

Roots & Branches

Quarterly News Letter

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

114 North Chicago Street

Lincoln, Illinois 62656

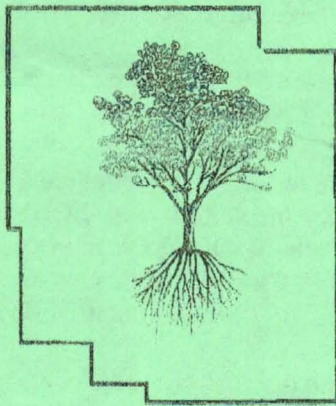
Ph. (217) 732-3200

Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.

Saturdays 10am – 1 pm

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

E-mail address lcghs1@msn.com



WINTER ISSUE

2007

We have updated our front page in order to follow our traditional theme "Logan County Roots and Branches." We have the tree showing both the roots and branches being framed by the silhouette of Logan County. We have maintained a picture of Abraham Lincoln but thought it would be more correct to show an earlier photo of a younger Abraham Lincoln as he would have appeared when he was riding the 8th Judicial Circuit through Logan County. It was also during this time that Lincoln, Illinois was named in his honor.

MEMBERSHIP DUES NEED TO BE PAID NOW SO YOU MAY RECEIVE ALL YOUR 2007 "ROOTS AND BRANCHES"

TOWNSHIPS

Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society members have shown a great deal of interest since we have been featuring Logan County Townships. We would like for you to contribute by sending interesting facts to us that you might know of for future issues of our Roots and Branches. We welcome family histories, copies of photos, information about businesses, bridges, churches, cemeteries and any other interesting facts you may think our readers would enjoy. The following is a list of the townships in the order we plan to feature them. We must have your article by the cut off date; otherwise we can not guarantee that your article will be published.

Sheridan/Corwin Townships will be featured in the spring 2007 issue. We will need your article by February 15, 2007.

West Lincoln/ Broadwell Townships will be featured in the summer 2007 issue. We will need your article by May 15, 2007.

Mt. Pulaski Township will be featured in the fall 2007 issue. We will need your article by August 15, 2007.

Atlanta/Oran Townships will be featured in the winter 2008 issue. We will need your article by November 15, 2007.

Laenna/Lake Fork Townships will be featured in the spring 2008 issue. We will need your article by February 15, 2008.

East Lincoln Township will be featured in the summer 2008 issue. We will need your article by May 15, 2008.

NEWS: Emily McElhaney was recently admitted to a nursing home.

New members: We want to welcome!

Mrs. Ruth Opperman

Garrett B. Drummond surnames: Burton, Harper, Alexander and Rigdon

567 South I. Street
Livermore, CA 94550

Ingrid Chavez Surnames: Behrends and Edmund
Rt. #1 Box 148

Roca, NE 68430

Vickie Obcamp Surnames: Obcamp, Goebel, Sparks, Hoblit and Schroeder

38 Lambert Lane
Springfield, IL 62704

Carole (Pierce) Gardner

690 Gonzales Rd. #11
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Wayne Evans Surnames: Evans, Samuel, John,
Marion, Lemuel & William

17400 US HWY 67
Macomb, IL 61455
wi_peewee@hotmail.com

Steve Royce

1556 Malaga Way
Fallbrook, CA 92028
Kkona3@yahoo.com

Donations:

Thelma Jean McKnight: a Hoblit Seed Farmers
yardstick, A WWII ruler, and a folding ruler.

Donna Holton: five picture frames.

Wayne Schrader: 1945 newspapers and records of
WWI veterans.

Nancy Gehlbach: pictures of the Eminence
Christian Church and an assortment of booklets and
articles.

Alma Stoll: 2 scrapbooks.

Mary Ellen Martin: Books: "A Matter of
Character" about George Bush, "The Living White
House" and "The Universal Almanac"; Illinois
Blue Book 1955-56, new Hover Sweeper,
Washington D.C. Plate, 10 picture frames, photo of
Zion Lutheran Church, Great Speeches by Abraham
Lincoln, the Dover Thrift Editions, Abraham
Lincoln "The Boy-The man" Text & Drawings by
Lloyd Ostendorf and souvenir tea pot & plate
"Lincoln's New Salem".

Mrs. E.M. Fulton: "Mohler" family history.

Sara Sitar: "Illinois State Examining Board" (4).

Rep. Rich Brauer: Illinois flag.

William & Diane Detmers: Full white sheets
for table coverings & 225 obituaries; 83 photos of
cemetery walk; 30 thank you notes w/ envelopes.

Gary Freese: Five Moultrie County heritage
books.

Sandra K. Voyles: Gresham & Bishop family
records.

Richard Martin: 2006 Cemetery Walk VCR &
DVD; Lincoln Room WAND VCR TV Program.

John W. Durdle: Lincoln books.

Bill Bryson: Lake Fork 1917 school book.

Jan Johnson for Heartland Community College:
Cap, gown, tassel, New Holland/Middletown year
books and 1958 Webster Dictionary.

Darrell White: Illinois Railroad Map, Township
Map, Atlas of Illinois and more assorted maps.

Marie Turner: small portable surger sewing
machine.

Richard Huston: Copper Abe Lincoln Bank,
singed softball by a Logan County player, article by
Author William Maxwell, 15 Lincoln phone books,
red scrap book, class reunion Lincoln Community
High School programs, 8 Lincolnite books, LCHS
class of 1951 reunion, Catholic Directory, map of
Logan County, LCHS 45th Class reunion, City of
Lincoln map, and Bishop of Peoria ordination &
installation.

