSTON, H. C.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 12 Jun 1863; Died Where: LaGrange, TN; Cause of Death: Disease - Congestion

BOWMAN, Pius; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 20 Jun 1863; Died Where: Snyder’s Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Vicksburg National Cemetery, Vicksburg, MS

LEWIS, Evan M.; Residence: Logan, IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 10 IL US CAV; Age: 18; Death Date: 20 Jun 1863; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Cause of Death: Disability – Not Identified; Buried: Evans Cemetery, Lincoln

EDDS, John P.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: 2Lt; Company: C; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 29 Jun 1863; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 118, Block 6

The following travelogue was so well written it needed to be shared with our readers. Traveling by train from Lincoln to the West coast during the early 1880’s was more of an adventure than a trip. Mr. Hoblit has used words to paint pictures of the scenes along the way and the experiences he and his family had on this trip.

Logan County is Good

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL – Feb 16, 1882

So Hon. James T. Hoblit thinks: almost as good as anywhere – An interesting Letter from California.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 4, 1882

To the Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir: - In response to the kind invitation from you, I send you a brief letter from this distant point, giving you an outline of the journey from Lincoln to this place, and of some points in reference to this country and its products, which may be of interest to your readers and to the many friends whose daily companionship we have so sadly missed this winter.

The train which bore us away from Logan county on the 17th day of last October did not contain six sadder hearts than our little family; the pelting rain and lowering clouds, added to the wide expanse of mud, contributed little to the cheerfulness of a most desolate and cheerless ride to Bloomington. At the old Atlanta station, hasty farewells were spoken to near and dear friends and then away again behind the snorting and puffing iron horse, who would not delay

a moment for man or the elements. At Bloomington a three hours waiting spell, with yet a few kind friends who had followed us thither, and we boarded the Kansas City Express and were soon whirling away with sad hearts from the many hundreds of kind faces that now seemed to gather in fanciful groups and beckon us to return; but on and on we go in the midst of the pelting storm, until tired out with the sorrows and trials of the day, we all gathered ourselves in to the warm levels of the flying train. At Greenview the last of the lingering friends too his departure from the train and we were all *alone* with our sad thoughts of friends and kindred. After a night of refreshing sleep we were awakened near “Glendale” – the little town made famous by the bandits raid upon a defenseless train. Kansas City is speedily reached and we are informed that we must remain twelve hours at this point or stop an equal length of time at La Junta, a

little desolate hamlet far into the heart of a wild country beyond the Missouri. Deciding at once to remain twelve hours in Kansas City, we were soon making a tour through the city in a carriage – through countless mud-holes and over as many broken and dilapidated street crossings as one could well imagine. Kansas City then was in the midst of a building boom, such as it had never before known. Very many elegant structures were going up and the sanguine claims of its denizens, that it would someday contain a hundred thousand people, seemed to be on the point of realization. Business of every kind appeared to be very brisk and every indication pointed to Kansas City as the Metropolis of all the vast territory south and west of the Missouri River and east of the Rocky Mountains. At nightfall we took to the cars of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and again slept as we traversed the fertile plains of Kansas. The morning brought only views of the vast prairies which so many of your readers have seen. On every hand however could be seen newly built farm houses, small and neat. Gradually these evidences of improvements grew less frequent, until they almost disappeared, as we neared, as we neared the confines of the State of Kansas and approached the borders of Colorado. We began to see vast herds of horned cattle and sheep, and this fact proclaimed to us that we were approaching the great cattle region. Again we sleep and on the morrow we were in the cactus country, with its sand and lurid sunshine – with here and there only a small mean shanty – the habitation of sheep and cattle herders in the valleys. Beyond this, the country becomes more barren and broken, and mountains can be seen far away to the right and to the left. At the little way stations there was talk of an Indian outbreak, and at El Moro and Granada, Colorado, two companies of troops, with officers and wives and dogs, bundles, and very many un-soldier-like attachments and appendages boarded the train. The troops were going to Wilcox to fight the Indians, but they did not seem to have either the confidence or respect of the inhabitants of these regions. At El Moro Master Jamie, looking from the car window at the first group of adobe homes we had seen, wanted to know why the people there were like wasps? No one answering, Jamie declared that the resemblance arose from the fact that both lived in mud-houses. The people along this line have a stunted appearance, the hair and beard is shaggy and grizzled from exposure to the sunshine of the long hot summers, and their live stock in equally stunted in size and appearance. We cross the Colorado line into New Mexico and from thence the scenery is uniform. Some find ranges of hills and mountains all the way

down to Las Vegas, New Mexico, are seen on either side of the road. Nothing very picturesque is seen, and yet enough to excite the interest of the traveler is met with every hour. A few miles before coming to Las Vegas, we followed a fine rapid stream of water, and the mountain ranges approach each other closely. We ran over some long bridges and through some tunnels and deep excavations, but nothing to excite the wonder of those who have visited the Cheat River country in Virginia, or crossed the grand Sierra Nevada range on the line of the Central Pacific. On to Deming we go through the same unvarying scenery, with the blue mountains always in view. The valley is wide and beautiful and the mountains are really quite interesting. The valley with its heavy coat of grass would seem to be the natural home of the vast herds of cattle and sheep, but the want of water in summer time drives the herds away and leaves millions of acres of grass to be burned or destroyed by the other elements. At Deming the traveler leaves the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and boards the silver palace cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad for Tucson, Yuma, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and San Francisco, those being the only towns worthy of mention in the long, long ride. Deming is a new, small town, with nothing of interest about it to the traveler. From Deming for a hundred miles the valley is expansive and produces vast quantities of grass during the wet season, up which great herds of cattle and horses feed; it is the home of thousands of Indians, and at a point only a few miles beyond Deming, and within half a mile of the road, is pointed out the place where several white men perished under the tomahawk of the merciless savages in the recent outbreak. Grim-visaged, sunburned miners, heavily armed, enter and leave the train at various points from this place until Fort Yuma on the Colorado River is reached. They are hunting for gold and wandering from one mining camp to another. They have been so long used to this wild and reckless life that the ways of home and civilization would be very burdensome to them. Characters sketched by Mark Twain and Joaquin Miller are often seen, afford an apology for that peculiar literature which those two gentlemen have emphasized more than any others before or during their time. The hot glare of sunshine is upon everything as we recede from Deming, and finally Alkali deserts of sand, and huge hills and mountains, denuded of everything like life, afford only melancholy and desolate views. Tucson is passed far into the night and we are deprived of any chance to see it. The same desolate, sandy sunburned country is crossed, with nothing to relieve its melancholy and desolate aspect, until Fort Yuma is

reached. An Illinois man would not live in this region at all, unless driven to it by some stress of circumstances, unknown to the writer. At Yuma, only a few miles from the Mexican border, we breakfast and see too steamboats floating upon the deep, muddy and rapidly flowing waters of the Colorado River. The houses here have double roofs to protect the people from a heat to intolerable in the summer time, as to give a fervid warning of that place to which Orthodox theology consigns to the sinner. Wide verandahs surround the houses, which are only one story high. The usual roof is built to the house and then elevated two or three feet above the first roof is the second, and in many instances, on the top of the last roof is an elevated platform where beds are made and the people sleep in the hot summer nights. Here is a United States for with a garrison of troops. Crossing the Colorado on a wooden bridge, we plunge into the vast desert beyond. Immense sand dunes are seen to the right and to the left. Sometimes a little sage brush is seen and sickly bunch of Mesquite wood, but these evidences of life are far from plentiful. We went downgrade for a long distance, until nearing the little God-forsaken, desolate hamlet of Dos Palmas, we find ourselves *two hundred and sixty feet below the level of the sea*. The vast desert we are crossing is the bottom of a great inland sea of comparatively modern times. By the shells and other evidences, its borders at this time may be easily traced, and here is a most interesting field for the modern Geologist. The sand hills shift with the winds and often large parties are required to keep the railroad tracks cleared of these annoyances. We are now on an ascending grade and we steadily climb it until San Gorgonio pass is reached, which is between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. At Colton, a few miles beyond the pass and the station nearest San Bernardino, we got plenty of fine fruit from the valleys of Los Angeles county and we felt that we are nearing our destination. It is sixty miles from Los Angeles city and down grade all the way. We followed the meanderings of the valleys and passed many pretty settlements on the way. Eucalyptus and peper trees are seen about the houses, and fruit orchards of oranges and delicious trees are occasionally seen, but the entire face of the country, excepting where irrigated, is desolate. No life is perceptible, but the little frisky ground squirrels which infest the country in great numbers. They are much larger than the Illinois ground squirrel and very much resemble the Illinois gray timber squirrel, and are the greatest pest that farmers and orchardists have to contend with in these parts. In these valleys, all trees, houses and structures are made to appear as

small and contemptible, on account of their proximity to the large hills and mountains, and from the railroad trains, especially, do we get a most unfavorable opinion of the extent and resources of the valleys of Los Angeles county, but on reaching the city we find many pretentious and handsome business and residence structures. The temperature in the middle of the day ranges from 75 to 88 degrees in the shade, and at night it falls to a range of 33 to 50 degrees, and this great disparity of temperatures between day and night requires great care, or severe colds, will be contracted and rheumatic pains brought on. The city limits of this place embrace a territory of six miles square, being the same size as a township in Logan county. Almost the entire territory is divided up into small homes of from five to thirty-five acres. It contains a population of about 15,000 and its lands may be all irrigated from the waters of the Los Angeles River. Ther are literally, thousands of orchards embraced in this territory and it has a regular system of streets all named and numbered. It has an excellent fire department & regular system of public schools (inferior in some respects to eastern schools), and is the site of Methodist and Roman Catholic denominational academies, or colleges as they are called, and contains the Southern State Normal school, now in process of construction. Its system of water works, gas works and street railways is comprehensive. It contains three first-class banking institutions, has a yearly session of the supreme court, and contains a population more mixed and metropolitan than any other city of its size in the world. The writer has seen and conversed with different nationalities of people permanently residing in this city and named in the order of the numbers, viz: 1st, Americans; 2nd, Germans; 3rd, Mexicans; 4th, French; 5th, Chinese; 6th, Spanish; 7th, Irish; 8th, English; 9th, Japanese; 10th, Greeks; 11th, Turks; 12th, Russians; 13th, Swedes; 14th, Poles; and 15th, Africans. The Germans here come from all parts of Germany. The American population is divided pretty equally between: 1st, New England; 2nd, Middle; and 3rd, Southerners nearly all ex-confederates. The political parties are three, viz: Republican, Democratic, and Anti-Monopoly, and are in local contests of nearly equal strength, but the present indications are that there will shortly exist but the two national parties. Agriculture is extensively followed and is somewhat more uncertain in its products here than east of the Mississippi, for there is an insufficient rainfall every third or fourth year and all grain crops are an entire failure, unless the land is moistened artificially. Corn, wheat and barley are the principal grains grown. Hogs, sheep, cattle and horses

are raised; the sheep being the principal line of stock raising. Alfalfa and barley cut green, are the only crops made into hay. It requires as much labor, capital, and skill to farm here as in Illinois. The orange and grape product however excite the chief attention; but a man without experience and plenty of capital is in danger of making a discouraging failure in these lines. He learns of well authenticated cases, where vineyards and orange orchards have yielded a gross income of \$200 per acre per annum, and forgets that the average income is less than \$100 per acre. He does not consider that it takes from five to eight years of patient labor and large expense to grow the vines and trees, and that the cost per acre for cultivation, gathering of crops, trimming, and watering the orchards, cost no less than \$25 per acre per annum, and much more than this, unless great care is used. If these things be all well considered and close personal attention be given every week in the year to trees and vines, then after the years of waiting, a magnificent success doubtless awaits the orchardist. The consequences of inattention to ordinary farming; for a single year's neglect may entirely ruin the finest prospect, and when once ruined, nothing is left but to commence at the bottom again. Iowa and Illinois grain and cattle farmers are usually of little account in this field. The more patient, frugal and industrious German or Frenchman does better.

Climate is one preeminent blessing here. The temperature is such that you rarely get cold and as rarely get too warm, and all the year round there is sunshine, out of door life, fresh vegetables and all kinds of fine flowers, and this beauty of climate has tempted many a person to come here who should never have done so. People with rheumatism and heart disease usually are not benefitted; but in all pulmonary complaints, such as consumption, asthma and bronchitis, the climate of this city and immediate vicinity is recommended.

The following article, although not about Logan County residents, had an effect on many later, including my great-grandfather, **Henry Donath**. In the early 1880's Henry lived in Braceville, IL. He worked in a coal mine not far from the locality of this story. Henry and **Magdalena Bessler** married in Braidwood, just one year before this tragic incident. Henry moved his family from Braceville to Lincoln in 1884 when a new mine was opened here. He worked in the coal mines here for a time but soon left the mines to work as head clerk in J. W. Burke's store in Lincoln. I had wondered what had happened to cause Henry to leave his job at the coal mine.

During a genealogical research trip to Will and Grundy counties, I came across information about this tragedy. I was familiar with the story when I came across this article in the Lincoln Herald. Henry would likely have known some of the men who died. I can understand if this incident caused Henry to make the decision to get into another line of work.

Henry was not the only miner to have migrated from the Wilmington Coal Fields to Lincoln when a new mine opened here in the early 1880's. References in several obituaries of miners from that period referred to the fact that they had formerly worked in the Braidwood area at the time of this tragedy.

Land with water rights is very high and city property is also high. The cost of living is about fifty percent higher here than in Illinois. And be it known and remembered, too, that friendships born of fifteen or twenty years of everyday companionship are not grown or made to order in this place; consequently many people well surrounded in the countries east of the Mississippi, if they come here, may find themselves as we do – all homesick for old, dear old friends - friends such as we cannot again make – separation from whom is worse than sea-sickness.

With us we have had our sorrows; the death of young **Harry L. Hunt** – a most loveable boy, - some sickness with our little ones and other California friends; but the sorrows which sunshine and flowers will not heal are those arising from our separation from kindred and friends in the land of mud, heat and cold. At this writing I am constrained to say that I will rather take the daily companionship of my old friends plus the mud, heat and cold, than remain here in this most lovely and favored spot, and therefore your readers need not be surprised to see us all some fine day (if life and health are spared) back in Lincoln, with a somewhat traveled and valuable (if not valued) experience; and in that case we shall hope to resume our places with the same kind and indulgent friends, as in days gone by.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Spitly and **Mr. Otto Spitly** are here and enjoying life very much, and their many friends in Lincoln will be more than rejoiced to know that both of the gentlemen are rapidly regaining good health. **Mrs. Dr. J. H. Hunt** is here with her daughter, **Mrs. Dr. W. G. Cochran**, and will probably return to Illinois next week. **Dr. Cochran** is meeting with a well-deserved success in his profession, and he and his family feel settled here for the future.

Very Truly Yours,

James T. Hoblit

Water was a big concern in the first mine opened in Lincoln. In 1869, special pumping equipment was brought in to remove the water from the shaft so that the flow of water could be stopped, so that digging of the shaft could continue.

Mining Horror

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, IL – Feb. 22, 1883

Appalling Calamity at the Diamond Coal Mine Near Braidwood, Ill

Braidwood, Ill., February 16. – The greatest calamity which has ever visited the Wilmington coal fields occurred today at the No. 2 shaft of the Wilmington Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, known as the Diamond Company, three miles and a half northwest of this city. The little village of Diamond is a scene of desolation calculated to wring the heart of even the most hardened to scenes of misery and woe.

Seventy-Four Victims

Sixty-eight men and six boys lie dead in the mine, and it may be weeks before even the melancholy satisfaction of recovering their bodies is accorded. No such calamity has ever befallen this section of the country, or, for that matter, nothing as horrible has ever been chronicled in the history of mining in the United States. The destruction occurred in an instant, and came with overwhelming force.

The Tragedy

At thirteen minutes of 12 o'clock today, as stated by a man who was upon the ground, the first manifestation of danger was noted. At the bottom of the main shaft a young man named **Thomas Daly** was employed as pump man, or cager. His duties were to see that the pumps worked right, and to signal the engineer at the top of the shaft by means of a bell when it was desired to use the cages for the transmission of men or material. He noticed that the water was increasing in the bottom of the shaft, and supposing that the engines were not doing their full work, ascended to the top of the shaft to notify the engineer to put on more steam. On his arrival he found that there was plenty of steam, and that the engines were working at the capacity requisite to keep down any ordinary flow. Immediately descending, he found the water rapidly rising, and in a few minutes it was up to his breast. All hope for escape for the miners was then quickly cut off, even before an alarm could be given, and Daly was compelled to return to the top of the shaft.

The Cause

The tragedy of today was as unique as it was devastating. A section of prairie land over which the floods had extended until the water stood three or four feet deep, suddenly caved in, the result being the

instantaneous flooding of a mine in which 300 men and boys were at work. Inside of half an hour the water had extended to all parts of the workings, and to-night it stands within five feet of the top of the main shaft. The hole that broke through is the identical spot that caved in three years ago, after which it was filled with soapstone.

An Eye-Witness Narration

The following is the story of **John Huber**, an eye-witness of the whole affair, and a man who was in the mine at the time of the accident.

