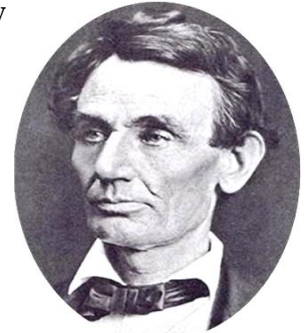


Roots & Branches

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

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Winter 2023: January, February, March

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.

Jan. 16: Logan County Chronology: 2022, **Diane Osborn** or **Paul Gleason**.

Feb. 20: Bring a Keepsake From Your Family Heritage, **Diane Osborn**.

Mar. 20: To Be Announced.

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:	Bill Donath	Board Member:	Kirk Dobihal
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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**, **4th 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 Renew Your Membership for 2023.

Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society – New Donation Guidelines.

LCGHS greatly appreciates being considered for your donations of historical significance to Logan County. As we have limited space for display, we are limited to stories on paper and small items. Please contact the Society before bringing in items for donation. We will evaluate them and consider which Logan County story they will help us interpret for the public. Thank you for your help in limiting the congestion of items we sometimes experience.

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 to 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.”

Editor’s Note: D. L. Ambrose wrote a wonderful history of the Civil War experiences of the 7th IL Inf. Vol., including the defense of the supplies stored at Allatoona Pass, Ga., that Sherman used on his march across the South. Logan County lost 25 men on Oct. 5, 1864, during that battle. Using their personally purchased Henry repeating rifles they held off four charges by 4,000 confederate troops.

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 million 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 in 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 improved 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.

Logan and Lowe

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, May 01, 1879, p4

“The following In **Gen. Logan’s** letter of the 21st. ult. to the *National Republican*.

“I have heretofore declined making answer, through the columns of newspapers, to the many slanders that have been hurled against me. But the following statement, which appeared in the *Pittsburg Post* of the 17th instant appears to be based upon the statements of a member of Congress, and, therefore, I take this unusual course of replying to it. The dispatch is as follows, to-wit:

Washington, D. C., April 16, 1879.

“The grandeur of Logan’s Loyalty is dimmed a little by the following conversation which occurred between your correspondent and **Congressman Lowe**, of Alabama, A Greenback Representative from Huntsville district:

“Correspondent – are you sure Colonel Lowe, that Senator Logan ever contemplated entering the Confederate service?

“Colonel Lowe – I am sure that there were three regiments of Illinois men in the Confederate service; that I fought through the war with them; that I knew and often conversed with many of them, and that without exception, those with whom I talked on the subject assured me that their regiments were raised by Logan for the Confederate service.

“Correspondent – I have often heard the charge made that Logan first planned to enter the Confederate service, but I have never before struck so direct a proof of the truth of it.

“Colonel Lowe – Why, it is so true that Logan himself will not deny it. If asked to upon the floor of the Senate, he will dodge the question. True? Why, I tell you I have talked with men whom I knew, and who declared they were enlisted for the Confederate service by Logan.

“Correspondent – His speech today was hardly consistent with his action then?

“Colonel Lowe – Of course Not. There was nothing consistent about it. Why, he denounced Squatter Sovereignty today, and spoke of it as one of the great crimes of Democracy, and he himself was one of the leaders of that very movement. He was **Stephen A Douglas**’ active lieutenant in that fight.

“As to there being three regiments of Illinois men in the Confederate service, and that I raised them or any of them for the Confederate army, in defense of the honor of the State I in part represent and of myself, I answer the statement is false. There were not three regiments in the Confederate service from Illinois, nor two, nor one, and that I ever raised a regiment or company, or had anything to do, either directly or indirectly, in raising men for such service, is maliciously and villainously false. And it is further stated in said dispatch that this ‘statement (meaning that I raised men for the Confederate service) is so true that I would not deny the charge if made on the floor of the Senate.’ But that I would dodge the question.’ Now, sir, I say that I do not now, nor have I ever dodged the question. The whole statement, so far as I am concerned, is a vindictive and malicious lie.

“The falsehood was originally fabricated as follows: Some time in 1861, after the breaking out of the rebellion, a gentleman by the name of **Thorndyke Books**, originally from Maryland, was living at Marion, Williamson County, Ill. He, with some eighteen or twenty young men of that county, left Illinois and crossed the Ohio River, at or near Paducah, Ky., and joined the Confederate service and attached themselves to the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment. As I have been informed, afterward Mr. Books became the lieutenant-colonel of said regiment. Those were the only persons in any body or organized form that I ever heard of that left Illinois to enter the Confederate service.

“After the war was over a man calling himself **Wheatley** (whom I had never seen), a pauper from

the South, and in the poor house at Cairo, Ill., at the time, was paid by some rebel Democrats to sign an affidavit prepared for him, charging that I raised and recruited seventy men in Williamson County across the Ohio River, and then and there deserted them.