Bill Donath: compiled and donated "Logan County
Illinois Civil War Soldiers", may be found with
WWI service records.

Dorothy Gleason: "Sayings of Poor Richard" and
"Rhymes of a Red Cross".

Monthly Meetings:

We meet monthly at 6:30 pm at the research center
unless announced otherwise. Bring finger foods to
pass.

January 15, 2007: Bill Donath gave the
presentation on "Organizing the Society
Collections".

February 19, 2007: Margaret Peifer will give a
presentation on "Who inspired Langston Hughs to
write."

March 19th, 2007: Paul Buckles will give a
presentation about "How I acquired trains and
trains of Logan County."

Requests for research: Requests should be
sent to the Society at:

Logan Co. Gen. & His. Soc.
114 North Chicago Street,
Lincoln, Illinois 62656-2729

Written requests should include as much
information as possible in an effort to prohibit us
from duplicating what you already have. We ask for
a \$20 donation to initiate a basic search (\$15
donation for members), and \$20 per hour to
continue (\$15 per hour for members), plus the cost
of copies of pages from books, obits, marriage,
birth, death and land records. We welcome
questions and comments, as well as suggestions,
through our e-mail address: lcghs1@msn.com.

Membership Dues:

The membership year runs from January 1 through
December 31 of each year. Those who join mid-
year will receive all publications of "Roots and

Branches," our quarterly newsletter, for that year as well as a "Membership Directory" which contains a list of society members and the surnames they are researching.

- Regular \$15.00 (single)
- Family \$20.00 (2 people)
- Life \$125.00 (Lifetime Single)
- Life \$200.00 (Lifetime Couple)

Membership form may be found on page 30.

Pioneer Certificates:

The Society is offering Pioneer Certificates. To qualify for a Pioneer Certificate, the applicant must be directly descended from an ancestor who settled in Logan County between the years 1818 and 1880. Proof is required and will become part of the LCGHS files. Pioneer Certificates are \$10.00 per ancestor. For more information, write us or call the Research Center.

Family Surname Books

Our list of family surname books and genealogy collections continues to grow. We are always looking to expand our research materials. We would appreciate your family histories, birth, marriage, death records, or any other material that is or was a part of Logan County. Please e-mail us. lcghs1@msn.com

We have a collection of photos of various buildings and settings in Logan County, postcard size. Copies are available for a \$.50 per print donation. Please include a SASE, and allow for additional postage when ordering more than 6 prints. Please contact us if there is a specific photo you are looking for. Send your order and a check for the amount to: LCGHS 114 N. Chicago St, Lincoln, IL 62656.

Major Steamship Lines

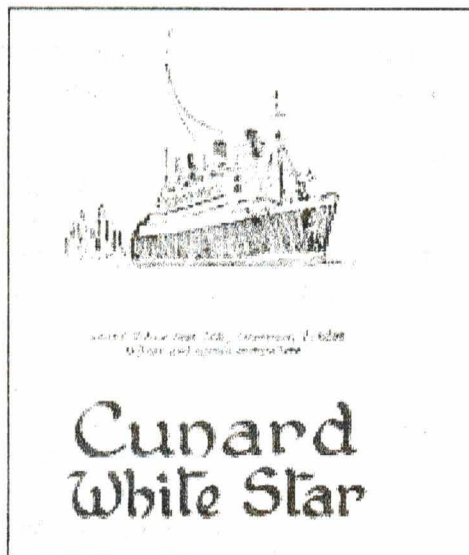
Cunard Steamship Limited

Cunard Steamship Limited of England had its beginnings in 1838 when British shipping magnate Samuel Cunard, along with engineer Robert Napier, and businessmen James Donaldson, Sir George Burns, and David MacIver formed the **British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company**. The company successfully bid on the

rights to a trans-atlantic mail shipping contract between England and America. This entitled them to use the RMS, or Royal Mail Ship, identifier as part of their vessel's names. Later, the company would change its name to **Cunard Steamships Limited**. In May 1840 the 648 gross ton coastal paddle steamer SS Unicorn, the company's first steamship, made the company's first trans-atlantic trip. Under the direction of Captain Douglas and at an average speed of 8 knots, she carried twenty-four passengers, including Edward Cunard (Samuel's son) on a trip lasting fourteen days.

Cunard faced many competitors from Britain, the United States and Germany but survived them all. This was mainly due to a great focus on safety. Cunard ships were usually not the largest or the fastest but they earned a reputation for being the most reliable and the safest. The prosperous company eventually absorbed Canadian Northern Steamships Limited as well as Cunard's principal competitor, the White Star Line, owners of the HMHS (His Majesty's Hospital Ship) *Britannic* and the ill-fated RMS *Titanic*.

For more than a century and a half, Cunard dominated the Atlantic passenger trade and was one of the world's most important companies. Its ships played important roles in the development of the world economy, and also participated in all of the Britain's major wars from the Crimean War to the Falklands War where Cunard's container ship *Atlantic Conveyor* was sunk by an Exocet missile.



The line began to decline in the 1950s as speedy air travel began to replace ships as the main transporters of passengers and mail across the Atlantic. Cunard tried to address the displacement by forming a partnership with British Overseas Airways Corporation. In 1962, BOAC and Cunard formed **BOAC-Cunard Ltd.** to operate scheduled air services to North America, the Caribbean and South American, but the operation was dissolved in 1966.