"I was working in one of the west sections of the main corridor, and had just got my car ready for transfer when I heard a voice, which sounded weak at first saying, 'Look out the water is coming. For a few moments I did not comprehend the awful meaning of the language used, and so went back to block up the coal, when I heard the same warning again and again, and a small stream of water running down the center of the track. The truth at once dashed upon me that I was in danger, and that the water was coming from some unknown locality. I rushed as fast as the nature of the passage would allow to where I thought my two sons were at work, but found that they had gone. I then yelled at the top of my voice to the men near me, and made as fast as I could for the air-shaft, where I knew there was a ladder, and that I could get out. By this time the water was up to my armpits, and I had a hard time to get up the shaft, so exhausted was I with the rapid run I had made in the stooping position. When I got home, 'Great God' what did I see. There upon her bed lay my wife, tearing her hair and wailing in almost a crazy condition. 'O John,' she said, 'where are the boys?' The truth then flashed upon me that perhaps they were dead. I went back as fast as I could, and found that my horrible anticipations were only too true, and that the boys had not been seen since entering the shaft in the morning."

How Andrew Costigan Escaped

Andrew Costigan, who was hauled out of the air-shaft in a fainting condition, made the following statement of what he knew of the affair.

"I was working in chamber D, in company with a German, whose name I do not know. We had just

shipped the car, and sat for a short breathing spell, when my partner noticed a dripping noise, as though the water was coming through the roof, and said he thought there was a leak somewhere. We both went out of the chamber into the main corridor that leads to the hoisting shaft, and listened. It did not take us long to determine what was the matter. The roof had caved, and the water was upon us. We both ran in the direction of the shaft, my partner being behind me. The wall above this corridor was not level, there being holes in the floor, with a corresponding sloping of the walls, so that we had to run down and up these small hills. By the time we had gone 200 feet we had water up to our necks on the level, and when we went into one of the hollow places we held our noses until we came to another place. I at last got to the shaft, but what became of my companion God only knows. He was never seen again, and I was only too glad myself to get our alive.

Arrangements For Escape

In case of accidents of his or any other character, it is the duty of the mule-drivers who are nearest the pit mouth to run back into the workings and notify the pushers who in turn alarm the miners. To what extent this programme was carried out will probably never be known, but it is certain that some at least of the pushers fell victims to their sense of duty, and sacrificed their lives while trying to save those of their fellows. Many miners were no doubt saved by timely notice, and more might have escaped but for their own folly in belittling the warning and remaining to prop up their coal. As it was, all who could do so made their way either towards the main or the air shaft. Many of those who sought the latter mode of escape succeeded, after wading through water up to their necks, but so far as can be learned at this time, not a living soul escaped by means of the main shaft except **Thomas Daly**.

How Those Who Escaped Got Out

To the north could also be seen a crowd of men collected around an air-shaft, who were likewise fishing out the almost perishing miners who had climbed to the top and would have sunk back exhausted upon the ground had it not been for the assistance of the willing hands. Women wrung their hands, as, one by one, they anxiously viewed each new face that appeared above ground, but found not the father or son who was missing, and for whom some fell down upon their knees and prayed. The news was upon the lips of every one. Friends anxious for the safety of some lost one hurriedly paced back and forth, trying to devise some means of salvation for the poor creatures who were penned up never to be rescued alive.

No Hope

All hope of the possible rescue of any of these unhappy beings by the opening of a driveway from an old air-shaft into the workings was abandoned at dusk, when the water poured into the last named shaft, and the workmen were compelled to abandon their last desperate attempt at the salvation of their fellows.

Pumps

The train from Chicago, which reached here shortly after 8 o'clock this evening, having been delayed by floods along the line, brought several pumps to be used in trying to clear out the water. Three hundred willing hands helped to unload the machinery at the depot and to transfer it to a flat-car. An engine was in waiting, and soon the material was transferred to the Diamond, but by this time all hope of doing anything in time to save even one life had passed away forever, for to attempt to pump out the flooded mine at the present time would be like applying a siphon to Niagara. A whole county drains into this section, the mining lands being lower than the surrounding country. It may be several days before any real work can be done. First of all a dam must be built to prevent the further influx of the flood.

Scenes at The Mine

About 1:30 the rumor spread among the population of the mining village that the ground had caved in over the mine roadway to the Diamond Shaft No. 2, and that the water had stood in a large pond on the surface of the prairie was rushing into the passages of the mine cutting of the miners and holding them in the passage. Upon the spreading of the rumor large crowds of miners wives, children in arms, rushed toward the scene of the catastrophe, anxious to hear of the husbands, brothers and sons who were employed in the mines. When the crowd reached the main entrance to the mine they found everything in a state of the utmost confusion. Around the shaft were a number of anxious men and women, eagerly rendering any assistance that was possible to the half-drowned miners, who appeared at the bottom of the shaft.

One man named **C. Redmond** who had one son in the mine, came to the surface of the water in a shaft and asked if Matthew was saved, and upon receiving a negative answer from the crowd above, dived into the murky water beneath and was seen no more.

A wife bent over the shaft as her husband was climbing the ladder in the air-shaft with his young son dead in his arms and extended her arms to receive them, but she was doomed to disappointment, for the

man, worn out with the desperate struggle which he had undergone to save the body of his son, fell back into the pit a lifeless corpse, and has not since been seen.

Mrs. McQuestion, who was on the ground when the news came that her husband and three sons were dead in the mine, was taken with nervous prostration and had to be removed from the ground. She is now in a precarious condition.

Thomas Scully Illinois' Largest Farm Landlord

Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL – Sep. 03, 1941

Thomas Scully has settled down on the 46,883 fertile acres his Irish father bought in Illinois as part of a 250,000 acre agricultural empire.

Just north of Lincoln, on flat prairie land his family has owned for some 90 years, Mr. Scully, has build a \$150,000 home, a many gabled, rambling 14 room structure of limestone and cypress.

Into it Mr. Scully and his family moved this summer. There he quietly maintains the tradition of the state's largest rural landlord, supervising operations by tenants on Scully land in Logan, Sangamon and Grundy counties.

Thomas Scully now owns only his 46,883 acres. Sold to the government a month ago were his 41,844 acres in western Missouri.

The late **William Scully's** other holdings – 154,000 acres in Kansas, Nebraska and Louisiana – are the inheritance of the other son **Frederick**.

First Illinois Home

Never before has a Scully had a permanent home in Illinois, although a white clapboard house, a mansion compared with pioneer cabins, was built in Logan county in 1853 by **William Scully**, a Tipperary Irishman, whom misunderstanding Americans called "Lord Scully" and who became an American citizen after the legislature forbade alien ownership of Illinois land.

It was **William Scully** who used a spade in hunting the most fertile bottomland and who established the practice of cash renting to tenants who own the buildings.

Shy and retiring, he arrived in America in 1851 to seek out large tracts of Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Louisiana. He pioneered in open ditch drainage so that tenants could start field work earlier in the spring. He started soon after the turn of the century a rigid system of soil conservation and crop rotation, requiring ten acres of alfalfa on each 160 acre tract. He planned for the future and kept a close check on the activity of the tenants. But he lived in London, coming to the United States once a year to inspect his holdings.

Logan Acreage Largest

Logan county, with 37,711 acres has the main portion of the Illinois estate, although there are 4,169 acres in Sangamon and 11,003 in Grundy.

Seldom selling, never letting taxes lapse, the Scully estates in some cases have kept tenants upwards of 50 years. For the corn belt, their status is unique. On Scully farms the tenant owns buildings and fences, everything from the ground up. When a man leaves, he sells his lease and improvements, under Scully arbitration. Rent is for cash but payments have been abated after poor crop years. The landlord stipulates what soil conserving crops must be grown, oftimes reducing the rent.

The leases have been in demand, but **William Scully**, an absentee landlord accused of fostering an "Irish Tenant System," came under official disfavor when in 1886 the Illinois legislative outlawed alien ownership.

Forced to choose between the sale of his holdings or becoming a citizen, Scully took his time, established his residence in Washington, D.C., and was naturalized in 1900 at the age of 79.

Thomas Scully declares that his father was not of noble birth, that the appellation of "Lord Scully" was incorrect.

Upon his father's naturalization, Thomas Scully, who was born in England is 1879, came to Washington and was apprenticed in a law office. He had first visited Logan county at the age of ten and had been educated for a rural life at the Royal College of Agriculture at Harrow.

Gained Title in 1910

When the elder Scully died in 1906, **Thomas Scully** assumed supervision of the Logan lands but did not gain title to them until after 1910.

For some 20 years, Mr. Scully maintained his legal residence here, although prior to 1939 he never spent more than three months a year in the United States. During that time, he made annual inspection trips, headquartering at the estate's Lincoln office. The rest of the time he resided in London or traveled extensively.

Work on the house was started in April, 1940. At that time he voted here in the republican primary

election. He is a member of the board of managers of Lincoln College which bestowed an honorary degree "in appreciation of his work in improvement of agriculture and the betterment of the farm tenant system."

Settlement of the Missouri transaction has occupied much of Mr. Scully's time recently. The farm security administration acquired the land there as a home for farmers forced to move out of the sites of big army camps. The price was \$1,078,151.

Mary Violet Scully, his wife, was naturalized in 1932. Busy supervising the big house, she also has been active in local Red Cross work for war relief.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Scully, and two sons, **Peter** and **Michael**, arrived home Tuesday night from

a vacation spent at Petoskey, Mich., and are living in their new home northwest of Lincoln, which is nearing completion. "Spooks," a white cocker spaniel, an important member of the Scully household, could hardly contain himself long enough to have his picture taken with the family Wednesday morning.

Delay in getting various materials because of the national defense program is slowing up the task of finishing the interior of the home said Mr. Scully and landscaping is being carried out this fall and provisions for a sunken garden, tennis courts, bowling greens and swimming pool have been made.

Former Business College To Be Parish House

Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL – Sep. 08, 1941

Announcement of the purchase of the former Lincoln Business College building by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church for use as a parish house was announced Monday.

The building, purchased from **Mrs. W. R. Whestler**, will be completely redecorated and placed in good condition.

For many years it has been the ambition of the people of Trinity Church to have a parish house, a place in which to carry on the social activities of the parish and a place in which to carry on works of community service and that ambition is realized now in 1941, the 70th anniversary of the founding of the congregation. The acquisition of the property was

made possible through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Scully, communicants of the church, who pledged half the cost of the building providing the parish raised the other half.

At one the rector and vestry set themselves to the task of gathering funds, and the response was most gratifying. Letters were also sent to former parishioners and friends in distant parts of the United States. At the present time there are eleven gifts ranging from \$100 to \$2,500, and numerous contributions ranging from \$1 to \$50. It was the generosity and kindly interest of many devoted people who have made a long cherished vision become a reality...

Logan County's Poor Farm May Be Closed

The Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL – Sep. 12, 1941

With a deficit last year of nearly \$7,000 and a decrease in the number of inmates to eight, four of whom are eligible for old age assistance, supervisors at the final session of the September quarterly Thursday afternoon discussed whether or not the Logan County Home would be closed and the farm sold.

Supervisor **Thomas Hickey**, of West Lincoln, opened the discussion when Chairman **Walter Brown**, of the Public Buildings, committee asked for the sentiment of the board about placing the antenna and equipment of the two-way police radio system at the county home. Supervisor Hickey declared the farm should be self supporting and that a number of tax payers had approached him with the question why the home was being kept open at such an expense. He said persons at the home could be boarded in Lincoln for \$20 a month.

Chairman **Fred J. Armbrust**, said he had had two offers from persons wanting to purchase, one for a part of the 240 acre farm, lying south of the road, and the other an offer for all of the farm.

Asked if the Board could legally dispose or lease the farm, State's Attorney **E. C. Mills**, quoted the statute which gives the county board the right on two-thirds vote to sell the county farm.

Always Had Deficit

Chairman Armbrust said he had served on the County Home and that it was his experience the county home always did have a deficit. Supervisor **R. W. Rimerman**, of West Lincoln said he served on the County Home Committee 25 years ago and at that time a \$5,000 deficit occurred.

With the buildings, old and apart, together with other problems of operation, the 240 acre farm cannot

be managed on the same basis as a private farm of the same size, **Floyd Wendell**, a member of the county Home Committee declared. A considerable part of the expense at the County Home is on the upkeep, Mr. Wendell said.

It was the consensus of opinion of the board if the farm was sold that it be sold entirely, probably at auction to the highest bidder. Further action on the proposition of selling the farm was deferred until the December meeting...

DEADLINE SET FOR HOMES BOOK

The deadline for getting homes included in the new Neighborhoods, Lincoln, Illinois book is April 15. Homes from both Lincoln city and rural neighborhoods are being accepted.

After that date, the only homes accepted will be for unwritten portions of the book. Home histories and photos may be mailed to **Diane Osborn** at 411 College Ave. or sent to the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society office at 114 N. Chicago St. Information may also be e-mailed to diane.osborn@comcast.net. She may be contacted at 217-605-0011.

The book will include maps, vignettes of people instrumental in the city's development, and will feature homes of architectural, historical, and/or social significance. Also accepted will be photos and histories of significant homes no longer in existence.

Submitted items of interest might include subdivision or addition where home is located, such as Original Town of Lincoln, Postville, or Knapp, Bird, and Tinsley. (This

information can be found on the abstract or tax bill for the property);

Age of home; builder of home; style of architecture; previous occupants and years of residency; number of generations of family at this residence; number of rooms; special features; and other significant data about the home.

Photos should be clear, and be of 5 x 7 size, except for especially significant homes for which 8 x 10 photos will be accepted. Black and white photos are preferred.

Socially significant homes would be those which have been occupied by well-known people, several generations of a family, or have been occupied by a family for a significant number of years.

Also included would be homes considered, "landmark homes," because of their location. This might include the first house on a street or in a subdivision, a corner, or one that just captures attention.

Only a limited number of copies of, Neighborhoods, Lincoln, Illinois, will be made available to the public. It is anticipated the book will be completed this fall.

Veteran Soldiers

Atlanta Argus, Atlanta, IL Dec. 13, 1918

Lafayette Williamson, who keeps a record of the veteran soldiers of Atlanta, says there are now but twenty survivors of the Civil War in this immediate neighborhood. They are **D. W. Epidis, John Shields, J. E. Houghton, Ed. Wright, Wm. Davis, James H. Jones, H. C. Hawes, A. W. Chenoweth, John W. Spindler, John Snow, George Onstott, Thos. DeGarmo, Fred Bauer, W. C. Hatch, Lafayette Williamson, Sam Robbins, Wm. P. McCance, S. N.**

Kephart, Ransom Phillips and Richard Parker. Since January, 1915, there have been ten deaths among the old comrades: **Harvey Bentley**, Jan. 28, 1915; **Robert Copes**, Feb. 17, 1915; **Jacob Vining**, May 10, 1915; **Addison Carter**, Sep. 9, 1915; **J. S. Knowles**, June 7, 1916; **Pendleton Howard**, Sept. 14, 1916; **R. H. Jones**, Dec. 10, 1917; **E. A. Squier**, April 10, 1918; **Chas. G. Reise**, Sept. 20, 1918; **Wm. Perkey**, Nov. 28, 1918.

Adopt French Orphans As Memorial to Mother

Lincoln Courier Herald, Lincoln, IL, Dec. 10, 1918

The sons and daughter of the late **Katherine Pegram** have adopted four fatherless French children as a memorial to her. The children, all little girls, range in age from one year to nine years and their homes are in the Department of the Aisne, Department of the Marne, at Vannes on the Bay of Biscay and at Bastia in

the Island of Corsica. Their names are: **Martha Petitgand, Yvonne Plouthemic, Denise Prost and Marie Petrignana.**

Abraham Lincoln Statue Status



The print above depicts the crowd of 5,000 gathered on the Logan County courthouse lawn to listen to a speech given by Senatorial candidate Abraham Lincoln. The date was October 16, 1858. Main Street Lincoln has graciously agreed to donate an unframed full color copy of this 28" x 23" print to each person making a donation of \$100 to the Abraham Lincoln Statue project.



The photo to the left is an 18 inch model of the statue the committee is working to place on the Logan County courthouse lawn to preserve this moment in the histories of Logan County and Abraham Lincoln.

The budget for the project is about \$48,000. The cost of the statue is \$45,000 and the remainder will go to signage to accompany the statue and the dedication ceremony. The AL Statue Committee hopes to have the project completed in 2014. Donations should be sent to LCGHS with a note that it is for the statue project. Donations for this project may be sent to LCGHS.



A GROUP OF PIONEERS

Shared by Rhoda & Martha Holland from a scrapbook kept by their mother Mrs. Mildred Holland

The above remarkable picture was taken by **James Buck**, at the recent birthday anniversary of the venerable **James Hammitt**. Reading from the left to right the men are **Wm. Story**, **Charles Warrick**, **James Hammitt**, **Able Larison** and **William Reeves**. All are pioneer citizens of the neighborhood, none of them having lived in Illinois less than fifty years. Messrs. Larison, Hammitt and Story especially have had long residence in the Sucker state, Mr. Larison coming here in 1830, Mr. Hammitt in 1833 and Mr. Story in 1835. These three were boys together in the pioneer days, and nothing suits them better than to get together and talk over the experiences of their youth, when all Central Illinois was almost a wilderness, and railroads were unknown. They have many times hunted deer over the country now occupied by Lincoln, Atlanta and McLean. Their experiences have been recounted at length in these columns on various occasions. Mr. Reeves came to Illinois in 1854 and Mr. Warrick in 1855, and have lived here ever since. All these men are farmers now retired from active life. They enjoy good health for men of their age, and are remarkable specimens of the sturdy people who helped settle and make this great country. The aggregate age for the five is 404 years. Mr. **Hammitt** is the patriarch being 89 years, Mr. **Larison** is 86, Mr. **Warrick** 80, Mr. **Story** 78, and Mr. **Reeves** is the baby of the bunch, being but 71. (Undated article – no source citation – Approx. Jul. 1904 since Mr. Hammitt was born Jul. 11, 1818) We will see more from this scrapbook.