“This lying affidavit was at the time refuted by every decent man who was at all conversant with the facts, and, also by all who had returned to their home in Williamson County from their service in the Confederate army. This creature, Wheatley, afterward admitted that his statement, in reference to me, was false, and that he was paid to publish the lie against me in order to injure me in my candidacy at the time for Congress. These facts are all known to the people of Illinois, as these false and slanderous charges have been refuted over and over again. In 1875 this false affidavit was again published in the New York *World* and many other papers at the time. I will here give an extract from Colonel Brooks’ letter to me. After quoting in his letter the substance of Wheatley’s affidavit, he says:

“I wish to say that said affidavit is a lie throughout. The only body of men taken from Williamson County, Ill., to the Confederate army, that I know of, were those that went with me. With the recruiting of those or sending off you certainly had nothing to do. Said ‘Wheatley’ was never in Illinois that I know of before the war. I joined the Southern cause, believing it the right one, and have never changed my opinion on that point. However, not believing any good can be accomplished by propagating lies or withholding the truth, I have written you this letter, as requested. Respectfully, **Thorndyke Brooks**. Later Lt Col, C. S. A.

“Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1875.

“Col. Brooks is now a merchant, in Baltimore, and is a man of character, to whom I refer any gentleman desirous of correct information on this subject.

“I understand that Col. Lowe claims that this is not a correct report of what he said to the reporter. If not, he should correct the statement, and make the reporter responsible for putting a lie into his mouth. The statement I brand as false and slanderous, and Col. Lowe and the reporter can settle the question between themselves as to which one had been guilty of perpetrating this villainous

falsehood. Very Respectfully, **John A. Logan**”

The City Schools

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

“The report of the city schools for the month ending September 26th, is as follows; Total number of pupils enrolled, 801, number of days of attendance, 14,323; cases of tardiness, 31; percent of attendance, 87; percent of punctuality, 98.3; number of pupils not tardy during the month, 652; number not absent 282, neither absent nor tardy, 245; number of visitors, 59, cases of corporal punishment three. There have been no pupils in attendance at the colored school this month, which has

lowered the total number of days attendance somewhat and the temperance rally on the 10th lowered the per cent of attendance materially, as a large majority of the children were not in school that day. Barring the colored difficulty, the schools are all in prosperous condition and everything moving smoothly.” **Note:** See the Fall, 2022, for the explanation for the Black student boycott.

The City Hospital

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Mar. 20, 1884, p7

Editor’s Note: The following series of six articles document the origin, growth, and some major events in the life of St. Clara’s Hospital in Lincoln.

“**Mrs. Charles Hinze**’s property, back of the German Catholic church, has been purchased by **Father Rotter** for \$3,000, and soon steps will be taken to erect a suitable

hospital thereon, and our citizens will be called upon by the sisters of charity to aid in constructing the same.”

The Hospital Opened.

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, July 24, 1884, p7

“The hospital for the establishment of which **Father Rotter**, of the German Catholic church, has labored so long was opened last week. It is dedicated to St. Clara and will be known as St. Clara’s Hospital. Three sisters of the order of St. Francis have come here from Springfield to labor in the hospital which will be under the direction of **Sister Aurelia**, The Sister Superior. As stated before, the **Mann property** of three houses, on Third street, has been purchased and fitted up for the hospital, which is destined to do a good work. The

sisters will take care of the sick in private families where needed, except in obstetrical cases. The physicians of this city will shortly hold weekly clinics at the hospital where poor persons may be treated without charge. The hospital is an institution of value to the city and its benefits will be shared by the unfortunate of all shades of belief. This week the sisters will begin collecting the subscriptions made toward its establishment and soliciting other contributions which should be on a liberal scale.”

The Patients at the Hospital

January 1, 1885, p7, Lincoln Herald, Lincoln Illinois

The Suffering Tramps a Sight – The Condition and What is being Done for Them.

“Readers, if you want to see an institution that is doing the most for suffering humanity, visit **St. Clara’s hospital**. A visit will convince you that it would be impossible to get along without and the only wonder is how we did without such a charitable institution so long.

“A Herald reporter called on Monday with **Dr. R. M. Wilson**, the hospital physician. The Doctor divested himself of his coats and put on a large apron, ready for work, when we proceeded to the men’s ward, up-stairs. We were ushered into

A Room to Our Left

Here we met **Yenssen**, the Dane, who recently froze his face, hands, and feet so badly, and **Walter Schempp**, a German of this city who has a bad attack of inflammatory rheumatism. The former has nearly recovered and will soon be sent to Chicago friends. The latter has been working for **Wm. Fogarty**, a farmer south of town, is in a pretty bad condition, and is liable to remain for some time.

THE SCALDED MEN.

“Across the hall are two large rooms. The moment one enters, the nostrils turn up and a peculiar odor – not unlike that of a dissecting room – greets you, and O horror, what a sight! Cooked faces covered with empty blisters are before you on every hand. The Doctor approaches the worst case,

“John Charles Ludwig,

“a German, who had no home. He asked in a husky whisper to be waited on, seeming to be suffering intensely. His left hand and arm were unbandaged. They were sickening to behold. The cooked and black-looking flesh seemed ready to drop from his bones. The thick skin on his fingers, nails, and all, was shed in our presence, while the unfortunate man begged that something be done to relieve him of the burning pain. Ludwig is scalded

from head to foot, and so deep on his hands that they may have to be amputated. He was better for a few days after the accident but on Sunday and Monday grew worse.

“Martin Waldron,

“is the man who had been working on the C. & A. as a section hand. His hands and face are also in a very bad shape and his internal sufferings are great, though he is getting along nicely. He also speaks in a husky whisper and frequently cries, ‘O, mercy, mercy!’ in a way that is truly pitiable.

“William Riley,

“is a painter whose home is at Hillsdale, Hillsdale county, Mich. His scalds are very serious indeed and are deep. The inside of his mouth, his face and hands, however, give him the most pain. He sleeps but little and his condition is considered precarious.