Hamburg Amerika Line

The **Hamburg America Line** (also known as the **Hamburg-Amerika Line** and the **Hamburg Line**) was established in Hamburg, Germany in 1847 under the name *Hamburg Amerikanische Packetfahrt Actien Gesellschaft* (**HAPAG**) for shipping across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1970 the company merged with the Norddeutscher Lloyd (*North German Lloyd Line*) of Bremen, Germany to establish Hapag-Lloyd.

Its liner SS Amerika was the first ship to warn the RMS Titanic of icebergs in the area. The Hamburg Line docked in Hoboken, New Jersey rather than Manhattan. Arguably one of its most famous ships was the SS St. Louis.

A number of Hamburg-American's earlier ships carried trans-atlantic passengers and played a role in the German immigration to the United States.

North German Lloyd Line

The North German Lloyd was founded in 1857 by the amalgamation of four smaller companies. They commenced operations between Bremen and London with six 500 ton steamers. In Norway the company was often called the "Bremen Line". Trans-atlantic voyages to New York started in June, 1858; Baltimore, MD in March, 1868; and in 1869 regular sailings commenced to New Orleans, LA. A service to Central America was instituted in 1871, but was withdrawn in 1874. Voyages from Bremen to Brazil, SA and the River Plata started in 1876. Genoa, Italy to Brazil and the River Plata started in 1878, only lasting for three years.

By 1866 the North German Lloyd Line was making weekly runs to New York and in 1874 averaged 11 days and 13 hours on its sailings. From 1882

onwards, the New Orleans, LA service was extended to Galveston, Texas but the whole route was abandoned in 1886. The North German Lloyd seems to have been poorly represented in Norway before 1879, when O. Svenson in Kristiania became the general agent. He was authorized to convey passenger by Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamships via Frederikshavn and Bremen to New York or Baltimore, and to the final destination in America. When going via Frederikshavn in Denmark, the emigrants would go by a DFDS ship from Kristiania, and continue from Frederikshavn by train to Hamburg or Bremen. However, there were also regular routes from all mayor Norwegian ports to Hamburg by steamship. In 1880 the authorization was extended to cover conveyance of emigrants by Norddeutscher Lloyd's steamships via Frederikshavn or Hamburg and Bremen to New York or Baltimore, MD and via Hull or London and Southampton in England to New York and on to the final destinations in America. There were also plans to introduce a direct service from Kristiania to New York, and authorization was given for that route on July 28th, 1880 but was withdrawn soon after on August 15th. From 1881 to 1888 the general agent in Norway was M. A. Kopperud in Kristiania. On May 25th, 1886 the authorization was extended to cover conveyance of emigrants to Australia via Frederikshavn, Hamburg, Bremen in Germany or Antwerp, Belgium. Later Asia and South Africa were included. This was after the opening of two new routes in 1886, from Bremen to the Far East and Bremen to Australia, both by the way of the Suez Canal.

Passenger and Immigration Lists

http://www.norwayheritage.com/query_s.asp

<http://www.immigrantships.net/>

<http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/passengers.html>

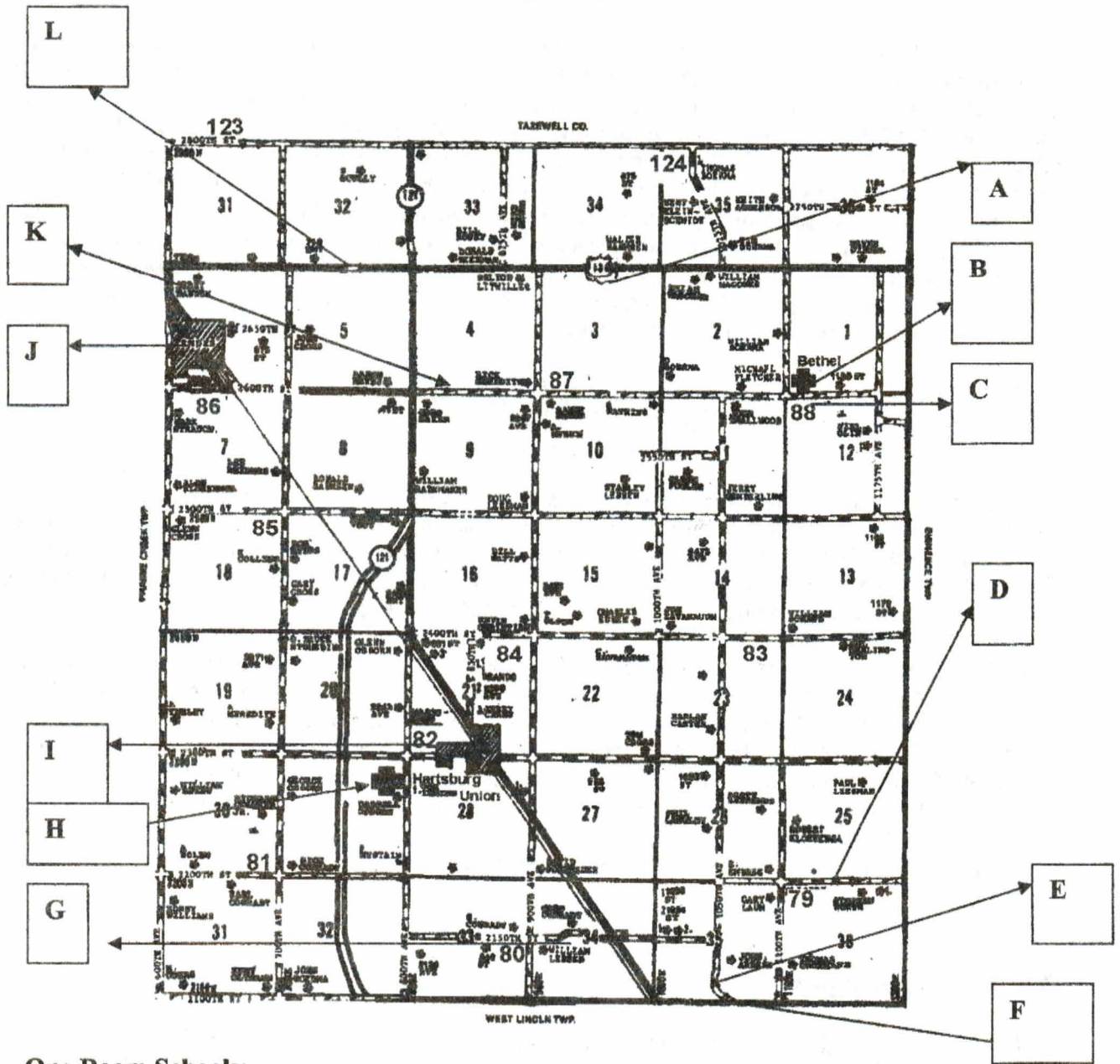
<http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/ci.html>