The following group of articles was provided by **Mary Ellen Martin**.

One And Only One

Twenty-four cities in the United States now bear the name Lincoln. Twenty-three of them were named after Mr. Lincoln's death, for Lincoln the President, Martyr and Savior of his Country.

One and one only – Lincoln Illinois – was named for Lincoln the rural lawyer and pioneer, during his life time, with his knowledge and cooperation. Also, at a time when he was unknown to fame and his closest friends did not dream of the honors awaiting him.

How The City Was Named

Logan County was created by a legislative act in 1839. **Abraham Lincoln** was a member of the legislature and he was author of the act. He named the county for his fellow legislator, **Dr. John Logan** of Murphysboro, the father of **General John A. Logan** of the Civil War era.

Postville was selected as the first county seat of Logan County. It was absorbed by and is now part of The City of Lincoln. A primitive court house was built in 1840 and Abraham Lincoln practiced law in the Postville court house. In September of 1929, **Henry Ford** purchased the court house and it is now a part of this American Village at Greenfield, Michigan. The Chicago and Alton Railroad was laid through Illinois in 1852. Famous pioneers of Illinois, **Robert Latham**, **Virgil Hickcox** and **John D. Gillett** purchased a section of land in the center of Logan County adjacent to the railroad right of way, as a prospective town site and with a view of making it the county seat.

Latham, Hickcox and Gillett were personal friends of **Abraham Lincoln**, who then was a traveling circuit lawyer and unknown to fame. They selected him as their legal advisor in the location of the proposed town. They met in Mr. Lincoln's Springfield, Illinois office on August 24, 1853. The name of the proposed new town was discussed. One of the men said, "Let's name the town for Abe and call it 'Lincoln'." The others agreed. Mr. Lincoln, however, with his native modesty, added: "All right boys go ahead, but I think you are making a mistake. Nothing named, Lincoln, as far as I know, ever amounted to much."

The Town of Lincoln Christened

Five days after the new town was named, a sale of lots occurred on the new town site with Mr. Lincoln being present. At the noon hour, it is said that he purchased two watermelons at a vendor's booth and

with a melon under each arm, he called the proprietors of the new town. He cut the two melons, giving a piece to each proprietor and keeping a piece for himself, with the remark: "We will now proceed to christen the new town.

So the new town was christened LINCOLN by **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** with the juice of a watermelon.

Local Lincoln Landmarks

The **Postville Court House**, in which Lincoln practiced law from 1840 to 1848.

The **Postville Park**, where he indulged in pioneer sports with the early settlers.

The old **Primm Store**, erected in 1837 – the original Postoffice – frequented by Mr. Lincoln during court terms. Now in Postville Park.

Site of the old **Postville Tavern**, opposite old court house, where Mr. Lincoln was a frequent guest.

Present **Logan County Court House grounds** upon which two former court houses stood, in which Mr. Lincoln practiced law from 1853 until elected President.

The **Harts lot**, on the south side of present County Court House Square, which was owned by Mr. Lincoln at the time of his assassination.

Triangular lot, Union and Fifth streets, where Douglas spoke in a tent, Sept. 5, 1858, with Lincoln as an auditor.

Site of original **Lincoln House**, Broadway and Chicago Streets, built in 1855, destroyed by fire in 1870, where Mr. Lincoln was a frequent guest during court terms.

Site of old C&A depot on Broadway, where the first Logan County Volunteers embarked for the Civil War, April 21, 1861; where Douglas, en route from Springfield to Chicago, spoke briefly for the Union cause, April 26, 1861, and where the Lincoln funeral train halted a few minutes at sunrise, May 3, 1865.

Rocky Ford, crossing of Salt Creek, where Surveyor Lincoln, in 1836, surveyed and laid out the **town site of Albany**, now farm lands.

Lincoln College, ground for which was broken on February 12, 1865, Lincoln's last living birthday.

Information from: Know Your Lincoln brochure of facts, on Institutions of Lincoln, Illinois.

A LITTLE HELP – PLEASE?

The following photographs have been donated to the Society. They are, of course, not identified. Before filing them in the Unknown Photo File, we want to try to identify them and put them in an appropriate family file at LCG&HS. If you have any idea who the groups, individuals or couples are, please let us know.



Unk 033



Unk 034



Unk 035



Unk 036



Unk 037



Unk 038



Unk 039



Unk 040



Unk 041



Unk 042



Unk 043

DONATIONS

The following people have made donations of artifacts, genealogical information, historical information and/or monetary donations.

Auer, Wilma	Fulscher, Karen	McKinley, Geraldine
Bates, Marilyn & Mary	Gephart, Robert	Miller, Judith
Birnbaum, Karen	Gibson, Jerome	Peoria Historical Soc.
Blair, Marla	Gleason, Dorothy	Perkins, Steven
Buckles, Paul	Hamann, Kathy A.	Regan, John
Donath, Tony	Irwin, Norman	State Farm Ins.
Ewing, Robert L	Jenkins, Connie	Timm, Bill
Freese, Gary	Martin, Mary Ellen	Vannoy, Nancy

Duplicate Books Available

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

Lincoln:	1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1931; 1942; 1943; 1950
Elkhart:	1928
New Holland-Middletown:	1959
Lincoln College:	1961; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each.

Lincoln: 1980; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1994; 1996; 2000; 2001

MILK BOTTLE COLLECTORS

Several glass milk bottles have been donated to the Society in recent months. Several duplicates are available for sale.

Silver Seal – Meadow Gold – Round quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$5
Producers – Square quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$5
Quality Milk – Red paint – Square quart – Springfield, IL - \$10
Wire Carrier for quart size bottles - \$15

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1994; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each
Mason County: 1996
McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10
Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Chestnut Centennial: 1872-1972	Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in: (2)
Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955	Mt. Pulaski Siltenial: 1836-1961
Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971	Sheers Auto Supply: 1907-1970
Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979	Sheers Building (2)
Latham Centennial: 1872-1972	Sheers Courthouse (2)
Lincoln, IL – 10 in: 1853-1953	Sheers Auto Supply (4)
Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building	Mason City: 1857-1982
Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)	

Plates are \$8 each plus \$4 S/H.

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

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

CD's are searchable unless noted

Civil War Statue Dedication 2011

Old Union Cemetery updated in 2008

1878 History of Logan County

1886 History of Logan County

1911 History of Logan County - Stringer

1860 Logan County Census - complete

1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan County Census Index

1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County
(not searchable)

Logan County Cemetery Index

Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1878

BOOKS

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

Logan County, Illinois' Civil War Dead \$20 + \$4 S/H

This Is My Story, Vol. II - (hard cover) 365 pages Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H

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

Abraham Lincoln in Logan County, Illinois 1834-1860 – Paul Beaver \$28.60 + \$4 S/H

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

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records

(soft cover) updated in 2011 20.00 + \$3 S/H

Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery

(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

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

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

Green Hill Cemetery (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

Make Tracks to Latham, 125th Anniv, 1872-1997, \$20 + \$4 S/H

Mt. Pulaski, 100yr. 1836-1936, Mt. Pulaski Hist. Soc. \$10 + \$4 S/H

Twelve Momentous Years In The Other Atlanta 1853-1865, \$20 + \$4 S/H

Elkhart "Is Like A Box of Chocolates": \$7 + \$4 S/H

"Echos from the Branches": \$7 + \$4 S/H

Glimpses of Lincoln, IL: \$15 + \$4 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Breeders & Farmers in Logan County

3 ring notebook & protective sleeves

\$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

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

1860 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

1880 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

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

Membership Form

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

Today's Date _____ Membership year: 2013 2014 2015 2016
(Circle Appropriate Years)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Ph. _____ Email: _____

Membership Dues:

Individual (Single Person): _____ \$15.00

Dual Membership (Two Persons at same address): _____ \$20.00

Logan Co. Genealogical & Historical Soc.

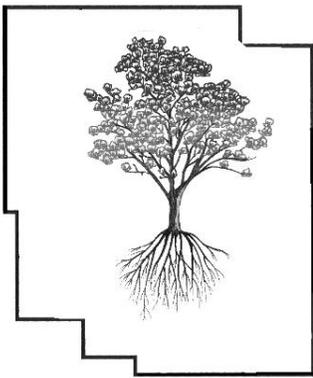
Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

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

<p>We want to <u>thank you</u> for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.</p> <p>\$10 _____ \$20 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____</p> <p>I would like to make a donation of \$ _____</p> <p>I am able to volunteer: LCG&HS phone number: 217-732-3200</p> <p>Hours: _____ - _____ On Tues. Thur. or Friday (Circle)</p>
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Roots & Branches

Published by
Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

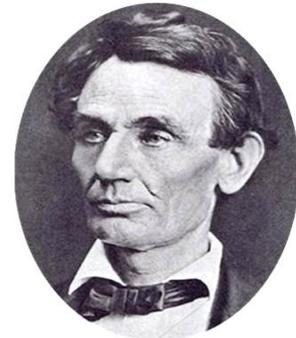
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2nd & 4th Sat. 10 am-1 pm



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

E-mail address lcghs1@hotmail.com

Summer 2013: July, August, September

Recent Meetings

May 21 – Substitute speaker Diane Osborn shared information about her research for her book about homes in Lincoln.

June 18 - Bill Hoagland, Executive Director at Main Street Lincoln, was the speaker Monday, June 17, for the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society's monthly program. Bill gave an overview of Main Street's updated vision, shared the list of events and activities planned for this year, and introduced the business workshops that are scheduled this summer.

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. Stories should be submitted by September 1, 2013 for the Spring Roots & Branches.

Those Who Died During the Civil War

CLARK, Henry B.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: 1Lt; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 04 Jul 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

MARLER, Abraham D.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: N/A; Death Date: 14 Jul 1863; Died Where: Benton Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Lucas Cemetery, Corwin Township, Logan Co., IL; Lot 25, New Part

WOOLEN, John; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death

Date: 14 Jul 1863; Died Where: Benton Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Inflammation of Brain; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL

EARNEST, William; Residence: Curran, Sangamon, IL; Rank: Sgt.; Company: A; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 17 Jul 1863; Died Where: Snyder's Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease - Congestive Chills

DAVIS, William H.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 27; Death Date: 18 Jul 1863; Died Where: Snyder's Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Bowers-Templeman Cemetery, Chester Township

HENN, Christian; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 18 Jul 1863; Died Where: Regimental Hospital, Snyder's Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Mt. Pulaski Cemetery; Lot 41, Block 4

CARTWRIGHT, William; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Cpl; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 19 Jul 1863; Died Where: Snyder's Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestive Fever; Buried: Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, MS; Section C; Site 3450

MURPHY, Paul; Residence: Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 47 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 22 Jul 1863; Died Where: Hospital Boat, Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

SHERRY, William; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 114 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 22 Jul 1863; Died Where: Vicksburg, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, MS; Section G; Site 4602

JENNINGS, Robert M.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 37; Death Date: 26 Jul 1863; Died Where: Steamer, Mississippi River; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Elkhart Cemetery; Grave 23, Lot 12, Block 5

COPELAND, Charles B.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 12 Jul 1863; Died Where: Haines Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Steenbergen Cemetery, Mt. Pulaski Township; OB

TUTTLE, Francis M.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: 1Lt; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 29; Death Date: 27/29 Jul 1863; Died Where: Snyder's Bluff, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Atlanta Cemetery

COOK, John; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 31 Jul 1863; Died Where: Hospital Boat – Mississippi River; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 801

MYERS, James W.; Residence: Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 31 Jul 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea

SHOUP, Milton J.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 03 Aug 1863; Died Where: Mound City, IL; Cause

of Death: Disease – Fever; Buried: Bowers-Templeman Cemetery, Chester Township

STINES, Thomas P.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Mus; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 07 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestion; Buried: Bethel Cemetery, near Emden; Lot 26, Block 1

RUBLE, Henry; Residence: Logan Co., Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 10 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestion; Buried: Bethel Cemetery, near Emden, IL; Lot 26, Block 1

LEIGHTON, Baxter B.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 11 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease - Congestion

GELSE, John; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 41; Death Date: 12 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestion; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 1081

JACOBY, Philip H.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt./Cpl; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 12 Aug 1863; Died Where: Paducah, KY; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Mound City National Cemetery, Mound City, IL; Plot: D 0 2816; Stone: Mt. Pulaski Cemetery; Lot 41, Block 4

McCAIN, Daniel; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 36; Death Date: 12 Aug 1863; Died Where: Paducah, KY; Cause of Death: Disease – Moroninas; Buried: Mound City National Cemetery, Mound City, IL; Section D; Site 2822

TAYLOR, Thomas L.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 12 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever

BURK, William A.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 14 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestive Fever; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 1008

HARDER, Henry; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 33; Height: 5'6.5"; Death Date: 14 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Fever

PARKER, Samuel; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Cpl; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 14 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of

Death: Disease – Fever; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL

SNODGRASS, William; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 14 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Elkhart Cemetery; Grave 12, Lot 5; Block 3

BOWAN, Daniel; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 16 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Fever; Buried: Laenna Cemetery, Aetna Township, IL; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 997

COLLINS, Joseph; Residence: N/A; Rank: Sgt.; Company: K; Regiment: 28 IL US INF; Age: 23; Died Where: St. Louis, MO; Cause of Death: Wound received at Jackson, MS; Buried: Jefferson Barricks National Cemetery, St. Louis, MO; Section 31; Site 2560

WELSH, Christopher; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 19 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

WHEELER, Charles W.; Residence: Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 19 Aug 1863; Died Where: Paducah, KY; Cause of Death: Disease - Diarrhea

ROUTSON, Henry; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 21/23 Aug 1863; Died Where: Clarendon, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Intermittent Fever

GALE, Spencer H.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 22 Aug 1863; Died Where: Benton Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestion; Buried: Jefferson Barricks National Cemetery, St. Louis, MO; Section 5; Site 7411

EAST, Jacob; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 39; Death Date: 24 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever

ZELLERS, Elijah O.; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 31; Death Date: 24 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

VORRIS, David; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 23 Aug 1863/65; Died Where: Steamer on White River, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Dysentery

WALKER, Edward P.; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 28; Death Date: 29 Aug 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

STILLHAMMER, John F.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 31; Death Date: 31 Aug 1863; Died Where: Clarendon, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Congestion Fever

CARPENTER, George A.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 33; Death Date: 01 Sep 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea

KECKLER, Peter; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: K; Regiment: 28 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 03 Sep 1863; Died Where: Natchez, MS; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

MARTIN, John E.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 10 IL US CAV; Age: 18; Death Date: 03 Sep 1863; Died Where: Brownsville, AR; Cause of Death: N/A;

ATWELL, Albert; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 27; Death Date: 04 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Rheumatism; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 894

KUHN, Sebastian; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 40; Death Date: 04 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Dysentery; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 840

EUCHENBROTH, Frederick; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 05 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 826

SHUBERT, John; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 34; Death Date: 07 Sep 1863; Died Where: Brownsville, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Fever

McFLINN, John V.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 08 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Intermittent Fever; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 808

GARDNER, William K.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 37; Death Date: 10 Sep 1863; Died Where: Duvall's Bluff, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea

WALKER, Ezekiel; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 32 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 10 Sep 1863; Died Where: Natchez, MS; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Natchez National Cemetery, Natchez, MS; Section D; Site 93

FLETCHER, Jacob; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 11/12 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Bowers-Templeman Cemetery, Chester Township

BROWN, William V.; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: 2 Lt; Company: H; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 14 Sep 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section U Site 3357

DEWITT, John; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: A; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 28; Death Date: 14 Sep 1863; Died Where: Helena, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

HUBARD, Henry; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 15 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Memphis National Cemetery, Memphis, TN; Section B; Site 845

PENDLETON, Presley; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 28; Death Date: 15 Sep 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea

SMITH, Samuel A.; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 16 Sep 1863; Died Where: Elkhart, IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever; Buried: Walnut Hill Cemetery, Williamsville, IL; Lot 16, Block 2

FREEMOOD, Charles; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: Missing in Action at Chickamauga, GA

McAFEE, Samuel; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: Missing in Action at Chickamauga; Died Where: Chickamauga; Cause of Death: Missing In Action

SHOWDY, Rowland G.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: N/A; Died Where: Chickamauga; Cause of Death: Missing in Action

ADDY, George; Residence: Atlanta, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 19 Sep 1863; Died Where: Chickamauga, GA; Cause of Death: Missing In Action, 19 Sep 1863, Chickamauga, GA

HUGHES, Israel R.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 24 Sep 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Typhoid Fever

STOLLARD, William N.; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 26; Death Date: 24 Sep 1863; Died Where: Nashville, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 7, Block 9

DAVIDSON, William; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 28; Death Date: 25 Sep 1863; Died Where: Atlanta, IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Bluegrass Cemetery, Logan Co., IL, Grave 3, Lot 4, Block 2

SHRIVER, Henry jr; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Sgt; Company: HQ; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 32; Death Date: 25 Sep/Nov 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Drowned – Arkansas River; Buried: Mt. Pulaski Cemetery; Lot 55, Block 4

LINDAUER, John; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 10 IL US CAV; Age: 24; Death Date: 28 Sep 1863; Died Where: Camp Butler, IL; Cause of Death: N/A

Biographical Sketch of David Bowles

Contributed by Bill Detmers

Text from Haynes, Nathaniel S. **History of the Disciples of Christ in Illinois 1819-1914**, Cincinnati: Standard Publishing Company, 1915. Pages 476 - 477. This online edition © 1997, James L. McMillan.