“Tobias Tebo,

“is a French-Irish locomotive engineer. His burns are not so severe and were received when he rushed back to render his more unfortunate fellow beings assistance after he himself had escaped the danger. His face, hand and a part of his body were scalded but he is doing well. Tebo says his home is in Canada and that he was enroute to Midland, Texas, where he had been promised a position on a new railroad.

“James Welsh,

“who has been in this State from Ireland for 11 years, is of a true tramp type, and is as dirty as he is tramp!’ His face and hands are badly scalded, and he pines for the time when he can again get out. He says he worked on a farm and at ditching during the summer and the evening before the accident arrived from Atlanta. It being very cold he went to the coal shaft for shelter, intending next day to leave for Jacksonville.

“Herbert Symons,

“of Pittsburg, who has no occupation, was on his way to Bloomington. He quite ‘naturally stopped at the shaft like the other chaps to sleep on a warm board on top of the boilers.’ And when the escaping steam aroused him, with rare presence of mind, wrapped his coat about his head ‘and let her go off.’ He was scalded on the left arm and hand, though not very badly, and expects to be out in a few days. He seems to appreciate his fortunate escape,

“**John Riley,**

“claims New York city as his home, but has worked at his trade, painting, in Chicago and other places for the past four years with his partner, William Riley, who was so seriously scalded. John is a bright intelligent looking young man and says he feels grateful that he received nothing worse than a burned wrist. He is able to be out and will continue on his trip to St. Louis, where he expects work, though he does not enjoy the idea of leaving his suffering partner while in such a bad condition.

“**James McCarthy,**

“is a Boston stone cutter who was on his way to St. Louis, and by chance struck the coal shaft about night time and put up. He was just down from Chicago, seems to be a quiet and inoffensive man and feels confident of being able to leave the hospital this week, having received only a slight scaled on the right hand and wrist.

“**These Eight Men,**

“and **Yenssen the Dane, Walter Schempp** and **Henry May** are the male inmates of this hospital. The latter met with an accident some time ago that caused a contusion of the hip. On Monday he was able for the first time since to come to town without the aid of crutches.

“In the ladies’ department the sisters have **Mrs. Jacob Wersche**(sp), who is very low with dropsy, and **Mrs. Johanna McGraw**, a patient afflicted with rheumatism.

“**St Clara’s Hospital,**

“it will be remembered, was founded by **Father Conrad Rotter**, until recently pastor of the German Catholic church of this city, but now of Peoria. He met with many obstacles, but so determined was he in his undertaking that he overcame them all and finally, in July last, opened the doors of the now most charitable institution in this city, for which he deserves great credit.

“Five sisters act as nurses at the hospital and at the homes of severe cases in private families. They are under the superior, **Sister Aurelia**, a good and kind lady who is full of sympathy. They do all in their power to render the patient’s comfort and the sick can fall in no better hands.

“**Twenty-six Patients**

“have thus far been treated at this hospital, of whom two chronic cases have died. Whether nursed at the hospital, or at the homes of the patients, charges are never made, but the sisters accept whatever is given. A great deal of this work is done gratis.

“The county has borne the expense of some of the cases sent to the hospital, but the city thus far has contributed nothing. The sisters frequently call on our citizens for the funds and anything in the way of clothes, food, etc. Usually, the contributions are very generous.

“**To the Public.**

“At present the hospital is in need of rags and old clothes. Those who can, should send what they have to spare to the hospital. The scalded patients are dressed often, and many rags are needed. Their clothes were entirely destroyed in the accident, and they must have something to wear after their recovery. Bed clothes, also, would be acceptable, as the sisters are required to frequently change the to keep the beds clean.

“**Dr. R M. Wilson** is the hospital physician. He is deserving of praise for the manner in which he engages in the work, without recompense in most cases. He was

appointed by **Father Rotter** and is quite successful with his patients.

“Citizens generally are invited to call and inspect this retreat. They will be accorded friendly treatment by the sisters.”

The Scalded Men

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, Jan. 8, 1885, p5

“It would be impossible to describe the suffering of the scalded tramps at the hospital during the past few weeks. They received their burns, it will be remembered, the day before Christmas at a little after 6 in the morning, and after standing exposed to the bitter cold were marched from the Lincoln Coal Company’s shaft to St. Clara’s hospital for treatment.

“**John Ludwing** and **William Riley** received the severest burns, being scalded all over and very deep and it was thought from the first that they could not survive. They never even rallied from the shock. Ludwig’s condition continued to grow worse until congestion of his internal organs was produced, and he died at 1 a.m. on New Year’s Day. He was a German but claimed no home. His body was taken to the potter’s field in Union Cemetery and interred the day following. William Riley died last Saturday at 1 o’clock. His burns produced a congestion of the brain, which hurried on his death. Riley’s home was at Hillsdale, Mich. He was a painter by trade and had come from Chicago on his way to St. Louis. His remains were also buried

in the potter’s field on Saturday. **Martin Waldron**, who had worked on the C. & A. as a section hand, is very weak and sleeps but little. While his condition is considered precarious it is expected he will pull through. Of the survivors his case is the worst, He having inhaled some of the steam.

“**Tobias Tebho**, the French-Irishman, has so far recovered as to as for good meals of ‘saw logs,’ etc., owing to his ravenous appetite! He is doing well and will recover. **James Welsh**, the typical tramp, though very badly burned, is getting along nicely.

