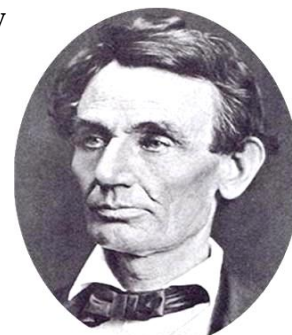


# Roots & Branches

Published by  
**Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society**  
114 North Chicago Street  
Lincoln, Illinois 62656  
Ph. (217) 732-3200  
Hours are Tues., Thur., Fri. 11 am – 3 pm  
2<sup>nd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> Sat. 10 am-1 pm



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

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## Fall 2022: October, November, December

**Meeting Schedule:** All program meetings are at 6:30 pm on the third Monday of each month. The speakers are first on the agenda. We look forward to seeing you. Please call, Vice-President and Program Chairperson, with suggestions for programs at 217-732-3200.

**Oct. 17: Nathan Pennisi**, Superintendent of the Lincoln Water System, will present a program on the history of the Lincoln Water System

**Nov. 21: Brenda Short** will be giving our November annual meeting program on Lincoln Lakes. She has quite a collection of photos and artifacts.

**Dec: No Meeting in December.**

## 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. **Bill Donath**, Editor

## Officers for 2022-2023

President:	<b>Bill Donath</b>	Board Member:	<b>Kirk Dobihal</b>
Vice President:	<b>Diane Osborn</b>	Board Member:	<b>Rojean Logan</b>
Treasurer:	<b>Diane Farmer</b>	Board Member:	<b>JoAnne Marlin</b>
Recording Secretary:	<b>Brenda Jones</b>	Board Member:	<b>Roseann Coers</b>
Corresponding Secretary:	<b>Mary Ellen Martin</b>		

## Holiday Closings

The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society research center will be closed for the following holidays: **New Year's Day**, **Good Friday**, **Memorial Day**, **4<sup>th</sup> of July**, **Labor Day**, **Veteran's Day**, **Thanksgiving** and the day after, **Christmas Eve Day**, and **Christmas Day**.

In the event any of the holidays falls on a Friday, the center will also be closed the following Saturday.

## Remember to Send Us Your Membership Dues for 2023.

### Al Hassebrock Shares Stories of Three Apollo Retrieval Missions.



On Monday, August 15th, the Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society hosted **Al Hassebrock** of Kenny. Hassebrock served on the USS Arlington spy ship that was part of the recovery efforts after the return landings of the Apollo 8, 11 and 13.

The crew of the Arlington was the first to spot the ballooned ocean landings, which the USS Hornet then retrieved.

At the meeting of the LCGHS, Hassebrock shared his collection of Apollo space rocket memorabilia and spoke about his experiences on the Arlington.

Also, if the background in the pictures looks familiar, it's because the meeting was held at the LCG&HS center on Chicago Street in Lincoln. This was the first public meeting in the center since it was smoke damaged by fire in October 2022.

[http://lincolndailynews.com/.../picturepage082922\\_LCGHS...](http://lincolndailynews.com/.../picturepage082922_LCGHS...)



### Could You Have Passed the 8<sup>th</sup> Grade in 1895?

Submitted by Roseann Coers

This is the eighth grade final exam from 1895 from Salina, Kansas. It is from the original document on file at the Smoky Valley Genealogical Society.

Grammar (Time, one hour)

1. Give nine rules for the use of Capital Letters.
2. Name the Parts of Speech and define those that have no modifications.
3. Define; Verse, Stanza and Paragraph.
4. What are the Principal Parts of a verb? Give Principal Parts of do, lie, lay and run.

5. Define Case, Illustrate each Case.
6. What is Punctuation? Give rules for principal marks of grammar.
- 7-10. Write a composition of about 150 words and show therein that you understand the practical use of the rules of grammar.

#### Arithmetic (Time, 1.25 hours)

1. Name and define the Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic.
2. A wagon box is 2 feet deep, 10 feet long, and 3 feet wide. How many bushels of wheat will it hold?
3. If a load of wheat weighs 3942 lbs., what is it worth at 50 cts. per bu. deducting 1050 lbs. for tare?
4. District No. 33 has a valuation of \$35,000. What is the necessary levy to carry on a school seven months at \$50 per month, and have \$104 for incidentals?
5. Find cost of 6720 lbs. coal at \$6.00 per ton.
6. Find the interest of \$512.60 for 8 months and 18 days at 7 percent.
7. What is the cost of 40 boards 12 inches wide and 16 ft. long at \$20 per m?
8. Find bank discount on \$300 for 90 days (no grace) at 10 percent.
9. What is the cost of a square farm at \$15 per acre, the distance around which is 640 rods?
10. Write a Bank Check, a Promissory Note, and a Receipt.

#### US History (Time, 45 minutes)

1. Give the epochs into which US History is divided.
2. Give an account of the discovery of America by Columbus.
3. Relate the causes and results of the Revolutionary War.
4. Show the territorial growth of the United States.
5. Tell what you can of the history of Kansas.
6. Describe three of the most prominent battles of the Rebellion.
7. Who were the following: Morse, Whitney, Fulton, Bell, Lincoln, Penn, and Howe?
8. Name events connected with the following dates: 1607, 1620, 1800, 1849, and 1865.