Born: Bourbon County, Kentucky, 1825.

Died: Emden, Illinois, 1911.

David was the oldest son. He was a farmer, residing on Delavan Prairie, in Logan County. He read much, was decidedly conservative and a good public speaker. He assisted in the organization of several churches within the radius of his Christian

service. March 10, 1903, from his home in Emden, Illinois, **David Bowles** wrote to **T. T. Holton**. From his communication the following is taken:

I do not know of a meeting-house in this part of the State before 1840. The people met for worship in

the summer-time in the groves, in the winter-time in their dwelling-houses.

The houses were nearly all log cabins eighteen feet square. Two beds in this room. A big fireplace in one end. No windows. Glass could not be had. So, you see, this left but a small meeting-house. But you would be surprised at the number of people that would get into one of these houses for worship. The young women and some married women would pull off their shoes and get up on the beds, till sometimes there would be from eight to ten on each bed. Some people may say, "This is unreasonable--the beds could not hold them up."

They were not such bedsteads as we have now. Usually there was but one post to the bedstead. Holes bored into the logs of the wall with a two-inch auger and a strong rail sharpened to fit was inserted and strong rope cords made at home of hemp made them very strong. Still, once in awhile, one of these cords would break and let them to the floor. Soon everything would be quiet again.

With all our glorious meetings we would sometimes have some of the ridiculous. I will only name one or two. One cold winter day we met at old Father Hall's. Bro. **Walter Bowles** was to preach. The house was just such as I have described, with a loft laid with large clapboards. A ladder going up in the right-hand corner by the fireplace. The door shut. A lamp lighted.

Brother Walter stood right by or under the ladder that led to the loft. He was lining his hymn, when a

big tomcat raised a racket up in the loft and came tearing down the ladder. Brother Walter rather dodged. But some of the older ones were able to sing the hymn. The house was so crowded that none could kneel.

Everybody's face was turned toward the fire. While Brother Walter was offering prayer the cat that had got whipped came and sat down in front of the fire. The cat that had whipped came slipping through the crowd, and, seeing the one he had whipped sitting before the fire, he aimed to give him a big lick. But the other saw him in time to slip out of the way. The boss cat went right under the slip-out into the fire and came out squalling and carried the fire and coals back through the crowd. Old Mother Hall saw it would set the house on fire. Broke in with a broom on him. Everybody in the house saw it, and Brother Walt brought his prayer to a close very quickly. Soon we were dismissed.

I will give just one more to show the inconveniences he had to labor under. We had prayer-meeting at old Bro. James Ferrice's one night. The old grease-lamp was stuck in the wall of the house just about as high as a man's shoulder. Bro. Ambrose Hall was up talking. Forgot himself and threw his head back, and the blaze was all over his head in an instant. Some of the brethren sprang to him and extinguished the flame. So that brought that meeting to a sudden close. This is enough of the ridiculous.

Reunion Second Cavalry

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois
Thursday, October 1, 1891

Some of the Survivors of This Gallant Regiment Hold Their Annual Meeting in Lincoln.

The reunion of the 2d Illinois Cavalry, held on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, was a success in spirit, enthusiasm and enjoyableness, though the attendance might have been larger. The sessions were held at Grand Army Hall and were attended by a number of veterans of other commands. The most of Tuesday was given up to informal talks, to the renewing of old acquaintances and to reminiscences of the kind beginning with "don't you remember?" and ending with hearty laughter. The veterans were a fine

looking body of men, though nearly all were growing grey and a few showed plainly that they would now find it difficult to respond to the "boots and saddles" call.

The exercises in the afternoon, with the president, Maj. **F. B. Moore**, in the chair, began with an address of welcome by Maj. Wemple, of the 4th Cavalry, to which Lieut. **Warren C. Clark** responded in fitting terms. Lieut. **A. D. Cadwallader**, of this city spoke on behalf of **Leo Myers** Post. Following this, till adjournment for supper, were five minute speeches by Capt. Clarke, Maj. Moore, and others. Maj. Moore told for the first time the inner history of how the 2d secured its remounts by exchanging broken down horses

when they enlisted. He had considerable trouble at times over this irregular proceeding but always managed to get out of it.

Electing Officers

After supper the five-minute speeches were resumed under an order making it obligatory on some member of each company represented to make a speech. The points of at least two of the speeches were reminiscences relating to **Maj. Moore** and brought down the house. The Major denied nothing but merely requested the speaker to "go slow."

There were occasional references to **Lieut. Co. Hogg** and **Col. Mudd**, both of whom fell in battle, and at each mention of the names of these gallant officers the veterans were visibly affected.

Maj. Moore, of Alton, was re-elected president for the coming year, though he protested that the honor ought to go elsewhere.

The vice presidents chosen were **John S. Wren**, Company B, living at McLean, of the first battalion; **W. L. Ryder**, Company F, Monticello, for the second battalion and **S. S. Irvin**, of Company I, Rankin for the third battalion.

J. R. Robinson, of Farmer City, whose work as secretary and treasurer was much commended, was re-elected.

Places of Meeting

The places of holding the next meeting was the subject of much discussion. **Col. Marsh**, who was too ill to attend this reunion; but had sent a telegram asking that the next one be held at Warsaw, his place of residence. Several comrades favored this, while others thought it too far from the center of residence. One speaker favored Alton, and another Peoria, but the final vote showed a decided majority in favor of Warsaw. The secretary was instructed to notify **Col. Marsh** of this selection and also that he was appointed as a committee to decide upon the date. The secretary was also requested to invite Mrs.

Col. Mudd and daughter to attend the next reunion.

Letters Were Read

from the following: **W. C. Roberts**, K, now captain of police at Los Angeles; **J. E. Cox**, F, at Ashland, Col.; **J. E. Calkins**, G, Shelby, Neb.; **Robert G. Welch**, L, Camp Point, Ill.; **P. G. Hall**, I, Chicago; and **Joshua Rogers**, I, Minneapolis.

It was voted that members should keep a record of deaths of comrades during the year and report them at the next meeting. Adjournment took place at about 10:30.

On Wednesday morning there were five-minute speeches by **Anthony Coyle**, **George W. Parker** and **Charles Clark**, after which a motion prevailed to select a man from each company to prepare a company history. The following were selected: Company B, **Walter Trott**; C, **A. L. Burnell**; D, **B. F. Moore**; E, **Gottlieb Wilhelm**; F, **I. F. Stickle**; G, **B. F. Marsh**; H, **William Venable**; I, **S. S. Irwin**; K, **William Baldwin**; L, **J. R. Harris, jr.**; M, **Henry Smith**.

The business was followed by songs by **Joseph Kasson** and **George W. Parker**, of Company B, after which the meeting adjourned to Gillett's Hall, in order to give the board of pension examiners the G. A. R. hall. There were more speeches there by different comrades. The impromptu talk by **Maj. Moore** was the favored one. It was replete with humorous reminiscences, and more than once he was interrupted by his men, who were anxious to turn the laugh on him. Telegrams were also read from **Maj. T. J. Larison**, who is at Jamestown, N.D., and **Col. B. F. Marsh**, of Warsaw.

The Second Cavalry was one of the best regiment from this State, and did a vast amount of work in the field and behaved with credit in some hot fights, notably at Bolivar and Holly Springs. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Butler August 12, 1861, with forty-seven officers and 1,040 enlisted men. In all the regiment had 2,236 enlisted

men and 145 officers, and the regiment, as consolidated after going into veteran service, was mustered out at Springfield January 3, 1866.

Maj. Moore, the president, is a man with a history. His father was an Indian fighter and the entire family were finally killed by the Indians, with the exception of the Major, who was then a boy. He was a dashing soldier – a captain whom all his boys loved, and he was one of the bravest men in the service, but his knowledge of military rules might have been strengthened, and some of his commands were so original that “Moore’s tactics” had been talked of by men who had never even heard of Maj. **Moore**.

The following is a list of the survivors where were present:

Field and Staff.

Maj. **Frank Moore**, Alton, Ill.
Lt. **W. C. Clark**, Lithopolis, O., C. of S.

Company A.

First Sergeant **Grant Townsend**, Newton, Ia.
William H. Wood, Appleton City, Mo.
William H. Burns, Newton, Kan.

Company B.

A. C. Dalzell, Atlanta, Ill.
George W. Parker, Lincoln, Ill.
I. N. Allen, Chestnut, Ill.
G. B. Larison, Stanford, Ill.
O. A. Shirley, Gibson City, Ill.
S. S. Dalby, Osceola, Ia.
James J. Houston, Gibson City, Ill.
William D. Shrader, Bushnell, Ill.
First Sergeant, **Walter C. Trott**, Chicago.
G. Gardner, Palmyra, Ia.
John M. Gallon, Atlanta, Ill.
Israel Frank, Minier, Ill.
Walter McGraw, Clinton, Ill.
A. T. Hays, Lincoln, Ill.
Fred Nelling, Harstburg, Ill.
Amos Frank, Taylorville, Ill.

Frank Klatt, Lincoln, Ill.
George W. Matlock, Dennison, Tex.
J. S. Wren, McLean, Ill.
W. W. Ewing, McLean, Ill.
Joseph Carson, Dover, Kan.
John Gordon, Atlanta, Ill.

Company C.

John Barndollar, Biggs, Ill.
W. D. Meyers, Emden, Ill.
W. H. Warren, Ipava, Ill.
J. D. Hudson, Mason City, Ill.
S. F. Martin, Chicago, Ill.

Company D.

Clement Kallon, Upper Alton, Ill.
Nicholas Oast, Fosterberg, Ill.
Franklin X. Diller, Greenup, Ill.
John Ryan, Wanda, Ill.

Company E.

Gottlieb M. Willhelm, Carlinville, Ill.
Thomas McCoy, Piasa, Ill.

Company F.

Arrad Knight, Farmer City, Ill.
G. W. Payne, Pana, Ill.
John Kirby, Monticello, Ill.
W. L. Ryder, Monticello, Ill.
A. T. England, Monticello, Ill.
Jerry Shoemaker, Farmer City, Ill.

Company G.

W. D. Thompson, Joppa, Ill.
John Minsker, Hamilton, Ill.

Company H.

A. M. Hogan, Montezuma, Ia.
George R. Bentley, Latham, Ill.
C. L. Bessell, Brooklyn, Ill.
Edmund Maloy, Lincoln, Ill.

Company I.

Z. S. Patterson, Maquoketa, Ia.
Peter F. Igon, Springfield, O.
C. H. Moore, Indianapolis, Ind.

Lieut. S. S. Irwin, Rankin, Ill.
J. W. Robinson, Farmer City, Ill.
Walter E. Price, Champaign, Ill.
Anthony Coyle, Pennfield, Ill.
J. M. Blasdaell, Boswell, Ind.
Oliver, Townsend, Onargo, Ill.
James Burrows, Lincoln, Ill.

Company K.

William M. Baldwin, Pana, Ill.
R. Green, Jacksonville, Ill.
C. Winant, Pittsfield, Ill.
C. Scobey, Pittsfield, Ill.
S. A. St. John, Pittsfield, Ill.
George Webster, Bedford, Ill.

J. C. Handel, Owanaco, Ill.
Samuel White, Lafayette, Ill.

Company L.

J. R. Harris, Anthony, Kan.
S. A. Allen, Anthony, Kan.

Company M.

John W. Stoll, Mason City, Ill.
H. A. Smith, Beardstown, Ill.
Thomas Lucas, Easton, Ill.
George Turner, Easton, Ill.
Martin Leinweber, Manito, Ill

In the Fall 2012 issue of the R&B we had a photograph of a WWI German cannon war prize that was given to Logan County for its very successful participation in the Liberty Loan program that raised money for the war. The following story gives us a description of the cannon as it was delivered to Logan County. The second story answers the question, "What happened to the cannon."

German Cannon Arrives At Lincoln

Middletown Ledger, Middletown, IL – Sep. 11, 1919

The captured German cannon which was awarded to Logan County for making the best record of any Illinois county is this federal reserve district in all the Liberty Loans as arrived at Lincoln and been placed in the court house yard. It is a 77 mm. or approximately three-inch gun and is

heavily camouflaged with a many colored coat of paint. It shows marks of battle, for a bullet has penetrated the shield and a shell has evidently exploded near it. It is probable that a concrete foundation will be placed for the trophy.

WWI Cannon Story Complete

Submitted by **Bob Gephart**, from **Leigh Henson's** Website

In November 11, 2002, I emailed the photo of the WW I cannon to 160 Lincoln High alums with the question of why it had disappeared from the park and the community. Stan Stringer emailed his explanation to this group on November 12:

"This fall my brother posed Leigh's question as to what happen to the cannon and why to me, but before I tell I'd like to tell how much I enjoyed the cannon as a kid.

Nowadays our grandchildren enjoy all sorts of fancy outdoor jungle gyms, etc., for climbing, but I doubt if any are more fun than

the old cannon. First, you could pretend to aim it. While the cranking mechanism for adjusting elevation was still there, it had been painted over so it no longer moved. Second, there were seats beside the barrel where two members of the crew could ride while it was being pulled, so you could sit there and pretend you were riding off to battle, and third you could climb all over it just as if it were a jungle gym.

The most daring climb was to straddle the barrel and inch out to the end. Finally, once out there you had to make a choice. Either inch back, and be derided by anyone else who had joined you in playing on the cannon, or reach

down place your hands in the barrel's mouth and slide off to hang on the end of the barrel then drop.

Now to answer Leigh's question. As I understood it, the cannon was brought back after the war from Germany. I'm not sure of this because there certainly were surplus cannons from the US WW I effort and more likely it was simply US surplus. Periodically, throughout the war [WW II] there were scrap metal drives. The scrap metal, etc., were collected in a temporary fenced off part Broadway in front of the courthouse. This didn't interfere with traffic; most people didn't have enough gas for driving, and so the streets had little traffic.

During these drives it was amazing to see the things that were found for donation. The metals, aluminum, iron and brass, were needed, but probably most needed was rubber. There was no synthetic rubber then; so old tires and inner tubes were precious. After the war synthetic rubber was used for tires and inner tubes. We sadly discovered strips of synthetic inner tubes failed to have sufficient elasticity for good slingshots.

Now, Bob is looking for the source of a cannon that sits outside the Elkhart Library, Elkhart, IL.

Mrs. J. H. Primm, 90, Once Met Mr. Lincoln

The Lincoln Evening Courier, Lincoln, IL – Sep. 23, 1941

Mrs. J. H. Primm of Brendle Lake, Michigan, formerly of Lincoln, observed her ninetieth birthday recently at a tea in the home of her daughter, **Mrs. A. Donald Butler**, of Brendle Lake.

During the afternoon Mrs. Primm, related to the guests that one of the highlights of her life was the time she shook hands with President **Abraham Lincoln** when she was 9 years old. The incident took place at a Republican rally in Warren county across the road from her grandfather's farm. In a group of little girls, all other of which were dressed to represent a state, Mrs. Primm said, "When we shook hands with the President, he asked me why I was not dressed to represent a state, and I said 'Why, I am a Democrat.'"

During one of these drives it was determined the town would part with the cannon. I learned of this one day when I saw the cannon in the fenced off area. I certainly had mixed feelings when I saw it. First, it was fitting that the "German" cannon would go to fight the Nazis, but on the other hand I'd miss it, and other kids wouldn't have the fun of climbing it. Adults had no problem with seeing it go to the war effort. So in that way, there seemed to be unanimity that the cannon should go. The last time I saw the cannon someone had placed a souvenir from WW I over the cannon's muzzle. It was a WW I German spiked helmet.

Finally, I suspect the city would have had to remove cannon by now anyway. In this litigious society some parent would have sued the city if Johnny got a bruise from a fall."

From **Leigh Henson** history of
Lincoln --**Bob Gephart**

Born **Cordelia Jane Walker**, daughter of **Washington** and **Armada Simonton Walker**, She married **James H. Primm** in 1869. He died in 1923, so the couple celebrated their golden wedding and four anniversaries thereafter before his death. Four of the nine children born to them are still living and Mrs. Primm has made her home with the Butlers ever since 1926. She was a Methodist until 1926 when she became a member of the Christian Science church. Her hobbies are crocheting and listening to the radio, and she loves to bake cakes. She never fails to bake one on the birthdays of Mr. & Mrs. Butler. She also always welcomes a game of cards.

NEW CHAPEL AT ATLANTA CEMETERY

Atlanta Argus, Dec 06, 1918

The Atlanta Ladies Cemetery Association have just completed a much needed improvement at the cemetery in the way of a small chapel to be used in inclement weather for funerals and at any time when needed. The room is provided with chairs, heating and toilet facilities and is a

notable addition to the conveniences of the Atlanta cemetery, which has been brought to a high plane since the ladies have had its management. The new chapel is place near the receiving vault near the center of the cemetery.