“**James McCarthy**, the Boston stone cutter, and **John Reilly**, whose scalds on the wrists were of no serious nature, left the hospital last week, intending to go south. They were glad to get away.

“The citizens have sent clothes to the hospital in answer to the call and have been very liberal in bestowing old rags for bandages, fully enough to meet the demand. The survivors are hopeful and look forward to the time when they will be able to emerge from the hospital.”

The New Hospital.

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln, Illinois, July. 15, 1886, p5.

Laying of the Corner Stone – Bishop Spaulding Present.

“The walls of the basement of the **new St. Clara’s Hospital** building having been completed, the formal laying of the corner stone took place at 3 p.m. last Sunday. A temporary arch at what is to be the main entrance to the building was decorated with evergreens and bore the inscription, ‘God Bless all Charitable Hearts.’ At the northeast corner of the building on the level of the first story, where the stone was to be laid, were

placed a table and a few chairs with a light canopy of muslin to shield the speakers.

“The following Societies took their place in front of the building. The Father Mathew Temperance Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, from St. Patrick’s church, and from St. Mary’s church; St. Martin’s Aid Society, St. Joseph’s Men’s Society, St. Aloysius’ Young Men’s Society, St. Rosa’s Young Ladies’ Society,

St. Mary's Ladies' Society and St. Mary's Sodality.

"In addition to **Bishop Spalding** there were present and assisting in the ceremonies, **Fathers Tuohy** and **Hout**, of this city, and a Franciscan from Teutopolis, in Effingham County.

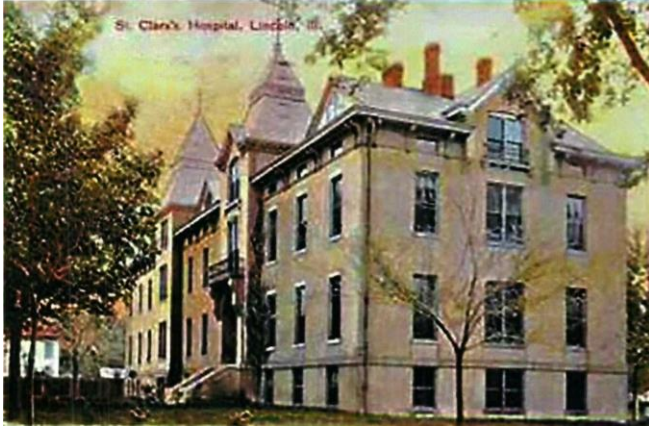
"After an anthem by the choir, the clergymen and their attendant altar boys took their places under the canopy. The Bishop in full vestments, including the purple talar, read the Latin service and prayers appropriate to the occasion, assisted by the surpliced priests. The Bishop sprinkled the corner stone with holy water. Then came the masons who put the stone, with its inscription, 'A.D. 1886,' in the place it is to bear upon the water-table. While they were at work the Bishop, with his attendant clergymen and acolytes, made a little circuit and sprinkled holy water upon the walls. Another song followed by the choir and then the Franciscan father spoke for fifteen or twenty minutes in German, commending the citizens of Lincoln for the work they had undertaken and urging that it receive the support needed for its completion.

"Bishop Spaulding followed in a very brief but excellent address which fully sustained his reputation as an orator. Following is an abstract of his remarks:

"It was a pleasure to him to be present on such an occasion. There was no better sign of the strength and goodness of American institutions than the unusual benevolence that prevail throughout our great country. In fact, America was herself God's great charity to mankind. It was a continent thrown open to all men – to the people of all nations. With its abounding wealth and opportunities, it was a very charity of God. Our government was founded on the idea that all are brothers. We all ought to be free. A government founded upon such sentiments must tend to promote goodwill. Our government did, in fact, promote goodwill, more than that of any other country on earth. The mass of the people are better off here than in any other country. They say we love money, but where else do men make such sacrifices to build churches, hospitals, and

asylums? We forget our differences of race and remember only that we are Christians and build together. It was a noble spectacle and proof of the strength of our institutions. He could not see why any man should wish to overturn such a government, where all had such opportunities. As our population increased, we would always have the poor with us. We must build hospitals for them when stricken down, and refuges for their orphans. It was our duty to help them and to assist the Christian women who gave their lives to the work. He considered it an honor to the people of Lincoln that they encouraged these women to build such a hospital. Continue to stand by them. They know no difference of tongue or faith in their work, and they are always ready to help the afflicted. This hospital would help to maintain harmony, peace, and union. He implored the blessing of God upon, it. 'Let the Christian spirit be strong in your hearts till this house be dedicated. May God strengthen you and bless the work.' The Bishop closed by eloquently expressing the hope that many a homeless man would be cared for and his last hours comforted in the hospital they were building.

"After another song by the choir, the audience of a thousand or more dispersed. The sun was exceedingly hot during the services and a large part of the assemblage stood for an hour and a half, without shelter, thus attesting the deep interest they took in the proceedings. The architect was up from Springfield and placed a box in the corner stone, a record of the names of the city officials, copies of the papers, etc. The expected excursion from Springfield did not arrive. It is understood that the Bishop of Alton does not approve of Sunday excursions and that this is the reason why no train came." **Editor's note:** Once the hospital was completed it had the appearance in the following photograph.