<http://www.cyndislist.com/ships.htm>

<http://www.familyhistory.com/category.asp?cat=immigration>

<http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/default.aspx?r1=40>

ORVIL TOWNSHIP



One Room Schools:

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 79 Lone Tree | 80 Musick | 81 Fairfield | 82 Hartsburg | 83 Richland |
| 84 Pleasant Valley | 85 King | 86 Emden | 87 Fairview | 88 Bethel |
| 124 Young American | | | | |

Other Places of Interest:

A= Bergman Bridge B= Bethel Church & Cemetery C=Bethel School D=Wurth Bridge
 E= Oltmann Bridge F= Gorman Bridge G= Quality Hill Farm H= Hartsburg Union
 Cemetery I= Hartsburg J= Emden K= Bethel Road L= Kaesebier Bridge

LAND ENTRIES IN ORVIL TOWNSHIP

SOI: Logan County IL GENWEB by Cheryl Rothwell

Printed as original script

1835, Edward S. Quisenberry, Berry Musick, Daniel Lantis, John Reed; 1836, Nathan B. Sprague, Abner Chapman, Nathaniel Bullock, J. R. Talbott, James W. Berry, John T. Bird, Charles B. Francis; 1837, Robert Musick; 1841, Andrew D. Bruner; 1846, James Musick, Samuel Reed; 1847, John Musick, Andrew Bruner, Samuel Altic; 1848, Joseph Reed; 1849, David Bowles, Joshua Houser, Milder Kitchell, James Wilson, Robert Wilson, James Houston, Jefferson Bruner, Isaiah Atteberry, William B. Miller; 1850, George W. Edgar, James A. Barrett, Daniel P. Bryan, James Cunningham, Charles Thompson, William R. Shirley, William Scully, John Houser, James P. Martin, George Ryan, John C. Rees, William J. Silvers, William P. Miller; 1851, John L. Merrill, James Geldard, James R. Phillips, Jeremiah Miller, William Simpson, James M. Larison, Michael Crowley, Isaac N. Ward, Henry S. Lacroix, Michael McCullough, John Bovee, James P. Martin; 1852, George Clark, John Alexander, Andrew Stephens; 1853, Frederick Moore, Samuel C. Gibson; 1854, David Gilchrist, John Hatfield, James Lindsey.

Orvil Township

Taken from the 1971 Emden Centennial Historical Book, compiled by the Emden Historical Book Committee

Parts are transcribed by Bill Detmers.

Orvil Township borders on the north edge of Logan County with Tazewell County, Prairie Creek Township on the west, Eminence Township on the east and West Lincoln Township on the south. Orvil Township includes approximately forty-two square miles. Orvil, Prairie Creek and Eminence Townships were part of Tazewell County until 1839 when Logan County was formed from Sangamon County. The following year, 1840, Orvil, Prairie Creek and Eminence Townships were added to Logan County.

Sugar Creek flows along the southern border of the township. The landscape in Orvil is slightly rolling, yet you can see for miles. Orvil Township is crossed diagonally by the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad. Some of the best soil in the USA is found in Orvil Township. Corn and soybeans have always been the highest in production. Most of the early citizens of Orvil Township were German immigrants who were good farmers, and it remains strong in that German heritage yet today. A good portion of Orvil Township is owned by the Scully Estates. German immigrants were brought in to ditch, tile and drain the wet prairies. These men had to convert creeks and sloughs to open ditches so they could handle the drainage of hundred of miles of drainage lines. This project took over forty years to complete.