Old Towns In Logan County

Bakerville

Location of a grist saw mill, and brick tile factory built by **Samuel Baker**. In 1833, **Samuel Baker** came to Illinois when in his mid-teens. He probably came to Bakerville after the Civil War. Previously, the Baker family lived at the Yankeetown Settlement about 2 miles southwest. The chimney and some clay pits remain from Baker's grist and saw mills, and the brick-tile factory. The site is marked by a historical marker.

Bell

Northwest of Lincoln, between Lincoln and Hartsburg. A Grain elevator. West Lincoln Twp.

Bethel

Originally a branch of the Sugar Creek Congregation located east of Bethel, the church was built in 1854. Big Prairie post office was located east of the present church and Bethel grade school stood across the road. The cemetery adjoins the church.

Bloomingtondale (source, **Lynn Hieronymus** "Eminence, A Steeple Above the Prairie")

Bloomingtondale was the most venturesome project of all. Located in the southwest corner of Eminence Township it was some five miles or more west of Lawndale. Promoters from Providence, Rhode Island, laid out 1,600 acres and after first dividing it into eighty acre tracts began to sell lots. The promoters envisioned the project as a colony where the residents would live in the town and go out to their nearby farms each day. Advertising for the town described it as being between the "Sugar River" and the "Kickapoo River." One piece of promotional literature actually depicted steamers and other sailing craft tied at a dock, with the inscription: "Bloomingtondale is at the head of navigation of the Kickapoo River." Disillusioned settlers however found the land so swampy that it came to be known derisively as "Deathville." All that remained in later years was the Bloomingtondale schoolhouse.

Burtonview

Is the smallest town in Logan County. In 1871 a railroad was started and it was completed in January 1873. The town was settled in 1873. Originally it was known as Burton, then Burton View in 1873 when a post office was established there. Later it was changed to one word Burtonview.

Chestervale

South of Lincoln between Mt. Pulaski and Lincoln. Chester Twp.

Eminence (source, **Lynn Hieronymus** "Eminence, A Steeple Above the Prairie")

Eminence was staked out in 1836 on a site (the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section nine) not far from Rushbrook. The town was to have had twenty-one lots. By 1842 the project was abandoned and the only thing surviving was the name, Eminence, which was eventually adopted as the name of the township.

(The town of Union came much later, in 1909. It was named after the Union Church in the community—a church started during the Civil War,

Fogarty

Between Lincoln and Broadwell. Broadwell Twp.

Lucas

In Eminence Twp east of Emden and north of Union.

Mount Joy

Eminence Twp NW of Atlanta.

Narita

Laenna Twp. NW of Latham

New Castle (source, “*A History of Atlanta, 1853-1953*”)

Platted in section 28 of what is now Atlanta Township (S.E. of the current town of Atlanta), December 2, 1836 by **Timothy B. Hoblit** and **James Allen**. It was located on the old stage line between Springfield and Bloomington. The town consisted of several stores, blacksmith shop and several residences. The Baptists built a church there in 1839.

Soon after Atlanta was laid out, New Castle was abandoned and the stores, people and the church moved into Atlanta, which at that time was called Xenia.

Richmond (source, Lynn Hieronymus “Eminence, A Steeple Above the Prairie”)

Developed by a man from St. Louis. Laid out in 1834 (in section thirty-one, north, range two, west), it consisted of nine blocks, with a public square in the middle. The streets were named Main, Richmond, Washington, and Pine. A city lot sold for approximately twenty-five dollars.

Rushbrook (source, Lynn Hieronymus “Eminence, A Steeple Above the Prairie”)

Rushbrook was located on Sugar Creek about one mile from Gold Springs. Developed in 1834 by **Alfred Orendorff** it had thirty blocks planned.

Skelton

Oran twp west of Beason

Union

East of Emden in Eminence Twp.

OVER THE SEA TO FRANCE

By Private **Hubert E. Rayburn**

Middletown Ledger, Middletown, IL, January 16, 1919

Twas a warm and sunny morning when the Three Eighteenth Supply
Walked up that plank onto the boat and waved the States goodbye.

It was not as you'd imagine with everybody gar
For all was hushed and still, even the Chespeak Bay.

Every khaki clad laddie was ordered down below
And then with whistles shrieking, the boat began to go.
We roasted several hours with the land off to our right.
But before the darkness fell, land was no more in sight.

The boat on which we sailed, Caserta was her name.
The English built her in '96 but from Italy she came.
The crew were sops and sure were a dirty motley lot.
They spent their idle moments double charging us for "Chickalot."

When three days out at sea beneath the pale blue heaven,
Three more transports joined us, making a fleet of seven.
Our course was always zigzag, and the position always changing
To foul the Kaiser's U Boat plans, thus save us all a wetting.

The meals we had were many and the quality was rank
But we had to have something, beside the wine we drank.
The beds we slept in on that boat were made up pretty fair.
But the hole they were built in drove us all on deck for air.

Most every day, empty transport returning West passed by,
Sometimes so far away, they seemed a speck to our naked eye.
Then go up spread around one day that one had met its fate.
It happened only fifty miles away, so the Subs were on the wait.

Several times while on that trap the ships did some maneuvers
So we looked for something to happen, we were all adventure lovers.
But for some unknown reason, since that transport met its doom
The German Subs kept far away and gave us lots of room

One day, after leagues of sailing, a lad stood on the deck
And said with much excitement, "Say, just look at that speck."
It was the land, and no mistake, and a pleasant sight to see
After leagues and leagues of sailing from the Land of Liberty.

So now we are nearly there and plainly on yonder hill
I see some object moving that resembles a high windmill.
Now and then we see a farmhouse and fences here and there.
So quiet and peaceful does it seem, "Can there be war out there."

And now as we are towed to dock into this foreign land,
The people in response to shouts ways back a welcome band.
They seem so strange, but we are glad to see
We are all united to preserve DEMOCRACY.

Now that we have landed with our feet on solid ground

I must bring that story to a close and take a look around.
Now if a name you see would fit this story true.
Just write at the top, and I think that will do.

STAGE COACH LINES

Troy Stage Coaches:
Springfield to Chicago via Peoria:
3 days without riding nights - \$12

In 1842 Frink & Walker of Springfield offered stage coach service to Peoria and then on to Chicago, via Peru, Ottawa, Joliet and Lockport, departing daily except Sunday at four A.M. The fare to Peoria was \$4; to Chicago for a through trip in three days "without riding nights" the price was \$12. Passengers were promised "first rate Troy built coaches" with four horses, and if notice were given the night before, travelers would be picked up at their homes.

Isaac N. Arnold, who traveled to Springfield for summer sessions of the United States courts, recalled: "a four-in-hand with splendid horses, the best of Troy coaches, good company, the exhilaration of great speed over an elastic road, much of it a turf of grass, often crushing under our wheels the most beautiful wild flowers, every grove fragrant with blossoms, framed in the richest green, our roads not fenced in by narrow lanes, but with freedom to choose our route, here and there a picturesque log cabin covered with vines; the boys and girls on their way to the log schools, and the lusty farmer digging his fortune out of the rich earth .."

A torrent of rain might "in a few hours so swell the streams that the log bridges and banks would be entirely submerged, and a stream which a few hours before was nearly dry, became a foaming torrent. Forging, at such times, was never agreeable, and sometimes a little dangerous."

In winter, discomfort and vexation were one's companions with injury and even death never beyond possibility. Roads that were mere tracks across the prairies would become quagmires. At times coaches mired or overturned, "ran off bridges submerged by swollen streams, or plunged into flooded creeks only to find out—too late—that the bridge had washed out."

As late as 1849, during a spell of bad weather, six days were required to bring one small mail from St. Louis to Springfield.

(Angle, Paul. *Here I Have Lived*)

(source: *Twelve Momentous Years in The Other Atlanta 1853 - 1865*)

Western Stage Company

Stage Line to Bloomington

The Western Stage Company has established a tri-weekly line of Post Coaches from Springfield to Bloomington.

They leave Springfield on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 A.M., going through in one day – Fare - \$3.30.

Office kept at the American House.

(source: *Twelve Momentous Years in The Other Atlanta 1853 - 1865*)

THE SCHOOLS

The Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois
 Thursday, August 27, 1885 p 7
 Contributed by Bill Donath

Who will Teach Them - A Long List of Schools and Schoolmasters of Logan County

In the following list the names of the school comes first and is followed by the name of the teacher. A very few schools have not yet been engaged.

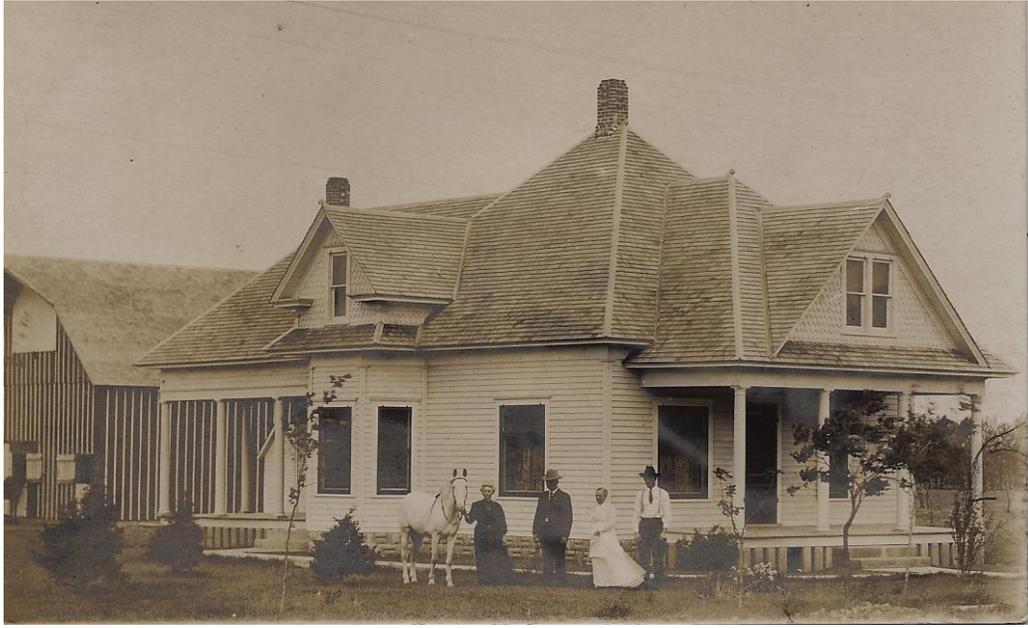
Two-Mile Grove	A. L. Anderson	Turley	E. P. Gram
King	F. H. Aney	Fossett	M. M. Hadley
Deer Creek	Miss M. C. Armstrong	Briggs	Kate Hall
Mt. Pulaski	Lou Barkley	Fairfield	Florence Hall
Prairie College	Joseph Barry	Hickory Grove	C. B. Hanger
Mt. Pulaski	Mrs. Beidler	Hanger	E. B. Hanger
Atlanta	Nellie Bennett	Walnut Row	J. N. Hanger
Birks	Hattie Blake	Popcorn	L. Harcourt
Copeland	Minnie Blanchflower	Atlanta	Eliza Hardy
Atlanta	Corrilla Boruff	Hunt	W. W. Hardin
Elkhart	Anna Brennan	Bowles	Kate L. Harris
Atlanta	O. Brinkerhoff	Latham	E. B. Hart
Lawndale	B. S. Brown	Cream Ridge	E. S. Havinghorst
Neiber	Fred Brose	Richmond	Maggie Hickey
Lake Fork	Sue Buchanan	Harmony	W. C. Holman
Pleasant Valley	Z. T. Burns	Cutlip	Pauline Holton
Rabbit Flat	Albert Bush	Richland	Dora Houser
Glenwild	Josie Caldwell	Bloomington	Lee Houser
New Holland	Miss Lizzie Caldwell	Musick	Lou Houser
White Hall	C. W. Campbell	Parrish	Geo. W. Howe
Atlanta	Mrs. C. M. Carl	Elkhart	Lillie Hudson
Mill Grove	E. L. Carnahan	Sugar Grove	Sadie Johnson
Lakeside	J. F. Childress	Buckeye	Lillie Jones
Ring	S. S. Clapper	Mt. Zion	Clara Joseph
Cornland	Ella Colwell	Latham	Ansta Kerr
Hazel Dell	J. B. Curry	Buckles	J. M. Lanham
Victory	L. L. Deiterich	Broadwell	W. B. Lloyd
Musick	W. H. Derby	Prairie Creek	H. S. Manuel
Layman	Hattie Derby	Buchanan	Cleo Martin
Conoway	Miss N. C. Dickinson	Bethel	Vira Matlock
Beason	Mrs. Fannie Nixon	Pleasant Hill	Alice McCaslin
Hoblit	Laura Downey	Lawndale	Miss Orra McClain
Broadwell	Miss May Dwyer	Fair View	Robert McCormick
Atlanta	Mellie Dyer	Zoar	A. A. McFall
Eminence	J. W. Eddy	Mt. Pulaski	Madge McKennan
Pegram	W. H. Emmons	Burton View	W. C. McMasters
Reed	Mallie Enlows	Middletown	A. R. Miller
Lynn Grove	Dan'l Fielding	Elder Grove	Jas. G. Miller
Sigg	A. Foerste	Rothschild	Mary K. Miller
Poordo	Wm. Follis	Yankeetown	S. R. Mincer
Union	Lou Foreman	Mt. Pulaski	Geo. M. Monroe
Regan	Sarah Foreman	Atlanta	Hattie Montgomery
Spring Bank	Carrie Foster	North Side	J. C. Montjoy
Central Point	Sam Garrett	New Holland	J. C. Morris

Hopewell	Kate Mowen	Lazy Row	Jennie Smith
Straight Row	Sallie Moyer	Hamilton	Thos. Smith
Mt. Pulaski	Eva Nicholson	Atlanta	Mr. J. W. Spindler
French Chapel	Maggie Norris	Waters	J. M. Steinhour
Mt. Pulaski	Lettie Paranteau	Hartsburg	W. V. Teft
Young America	Mrs. J. J. Paul	Doc. Little	Lucy B. Tibbetts
Emden	E. C. Perkins	Sell	G. F. Thompson
German Hill	Percy Pickerell	Ode Turley	B. N. Turpin
Denny	H. P. Purviance	Deaver	Anna Tutweiler
Lloyd	Jennie Ramsey	Colvin	M. M. Vaughn
Guy Tuttle	Ann Rathbone	Mt. Airy	M. R. Walker
Corwine	Sallie Reardon	Ohmart	Arthur Way
North Bethel	May Roach	West Birks	Frank Weimer
Walnut Row	L. A. Roberts	Duff	W. S. Welch
Gayle	Agnes Rourke	Pleasant Grove	C. H. West
Altic	C. C. Rourke	Maple Grove	Mr. White
Holland	Sallie Rourke	South Bethel	Flora Whitne
Rankin	Cora R. Satterly	Bates	T. B. Williams
Pleasant Valley	C. H. Scholz	McElhieny	Anna Wodetski
Industry	C. E. Seidel	Hatton	Mrs. Ella Wodetski
Cornland	T. G. Seeley	Thomas	W. E. Wyatt
Laughery	Kate Seyfer	Atlanta	Leonora Young
Elkhart	H. E. Sisson		

Does anyone know the location of these buildings or the people pictured? A LCHGS member has asked us to help with their research.



Unk 49



Unk 50



Unk 51



Unk 54



Unk 52



Unk 53

DONATIONS

The following people have made donations of artifacts, genealogical information, historical information and/or monetary donations.

BIRNBAUM, Karen
DONATH, Tony
DRALE, A. V.
GOSSETT, Bill
HICKEY, Betty

MARTIN, Richard & Mary Ellen
MEACHUM, John
RAY, Richard
REGAN, John
RUNYON, Joe

SUTTON, John
TIBBS, Harry
TIMM, Bill

Duplicate Books Available

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

Lincoln:	1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1931; 1932; 1942; 1943
Hartsburg-Emden:	1958
Elkhart:	1928
New Holland-Middletown:	1959
Lincoln College:	1961; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970

Duplicate City Directories are available for \$10 each.

Lincoln: 1979; 1982; 1983; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 2001

MILK BOTTLE COLLECTORS

Several glass milk bottles have been donated to the Society in recent months. Several duplicates are available for sale.

Silver Seal – Meadow Gold – Round quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10

Producers – Square quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10

Quality Milk – Red paint – Square quart – Springfield, IL - \$15

Wire Carrier for quart size bottles - \$20

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

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

Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each

McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10

Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10

Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined – \$40

Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Chestnut Centennial: 1872-1972

Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971

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

Latham Centennial: 1872-1972

Lincoln, IL – 10 in: 1853-1953

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)

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

Mt. Pulaski Siltenial: 1836-1961

Sheers Auto Supply: 1907-1970

Sheers Building (2)

Sheers Courthouse (2)

Sheers Auto Supply (4)

Mason City: 1857-1982

Plates are \$8 each plus \$4 S/H.