#### Orthography (Time, one hour)

1. What is meant by the following: Alphabet, phonetic, orthography, etymology, and syllabication?
2. What are elementary sounds? How classified?
3. What are the following, and give examples of each: Trigraph, subvocals, diphthong, cognate letters, and linguals?
4. Give four substitutes for caret 'u.'
5. Give two rules for spelling words with final 'e.' Name two exceptions under each rule.
6. Give two uses of silent letters in spelling. Illustrate each.
7. Define the following prefixes and use in connection with a word: Bi, dis, mis, pre, semi, post, non, inter, mono, and super.
8. Mark diacritically and divide into syllables the following, and name the sign that indicates the sound: Card, ball, mercy, sir, odd, cell, rise, blood, fare, and last.
9. Use the following correctly in sentences: Cite, site, sight, fane, fein, feign, vane, vain, vein, raze, raise, and rays.
10. Write 10 words frequently mispronounced and indicate pronunciation by use of diacritical marks and by syllabication.

#### Geography (Time, one hour)

1. What is climate? Upon what does climate depend?
2. How do you account for the extremes of climate in Kansas?
3. Of what use are rivers? Of what use is the ocean?
4. Describe the mountains of North America.

5. Describe the following: Monrovia, Odessa, Denver, Manitoba, Hecla, Yukon, St. Helena, Juan Fernandez, Aspinwall, and Orinoco.
6. Name and locate the principal trade centers of the US.
7. Name all the republics of Europe and give capital of each.
8. Why is the Atlantic Coast colder than the Pacific in the same latitude?
9. Describe the process by which the water of the ocean returns to the source of rivers.
10. Describe the movements of the earth. Give inclination of the earth

**(Editor's Note:** Keep in mind that in 1895 most students stopped attending school after the eighth grade. The culture of the time expected citizens to be thoughtful, prepared to serve their communities in government positions, be aware of the current events i.e., local, state, national and international. They were expected, in conversations, discussions and debates to be articulate and informed.)

## How LCGHS Got Its Sign.

By Bill Detmers

There have been occasional questions about our society sign on the front of our building.

One day a young man stopped by. He told me he was a sign painter, and we should have a hanging sign on our building. He told me the price and I told him we couldn't afford that much.

He started looking at our library and said he would like to do his family genealogy but had no idea how to start. I suggested we do a trade - if he would paint us a sign, I would do his genealogy for him. I suggested that both projects would probably take the same amount of time.

We made a verbal agreement, and he left. When he brought in the sign I handed him his family genealogy.

Several months later he left town, and I never got his name. After a number of attempts to keep the sign hanging it finally stayed up. The sign has served us well in helping visitors find our center. I

hope he is still as happy with his genealogy as we are with the sign. It was a good trade for the Society.

**[Editor's Note:** About a month or so ago, two or three of us volunteers were working at LCGHS, we were not open yet, and a train passenger came in and asked if he could use our restroom. Usually, we do not allow that but the sign on the door went away with the old door. The main part of the depot was not open that day. We gave him permission. When he was leaving, he told us this same story. He was the sign painter. He was glad that the sign had served us well. He told us that Bill's efforts spurred him on to continue researching his family history. Thank you, Bill, for doing that for him. Kindness to others usually gets repaid.]

## Mr. Lincoln and Sylvester Strong of Atlanta

Lincoln Herald, Sept. 8, 1881, p3

"While **David Becker** was digging a ditch for laying tile last week, he found, three feet underground, a coin made of nickel, about the size of a silver dollar, representing upon one side, the picture of a man engaged in splitting rails, with the inscription, 'The rail splitter of 1830.' Upon the other, is displayed, the profile of President Lincoln with the following inscription, 'The President of the United States, 1864.' The coin was show us and is in the possession of **Sylvester**

**Strong**, who would not sell it for any amount of money. How it ever come there is quite a mystery."

Lincoln Herald, Aug. 28, 1884, p8.

"The Grand Army post at Atlanta held a pleasant picnic at the fair ground on last Saturday. The speakers were **Rev. J. H. Shay, D. L. Ambrose, Judge Matheny** and **J. F. Beekman**. A Pantagraph correspondent says: 'Judge Matheny incidentally mentioned the fact that twenty-five



years ago, on the Fourth of July, he delivered an address here in a grove, and there sat by his side a man who came along with him but was not the speaker of the day – that man was **Abraham Lincoln**. Mr. Lincoln was presented that day, however, with a cane by Sylvester Strong, who still resides near here. The cane was kept by Mr. Lincoln until his death.”

[Editor’s note: The story of presentation of the cane to Mr. Lincoln appeared in the Lincoln Herald in July 1859. That story was in the R&B about ten or twelve years ago. A follow-up story told of Mrs. Lincoln giving the cane to an artist she admired, long after the President’s death. I have not seen any other story about that cane.]