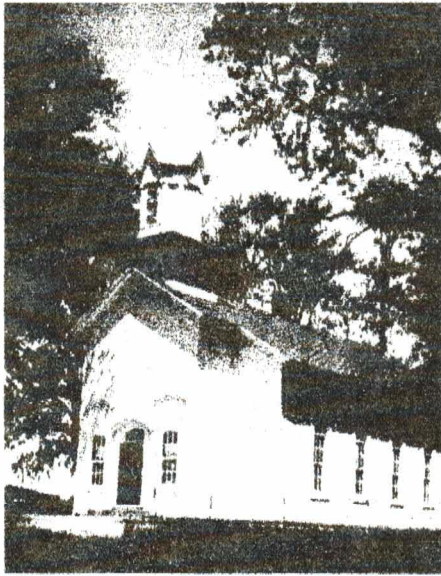
B

The Bethel Community

The Bethel Christian Church is located in section one in Orvil Township. The early history of the Bethel Community dates back seven years prior to the building of the first Bethel Church in 1854. The Bethel Congregation was originally a branch of what was known as the "Old Sugar Creek Church". In the early 1850s they had services in the House of Worship east of the Morgan Bridge in Eminence Township. As the families moved west to settle new land, the distance to and from worship became a hardship for some members of the congregation. The Bethel Society was organized by Elder William Ryan. November 26, 1854 was the society's first meeting. They decided to build a church on the prairie five miles west. In 1854 the first building was constructed of logs and was pinned together with wooden pegs. Families came to worship in farm wagons, sat in chairs brought from home because there were no pews. They would bring blankets to wrap themselves with in case the weather was not agreeable. For night services they would bring blankets for the small children to sleep on. *SOI: Hartsburg Centennial Book*

In the early 1850s during the severe winters and due to limited transportation, many ministers found hospitality in the homes of several members of the Bethel congregation. David Bowles was one of those

homes; he lived northwest of the Bethel Church. His house was built in 1849 and was located on what is now State route 136 and was the first house to be built on the Delavan Prairie. It was located on the farm which was owned by the Burt Smallwood family.



Bethel Church

Mrs. Burt Smallwood was a granddaughter of the pioneer settler, David Bowles.

Jeremiah Miller was one of the founders of Bethel Church and was the second house built on the Delavan Prairie in 1850. He and Solomon Howser lived west of the Bethel Church.

According to Logan County records, the old Miller house was located near what was formerly the Old Edwards Trace of 1812. One large room of this home was used as a country store and post office stop for the stage coach that traveled through from Springfield. The stage coach stopped at Postville then went on to Atlanta. From Atlanta the stage coach turned North West and stopped at the Miller house before going on to Pekin. The Miller stage stop was known in the community as the "Big Prairie Post Office." It is highly probable that Abraham Lincoln stopped here while riding the Eighth Judicial Circuit on the stage coach road from Springfield to Pekin, Illinois.

Later the post office was moved to Norman Sumner's place. Norman Sumner lived east of the Bethel Church and donated the ground for the Bethel Cemetery.

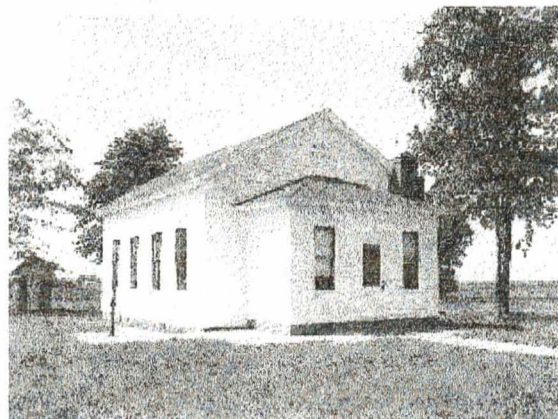
After eighteen years the congregation had grown in number so that a larger church was needed. In 1872 a modern building was constructed. M. A. Miles was a master carpenter from Vermont and was employed to build the second building. This building was dedicated February 2, 1873. Over the years the Bethel Church was repaired and remodeled. A concrete platform was placed at the front of the church in the fall of 1910. There was a decline in attendance during the 1930s. Sunday School and Communion services were held until 1951.

The hill just to the west of the Bethel Schoolhouse on D.H. Gemberling's farm, served as the main training center in that area for volunteer recruits of the Civil War. The company consisted of about 80 men ranging from ages 18 to 45 who drilled under the direction of Captain Shiveley. Later M.A. Miles came from the east and substituted for Shiveley. A flag pole about 50 feet high was erected on the sight with a twenty-four foot flag flying at the top.

The first schoolhouse erected in the community was known as the Prairie School and was located west of the Solomon Howser farm. Since the prairie was sparsely settled at the time, the school district comprised of about 30 square miles representing children from 25 families. As the population increased, the territory was divided into smaller districts and Bethel School was built in 1863 a mile east of the Prairie Schoolhouse.

C **Bethel School:** The land for the school was deeded May 2, 1862 by William H. and Jane Martin. The deed was filed September 5, 1862. School directors were Don Balwin, David Gilchrist and J. L. Ashley. A Public reward certificate given to Amanda Bowles March 1867 states the School district as No. 4 and the teacher was L.A. Spencer. The district later was No. 88. The school closed in 1948 after 81 years of service for grades one through eight.

June 9, 2006, The Emden Historical Society presented an open house for the Bethel one-room schoolhouse. The restored schoolhouse is a focus of local history. The school is located about 3 miles east of the Interstate 155 interchange on 136 east and a little over a mile south off 136. The Bethel schoolhouse was deeded to the Emden Historical Society on October 14, 2005.



Bethel School above as it looks today.