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

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

CD's are searchable unless noted

Civil War Statue Dedication 2011

Old Union Cemetery updated in 2008

1878 History of Logan County

1886 History of Logan County

1911 History of Logan County - Stringer

1860 Logan County Census - complete

1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan County Census Index

1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County
(not searchable)

Logan County Cemetery Index

Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1878

BOOKS

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

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

This Is My Story, Vol. II - (hard cover) 365 pages Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H

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

Abraham Lincoln in Logan County, Illinois

1834-1860 – Paul Beaver \$28.60 + \$4 S/H

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

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records

(soft cover) updated in 2011 20.00 + \$3 S/H

Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery

(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

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

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

Green Hill Cemetery (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Membership Form

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

Today's Date _____ Membership year: 2013 2014 2015 2016
(Circle Appropriate Years)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Ph. _____ Email: _____

Membership Dues:

Individual (Single Person): _____ \$15.00

Dual Membership (Two Persons at same address): _____ \$20.00

Logan Co. Genealogical & Historical Soc.

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

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

.

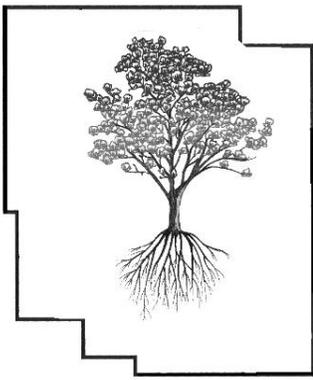
We want to thank you for your support. The research center is operated solely on yearly membership dues and donations.

\$10 _____ \$20 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____

I would like to make a donation of \$ _____

I am able to volunteer: LCG&HS phone number: 217-732-3200

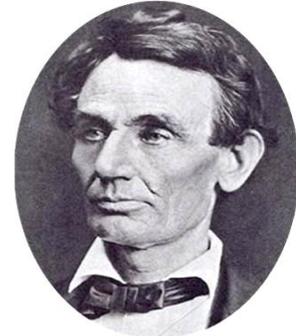
Hours: _____ - _____ On Tues. Wed. Thur. or Friday (Circle)



Roots & Branches

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



Web Pages: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~illeghs> & <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org>
E-mail address lcghs1@hotmail.com

Fall 2013: October, November, December

Recent Meetings

June 20 – Substitute speakers presented information about the House Foundation of Greenvew, IL and a book about Lincoln homes being compiled by **Diane Osborn**.

July 18 – **Bill Donath** presented information on the work of Logan County citizens for the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. See the information presented in an article included in this issue.

August 18 – **Lynn Spellman** presented a program about the Underground Railway in Stark County, Illinois. Since water ways were important to this endeavor, Stark County's location between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers was ideal for this activity. No such activity has been documented in Logan County. See **Phil Bertoni**'s report on this program in this issue.

NOTICE – Time to Pay 2014 Dues - NOTICE

NOTICE - Major Change for Roots & Branches - NOTICE

The cost of producing and postage to mail a paper copy of Roots & Branches has exceeded Membership Dues for several years. The LCGHS Board has decided to send the R&B to you by email beginning with the Winter 2014 issue. The Board decided not to increase the dues to cover the cost of producing a paper copy. Those members who do not have access to email will continue to receive a paper copy. Each member is responsible for updating email addresses so that we can deliver the R&B. Send updated Email addresses to lcghs1@hotmail.com.

Call for Article Submissions

Members and readers who have a genealogical or historical story related to Logan County to tell can do so through the Roots & Branches. Stories can be submitted in writing or by email. These stories will provide a variety. Stories should be submitted by December 15, 2013 for the Spring Roots & Branches.

Volunteer Appreciation

The Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society is an all volunteer organization which recruits members interested in preservation of the history of this area and county and genealogical family histories.

We wish to recognize and thank long time volunteers Phyllis and Bill Bryson upon their retirement as active participants in the work of our society.

They have been involved with us for over 20 years. Phyllis served as secretary when LCGHS worked out of the Oasis Building. They continued to help when our group office was in a small area of the Arcade Building.

Both Phyllis and Bill gave much time and labor, when the Society purchased our present building at 114 North Chicago in September of 2000.

Phyllis has served as Co-President and membership chairman, as well as writing grant applications.

Both she and Bill spent many hours improving the inside and out of our present building. Phyllis excelled at setting up and maintaining the records of the society, and recruiting volunteers for needed projects. Bill was our all around handyman. He framed pictures, hung displays, and completed repairs inside and outside of the building. It is impossible to list all that both have done in helping to make our society what it has become today. We will truly miss their capable and cheerful assistance.

Thank you to all our volunteers- past, present, and future!

Current regular volunteers who keep up the mission of the society and our services open to the public. **Karen Birnbaum, Marla Blair, Roseann Coers, Bill and Diane Detmers, Bill Donath, Gary Freese, Dorothy Gleason, Brenda Jones, Mary Ellen Martin, Bill Minch, Diane Osborn, Dave and Jayne Zimmer and Stacey Cochran.** We also appreciate members not named who assist in a variety of ways. Their donations are recognized regularly in our **Roots & Branches** Quarterly.

However, we are always in need of and welcome more time and talent assistance from our members.

Some suggested areas of need are:

- ❖ Working at the society building on a weekly/monthly basis
- ❖ Collecting and filing articles from print and online newspapers, i.e. marriages, births, deaths
- ❖ Articles on churches, organizations, individuals, towns, etc.
- ❖ Organizing and indexing current written materials
- ❖ Assisting with research in a variety of areas
- ❖ Your own personal areas of interest

Please call 217-732-2592 or E-mail lcghs1@hotmail.com if you are able to help the Society in any manner

Slate of Officers for 2013 Election

The Nominating Committee: comprised of **Diane Osborn, Karen Birnbaum** and **Mary Ellen Martin**, have compiled an impressive list of candidates for the election to be held at the October 21, 2013, Membership meeting at LCGHS. The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. The officer candidates and At-Large Board members are:

President:	Marla Blair	Corresponding Secretary:	Brenda Jones
Vice President:	Roseann Coers	At-Large Member:	Mary Ellen Martin
Treasurer:	Bill Donath	At-Large Member:	Diane Osborn
Recording Secretary:	JoAnne Marlin	At-Large Member:	Dorothy Gleason

NEIGHBORHOODS LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

PROGRESS REPORT

Strolling the shady sidewalks of Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Streets brings a breath of fresh air, the aroma of fragrant flowers, and the nostalgia of the neighborhood's elegant and historic past.

Writer **Diane Cherry Osborn** has now progressed her book from the Postville area and the beginnings of Lincoln into the heart of its existence as it leads us toward Union Street, the site where Postville and Lincoln converged. It is anticipated by the time inclement weather sets in this Fall, the book will have progressed to downtown Lincoln.

More details of Lincoln's past continue to emerge. There are stories of homes now located in what once were orchards and strawberry fields. And one home which once was a farm home is located south of Woodlawn Road along one of Lincoln's city streets. And another city home at one time was a boarding house and has a well in its basement.

United States Sanitary Commission

By Bill Donath

The United States Sanitary Commission, a nation-wide volunteer program providing for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers during the Civil War, had its beginnings in the Women's Central Relief Association of New York. It was patterned after the British Sanitary Commission of the Crimean War.

The U.S. Sanitary Commission was made up of three divisions: The Preventative Service provided inspectors for the soldiers' camps. These inspectors were attentive to dangers from change of climate, exposure, malarious causes, hard marching or any failure of supplies or transportations. The Department of General Relief had as its duty was to supply food, clothing, bandages, hospital furniture and medicines for the wounded on the field and the sick and wounded. This division comprised 80% of the work done by USSC. The third division was the Department of Special Relief which maintained Soldiers' Homes which furnished shelter, food and medical care to men who, for one reason or another, could not get it directly from the government.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission was approved by the War Department June 19, 1861. The officers were: **Rev. Henry Whitney Bellows D.D.**, President throughout the life of the Commission; **Samuel Howe** the Director of the Commission; and **Frederick Law Olmstead** the Executive Secretary. The USSC was disbanded in 1866.

Notable women who were associated with the U. S. Sanitary Commission were: **Dorothea Dix, Clara**

Barton, Elizabeth Blackwell, Mary Livermore, Louisa May Alcott, and Mary Ann Bickerdyke.

The achievements of the volunteers of the Commission during the Civil war were: raised \$25m throughout the war; provided nurses; ran kitchens; operated hospital ships; ran soldier's homes; provided for sanitary equipments to hospitals; organized Sanitary Fairs to raise funds for the programs; and helped veterans with pension applications, etc.

The **Logan County Sanitary Commission** was organized later in 1861. The following articles explain the beginning of this organization. *Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, 21 November 1861 – Meeting of the Sanitary Commission* - "Pursuant to previous announcement, the citizens of Lincoln turned out en masse – and at an early hour on Monday evening (Nov. 17, 1861); the spacious court room was crowded with the chivalry and beauty of our city, anxious and willing to act and contribute, for, the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

"The meeting was organized by calling **Mr. Beaumont Parks** to the chair. The circular distributed by the Sanitary Committee of the government, explaining the wants and privations of our hospitals, was then read, after which followed speeches, warm, eloquent speeches, by **Messrs. Garrison, Latham, Austin, McGalliard**, and others. The principal object of the meeting was to form an organization of ladies, who shall act with like organizations throughout the loyal States, in furnishing articles of clothing and comfort to our

wounded and diseased soldiers. **Mrs. (Lucy) Scroggins** was appointed President, **Miss Mary W. Judy**, Secretary, and **Mrs. S. C. Parks**, Treasurer.

“The interest and sympathy cherished by our people for their friends in arms, assumed a practical phase, and in a few moments the subscription papers exhibited a handsome sum, much of which was at once paid, notwithstanding hard times. About one-half of the audience consisted of ladies, whose cheerful faces, brilliant sallies of wit and repartee added infinitely to the good humor and joviality of the occasion. The cause is in their hands, and those who were not present, *and everybody else* are invited to lend a helping hand to the noble work entrusted to the country women of America. Good cheer, activity and unanimity characterized the meeting, and with these feelings the meeting adjourned.

Beaumont Parks, Ch’n
P. W. Harts, Sec.(106th Co H)”

“**An Appeal to the Ladies!** Ladies of Lincoln and vicinity, we appeal to you for aid. By a special call many of the citizens of this place met on Monday evening last at the court house. After listening to several patriotic speeches from gentle men present, there was received by subscription an immediate payment of \$85,25 for the purchase of necessaries for the sick and wounded of our brave western troops. The ladies then organized themselves into a Soldiers’ Relief Circle, choosing a President, Secretary and Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, 2 o’clock, p. m. at which time more explicit arrangements were made, and we now stand as a circle pledging ourselves to give six hours of labor each week, either in the circle or at our homes for the soldiers. We ask you to flock around our standard to assist in this glorious work. Although much has been done to alleviate the suffering soldier, there is yet great lack of bare necessities. Join our circle we earnestly entreat you. You whose hearts glow with the fire of patriotism and sympathy for the soldiers who fight our battles, and die that we may continue to live a happy people.

“Come, join us and help to knit and sew. From the ladies of the county we ask what we expect to contribute ourselves – liberal donations of sheets, blankets, comforters, pillows, and linen or cotton cloths without seams, and by all means, woolen yarn for the society to manufacture into socks, and even the socks already manufactured will be thankfully received. We know the heart of the soldier will bless you, and us for the slightest manifestation of those kindnesses. When we consider that the soldier goes with his life as the sacrifice, we ought surely to be

willing to give the petty offering of labor and donations, that they may be supplied with real and pressing wants. A subject so weighty needs, on our part, only a moment of reflection to decide what we should do. To make it convenient for persons in the country, donations can be left at **S. C. Parks** office where they will be cared for by an appointed committee. We earnestly entreat that you will not neglect our appeal but that you will by your actions say it means I. Send in immediately.

Lucy Scroggins, Pres.
Mary W. Judy, Sec.”

Fighting by the soldiers pretty much came to a halt during the winter months. Winter weather was hard on men, horses and military equipment. Protecting the soldiers from adverse weather was the primary work of the sanitary commissions.

28 November 1861 – “**Winter and the Soldiers** - As the chilling winds of winter are fast coming upon us, the sufferings of the soldiers – the healthy as well as the sick ones – must be apparent to all. We are glad to see the ladies aroused, and at work. With characteristic benevolence they have organized themselves into a Sanitary Commission for the manufacture of articles the relief of the soldiers, such as blankets, mittens, socks, under-clothes and such other garments as may be desirable. – Let those whose hands are as yet unemployed be touched by the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, and in the camps on the fields where nothing but a light structure in the shape of a tent can furnish any protection from the wind and rain and snow and sleet. Sons, brothers, fathers, cousins, friends, exposed to severe suffering, and many of them to death, will bless them for each manifestation of remembrance and sympathy. Ladies of Lincoln! Let all unite heartily, and cheerfully, in this work of love and charity.”

As soldiers returned home on furloughs or for recruiting efforts, they often performed the duty of speaking to meetings of the sanitary commissions of the various counties and towns. The documented names of soldiers making speeches to the Lincoln Sanitary Commission were: **Capt. Thomas Larison** (2nd Cavalry), **James Chalfant** (106th Infantry), **Captain John Ashurst** (106th Infantry), and **Lieut. John Everly** (106th Infantry).

Early in the efforts of the commission to pursue its goals, word was received from some contributors that they were not willing to make donations since they could not be sure that their donations would

reach the intended soldiers. The following article alleviated those concerns.

28 November 1861 – **“How to Send Contributions** – Some persons have refused to contribute anything for the soldiers, fearing that they would not reach their destination. All risk may be obviated by directing the goods to the Colonel of the Regiment, (giving its number) for such a Company, naming its letter and Captain. For instance, a box for **Capt. Holden’s** (7th Inf) company should be directed thus, **Capt. Holden, Co. H. Col. Cook’s Reg., Fort Holt, Ky.**, and in like manner in **Capt. Larison, Cairo. Nothing should be sent to the Quartermaster at Chicago.**”

From time to time the commission officers would provide information for the public to report the progress of the commission. – **What We Have Done** - That the people may know we were in earnest in our solicitation for aid published in the Herald of last week, we will give as near as possible a statement of the workings of the fraternity since its organization. The cause so noble and magnanimous, called for and received the warmest co-operation among our Union loving people. – And as we anticipated, the spacious court room at each session, has been well filled with smiling faces, busy hands and honest hearts. Really the heart of the people of Lincoln is a noble one. When aroused to action, none would scarcely dare to cope with like energy. Money to the amount of \$103,50 has been received by the Treasurer; \$64,56 of the same being paid to the purchasing committee, to furnish material for work for the society, besides a long subscription list as yet unpaid. Number of garments and pieces manufactured by the society, 220; of new comfortables by society, 30; donated, 24. Total value of donated articles, estimated by committee, \$67,25.

“Aggregate capital of society, not giving account of unpaid subscriptions or value of work done by society, being \$170,75.

“And as the spirit of enthusiasm does not seem to flag, we would say that the treasury is still open for money from the gentlemen and donations from the ladies. After this, the society meets but once during each week. All who feel an interest in the same, and desire to make themselves useful to the soldier are earnestly invited to attend.

Lucy Scroggins, Pres.
Mary W. Judy, Sec”

Except for one attempt at what I call Social Engineering (12 December 1861 - **The Ladies’ Sanitary Commission – The Social Wants of the Community**), the local sanitary commission kept to

its goal of providing comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Civil War.

As more and more married men left Logan County for military service, there were more pressures put on the women at home to care for their families. This left them little time to contribute to the work of the commission. Efforts were made to help those families missing the bread winner of the family.

12 December 1861 – **“The Needy at Home** - The truly Christian heart is not partial in the distribution of the blessings. While it is true that we should respond cheerfully to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers on the battle field, it is also our duty to see to the comfort of the soldiers’ families in our midst. – We therefore suggest the subject for the consideration of the ladies and gentlemen of the Lincoln Sanitary Commission. An efficient committee sho’d be appointed to ascertain if there are any that need assistance in Lincoln and vicinity.”

Various churches organized committees to see to the families of the absent soldiers.

The sanitary commissions continued their work with fewer hands to do the work. The following is a typical report for the local commission. Each town in Logan County had similar organizations reporting similar lists of articles.

12 December 1861 – **“Contributions for the Soldiers** - The Ladies’ Sanitary Commission of this place has prepared the following for the sick and wounded soldiers, besides numerous articles not numerated.

“15 cushions, 15 pair socks, 60 rolls of bandages, 14 pair drawers, 12 flannel shirts, 10 cotton shirts, 6 bed ticks, 5 gowns, 24 towels, 24 handkerchiefs, 57 pillow cases, 13 sheets, 15 pin cushions, 50 new comforts, 110 blankets, 30 comforts and 2 quilts. The list speaks well for the society.”

During the winter of 1862 the commission efforts waned and in the Spring of 1862 the organization had to be reinvigorated.

01 May 1862 – “We are informed that the Ladies of Lincoln and vicinity have again organized a Sanitary Commission to procure and forward necessities for the sick and wounded soldiers. We sincerely hope that all will aid the society by all possible means in the truly beneficent undertaking. The regular meetings will be held on ----- of each month.”

The editors of the papers did what they could to encourage the participation of the public in the work of the commission.