## Osborn donates \$5,000 Bayer Fund award to the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

Tuesday, August 23, 2022



Diane Osborn, second from left, hands the check to Treasurer Diane Farmer as Bill Donath, Mary Ellen Martin and JoAnne Marlin look on.

LINCOLN, Ill. – Local farmer Diane Osborn, recently directed a \$5,000 Bayer Fund America’s Farmers Grow Communities donation to Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society. Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society will use the funds to enhance its ability to educate the Logan County Community, and others, about the history of Logan County and the people who have preceded us in Logan County.

"Diane Osborn has been a member, officer, and Board member of Logan County Genealogical

& Historical Society for many years. She is a past President and is the current Vice-President and Librarian. Her duties include scheduling monthly programs for the Society. Her friends at LCGHS wish to take this opportunity to thank Diane for nominating LCGHS to receive this generous donation. The donation will help LCGHS to continue and expand its efforts to develop its presence on social media and at the local research center in Lincoln," said Bill Donath, LCGHS President.

## Birth and Death Certificates

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jul. 17, 1879, p5

“Since the law went into force requiring physicians to report births and deaths to the county clerk, there have been recorded in this county, eight hundred and twenty-seven births and two hundred and forty deaths. This covers a period of about a year and a half. Both the births and deaths are alphabetically arranged and it is interesting to notice how our future population is divided around over the alphabet. Those people whose names begin with S are either most plenty or most prolific, as they lead the van with one hundred and six births; the M’s come next, with seventy-five, there being sixty-two plain M’s and thirteen Mac’s; the W’s are third on the list with seventy-three, and the B’s fourth, with seventy-one. The Q’s and U’s, being comparatively scarce, have furnished but two babies each; the I’s, Y’s and Z’s are next to the lowest in number with four

apiece, and the O’s and V’s next with seven. The other letters furnish a variety of numbers between.

“In the list of deaths, to keep the balance of power, the S’s take the lead again with twenty-four, the M’s come next with twenty-two, the W’s third with twenty and the B’s fourth with nineteen, keeping the same order as in the number of births though not in the same proportion exactly. Of the Q’s and Z’s not deaths have been reported in the time, and but one O, two Y’s, three each of U’s and V’s and, of the T’s and N’s, five apiece.

“The proportion stands nearly three and a half births for each death, which, no doubt, everyone will consider encouraging; and if the openings into Kansas and Nebraska could but be walled up, Logan County would in a few years, become a neighborly place to live in.”

## Bogardus Fireworks

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jun. 19, 1879, p5

“**Capt. Bogardus**, of Elkhart, is reported to have invented a method whereby sky-rockets may be sent up very successfully, by means of a shot gun. The new method, will, it is believed, give

these projectiles a wider range and more certainty of aim, and, at the same time, tend to prevent accidents.”

## Census 1880

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jun. 29, 1879, p5

“**Hon. A. E. Stevenson** has the thanks of the Herald for a copy of the act providing for the taking of the census. The count begins June 1,

1880 and must be completed on or before July 1, 1880.”

## Emden

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jun. 29, 1879, p5

“The German M.E. church which was lately dedicated here, was built and furnished at a cost of \$1,900.”

## Shut In

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jan. 09, 1879, p5

“A troublesome accident occurred at the coal shaft last Saturday morning causing a sudden

though brief depression in the coal trade. About one-fourth of the way down the shaft, which is

271 feet deep, a constant stream of water has flowed in from the first. This falls into a reservoir at the bottom and is pumped and drawn out, keeping a pump busy all the time. On Friday night, notwithstanding the great depth, this water froze along the sides of the shaft, partially closing it, so that in the morning, the cage which had been down at the bottom stuck fast in coming up. All the power of the powerful engines was not able to break the new cable a straight pull, but in the letting down to get a new hold, it 'got into a twist' and the next pull snapped the steel wires of which

it is composed, leaving the cage suspended. It was found necessary to cut away the ice for fully eighty feet before the cage could be drawn up and as this occupied the whole day, eighteen miners who had been at work over night, were imprisoned until nearly nine o'clock in the evening without food. Provision could have been lowered to them through the air shaft, but they thought all the time that they would have the shaft clear in a very little longer and that it would not be necessary."

## Coaly

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Dec. 18, 1879, p6

"On Friday morning last a Herald reporter took a dip beneath the surface of the globe, by going down into the Lincoln coal shaft. But twenty-eight of the miners were at work, all those belonging to the '**Miners Protection Union**,' having struck that morning, on account of a difficulty with the company concerning the payment of a check-weighman, or 'justice man,' whom the union had appointed a day or two before. The members of the union had agreed to pay this justice-man to superintend the weighing of the coal, on behalf of the miners, by checking off one car of coal from each miner's share, in turn, until he should have the average number of cars with the rest; but it seems that the clerks at the shaft objected to the extra work this would make for them and that the members of the union attempted to force the non-union to join in paying

the check-weighman's wages, thus making trouble in two directions. Hence the Union members struck, both against the employment of the other miners and to compel the company to have the clerks keep the desired account. A number of extra men were at once employed by the company to go down to load up the loose coal in the rooms, allowing them fifteen cents a ton for this labor and crediting the strikers with the balance, as they had loosened the coal. By Tuesday evening a part of the men had gone back to work, so that over forty hands were employed, and the company was but two car-loads behind the orders for coal. They expect to get along now without further trouble. Though part of the miners have gone to other points, others have come in to take their places."