It maintained this appearance until about 1910-1912. The Sisters lived on the third floor, under the roof. In 1910 the hospital experienced a fire, possibly from a lightning strike that burned through a structural beam in the attic. The following account of that fire is from an interview with **Sister M. Gabriela** in 1959. At the time of the interview, she was retired and living at St. John's in Springfield.

“On a visit to St. John's Hospital in Springfield, IL, we interviewed Sister M. Gabriella who had been stationed at St. Clara's during the pioneering days of the hospital's history. Sister has a remarkable memory, and her keen sense of humor made the account very interesting.

“The following is the way she described the fire of 1910: At that time the Sisters slept in the attic above the second floor and their quarters were partitioned off. At noon on Sept. 7th the Sister Supervisor on the second floor heard a heavy thud as of a falling object in the center of the building and wondered what it could be. She hurried to the Sisters' division and was horrified to find the rafter had fallen and that the fire was sweeping through the attic. The sparks had been smoldering for three or four days and now had broken out in fury. Luckily no one was hurt, and the firemen came quickly and put out the blaze. She recalls with a chuckle how another Sister in trying to help the fireman with the hose was knocked off balance and she in turn fell back and knocked Sister down. ‘We looked like a row of dominoes falling down,’ she said. The attic was

torn out after the fire and the third floor was built up.

“The Sisters were always interested whenever a new addition was built. After the chapel was built over the kitchen, one of the Sisters noticed a pipe sticking out of the roof. When the roofers came, they proceeded to put the tar paper over the pipe. Two sisters climbed upon the roof and watched the progress of the operation but thought they should report the incident to the Sister Supervisor. She was told by the contactor that he resented the suggestion by saying, ‘Sisters, mind your own business and we'll take care of ours.’ A few days later when the Sisters started a fire in the kitchen stove the flames leaped up and soon the chapel roof was burning. The Sister Superior quickly called the contractor and he had to repair quite a bit of the roof. Was his face ever red?”

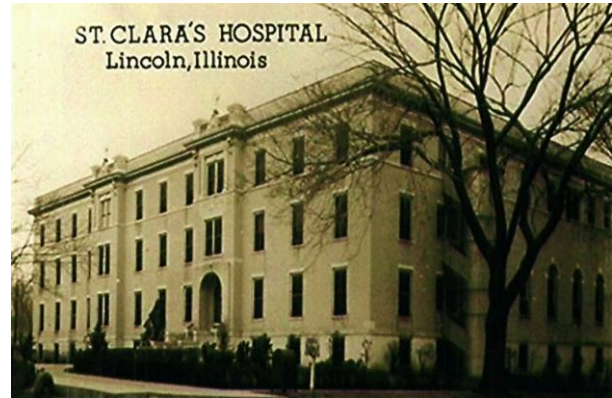
“Sister recalls with nostalgia that they raised their own chickens and kept cows. A large grape and peach orchard on the property kept them supplied with fresh fruit for their patients. They did a lot of canning and preserving in those early days.”

“One of the most exciting and frightening days was an April day in 1914. (**Editor's Note:** it was actually 1912). That was the day that a cyclone hit Lincoln. It started at noon with a roaring wind and rain. Noise and confusion reigned. A huge crash over the hospital took off half the roof and put it on the sidewalk. The chimney turned over with a loud crash of falling bricks. The patients panicked. The storm raged from noon until 10 a. m. the next morning. A truck came and put a canvas over the top of the hospital. All the patients who were able were sent home. Sister M. Gabriella said she had just fixed up her apartment on the third floor with new lace curtains and drapes and had invited everybody to come and see them and now the rain had reduced all to a sodden mess and that she was just sick about it. During this time, they couldn't cook for three weeks, But the neighbors were very kind and helped them in every way possible. One of them cooked the vegetables, the baker fixed the meat and sent it over to be served to the patients.

“In 1913 the Chapel was finished but there were no benches. Mr. **Fritz Dehner** had an idea. Christmas Eve, he brought a huge Christmas tree and set it up in room 320. A box of envelopes was placed under the tree and Sister M. Gabriela was told that soon things would happen. A newspaper article told about the tree and asked everybody to visit the hospital and use the envelopes. The response was tremendous. Each person who came put a donation in the envelopes and then hung it on the tree. The man who donated the tree took the envelopes off each night and the money was used for the furnishings of the chapel.

“**Mrs. Devany** who owned a bakery in Lincoln coaxed Sister to come to her home for a cup of coffee promising her a donation if she came. Sister got permission to visit her and came back with a check for \$500.00. Sister said it was the easiest money she ever made -- and the coffee was good, too. The next day Mrs. Devany sent her a box of flour sacks and on the bottom of the box was a \$50.00 bill. The Sisters made towels from the flour sacks.

“Delving among old and yellowed records we found that the first patient in 1884 paid \$4.00 per week for her room. Sister M. Gabriela told us that when she nursed at the hospital in 1908 the patients were paying \$5.00 per week. Another newspaper clipping revealed the fact that Miss **Betty Brelsford** was our first Blue Cross patient admitted Aug. 21, 1942.” – **Sister M. Garcia**, Jan. 1959.



Storm Demolishes Roof of Hospital

Regan Collection, 1912 April 12

**Roof At St. Clara's Hospital Lands in Tree Tops.
16 Patients Exposed**

Drenching Rain Drives Sisters and Patients to Shelter of Second Floor of Building.