08 May 1862 – **“Honor to Whom Honor is Due** - To the ladies of Logan – mothers, sisters and

daughters of the gallant soldiers in the field – we all owe a debt of gratitude: A want has only to be mentioned to them to be supplied. Their hearts are full of sympathy, and their hands ever ready to do a deed of mercy for the suffering. Be it said, and truthfully said, to the honor of every woman whose feelings have been enlisted for the safety of our brave Logan sons, that amid the dreadful dangers and exposures of war, numbers of wounds have been healed, and numbers of the sick restored to health through their timely beneficence. Since our last issue we have been pleased to learn that these ladies have filled quite a number of large boxes (10), here and at other places in the county, with all manner of little things for the sick and wounded, and have sent them forward on their errand of mercy.

“We ought none of us forget these acts of humanity. They are the beautiful, legitimate manifestation of woman’s nature, and we should fully appreciate them. Our women have given up their best offerings to the country they love – have given their sons, brothers and husbands to fight and die for it – and it will be the rankest ingratitude if our people, for a single moment, forget them. They did not come to us, or go before the public asking for showy demonstrations, or the passage of high sounding resolutions in their praise; but they demand, as they richly deserve, the purest, sweetest, profoundest sympathy of every true and manly heart. But for such as those, we should have nothing to dignify, or to love, with the name even of country. They are the ones who cement the very foundations of the Republic in their places. It is they who first inspire their valiant sons with the love of their native land, and then send them forth with their lives in their hands, to do or die for the cause that is dearest to us all. Let none of us forget these disinterested, faithful, noble women. They should be kept in remembrance continually, and cherished as the first and last hope of the glorious country which we love.”

15 May 1862 – “**The Ladies’ Sanitary Commission** - This society is now regularly organized and holds its weekly meetings on Friday of each week at the Court House. There had been a considerable quantity of necessaries furnished, but more is still wanted. It is expected, and urgently requested by the President of the Society, that our citizens, one and all, contribute generously and immediately whatever will be of service to the sick and wounded soldiers. The Society will see that the contributions are carefully forwarded and appropriately applied.”

The lessons learned from the winter of 1862 prompted the government to take a leadership role in the Sanitary Commission in an attempt to stabilize the delivery of sanitary goods to the hospitals. A continuous flow of these goods was necessary to compensate for the waning interest in the commission work during the winter.

“**The Sanitary Commission** - The Government, for reasons which it doubtless deems sufficient, has determined to dispense with the services of the Sanitary Commission in the care of the sick and had taken upon itself to be responsible for the management of all the hospitals and depots for the ailing and wounded soldiers. The hospital ships, bedding, supplies, etc., heretofore allowed to the Sanitary Commission and other voluntary organizations, have therefore been placed under the exclusive care of the medical department of the army.”

This governmental effort extended to the states as well.

04 September 1862 - “**State Sanitary Bureau** - Springfield, August 28, 1862 - *To The People of Illinois:*

“On the 20th inst., I called your attention to the wants of the soldiers of our State, now in the hospitals, and in the field fighting the battles of our country.

“I would again suggest that citizens of each county form Sanitary Associations for the purpose of supplying systematically such articles as are needed, and in order that they may reach the proper points, that the person who has charge of each county will correspond with **Col. John Williams**, Commissary General, at Springfield, as to the quantity and kind that can be furnished weekly.

“Numerous and liberal contributions have been made in various articles and some money, but up to this time no systematic arrangements have been made by which it can continue through the fall and winter. Many persons who cannot contribute in stores, will, I doubt not, be willing to contribute in money. – To such persons I can give the assurance that Col. Williams is a gentleman of the highest reputation for integrity and superior business capacities, and that all such contributions will be faithfully applied to the purposes for which they are donated.

Richard Yates,
Governor of Illinois”

The efforts of the Lincoln Sanitary Commission did not go unnoticed by the officers receiving the sanitary goods being sent by the local group. The

following letter was received by the president of the Lincoln Sanitary commission.

“All honor to the noble ladies who, with loyal hearts and industrious hands, are ministering to the wants of the suffering soldiers. The response of Col. Williams, published below, shows what disposition has been made of the contributions heretofore furnished by the ladies of our society:

Office of State Commissary Gen.
Springfield, Ill., Oct 17, '62.
*To the Sanitary Soldiers' Aid Society, Lincoln,
Illinois:*

“Dear Madam: - On the 8th inst., we received in response to an urgent call at that time, for relief of our wounded soldiers at Corinth, very promptly from your society, a large and valuable box of Hospital Clothing, which went forward in charge of our **Col. Williams** to the relief of our wounded. He has just returned, and reports that our wounded in the recent battles at and near Corinth, are all well cared for, many of them full as comfortably situated as they would be at home.

“For your prompt and very liberal response please present to the ladies of your association my hearty acknowledgments.

“I would be much pleased to have your further aid in this good work, and would respectfully solicit your correspondence with this office.

“With Respect, Truly Yours,

“**John Williams**, Commissary Gen., Ill.”

Some of the women who participated in the Sanitary Commission were: **Mrs. Barnum; Mrs. Bates; Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Brown; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. Crang; Mrs. Crihfield; Mrs. Duff; Mrs. Dustin; Mrs. Elliott; Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Hodgen; Mrs. Jenkins; Mr. Larison; Mrs. Latham; Mrs. Merton; Mrs. Miller; Mrs. Niles; Mrs. Nillburn; Mrs. Parks; Mrs. Pegram; Mrs. Randolph; Mrs. Rudolph; Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Webster; and Mrs. Wyatt.**

Lincoln's was not the only Sanitary Commission in Logan County. Each of the towns had its own. Other organizations also participated independently to work for the cause or for support of local needs of soldiers' families. The following articles provide information of these efforts.

15 January 1863 - Grand Union Festival - The Festival prepared and gotten up by the ladies of the

Sanitary Society, at the Odd Fellows' Hall last Tuesday evening, is universally acknowledged by all who attended to have been the most magnificent affair ever inaugurated in Lincoln. About four hundred persons were present, comprising the beauty, intelligence and refinement of our city... At the close of the Festival, Hon. **S. C. Parks** made a brief but highly appropriate address, thanking the citizens, in behalf of the ladies, for the generous manner in which they responded to their supper...

We are requested by the ladies to return their thanks to all those who assisted them in getting up their supper. They desire especially to thank the late and present Sheriff of the county for the use of the Court House – **Mr. Small** for his generous assistance – the Odd Fellows for the use of their hall, and the Lincoln Brass Band and the young misses for the excellent music with which they enlivened and diversified the evening's entertainment. All performed their part well, but it seems to us that Mr. Small and his family did even more, and we are glad to learn that our citizens have acknowledged it with something more substantial than words.

The proceeds amount to about one hundred and sixty dollars.

22 January 1863 - Benevolent Society. - We are requested to state that this Society holds its next meeting at the residence of **Mr. G. A. Brown**, Tuesday evening, Feb. 5th. The object of the association is a laudable one, and should be well attended.

Sanitary Association. - Is again in progress. The meetings are largely attended, and much useful work is being accomplished. The ladies have, by their energetic and patriotic labors, succeeded in raising funds with which to purchase materials, and the society again goes forward on its mission of mercy and humanity. Let our citizens attend the meetings and contribute to their interest. **Mrs. Lucy Scroggins** is President, and **Miss Mary W. Judy**, Secretary of the association. Regular meetings, Friday night of each week.

Odd Fellows' Festival - Prepare for the feast! Another grand Festival is in prospect. The members of the I. O. O. F., of this city, design giving a grand Union Charity Festival at their Hall, on Thursday evening, January 29th. The object is to raise a Relief Fund for the benefit of soldiers' families and the poor of the community needing assistance. The cause is a noble one – worthy of the organization that proposes it, and will be seconded by every man, woman, and

child in the community that can do aught to make it a success. The ladies who desire to furnish provisions for the occasion are requested to report to **J. S. Medcalf**, Esq., who will see that their contributions are properly apportioned. Tickets, fifty cents, to be had at the principal offices and stores.

05 February 1863 - "**Sanitary Register**" - We have received the first number of this paper, read before the Sanitary Society at its last meeting. It is edited with a good deal of tact and ability by **Miss M. C. L. Greer** and Mr. **Albert Smith**. With the exception of one or two articles, bordering somewhat on personalities, it is much more than an ordinary school paper. The following lines would do credit to the pages of the best conducted magazine:

Land of the Free,
Awake! Awake! ye freemen!
Gird on again your mail –
Fling out your banner,
To catch the rising gale!
And this shall be our motto,
To float o’re land and sea,
To shout on ev’ry hillside.
A Free Land for the Free!

Relief for the Soldiers - The following will explain itself, and we hope will meet with a hearty response from the generous still patriotic citizens of Logan county:

H’dq’rs 106th Regt. Ills. Vols.
Kenton, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.

“Special Order, No. 5

“**James N. Thacker**, Hospital Steward of 106th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Logan county, Illinois, for the purpose of procuring sanitary stores for the use of the regiment – it not being possible to procure the same here. He is entitled to transportation accordingly.

“By order of

R. B. Latham, Colonel
106th Ills. Vols. Com’d’g post.”

“Mr. Thacker has arrived is this place, and publishes the following:

“To the People of Logan County

“I have been commissioned by Col. Latham to procure sanitary stores for the 106th Regiment. The Regiment needs all kinds of bedding and clothing necessary for the comfort of the sick, and also all kinds of dried fruit. Let every one who wishes to contribute to the comfort of our sick and suffering soldiers give a bed-tick, sheet, comfort quilt, blanket, shirt, or pair of drawers or socks, or some dried fruit.

“Please forward immediately to the subscriber at Lincoln.

“**Jas. N. Thacker**, Hospital Steward, 106th Regt. Ills. Vols.”

“**Soldiers’ Relief Supper.** - Mr. **S. H. Fields**, Secretary, requests us to say that the Atlanta Soldiers’ Aid Society will give a supper at the Good Templars’ Hall, in that place, next Wednesday evening. All interested in the cause invited to attend, and we hope a large delegation will be present from Lincoln.”

Sources:

Logan County During the Civil War... - **William J. Donath**,
2006

ORNAMENTS AVIALABLE

Lincoln Community High School class of 1957 has donated 6 Christmas ornaments depicting the old High School building on Broadway Street. Cost is \$10.00 plus \$2.00 S/H.

DONATIONS

The following people have made donations of artifacts, genealogical information, historical information and/or monetary donations.

Abe Lincoln Tourism Bureau
Anderson, Jean
Auer, Wilma
Baker, Cheryl
Birnbaum, Karen
Blair, Marla

Blanford, Margaret
Cecil, Carolyn
Coers, Roseann
Detmers, Bill
Dobbs, Norman
Donath, Tony

Drake, A V
Duel, Richard
Gehlbach, Nancy
Gossett, Bill
Grissett, Dorothy
Holland, Roda & Martha

Horchem, M/M Morris
Lincoln Public Library
Martin, Mary Ellen
Metz, Bob

North Jersey History & Genealogy
Center
Phillips, Richard & Rebecca
Regan, John

Stewart, Gary
Thornton, Mary Ellen
Wibben, Maureen "Marty"
Zimmer, David

Christmas Is Coming – Need A Gift Idea?

Send a gift membership to LCGHS to that special someone.

Northern Illinois Underground Railroad

By Phil Bertoni



Lynn Spellman, retired Lincoln College English Professor, presented a very interesting program on the Underground Railroad (UGRR) at the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society's monthly meeting/speaker-series this past Monday evening. Ms. Spellman discussed some of the history of the UGRR in Stark County, Illinois, where she spent her childhood. Her research and findings included details from a journal written by a 19th century pastor of her family's church. The **Rev. Samuel Wright**, a conductor on the UGRR, kept a journal (diary) written over the time during which he and others assisted runaway slaves through Stark County to safety.

Lynn revealed to us that the founders of the city of Galesburg and Knox College were abolitionists who contributed immensely to the transportation of fugitive slaves through Illinois onto Chicago and

freedom. The following appears on the Knox College website: "There are few communities that rival Galesburg in contributing to the anti-slavery cause and Underground Railroad activism". Another reference here reports: "Among the few written records of the Underground Railroad in the area is the journal of the **Reverend Samuel Wright**, a Knox trustee from 1849 to 1872. Here is an entry from the journal from 1843: 'February 6 ... another fugitive from slavery came along, which makes 21 that have been through this settlement on their way to Canada.' " Lynn quoted from a few other entries from Wright's journal, as well. She pointed out that these early entries were written in a hush-hush manner, using disguised or cryptic words like "horse thieves", but then later the pastor's entries simply referred to them as "fugitives", "Negros" or "Colored". She also explained that law enforcement often knocked on the pastor's (and many others) doors, but surprisingly never uncovered this particular journal.

Lynn told us that Pastor Wright had been educated at a Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio, and that his mentor there had been **Rev. Lyman Beecher**, its first president in 1832 (Beecher was a Yale College graduate in 1797, entered Yale Divinity School the following year and was ordained in 1799 following a year of pastoral work). As we know, reminded Ms. Spellman, Beecher was the father of **Harriet Beecher Stowe** and **Henry Ward Beecher** - both of whom became famous in their own right.

Lynn passed around two maps showing the UGRR that existed in this region: One map entitled: "Routes of the Stark County Underground Railroad", shows the UGRR as it worked its way north to Stark County from Quincy and Galesburg, through Knox and Peoria counties. She also pointed out that in West Jersey, refuge was found at the Webster Settlement; in Wyoming at the Stagecoach Inn; and

in Toulon at the Congregational Church, the Nicholson Home and the Turner House. Then, the fugitives would move north to Elmira, where "they would be hidden in the second basement of Roadhouse Inn and probably in the Presbyterian Church. After leaving Elmira, the fugitives would find their way to Princeton, Illinois, and the Rev. Owen Lovejoy."

The second map was taken from a book published in 1898 (map facing page 113) by Dr. **Wilbur H. Siebert**, Associate Professor History at Ohio State University, entitled: *The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom*. The research contained in this valuable primary-sourced treatise and the maps within have been widely use by many successive researchers. This particular map show the old stagecoach trail between St. Louis and Chicago, which we know today as I55 (old Route 66). Siebert marked "Phillips Pl." in McLean county as one of the UGRR stops. Professor Siebert noted for us that he began his investigation in 1892 - using "patience and care ... required to overcome the difficulties attaching to a subject that was in an extraordinary sense a hidden one".

Lynn wrapped up her excellent talk by pointing out that although the UGRR was a romantic yet hush-hush operation, the abettors were at great financial risk with fines up to \$500 and more, sometimes including a year or more in jail. She referred us to a documented family in Ohio whose father had been found out, which led them to great financial hardships following his fine of \$600.

Finally, Lynn passed around copies of her bibliography and suggested we might explore more about this topic from these and other sources. From this and from a caption to one of her distributed maps, it was discovered that Professor Siebert's book may be found on-line.

So, then, using the Siebert reference, it is indicated in the Introduction to Siebert's book (by **Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart** - Professor of History at Harvard University), that the UGRR served several purposes: a) an effective protest against the continuance of slavery, b) helping the oppressed in a tangible way c) eluding the oppressor in a tangible way by enjoying the most romantic and exciting amusement open to men who had high moral standards - taking risks, defying the laws, and making

himself liable to punishment, yet "glowing with healthful pleasure of duty done". It was a "form of combined defiance of national laws, on the ground that those laws were unjust and oppressive." - it was the "opportunity for the bold and adventurous; it had the excitement of piracy, the secrecy of burglary, the daring of insurrection; to the pleasure of relieving the poor negro's sufferings it added the triumph of snapping one's fingers at the slave-catcher; it developed coolness, indifference to danger, and quickness of resource."

Since this book was written in 1898, it contains primary source materials - "he has done for the history of slavery what the students of ballad and folk-lore have done for literature; he has collected perishing materials" from those yet alive that witnessed the events. As Dr. Hart suggests in his Forward, "the facts presented in the brief compass of the map would have been of immense value also to the leaders of the Southern Confederacy in 1861, as a confirmation of their argument that the North would not perform its constitutional duty of returning the fugitives; yet there is no record in this book of betraying the secrets of the U.G.R.R. by any person in the service - the moral bond of opposition to the whole slave power kept men at work forwarding fugitives by a road of which they themselves knew but a small portion." Dr. Hart further explains to us that Professor Siebert "has gathered the names of about 3,200 persons known to have been engaged in this work - a roll of honor for many American families...that he (Siebert) appears to prove his concluding statement that 'the Underground Railroad was one of the greatest forces which brought on the Civil War and thus destroyed slavery'."