## Civil War Headstones

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Mar. 27, 1879, p5

"County **Treasurer Ream** had received notice from Washington that the officer in charge of the work of marking the resting place of Union soldiers will forward marble headstones properly lettered, upon being notified of the names and

places. As there are many graves in the various cemeteries in the county not properly marked, action should at once be taken to procure these stones. Let us not forget the men who gave their lives in our defense."

## At the Gas Works

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Oct. 02, 1879, p7

“A new gasometer is in process of erection at the gas works, the excavation to accommodate it, being completed the first of the week. The new receptacle will have a capacity of twenty thousand cubic feet. The gasometer already constructed holds twelve thousand, plus making the total capacity of the works, when completed, thirty-two thousand cubic feet. The storing capacity has not, heretofore been great enough to furnish gas during

the night, without continuing to manufacture, but this will not be the case hereafter.”

Lincoln Herald, Dec. 18, 1879

“At the gas works, cannel coal is used instead of Pittsburg coal which is hard to get just now. The cannel coal is a hard slaty looking substance which ignites readily from a match and is very rich in oil.”

## Horse Missing

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Nov. 27, 1879, p5

“A young gentleman from one of the out townships came to Lincoln one Sunday evening, recently, to ‘meeting’ One of those small meetings, it was. When he got ready to go home after services where over, at about 12m., he found himself minus a horse and buggy. He said ‘nobody to nothing’ but put up for the night at a hotel and instituted a search the next morning, when he found his buggy in a pasture about a mile

from town, the single-tree broken and the cushion and the whip gone and the horse in another pasture at some distance, both with gates closed. Now his soul is vexed (the young man’s, not the horse’s) to know whether he (the horse, not the young man) got loose and wandered away or was driven off by some un-assoilized scamp who basely imagined that he was playing a joke.”

## More Prose than Poetry

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Sep. 25, 1879, p4

“About the first of this month a party of Atlantans started for Dakota in a covered wagon, expecting to have a huge time and come back with hunting stories enough to make the fortune of a writer of juvenile stories and cause their acquaintances to turn green with envy. On leaving the town they paraded the principal streets attended by a band and dressed in their traveling garb, which ran largely to calico shirts and slouch hats. What befell them at Des Moines, Iowa is thus narrated by the *Leader* of that city in its issue of September 19.

“Several days ago our police arrested four young men from Atlanta, Illinois, **John Larison, John and Sylvester Boyd** and **S. R. James** on the

charge of having a stolen team of mules in their possession. The men were on their way to Dakota but had got tired of the overland trip and tried to sell the outfit here. The team answered the description of a stolen team in the possession of our police, and they were quite confident of a haul. The strangers were fortunate in meeting an old Atlanta acquaintance, Mr. **Wm M. Montgomery**, who vouched for them sufficiently to keep them out of jail until the supposed owner should arrive. He arrived today and said the team was not his. He had his trip for naught, and the young men traveling for their health had quite a new and unexpected experience.”



## With the James and Younger Gang

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Dec. 11, 1879, p5

“**C. D. Hildebrand**, the once famous robber and outlaw and companion of the **James** and **Younger** brothers, but now reformed, delivered two very interesting and moral lectures at the Hall on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week, to as large an audience as usually assembles at any entertainment here. His lectures were illustrated by a large number of panoramic scenes, mostly of prison life, and gave the best of satisfaction to his hearers. He did not give information as to the

methods of committing crime but confined himself to showing the punishment inflicted upon the unhappy wretches who get into the toils of offended law. The history of his life was very interesting. Doubts were expressed by many as to his ‘genuineness,’ but he seemed to have the most abundant and satisfactory documentary proof of that he is the man he professes to be. He has been sentenced to 63 years and has served 18 years in them.”

## Lincoln Changes

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Feb. 06, 1879, p8

“**D. Lieb Ambrose**, of the *Sangamo Monitor*, has a sketch of this city in which he reviews the early days of 1856 and says:

“We used to know nearly everybody in the ‘burg’ then. **Small**’s on the north side of the main street was the only house on that side of the street after leaving what was known as **Crang**’s corner. Lincoln was in those days what would be termed a small affair among towns. To the visitor now it presents a very different view. On the west side of the railroad it stretches on Old Postville, and north and south of the then center of the little village as far as they eye can reach, with handsome homes, churches and schools. The business center of that day was **Crang** corner and running southward on the same block with the hotel. Now the west side

of the square is a solid block of splendid bricks, and on the south side of the square, commencing with the bank on the southwest corner and running westward with a dense block of No. 1 buildings. Where Dustin’s warehouse stood years ago mills loom up in their majesty, and about the same spot on which we witnessed the war on whisky by the dames of the burg stands the **Commercial Hotel** building. There was no **Spitly House** in those days, **Martin Spitly** (we believe the name of the founder), was the proprietor of a prairie schooner sailing to and from the port of Mt. Pulaski, and freighted humanity at a dollar a load, and other freight at a more reasonable figure.”