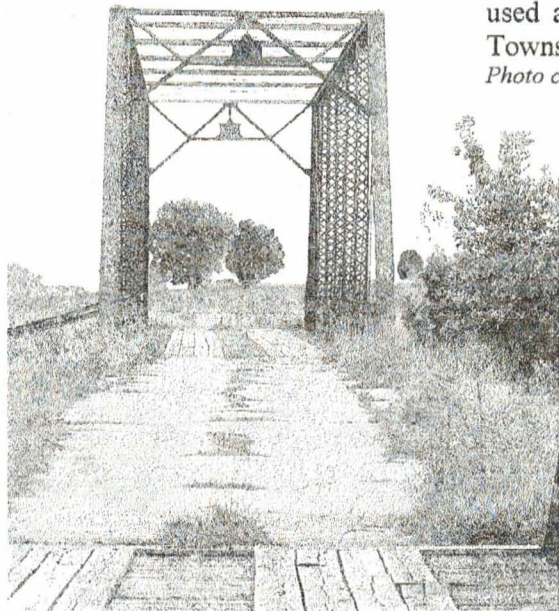
Bethel School -1910

First row: Myrtle Lake Sargent, Edith Jones, Ona Garber, Maggie Jones, Raymond Kendrick, Harold Quisenberry, Russell Gemberling, Herschel Walker, Lowell Quisenberry

Second row: Ada Jones, Merle Quisenberry Walters, Mac Sheets Quisenberry, Robie Lake Fielding, Mac Kendrick, Marie Montgomery Rhoades, James Kendrick, Dale Gemberling, Wayne Kendrick, Leonard Lake, and Jack Bowles: Mrs. George Lucas – Teacher.

Oltmann Bridge: The picture to the left was taken September 27, 2006 by Diane & Bill Detmers. Oltmann Bridge is still being used and is the only bridge of its kind still standing in Orvil Township.

Photo courtesy of Bill & Diane Detmers



Congratulations!

OCT. 31, 2006 **HARTSBURG** -The Hartsburg-Emden FFA won fourth place in the nation with their agriculture issues team at the National FFA Convention last week in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Logan County Board recognized the Hartsburg-Emden High School FFA debate team members for their accomplishment at the National FFA Convention.

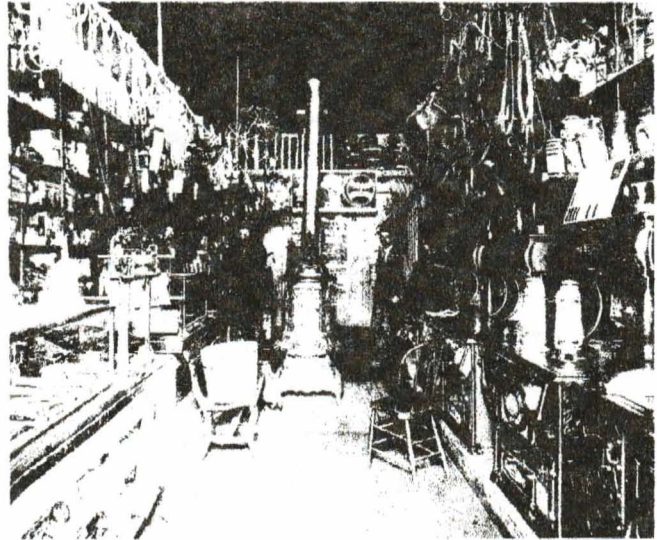
HARTSBURG

David H. Harts of Lincoln founded Hartsburg in 1871 for whom Hartsburg was named. He owned the land through which the Peoria, Lincoln, and Decatur Railroad passed. Later the railroad was called the Peoria and Evansville branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Hartsburg was laid out by the county surveyor, Thomas G.

Gardner on June 22, 1871. Mr. D. H. Harts was the owner of the plat and for him the survey was made. The first merchant in town was B. R. Woland who conducted the business for Henry Ruhack of Pekin, proprietor. J. E. Miller opened the second store, in the building he yet occupies. The next business was started by J. D. Hoyne, and the fourth by L. Nall. In 1874, A. W. Ray erected the present elevator on the site of a small one he had used previously.

Van Gerpen's General Store: (right)

In the late 1890's and early 1900's residents around Hartsburg had a good selection of items to choose from at Van Gerpen's General Store. They sold cook stoves and harnesses with just about everything in between. Would this be an early version of "one stop shopping?"



Early Hartsburg Stores and Shops

Kromminga's Grocery store

Van Gerpen's general store

Bruner Machine and Supply Company

Peter Hamer's Drug Store

Dr. Butler's office was at one time the Creamery

Blacksmith shop operated by Ado Schmidt

Mr. P. P. Brady erected the first dwelling in

Hartsburg, and J. A. Musick, whose parents

were the first settlers in this part of the county, built the second.

The first blacksmith in Hartsburg was Mr. Jennings.

Mr. Claus Van Gerpen was one of the first cobblers and later built the Van Gerpen and Burns Store.

Mr. Harris was the first doctor.

Dr. Butler was the first person to own a car. He bought a Ford. Elmer Musgrove had the second car.

D.B. McManaway and John Musgrove had the first bicycles.

Vest Harts or James Hogue were the first depot agents. The railroad was finished July 4, 1872. After this means of transportation became available Hartsburg grew in size and business.

Mr. Hogue was the first mayor.

The first laws of Hartsburg were passed January 19, 1887.

The first jail was built of wood in 1887. It was two stories high.

Mr. George Kief had the first lumber yard.

The first school house was built in 1876. It was constructed so that a second story could be added when it was necessary. Until 1876, school was conducted in the district schoolhouse, a short distance from town.

In March 1875 the Christian Church congregation, then worshipping about two miles south of Hartsburg, moved their house of worship to Hartsburg and have since met there.