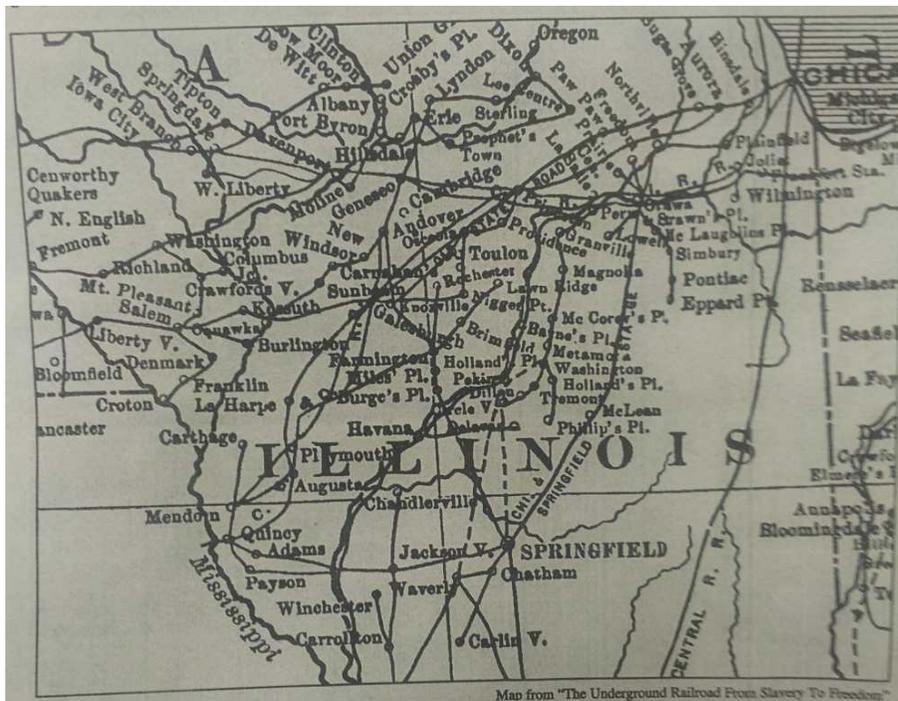
submitted by **phil bertoni**
member and webmaster: <http://www.logancoil-genhist.org/>

Sources: Dickinson College Digital Collections:
<http://deila.dickinson.edu/theirownwords/title/0090.htm>
http://archive.org/stream/jstor-40186798/40186798_djvu.txt

(**Clare McKenzie's** "175 Years...")

Routes of the Stark County UGRR map; Siebert map

Routes of the Stark County Underground Railroad



Those Who Died During the Civil War

This is a continuing series of articles listing those men from Logan County who died during the Civil War. This list contains the names of the men who died during Oct. – Dec. 1863. This is a memorial to the 444 men from Logan County who lost their lives that the country would remain whole. We owe much to these men. This series will continue throughout the observance of the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War.

EISIMINGER, David; Residence: Broadwell; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 44; Death Date: 02 Oct 1863; Died Where: Broadwell, IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot C, Block 3

SORREL, James; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 37; Death Date: 03 Oct 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Pneumonia; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section 2; Site 1116A

McCAIN, William; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 35; Death Date: 04 Oct 1863; Died Where: Memphis, TN; Cause of Death: Disease

BOWLES, Charles H.; Residence: Bowles; Rank: Pvt.; Company: C; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 05 Oct 1863; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea

POOL, Joseph; Residence: Middletown; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 05 Oct 1863; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Pool Hill Cemetery

12 March 186 – “The Sick of The Logan Regiment. - The following report of Dr. Lanphear was delayed about a week on the road – since it was written some of the sick have died and some have got well. Still it is interesting and we thank the Doctor for it. - Hospital, 106th Ills. Inf’t, - Rutherford, Tenn., Feb. 25, 1863. Joseph Poole, co. G, Pneumonia, dangerous, but getting better.” (Donath, 2006, p. 230)

BRIGGS, G. W.; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 18; Death Date: 07 Oct 1863; Died Where: Hospital Steamer on Mississippi River; Cause of Death: N/A; Buried: Jefferson Barricks National Cemetery, St. Louis, MO; Section 34; Site 3203

MARTIN, Montgomery; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 07 Oct 1863; Died Where: Big Prairie, IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Bethel Cemetery near Emden, IL

WIKLE, Henry; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death

Date: 07 Oct 1863; Died Where: Jefferson Barracks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Niblick Cemetery, Eminence Township

LUNDY, John W.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: E; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 19; Death Date: 08 Oct 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Pneumonia; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section 1; Site 1008

EBINGER, John; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: D; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 29; Death Date: 12 Oct 1863; Died Where: Jefferson Barricks, MO; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Jefferson Barricks National Cemetery, St. Louis, MO; Section 31; Site 2595

BECK, Adam; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 25; Death Date: 13 Oct 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section 2; Site 1136

BRADEN, Robert W.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 10 IL US CAV; Age: 19; Death Date: 14 Oct 1863; Died Where: Pine Bluff, AR; Cause of Death: N/A

GARDNER, Henry P.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 15 Oct 1863; Died Where: Chickamauga, GA; Cause of Death: Wounds Rec’d at Chickamauga

CRAIG, Samuel; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 21 Oct 1863/20 Sep 1864; Died Where: Atlanta/Andersonville, GA; Cause of Death: Wounds at Chickamauga; Died – Prisoner of War; Buried: Marietta National Cemetery, Marietta, GA; Section A; Site 154

RUSSUM, Charles T. Jr.; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 23; Death Date: 01/02 Nov 1863; Died Where: Chattanooga, TN; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

APPLEGIT, Robert; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 73 IL US INF; Age: 33; Death Date: 05 Nov 1863; Died Where: Nashville, Tenn.; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Nashville National Cemetery, Nashville, TN; Section E; Site 64

GASAWAY, Erastus; Residence: Mt. Pulaski; Rank: Pvt.; Company: B; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 22; Death Date: 15 Nov 1863; Died Where: N/A; Cause of Death: N/A

GEHR, Martin; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 21; Death Date: 15 Nov 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Elkhart Cemetery, Logan Co., IL; Grave 20, Lot 2, Block 1; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section 2; Site 1241

NICHOL, Edward; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 7 IL US INF; Age: 20; Death Date: 24 Nov 1863; Died Where: Chattanooga, TN; Cause of Death: Wounds received in Battle of Chattanooga

BROWN, Jacob; Residence: San Jose, Logan Co., IL; Rank: Pvt.; Company: H; Regiment: 108 IL US INF; Age: 18; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Buried: Green Hill Cemetery, Prairie Creek Township, Logan Co., IL; Lot 21, Block 1

McNEAL, William J.; Residence: Elkhart; Rank: Pvt.; Company: I; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 36; Death Date: 28 Nov 1863; Died Where: Camp Butler, IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified

SMITH, Henry H.; Residence: Logan Co.; Rank: Pvt.; Company: G; Regiment: 10 IL US CAV; Age: 19; Death Date: 10 Dec 1863; Died Where: Logan Co., IL; Cause of Death: Disease – Not Identified; Buried: Old Union Cemetery, Lincoln, IL; Lot 21, Block 5

ANDREWS, Nelson; Residence: Lincoln; Rank: Pvt.; Company: C; Regiment: 106 IL US INF; Age: 24; Death Date: 13 Dec 1863; Died Where: Little Rock, AR; Cause of Death: Disease – Diarrhea; Buried: Little Rock National Cemetery, Little Rock, AR; Section 2; Site 1297

WILEY, Alexander; Residence: Atlanta; Rank: Pvt.; Company: F; Regiment: 38 IL US INF; Age: 27; Death Date: 26 Dec 1863; Died Where: Danville, VA; Cause of Death: Prisoner of War; Buried: Danville National Cemetery, Danville, VA; Section D; Site 178

New Lumber Yard

Atlanta Argus Aug. 10, 1917

The new lumber yard to be established here by Mr. **John Heidlebaugh** is a busy place just now, a large force of men being engaged in unloading the cars of lumber coming in daily, and putting the ground in shape for the big double-deck lumber shed which will be built on the lots recently purchased of **B. P. Kitchell**. The sheds will be 110 x 126 feet in dimensions, fire proof, and will cover the entire lot.

Mr. Heidlebaugh has moved here with his family, which consists of his wife, son and daughter, and expects to make Atlanta his permanent home. He is a practical lumberman, having had seventeen years experience in he business. He comes here from Weldon, Iowa, where he has been in business for the past nine years, previous to that time being located at Blue Mound, Ill. He will handle all kinds of building material and will be ready for business in a few days.

Atlanta Has A New Poet

Atlanta Argus, Aug 15, 1917

We have received a copy of the Atwood, Ill., Herald in which we discover that Alderman **C. B. Smith** of Atlanta, is not only a good city officer and a first class barber, but is a poet, as well. The Atwood paper prints Mr. Smith's contribution under the caption of:

Jesse Myers' Swimming Hole.

Jesse Myers' swimming hole was the place of old.
How happy were the days of forty years ago.

Some of the boys that were with us then have crossed
the golden shore.
Those were days long to be remembered some forty
years ago.

There's only a few of us left now that stood on that
grassy shore.

We will take our turns pulling off our clothes and
swim to the golden shore.

Our loved ones have gone to the light the way as the
sun is setting low.
We can swim her boys if the water is rough as we did
some forty years ago.

Do you remember the old willow tree that stood by
the water's side?

We would climb to the tallest limb and pose with pride.

Like a sky-rocket in the air land in the water far below.
We couldn't do now as we did some forty years ago.

The years are slipping by now and the fog in getting dense.
My only boy now is serving Uncle Sam in the first line of defense.

He loves the water as we did years ago.

He can beat us swimming now, but he couldn't some forty years ago.

The Submarine, the Terror of the Sea, never made the water boil like you and me.
In Myers' swimming hole some forty years ago.

Turning hand springs in the sand with cheeks aglow.
But turning hand springs in the sand of time is different than some forty years ago.

C. B. Smith, Atlanta, Ill.

Old Land Mark to Disappear

Atlanta Argus, June 8, 1917

The frame building on the corner of Race and Railroad streets, recently vacated by **Shores & Ewing**, is now being torn down by **E. G. Ransdell**, who purchased it from **H. G. Kurth**. Mr. Ransdell will use the material in his new building which will soon be erected on the Dalzell livery stable site. Mr. Kurth is getting material on the ground and will shortly commence the erection of a new, modern building for the accommodation of his bakery business.

With the razing of this building, disappears one of the old land marks of early Atlanta. It was erected more than fifty years ago, in 1866 by the late **John W. Hawes**. Mr. Hawes laid the foundation himself. It was first used as a dry goods store by **John W.** and **Jacob Hawes**, the firm later becoming **Hawes & West**, **Jacob Hawes** retiring. **Henry C. Hawes**, still in business in Atlanta, was one of the clerks when the building was first opened for business.

Another Landmark Gone

Atlanta Argus, June 29, 1917

During the past week probably the oldest building in Atlanta, was raised to make room for a new modern structure to be erected by **E. G. Ransdell**, on the corner of Second and Vine streets. We refer to what has been known for half a century as the **Dalzell Livery Barn**.

As the years go by it becomes more and more difficult to verify early history and events of the city. As an example, the writer was unable, after diligent inquiry among the older citizens, to find out the builder and first owner of the old livery stable. Several say that it was among the first erected in Atlanta. During war times it was owned and operated by **Joseph Williams** and his sons, **Morgan and Met Williams**. On the death of the last named, it was bequeathed to his sister, Mrs. **Mary Dalzell**, who owned it until a short time ago, when she sold it to Mr. Ransdell.

In tacking the history of the property it was shown that for the second time it is in possession of

the Ransdell family. In the late fifties it was owned and operated by **Ransdell Bros. James and Pressley**, the former being the father of **E. G. Ransdell** and **Mrs. Ezra Kenyon**, who are the only surviving members of the family. Although considerably more than sixty years old, many of the timbers were in good condition and will be utilized in the new building to be erected by Mr. Ransdell.

The new building will be commenced at once and will be 60 x 80 feet in dimensions. When completed it will be a substantial addition to Atlanta's business district. It will be faced with brick. Mr. Ransdell will use a portion of the building for an office room for himself in which he will install the fixtures recently purchased of the Atlanta National Bank, used in their old building. The remainder of the structure is to be used by **Gilbert & Reeder** for their implement business and will be especially fitted for their accommodation and convenience.

Duplicate Books Available

The following duplicate books are available for purchase from LCG&HS.

High school & college yearbooks sell for \$10 each and include:

Lincoln: 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1926, 1927; 1928; 1929; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934, 1935, 1936, 1942; 1943; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1960; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1968; 1969; 1975; 1976; 1981; 1982

Hartsburg-Emden: 1958

Elkhart: 1928

New Holland-Middletown: 1959

Lincoln College: 1961; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970

Make Tracks to Latham 125th Anniversary 1872-1972 - \$20 + S/H

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

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

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

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

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

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

MILK BOTTLE COLLECTORS

Several glass milk bottles have been donated to the Society in recent months. Several duplicates are available for sale.

Silver Seal – Meadow Gold – Round quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10

Producers – Square quart - No paint – Raised lettering - \$10

Quality Milk – Red paint – Square quart – Springfield, IL - \$15

Wire Carrier for quart size bottles - \$20

ATLAS/PLAT BOOKS AVAILABLE

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

Logan County Illinois: 1979; 1993; 1996; 1997 individual - \$10 each

McLean County Illinois: 1996 - \$10

Sangamon/Menard Counties Illinois: 1995 - \$10

Atlas of Winnebago County, Illinois: 1871; 1892; 1905 combined – \$40

Including Atlas of Boone & Winnebago Co: 1886

LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Chestnut Centennial: 1872-1972

Elkhart – 9.5 in: 1855-1955

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971

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

Latham Centennial: 1872-1972

Lincoln, IL – 10 in: 1853-1953

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968 (3)

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

Mt. Pulaski Siltenial: 1836-1961

Sheers Auto Supply: 1907-1970

Sheers Building (2)

Sheers Courthouse (2)

Sheers Auto Supply (4)

Mason City: 1857-1982

Plates are \$8 each plus \$4 S/H.

Christmas Is Coming – Need A Gift Idea?

Send a gift membership to LCGHS to that special someone.

BOOK ON LOGAN COUNTY BUSINESSES

LCGHS book project requesting information

A book project is underway which is inviting participation from the LCGHS membership and anyone aware of former or current businesses in Logan County. **Roseann Coers** and **Marla Blair** are planning a book on Logan County businesses, past and present. Resources are plentiful, but the editors are counting on individuals and families who have personal stories, pictures and information that can contribute to this segment of Logan County history.

Items of interest might include pictures of buildings and/or owners and personnel, written stories or memories of visiting/shopping in a specific business, news articles which discuss the business or make a public announcement about merchandise, services or staffing and ownership, or advertising material and/or gadgets. We are willing to meet with anyone who wishes to tell a story, but does not wish to or cannot write the material.

All items will be inventoried and pictures scanned; all contributors will be acknowledged in the publication. An identification number will be assigned for inventory and ownership identification. All items will be stored in a secure location.

Items or documents may be dropped off at the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society, 114 N. Chicago, Lincoln. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Friday; 5 to 8 p.m., Tuesday evenings, and the second and fourth Saturday of each month, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Documents may also be emailed to LCGHS1@hotmail.com. Note the "Book project" in the subject line.

A contest to name the book will be conducted at a later date. For questions or additional information, please contact Roseann Coers, 217-737-2534, or Marla Blair, 217-732-9875. If necessary, please leave a message about the book project with a name and number. Revenue from the final book sales will benefit new LCGHS projects.

SOME OF YOU MAY REMEMBER EMILY.

Emily McElhaney will celebrate her 100th birthday on Nov. 19, 2013. She was president of Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society from 1978 through 1981. She promoted the 1982 Logan County History book and helped make our Society what it is today.

Emily was born on a family farm near Delavan, Illinois. She was a war bride and was married to Staff Sgt. **Ernest McElhaney**. She is the mother of Carolyn, Juanita, Robert and Marilyn. She taught Home Economics in several high schools in Illinois and retired from the University of Illinois Extension Service in Lincoln in 1979.

Emily's address is Christian Nursing Home at 1500 Seventh St. Lincoln, Illinois 62656.

Contributed by **Mary Ellen Martin**

Publications & CD's for Sale

CD'S

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

CD's are searchable unless noted

Civil War Statue Dedication 2011

Old Union Cemetery updated in 2008

1878 History of Logan County

1886 History of Logan County

1911 History of Logan County - Stringer

1860 Logan County Census - complete

1840, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1870, 1880 Logan County Census Index

1873, 1893, 1910 Atlases of Logan County
(not searchable)

Logan County Cemetery Index

Lincoln Herald Index 1859-1878

BOOKS

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

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

This Is My Story, Vol. II - (hard cover) 365 pages Personal stories from Logan County Veterans who served in any branch of the Military. \$25+5 S/H

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

Abraham Lincoln in Logan County, Illinois

1834-1860 – Paul Beaver \$28.60 + \$4 S/H

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

Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Records

(soft cover) updated in 2011 20.00 + \$3 S/H

Updated Pleasant Valley Cemetery

(Soft cover) \$12+ \$3 S/H

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

(Soft cover)

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

Green Hill Cemetery (soft cover) \$18 + \$3 S/H

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

1917 Prairie Farmers Reliable Directory of Breeders & Farmers in Logan County

3 ring notebook & protective sleeves

\$20+4 S/H or \$15 for soft cover

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

1860 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

1880 US Federal Census of Logan County

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

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

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

Membership Application/Renewal

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

New Member ____ Renewing Member ____ Membership year: 2013 2014 2015 2016

Today's date _____

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

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

Membership Dues: Individual _____ \$15.00
Dual (Two persons at same address) _____ \$20.00

In an effort to cut postage costs, beginning January 1, 2014, the quarterly newsletter, *Roots and Branches*, will be emailed to members who have their email address on file with the Society. Members not having email will continue to receive their quarterly by mail. **NOTE:** Please remember to update your email address with LCGHS when changes are made to it.

Email address: _____

Indicate the family surname and information that you are researching.

Surnames: _____

Individuals to be researched: _____

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

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

\$10 _____ \$20 _____ \$50 _____ \$100 _____ Other \$ _____

I would like to make a donation of \$ _____.

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

I am able to volunteer: LCGHS phone number: 217-732-3200.