## Then and Now

Lincoln Herald, Dec. 12, 1879, p1.

“We chanced the other day upon ‘Chandler’s Shipper’s Guide’ for 1868, which contained the following description of this city:

“The county seat of Logan County, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad, was laid out in 1853, and now contains about 2,500 inhabitants. There are five church edifices, a thorough system of graded schools, two flouring mills, two hotels, the **Lincoln House** taking rank among the best, and about thirty stores of different

kinds. Large amounts of grain and stock are annually raised in the adjoining country and shipped to eastern markets from this point. Two newspapers are published here, Lincoln Herald and Lincoln Intelligencer.

“The population and some of the other items may have been taken from some older publication, as they seem to speak of an earlier date than eleven years ago. We have now more than twice

the population spoken of by Chandler and just three times as many churches.”

## **Logan County**

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Dec. 18, 1879, p6

“Our county is not far from the centre of the State and is about equidistant from Chicago to St. Louis. We have about seventeen townships, of 518 square miles-331,320 acres. Nearly all of this is available for farming purposes less than one-tenth being unimproved. The soil is considered as good as there is in the State, as is shown by the average corn crop of the past thirty years. A failure of the corn crop has never occurred in the county. Our facilities for getting crops to market are excellent, nearly every farm in the country being within five or six miles of a railroad station on one or other of our six railroads. The shipments of grain in an average year from the different stations aggregate nearly two millions of bushels, a quantity which is destined to be largely increased in a few years in consequence of the extensive use of tile drains and improved modes of farming. Though emphatically a ‘corn and hog’ county, wheat, oats, rye, barley and the other crops grown in the fortieth parallel, flourish and

show high averages. The crop of winter wheat harvested this year was the best ever grown on the county, single fields averaging forty and even fifty bushels per acre, and the entire crop making over thirty bushels to the acre. We have an abundance of good water, coal at two dollars a ton, and as little sickness as prevails anywhere in the county. Last year we had 127 public and seven private schools, which in a population of about 25,000 is good. With a rural population of about 16,000 we have land enough to allow an average of over one hundred acres to each family. There is still room and a welcome for many more. Excellent improve farms can be bought at from thirty to forty dollars an acre, though some small farms are held at higher rates. With the present advancing tendency in the price of real estate there is no risk in buying lands; in fact the day is not far distant when the ruling price of improved lands will be from seventy-five to a hundred dollars an acre.

## **Trying to ‘Run’ a Town.**

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Feb 13, 1879, p4

“On Tuesday evening, a little after six o’clock, a bold and daring desperado named Quincey Gatliff, of Shirley, visited McLean, full of bad whisky, and mounted upon a horse and armed with a navy revolver and a knife. Upon arriving in the place, he proceeded to ride up and down the streets, firing his revolver in rapid succession, to the great terror of the crowds assembled at different locations throughout the town. He rode up and down the sidewalks brandishing his weapon and yelling terrible oaths at the surprised and affrighted citizens. This proceeding was continued for over an hour when he rode past the post office, he turned his horse suddenly in the middle of the street, facing the crowd, and daring the town and all those who were in authority. At this time Officer G. L. Van Ness, Deputy Sheriff

Wheelock and Constable W. H. Carrington made an effort to arrest the desperado. As they approached, Gatliff spurred his horse and fired his revolver, but the shot did not take any effect. The ball, it is thought, entered the ground close to him. At this point two shots were fired at Gatliff, one from the revolver of Van Ness, the other shot being fired by Wheelock. One of the shots took effect. After riding a short distance, Gatliff fell from his horse and was carried into the office of Esquire Kellogg, where his wounds were examined by Drs. Johnson and Noble. The ball could not be found after the most careful search. It entered his back between the shoulders, and it is thought embedded itself in the back bone.

“It is not yet known whether Gatliff will recover. The last report was that he was alive, but

the coroner up to the late hour last night had not received notice that the desperado had died from the effects of his wound. Gatliff is a native of Madison County, Ky., and is well known in that

portion of the community where he resided as a reckless man when intoxicated. He lived for some time on one of the Funk farms. – Pantagraph 6<sup>th</sup>.”

### **An Indian’s Eloquent Defense of His People.**

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Apr 03, 1879, p6

Photo: Library of Congress



**Chief Joseph.**

“The North American Review for April prints an extraordinary narrative by Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. As a specimen of Indian eloquence, it has rarely, if ever been surpassed. The famous chief reviews the history of the Government’s dealing with his tribe, gives his version of the recent Nez Perces war, and closes as follows:

“At last, I was granted permission to come to Washington and bring my friend Yellow Ball and our interpreter with me. I am glad we came. I have shaken hands with a great many friends, but there are some things I want to know which no one seems able to explain. I can not understand how

the Government sends a man out to fight us, as did Gen. Miles, and then breaks his word. Such a government has something wrong about it. I cannot understand why so many chiefs are allowed to talk so many different ways and promise so many different things. I have seen the Great Father Chief (the President), the next Great Chief (Secretary of the Interior), the Commissioner Chief (Hayl), the Law (Congressmen), and they all say they are my friends, and that I shall have justice, but while their mouths all talk right, I do not understand why nothing is done for my people. I have heard talk and talk, but nothing is done. Good words do not last long unless they amount to something. They do not pay for my dead people. They do not pay for my country, now run over by white men. They do not protect my father’s grave. They do not pay for all my horses and cattle. Good words will not make good the promise of your War Chief, Gen. Miles. Good words will not give my people good health and stop them from dying. Good words will not get my people a home where they can live in peace and take care of themselves. I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember all the good words and all the broken promises. There has been too much talking by men who have no right to talk. Too many misrepresentations have been made, too many misunderstandings have come up between the white men and Indians. If the white man wants to live in peace with the Indian, he can live in peace. There need be no trouble. Treat all men alike. Give them all the same law. Give then all an even chance to live and grow. All men were made by the same Great Spirit Chief. They are all brothers. The earth is the mother of all people, and all people should have equal rights upon it. You

might as well expect the rivers to run backward as that any man who penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases. If you tie a horse to a stake, do you expect he will grow fat? If you pen an Indian up on a small spot of earth, and compel him to stay there, he will not be contented, nor will he grow and prosper. I have asked some of the great white chiefs where they get their authority to say to the Indian that he shall stay in one place, while he sees white men going where they please. They cannot tell me.

"I only ask of the Government to be treated as all other men are treated. If I cannot go to my home, let me have a home in some country where my people will not die so fast. I would like to go to Bitter Root valley. There my people would be healthy; where they are now, they are dying. Three have died since I left my camp to come to Washington.

"When I think of our condition my heart is heavy. I see men of my race treated as outlaws and driven from country to country or shot down like animals.

"I know that my race must change. We cannot hold our own with the white men as we are. We only ask an even chance to live as other men live.

We ask to be recognized as men. We ask that the same law shall work alike on all men. If the Indian breaks the law, punish him by the law. If the white man breaks the law, punish him also.

"Let me be a free man – free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to think and talk and act for myself – and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty.

"Whenever the white man treats the Indian as they treat each other, then we will have no more wars. We shall all be alike – brothers of one father and one mother, with one sky above us and one country around us, and one Government for all. Then the Great Spirit Chief who rules above will smile upon this land and send rain to wash out the bloody spots made by brothers' hands from the face of the earth. For this time the Indian race are waiting and praying. I hope that no more groans of wounded men and women will ever go to the ear of the Great Spirit Chief above, and that all people may be one people.

"In-mut-too-yah-lat-lat has spoken for this people.  
Young Joseph."

## Newspapers of Lincoln

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Feb. 11, 1879, p5 and Dec. 18, 1879, p1

"**Albert F Smith**, editor of the Bugle at Virginia, Cass County, is about to remove his paper to this city. Mr. Smith has had three-year's experience in publishing a temperance paper and is confident in the belief that he can make the venture a success. With our two dailies, four weeklies, semi-monthly, and a job office (which published no paper), the art preservative would seem to fairly represented here already, but Mr. Smith thinks there is a field and proposes to try the experiment."

"Two towns represented on our exchange list boast of four local newspapers each, viz; Lincoln and Shelbyville. The former place has a population of about 8,000, while the latter claims but 3,500. Two of the Lincoln papers – *Leader* and *Sentinel* – are dailies; the former morning and the latter afternoon – *Petersburg Republican*.

"You missed count as far as Lincoln is concerned, Mr. R. This city has the *Herald*, *Times*, *Bugle*, and *Volksblatt*, weeklies, and *Sentinel* and *Leader*, dailies, making a total of six."

## Logan County Poor Farm

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jul. 17, 1879. p 8.

"We received last week the report of the State Board of Public Charities, for 1878, from **Fred H. Wines**, Secretary of the same. The following

extract from the report will doubtless of interest to our readers. In that part devoted to 'Descriptions

of Almshouses' occurs this mention of our poor farm:

"Logan. – Four miles northwest of Lincoln, one mile from Hartsburg; one hundred and sixty acres, good land, well stocked; cost sixty dollars an acre, about the year 1868. Brick almshouse, of irregular outline, two stories and basement; cost eight or nine thousand dollars; occupies a pleasant site, surrounded by forest trees and the external appearance of the premises is unusually neat and attractive; the number of rooms is twenty-two; partial classification of sexes; basement finished off except cellar and coal room- brick floors; force pump in kitchen; bath rooms, with hot and cold water; woodwork grained throughout the house, and transoms over all doors; workmanship generally good. An old farm-house, one story,

with one room and a third building, frame, with five rooms, intended for a pest-house, are used by a portion of the male paupers as sitting and sleeping rooms; the sane sit with the insane in the day-time, but the insane are locked up separately at night, in ordinary rooms with no guards at the windows – no attempts to escape. The out-building include a neat red barn, a granary, a carriage-house, two corn-cribs, etc. Everything is in good order, and the paupers well treated; seven insane inmates, six of the discharged from Jacksonville; five children under twelve years; one insane man is fettered, to prevent him from wandering off the farm. The keeper has held his place for eight years and received a salary of one thousand dollars. The amount of out-door relief is large."