“Wind, accompanied by blinding sheets of rain, struck the city shortly before 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, and concentrating its fury on the St. Clara's hospital, completely tore the roof from the building, exposing sixteen patients to the storm. A portion of the roof, 20x80 feet, was whisked into the air and landed on a big elm tree 40 feet from the building, breaking it down with its great weight. Panic reigned at the hospital and a squad of carpenters were hurriedly dispatched to the scene.

“Patients at the hospital were startled to hear a sudden rending of timbers, accompanied by a great crash as the roof was turned completely over. Startled nurses rushed to the windows and were amazed to see that the roof was lying near the street on the north

side of the building. A flood of rain beat down through the opening overhead, and the entire third floor was soon flooded.

“Work was begun moving the sixteen patients to the second floor. In half an hour all were out of danger, either occupying cots or wheelchairs in the corridors on the second floor. Meanwhile the water was pouring in, and nurses and helpers formed a bucket brigade, in an effort, to catch rain that poured through the roof. Nine carpenters were soon on hand, six working on the roof, while three began tearing down the section of the displaced roof to pieces in order to replace it. A large canvas cover was placed over the gaping hole, while all worked in the drenching rain.

“The roof was of tin, and the entire third floor has only been built last fall. The damage occurred on the roof over the old portion of the building, and the annex was untouched. A sudden gust seemed to have gotten under the eaves at the southeast corner and lifted the roof completely over the ridge of the roof. One of the two large metal crosses, directly in the center of the roof were in the path of the falling roof. It was bent double and left standing when the mass cleared it and landed in the trees. One chimney was also wrecked. The timbers composing the rafters were lifted bodily by the force of the tornado.

“At present the loss is un-estimated. The damage is great, for besides the demolished

roof, all the rooms on the third floor will have to be replastered. The sisters and patients showed remarkable coolness during the entire affair.”

(Editor’s Note: Additional changes to the hospital were made through the 1920’s and 1930’s as the need arose for additional space. St. Clara’s was closed in 1962 due to mounting costs for maintaining and updating the aging building and was demolished in 1965 to make way for St. Clara’s Manor on the same property.)

The Lincolnian

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Mar. 26, 1885, p5

“Vol. 1, No. 1, of the **Lincolnian**, a new paper at the college, published in the interest of the students and the school was issued from the press on Monday. It is managed by **M. K. Young**, editor-in-chief, **W. C. Snider**, **L. B. Stringer**, **O. S. Pruitt**, **E. L. Pearson** and **C. L. Perrin**, assistants, and their first production would do great credit to journalists of considerable experience. The editorial and

local work is neat and practically put together, whit the general appearance of the paper is superior to most papers of its kind. The young men deserve credit and encouragement in their undertaking, and we predict success for them. The Lincolnian says great credit for its appearance rests with the enterprising business manager, **Chas. L. Perrin**, who worked in an indefatigable manner.”

Henry Bogardus

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Apr. 09, 1885, p4



“**Henry Bogardus**, whose portrait is given with this, is the son of **Capt. A. H. Bogardus** of Elkhart, in this county, and is now ten years of age. He has exhibited a wonderful precocity in the same line as his father, the well-known champion wing shot of the world. Ever since he was five years old, he has taken part in exhibitions of fancy shooting, traveling with his father and brothers and attracting much attention wherever they went. He used both the rifle and shotgun with remarkable skill for one so young. He shoots, with a 20-gauge gun, clay pigeons springing from a trap. The engraving herein presented is from a photograph and represents him in his new undertaking of performing difficult feats of shooting while wearing roller skates.”

Two Jokes by Lincoln

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Mar. 27, 1879, p7

“Numberless are the ‘good things’ attributed to the late President Lincoln, and, if we may rely on what is said by those who knew him well, the half of them have never been told. The following, we think, have never been in print:

“On a certain occasion he had an interview with a well-known author. The latter had been at ‘the front,’ and had brought to Mr. Lincoln some private dispatches from the commanding General, which required a lengthy verbal explanation. Mr. L. listened in grave silence, but at the close, when the visitor rose to leave, he said, with sudden animation. ‘Don’t go -

don’t go; you have been at the front. Sit down and tell me all you know. *It won’t take you long.*

“On another occasion the same gentleman was urging upon him the sending of a certain army officer upon a mission requiring great discretion and diplomatic fact. ‘No, no’ said Mr. Lincoln; ‘I have known him for twenty years. He would never do; *he is too honest;* but – if someone like you were to go, the thing might be accomplished,’ – Editor’s Drawer, Harper for April.”

Lincoln on an Auction Block

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, May. 1, 1879, p2

“The following story about President Lincoln is certainly characteristic: Soon after he went to Washington he attended the Foundry Church, occupying a seat within the alter while **Bishop Simpson** preached a missionary sermon. After the collection was taken at the close of the sermon, and as the congregation was about to be dismissed, and irrepressible brother rose and proposed to the one of a given number to raise \$100 to make President Lincoln a life Director of the Missionary Society. The proposition was put

and Brothers A, B, and C. responded glibly. But the inevitable pause finally came. Part of the money was wanting. When the Bishop announced, ‘Who will take the balance?’ the pause became slightly impressive. Then the long form of Lincoln was seen to rise, a long, bony arm was extended imploringly, and he said,

“Bishop, this is the first time I have ever been placed upon the auction block. Please let me pay the balance myself and take me down.””