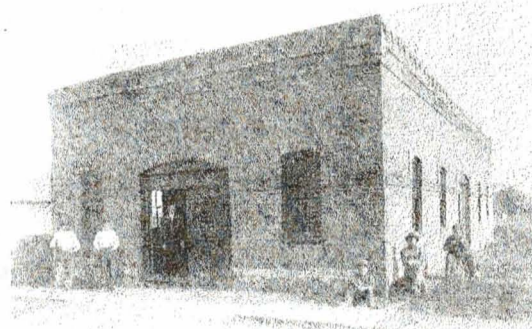
In 1885 the town officials decided to incorporate and in 1886 it became official and the streets were named.

The village was organized under a general law December 20, 1886 with the following elected officers: President, John A. Hogue; Clerk, John R. Barnett; Treasure, C. Van Gerpen; Trustees, Cornelius DeVries, Samuel Mangas, L.O. Brady, R.P. Nall and David Stewart. In 1893 the school house burned and while it was being rebuilt, classes were held in the town hall and the Christian Church. The Union Church at Musickville, later called the Christian Church was moved to Hartsburg shortly after the town was founded. A large creamery was built at the edge of town; Mr. Kromminga bought it and had it moved to the area where the Methodist Church had used for parking. In 1968 the Methodist Church was torn down after the United Methodist built the stone church. The cemetery at the Musick settlement was used in the early days. Hartsburg Union Cemetery is south west of Hartsburg and is an active cemetery. The cemetery was first known as the Presbyterian Cemetery. Mr. Rhiney was the first to be buried there.

The old Lutheran Church was built in 1886 and Rev. Lange was the Church pastor. He served for thirty years. The German Methodist Church was built in 1889. The English Methodist was built in 1904. In 1920

the high school was voted in and May 25, 1922, it was dedicated. While it was being built classes were held in the grade school and the Methodist church. Ural Seitzer and Clarence McManaway were the first students to graduate.

Hartsburg is located where Rt. 121 and county Road 18 join between Lincoln and Emden. In 1910 there were 350 people living in Hartsburg. In the early 1930s a highway was built through Hartsburg. In 1971 there were nineteen businesses which included four gas stations. In the last census Hartsburg registered a population of 306.



Above is Edo's Blacksmith Shop in Hartsburg

At right is a photo of Edo working in his blacksmith shop.



Above Edo & Anna Schmidt --Photos courtesy of Norm Schmidt

The Schmidt's in Orvil Township

Submitted by Norm Schmidt

Edo Meindert Schmidt came to America in 1893 from Ostfriesland (Emden), Germany. The ship landed in Baltimore, Maryland and he traveled across country to Chicago and then down the Illinois River to Pekin. He finally arrived in Hartsburg and stayed at a cousin's house for several months. He worked on the farm and was paid \$15 a month.

In Germany he went to blacksmithing school after finishing the eighth grade. He worked three years for nothing, as an apprentice, starting at age fourteen. He lived with his instructor, who was more like a father than a boss. He then worked as a smithy for wages. The final training was a 13 week short course in the Emperor's Vocational School. There were 26 students in the school with books of instructions to read, lectures to attend and shop work to do. In the old country, they made plowshares, all the implements, as well as horse shoes. For graduation, he made a horseshoe and engraved it with his name, date and Hannover. (The family still has the horseshoe.)

In the fall he opened his blacksmith shop in Hartsburg. Later in the year he received his citizenship. The first several years he kept his ledger in German, but after the first year he started to translate it into English, with the help of an English-German dictionary. The work was done in front of the shop where the forge was and woodworking was done in the back of the shop. He shod horses for families that had two teams of horses to shoe for the winter. His record for one day was 108 horses shod. The best run of business came when 518

shoes were handled in five and a half days. One morning he shod three teams before breakfast when farmers were getting ready to shuck corn. Sometimes there would be 20 horses waiting at the shop right after breakfast. There were usually two tons of new shoes used each year, besides the reshaping of old shoes. He even made the nails for the horseshoes. He charged \$1.50 for four shoes. He also made garden tools and spades. He was the town blacksmith for 27 years until health reasons caused him to retire to a farm south of Hartsburg which he bought for \$150 per acre. He had a room furnished in the corner of the shop and lived there until he married.

In 1908 he married Anna DeBoer of Pekin and after that year he built a house for her in Hartsburg. When she was a child growing up in Pekin, their paper boy was to become famous years later. His name was Everett McKinley Dirksen. To this marriage a son was born in 1910. His name was Edward. Later Edo built Anna a second home on the farm in 1917 and 1918. Hired hands did the farming until Edward was old enough. Edward was a natural when it came to landscaping. Many catalogs and bulletins were read. He would interview nurserymen before the final effect was achieved. Larger homes in major cities did not obtain more beautiful effects than that was found in rural Hartsburg. In 1945, Edo developed a tumor which led to his death.

In 1938 Edward was married to Beulah Schmidt of Union and in 1939 a son Norman Dale was born. In 1945, another son, Roger Ray was born. Norman's first three years of schooling was at the nearby Musick School. Over the years Edward was on the Hartsburg - Emden school board and also the County School Board. He was active at the Hartsburg Methodist Church. Edward passed away in 1997. Norman was active in sales in his career and lives in Akron, Ohio and has four children. Roger received his PhD. and has worked for IBM during his career and has one son. They still come back to central Illinois every year to check with the tenant and the farms.