### Logan County Jail

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jul. 17, 1879. p 8.

"In the part devoted to jails is the following:

"Logan. – In rear of sheriff's residence, one block east of court house; walls, floor and ceilings of stone; slate roof; sixteen stone cells, in rows of four, back to back, upper and lower tiers; two prisoners' corridors one on each side: Jailors corridor, with patent grating, same as described for Livingston County. Bar-locks; levers in outer corridor, Six small windows, twelve feet from floor, protected by three sets of bars; very dark,

except on platform of upper tier of cells. Heated by steam, iron tank in attic; water supplied to each cell; force pump in jail; bathtub and fixed basins. Privy-seat in each cell, flushed with water; vault connected with sewer; odor slight. No artificial ventilation. Three special cells for female prisoners, in upper story of sheriff's house. This jail was built in 1869, cost thirty thousand dollars; much better than the majority, but not a model."

### Railroad Blocked

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Apr. 10, 1879. p 8.

"This morning as the passenger train going west ran on the side-track for the freight to pass, just as about half of the freight train had passed the switch, it broke in two dividing the train in the middle and blocking the passenger train on the sidetrack. Notwithstanding the terrible screeching

of the engine belonging to the passenger train, the engine and front half of the freight train went on their way until reaching Burton Vies, where they first learned they had lost about half of their train. The engine unhitched and came back for the conductor, brakeman and balance of the train."

### Rats

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jul. 17, 1879. p 5.

"The other night, **Geo. W. Parker** went to his stable with a terrier dog and very pronounced intention of holding an extra session for the

benefit of the rats. Placing his foot upon the only hole of egress. He watched the terrier snapping up the Norway's with vast satisfaction and thought

the lines had fallen to him in pleasant places. The next moment a delighted chuckle, half finished, was instantaneously converted into a yell of horror as a rat in a mad effort to escape dashed up the leg of this pantaloons and sought shelter near his waist. Then followed a series of frantic leaps, yells and imprecations, conveying the impression to

outsiders that a whole menagerie had been turned loose in the stable. After what seemed to him an unconscionable time, he secured the rat and killed it, but he says he wouldn't go through the performance again for ten dollars."

## A General Muss

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Sep. 25, 1879. p 5.

"On Monday afternoon a team belonging to **Arthur Quisenberry**, which was hitched to the rack near Barrett's elevator, became frightened at the rattling of the boards of the chute, caused by wagons passing up, broke loose and started on a prospecting tour. They ran down Broadway to the M. C. Church where they struck the tree and lamp post at the corner, completely demolishing the glass at the top of the latter and freeing themselves from the vehicle, which was pretty badly broken. One of the horses kept on in his career until he ran out into the country, about three miles; the other went to his stable near the University.

"As the team was running down Broadway they frightened a pair of horses being driven by **David Williams** and they too, ran off. Mr. W.

kept them pretty well in hand until they reached the corner opposite the high school building, where a sudden turn, up Union Street, threw him out, wrenching one wrist and ankle slightly. The buggy was left a wreck in front of **E. D. Blinn's** house, and the horses continued on their way. When the first team was coming up behind the second, as mentioned above, they overtook a small boy, whose name we did not learn, on horseback. He, being afraid he could not get his horse out of the way in time, jumped off and ran to the fence at one side, leaving his frightened horse to join the caravan, thus making three runaways in one."

## Segregated Schools

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Sep. 04, 1879. p7.

"Some fifteen or twenty colored pupils applied for admission to the Central School building at the opening of school on Monday morning. Most of these, we are told, are pupils who are qualified for admittance, but several were small children who were sent by ignorant parents, under a mistaken notion of their 'rights.'

The colored ward school is, no doubt, as good as any other ward school in the city, and the real need of the pupils as well supplied as any other, and for colored people to insist upon sending small children from it to the Central Building, because they feel above their own school and want to assert what they have mistaken to be their 'rights,' is simply ridiculous and will be the means of creating a feeling against those who really ought to be admitted; if there be any such. It is

claimed by several of the more intelligent and moderate colored people that there are fifteen, or more, pupils who have advanced as far as they can in their own school and that several have been losing school privileges, for the past two years or more, simply because they are not admitted to the higher grades in the Central Building. If this is the case, they should pass an examination and if found to be of the proper grade, they must be admitted. It is their right, both by reason and law, and the sooner people overcome a senseless prejudice against a black skin, the better it will be for all parties concerned. The day has passed when one's birth or race can stand in the way of his enjoying all the rights and privileges accorded to every other person in the community. We do not know, personally, how many colored pupils



really deserve promotion to the higher grades, or whether there are any. This should be settled by impartial examination. But, if there is but one, who cannot be accommodated in the proper

grades in the ward school, it is cruel and most unjust to keep that one from the advantages which are provided for all alike."

## **The Colored Pupils**

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Sep. 11, 1879. p7.