Mr. Lincoln and a Clergyman

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jun. 12, 1879, p6

“At the semi-annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, held last week in Newark, N. J., **Rev. Dr. Sheldon**, of Princeton, read a memorial of their late President, **Rev. R. K. Rodgers**, D. D., in which appears the following fresh incident concerning Mr. Lincoln and the war: ‘One day during the war, Dr. Rogers was called on by a man in his congregation, who, in the greatest distress, told him that his son, a soldier in the army, had just been sentenced to be shot for

desertion, and begged the minister’s interposition. The doctor went to Washington with the wife and infant child of the condemned man and sent his card up to Mr. Lincoln. When admitted, the President said, ‘You are a minister, I believe. What can I do for you, my friend?’ The reply was: ‘A young man from my congregation in the army has so far forgotten his duty to his country and his God as to desert his colors and is sentenced to die. I have come to ask you to spare him.’

With characteristic quaintness the President replied, 'Then you don't want him hurt, do you?' 'Oh, no,' said the petitioner. I did not mean that, he deserves punishment, but I beg you for him time to prepare to meet his God.' 'Do you say he has father, wife and child?' said Mr. Lincoln. 'Yes.' 'Where do you say he

is?' On being told, he turned to his secretary, said a few words in an undertone of which that official made note, and added to Dr. Rodgers, 'You have reprieved him. With a 'God bless you, Mr. President,' Dr. Rodgers turned away to bear the glad news to the distressed family.'

Sleigh Accident

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jan. 30, 1879. P1.

"One day last week **Esq. Kretzinger** and **A. M. Hahn**, of the firm of **Dana & Hahn**, of your city, were making an overland tour through the country in a sleigh owned by **R. B. Coddington** and drawn by the Squire's gray mare with Bruce's buggy harness, which consists of breast strap instead of a collar for the neck. Now this kind of rigging works very well where the draft is light, but when heavy it is death to the horse. The horse is a noble animal and noted for strength, but 400 pounds avoirdupois pulling against the windpipe proved too much for this one. In crossing the long bridge south of town, which had several days previous been fleeced of every flake of snow, the mare choked down and fell over the railing of the bridge, which left our

adventurers, mare and all suspended betwixt ice below and heaven above, but the latter being the farthest off they crawled down from their elevated position and beheld a sight that they say would make any justice of the peace or abstract agent grow sick of heart. The next question with them was to know how to release the animal from its perilous condition. The Squire said that of all the difficult cases that had been tried in hearing he was never so puzzled to decide as in this one, and asked his sedate partner what course to pursue, he being acquainted with that part of the business. Said he, please be still until I 'abstract' her from the shafts, which proved to be the keynote; they got out without injury to horse, sleigh or man."

Snakes

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Sep. 11, 1879. p3.

"Among the many recent snake stories told as happening hereabouts, is the killing by **Andrew Buckles** and **Henry Freeman** of a timber moccasin measuring over eight inches around the body and having over fifty snakelets, each about a foot in length. While

cutting hay recently in a new patch of less than five acres, belonging to **Dorrel Ridgeway**, 53 big and little rattlesnakes were killed. Two very large ones were killed in the road below town, a few days since."

Twenty Years of Growth

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jun. 29, 1879. p 1.

"Twenty Years Ago. – Some one writing to the Mt. Pulaski *Citizen* on the 1st inst. Says: Twenty years ago to-day I was passing in front of the old Lincon House, on my way for an afternoon call. **John Cummings**, Esq., was standing on the sidewalk, and as I approached him, he asked me if I was going to cross the

Rubicon? I replied yes. From that day to this, it has retained that name. At that time, where **Col. Knapp** now lives stood a brick kiln, and a slaughterhouse in front of Beidler's lots. Mr. **Robert Forsyth**, Senior, lived on the north-west corner of the school block, and one or two other houses were on the other side of the

street: **Dr. Bob. Miller** and **Mr. Cramer**, I remember were, then occupying them. Since that time Lincoln has grown from a village of fifteen hundred to a city of seven thousand – an annual increase of four hundred. The future

of Lincoln, I think, is very flattering. It is in the center of as fine farming land as can be found in the state. All this city requires is more manufacturing interest.”

Women Doctors

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Oct. 30, 1879. p7.

“**Mrs. Dr. C. H. Norred**, as many will remember, attended two courses of lectures at the **Women’s Medical College of Pennsylvania**. Located in the city of Philadelphia. Last week she entered the **Women’s Medical College of Chicago**, acknowledged to be one of the best in the land and presided over by **Prof. Wm. H. Byford, A. M., M. D.**, where she proposes to complete her studies. Upon strict examination, we are informed she received more than an ordinary

grade, so much higher in fact, that Prof. Byford selected her as his special private student in his office. Prof. Byford is recognized as one of the ablest physicians and surgeons in the land, and as an author and writer, has few if any superiors in the country or in Europe. With such valuable instruction, combined with Mrs. N’s enthusiastic interest in her chosen profession, it is safe to predict for her a brilliant future.”

Brave Boy

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, Jan. 01, 1880, p2.

“**Horace Carlock** is a brave little boy only 12 years old. While he and a younger brother were trying to drive a neighbor’s cattle out of the field last week a huge steer became infuriated and made desperate efforts to gore the little fellow. Twice the mad animal charged upon him but the boy got out of his way; but the steer came the third time, still

more furious. The boy sprang for an axe he had taken with him with which to repair the fence and had barely time to reach it and get in position when his enemy was on him. With good aim he struck the steer at the root of the horns, making the blood fly; this cooled the steer’s rage and doubtless saved the child’s life. Few men would have done better.”

The Death of Andrew McGalliard

Lincoln Herald, Lincoln. Illinois, May 06, 1880, p7.

“Mention was made last week of the dangerous illness of Mr. **Andrew McGalliard**, of this city. His death took place at 9:30 on Sunday evening, the 2nd inst. Although there had been no hope of his recovery for several days, the news of this death was a sad blow to his many friends in this city. He had been in poor health for a number of months but his illness assumed a more pronounced form on his taking a severe cold during a trip to Nebraska in September last. During the winter he was confined to his house much of the time and early in April he

was confined to his bed. His disease was *basilar meningitis*.

“Andrew McGalliard was born at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in July 1841. He was educated at that place and at the age of 15 entered the office of the State Gazette at Trenton, one of the oldest and best in that part of the country. Here he served his time as an apprentice and acquitted himself so well that he was retained as foreman, remaining altogether six years in the office. Moved by that earnest spirit of patriotism which makes light of probable wounds and death, he, early

in the war, enlisted in the navy and was assigned to **duty** on the New Ironsides. Here he saw his full share of duty off a coast held by the enemy, where he was liable at any time to be engaged in a bout with rebel ironclads or shipwrecked while guarding the worst coast to be found on the Atlantic. He was at the bombardment of Newbern, North Carolina, where he helped handle one of the guns. That he did his duty faithfully in the navy is evidenced by the fact that he was a favorite with his Captain who made him his clerk

“At the close of the term of service he returned to his home at Trenton, and the office of the State Gazette where he remained till 1866, when, his brother **William** having purchased the **Lincoln Herald** for him he removed to this city. He assumed charge of the Herald, January 1, 1866. We quote the following from his salutatory, dated January 4, 1866, as showing his intentions, all who read the Herald during the time it was under his control know how faithfully he carried them out.”

“Established as a Republican paper and maintained throughout the war as an unconditional Union paper, its future policy will be consistent with its past antecedents. It will labor for the establishment upon a firm basis of the principles which it has uniformly advocated, and to carry forward to successful fruition on the great results achieved by the war.”

“He was married eleven years ago to **Miss Husbrook**, of Janesville, Wisconsin, who, with her two children, is left desolate by his untimely death. His mother died about a year ago and his father still survives at Trenton at the advanced age of 82. There are two brothers, **Joseph P.** and **Edward**, in business

at Trenton, and two sisters, residents of the same city.

“In the summer of 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans of this county for the office of Circuit Clerk and was elected. Soon afterwards he sold the Herald office to Messrs. **Smith & Mills**, giving possession January 1, 1873, after having edited the paper for seven years and established it on a paying basis.

“His naturally acute mind and quick comprehension of details soon make him familiar with the work of the circuit clerk’s office, and, as he was uniformly accommodating to the public and faithful to his post, he made an excellent clerk. His term of office expired in November 1876. A year or two afterwards, with the strong instinct for printer’s ink which most persons feel who have once been connected with them are preservative, he bought a job office and managed it for some months, but during the past year had not been in any business.

“His cheerful disposition and companionable nature made him a favorite in a wide circle of friends who mourn his early death.

“The funeral services were held at 10 o’clock yesterday morning at the house on Pekin Street. The house and yard were thronged with friends anxious to pay their last tribute of respect. **Rev. J. E. Martin**, Rector of Trinity Church, delivered the sermon and then the remains were taken in charge by the **Knights Templar**, of which body the deceased was a member. Mt. Pulaski Commandery, of Mt. Pulaski, and Constantine Commandery, of this city, were present and made a very handsome appearance. The procession to the cemetery was one of the longest ever seen in this city.”

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS

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2002 Abraham Lincoln Mem. Hospital
2004 Lincoln College
2005 Logan Co Courthouse
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2007 The Arcade Building
2008 Logan Co. Courthouse
2009 Logan Co. Courthouse
2010 Lincoln Woman's Club
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2015 Knapp, Chesnut, Becker Building, Middletown, IL

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Lincoln: 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925;
1926, 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932;
1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1939; 1940;
1941; 1942; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951

Hartsburg-Emden: 1956

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Lincoln City Directories: 1934; 1941; 1955;
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1977, 1978, 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1984; 1985;
1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993;
1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 2000; 2005

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LOGAN COUNTY PLATES

Emden – 7.5 in: 1871-1971

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

Abraham Lincoln – 10 in: 1853-1953

Abraham Lincoln -150th Birthday

Abraham Lincoln - Ashtray

Lincoln First Methodist Church-new building

Lincoln Sesquicentennial: 1818-1968

Logan Co. Fair - 50th Anniv.

Mt. Pulaski Methodist Church - 10in

Mt. Pulaski Stahl's Siltenial: 1836-1961

Mt. Pulaski Courthouse Siltenial: 1836-1961

Odd Fellows Home; 1967

Sheers Building

Sheers Courthouse

Sheers Auto Supply

Zion Lutheran Ch - Lincoln

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**Worrying won't stop the bad stuff from happening.
It just stops you from enjoying the good.**

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society
114 N. Chicago Street, Lincoln IL 62656
(217) 732-3200

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