"In another column will be found a clipping in reference to the recent attempt of colored pupils to gain admittance to the public schools, expressing surprise that this city should be so far behind others in the matter of giving all pupils, school privileges. In Chicago, as long ago as in 1860, when race prejudices were so much stronger than now, this question was settled by admitting the colored children to the schools and no trouble has been experienced since, and so it has been in all other large cities.

"One of the applicants, a girl about fourteen years old, has passed an examination since the beginning of school and was admitted to the seventh grade, the one next to the high school grade, and the city school board at their last meeting passed a resolution to the effect that she be provided proper instruction at the colored school, the grade of the department being raised for that purpose, and that if the accommodations there are not sufficient, they be made so. It would seem that if these provisions are properly carried out, without additional expense, no reasonable persons could ask anything more and that the colored people should be satisfied; but they claim that they are not; that it would cause additional expense and that their children would not then be as well provided for as are the white pupils. The teacher at the colored school has been faithfully at her post, since the 1<sup>st</sup> inst., though she has had but one pupil, the greater part of the time. We have been informed by one who should know, that all the colored people are satisfied and that the pupils will all return to school, next Monday. Several colored people say, however, that none will do so. The day will show for itself which report is correct.

"The following is an abstract of all the law upon the question which we have been able to find

in the short time we have had to spare to the subject:

*"Be it enacted, etc.,* That all directors of schools, boards of education, or school officers, whose duty it now is, or may be hereafter, to provide in their respective jurisdictions, schools for the education of all children between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, are prohibited from excluding, directly or indirectly, any such child from the school on account of the color of such child.

"Sec 2. Any such school officers, etc., or any other person, who shall exclude or aid in the exclusion from the public school [of] any child who is entitled to the benefits of such school, on account of such child's color, shall be fined upon conviction in any sum not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars each for every such offense.

"Sec. 3. Any person who shall, by threats, menace or intimidation, prevent any colored child entitled to attend a public school, shall upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. [This act was approved March 24, 1874.]

"In 1874, a case was decided by the Supreme Court of this State, on an appeal from McLean County, wherein a decision of Judge Tipton was affirmed. The directors of the district in the above named county built a school house and hired a teacher for four colored children. Four tax payers asked an injunction to prevent the building of the house, but it was completed before the cause could be heard. A perpetual injunction was then asked to prevent the use of the house for that purpose, or the hiring of a teacher. This was granted by the circuit court and subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court, it being held that the directors had no right to 'squander the public

funds in such a reckless, unauthorized manner.’ The same opinion contains this paragraph: ‘Had the district contained colored children sufficient for one school and white children for another, and had the directors in good faith provided a separate room for each, where the facilities for instruction were entirely equal, that would have presented a question not raised by this record, and upon which we express no opinion.’ This is a point which the colored people say they wish to have tested and settled.

“Hon, Newton Bateman, the state superintendent, commented upon the above decision as follows:

“1<sup>st</sup>. That while school directors and boards of education have larger and discretionary powers in the management and control of their school, they have no power to make class distinctions, nor to discriminate between scholars on account of their color, race or social position.

“2<sup>nd</sup>. That the attempt to keep and maintain a separate school solely to instruct three or four colored children, when they can be accommodated in the school-house with other scholars of the district, can only be regarded as a fraud upon the tax-payers of the district, any one of whom has a right to interfere to prevent the public funds from being squandered in such a reckless, unauthorized manner.

“The opinion of the court is repugnant to the practice, in the case of graded schools, of placing

all the colored children together in one room of such graded school, regardless of their respective attainments, while the other scholars are assigned to different rooms according to their respective attainments; because by such a course the colored children lose all the benefits of the graded system of schools, and do not have equal facilities of instruction.

“The opinion applies to all cases whatever, except where a district contains colored children enough to one school and white children enough for another, and the directors in good faith provide a separate school for each, making the facilities for instruction entirely equal. The right of directors to pursue such a course, in such circumstances, is neither affirmed nor denied by the court in this opinion.

“This is, we believe, the only decision which comes at all near the trouble here. The Board of Inspectors have done what they could to effect a compromise, but, should they attempt to hire another teacher for the higher grade in the colored school, they will be enjoined and will probably be compelled finally to succumb and admit the more advanced colored pupils to the higher grades, which will, on the whole, be the most peaceable and sensible thing they could do; for, if the matter should be quieted now, it would be but temporarily, and the same difficulty would again arise at every advancement made by the colored children to the higher grades.”

### **An Unenviable Reputation**

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Oct. 02, 1879. p7.

“Lincoln is gaining an unenviable reputation abroad on account of the failure to allow colored children their proper place in the public schools, ‘The Methodist,’ a monthly religious journal,

published in New York City, mentions the attempt and failure of colored pupils to gain admittance to the high school.”

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**Lincoln:** 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925;  
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Emden St. Peter's Lutheran Church: 1879-1979

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Abraham Lincoln -150<sup>th</sup> Birthday

Abraham Lincoln - Ashtray

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968

Logan Co. Fair - 50<sup>th</sup> Anniv.

Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in

Mt. Pulaski Stahl's Siltennial: 1836-1961

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It just stops you from enjoying the good.**

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2011

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