Emden is on the North West edge of Logan County on County Road 20 south of Rt. 136 and west of Rt. 121. Emden's population is 459. The area now occupied by the village of Emden originally was owned by William Scully. He acquired the parcel from the United States Government on June 28, 1851. On May 3, 1860, Mr. Scully sold 70 acres to William Cooper and for the most part this is the area east of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. In 1867, William Cooper sold this land to James Okey Johnson and the first home was erected and occupied as the farmstead of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Snyder. Later, Mr. Johnson sold the 70 acres on May 16, 1871 to John M. Gill. This now is the east part of Emden. The west side of Emden also belonged to William Scully. On May 3, 1860, he sold the west 70 acres to Robert Watts. Two years later Mr. Watts sold the land to Christian Neyhemire (Niemeyer). Mr. Neyhemire (Niemeyer) owned the land until March 9, 1869, when he sold it to William Johnson, who in turn sold these west side 70 acres to John Gill.

John Gill then caused the Town to be surveyed on June 15, 1871, and dedicated on June 24, 1871. The site was surveyed by Thomas Gardner and contained 30 blocks. The village was located in Orvil Township, County of Logan, and adjacent to the Peoria, Lincoln, and Decatur Railroad. Mr. Gill disposed of the village site rather rapidly by selling acres rather than lots and by May 1873 he had disposed of most of his property. From this point on we do not know of his whereabouts.

Emden received its name from Emden on the River Ems in northern Germany, in the area of Ostfriesland. A large number of people of German origin were immigrating to the United States at this time. Pekin, Illinois on the Illinois River, just 30 miles north, was experiencing a large influx of German immigrants. They wished to settle in a community bearing the same name as a city in Germany. This familiarity plus the opportunity to find employment on the large land holdings being developed by William Scully made it an opportunity they could not let pass.

In subsequent years, nine additions have been added to Emden. They carry the names of Malone, Van Buening, Luebbers, McCormick, Rademaker, and Hildebrand Acres.

Early Businesses in Emden:

E. F. Burnett built the first store and served as the first postmaster and railroad agent.

The first blacksmith shop was operated by Sol Jennings.

By 1873 a grain elevator was built by A. W. Ray.

Two years later, Smith, Hippen & Company of Pekin built another grain elevator.

The Farmer's State Bank was established in 1891.

D. L. Bowles and Company was a General Store and Telephone Exchange.

By 1905, Emden had a Post Office with Reid Mowery as Postmaster.

In the same building was the office of Doctor Meridith.

Next to this building was a restaurant and tavern.

John G. Zimmer was the first mayor of Emden.

Coming with the churches and a general grocery store were meat markets, clothing stores, livery stables, taverns, auto agencies, restaurants, a bank, hardware store, feed stores, elevators, harness shops, hatcheries, machinery repair shops, lumber yard and theater. Services were offered by doctors, barbers, dentists, carpenters, masons, undertakers, tillers, constables, draymen and printers.

The first school in the area was built to accommodate about 35 students and was built on the east side of Emden. This school also served as a meeting house and church services were held there. This building was moved ca 1904 and a new, large school building was erected.



This is Emden's graduation class of 1912 finishing the tenth grade. They were the first to attain this goal in the history of the Emden Public School.

Left to right

Fred Reiners; Hazel Edes; Charlotte Gallagher; Mr. Greening, (principal);

Mildred McCormick; Marie Zimmer and Henry Hallmann

Miss Hazel Edes was Valedictorian of her class and she was named County Valedictorian.

All ten grades were taught in the three room school, which had started as a one room building with additions being made as required. E.H. Lukenbill had taught the advanced class until December 1911, when he resigned and Alfred H. Greening, shown here with the graduates, finished the school term. A disastrous fire destroyed the school on January 10, 1912. Classes for the second portion of the school term were held in the basements of the three local churches while a new school was being built. The advanced students held classes for the remainder of the year in the Christian Church basement.

The graduation exercises were held in the Charles Gallagher Opera House which was located in the vicinity of the fire station. The old Opera House was purchased by Jake Eeten in 1938, razed and removed from the premises. The Baccalaureate services for the class were at the Methodist Church and Rev. F.W. Wahl was the

guest speaker. D.F. Nichols was County Superintendent and presented the diplomas at the graduation ceremonies.

The third school building was completed in October 1912. It was a two-story four-room brick building with a modern heating and ventilating system. One of the rooms on the second floor was of sufficient size to serve as an auditorium, complete with a stage. At the time, grades through the tenth grade were taught locally, with final exams given at the Lincoln High School where a county-wide tenth grade graduation was held. The eleventh-grade was added in 1931 with classes held in the community house. It wasn't until 1943, however, that Emden recognized a three year high school. In April 1947 an election resulted in the creation of the Hartsburg-Emden Community High School. The last Emden High School graduation was in May, 1947.

At the present time Hartsburg-Emden has one of three remaining high schools in Logan County. With an enrollment of less than ninety students, they remain competitive with the larger schools in scholastics and sports.

The following is from the Emden Centennial book:

Transcribed by Bill Detmers

The Ordinances of the Village of Emden, Logan County, Illinois published by authority of the Board of Trustees dated June 9, 1894, Section 1 in relation to animals reads as follows in part:

It shall be unlawful for any domestic animal of the species of horse, ass, mule, cattle, sheep, swine, goat or goose to run at large, at any time, within the corporate limits of the Village of Emden. Any person in violation of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than three dollars or more than ten dollars for each offense.

The ordinance authorizes the village constable and police officers to impound such animals and to charge and receive for their fees for taking up and impounding any cattle, horses, mules or asses, 50 cents per head, each swine other than suckling pigs, goat or sheep, 25 cents and for each suckling pig or goose, 5 cents. The Village Municipal Code published by authority by the Board of Trustees revised and passed July 9, 1900 provides the same penalties.

Marie Shoup Shook Lincoln 's Hand

Mary Ellen Martin's great grandparents

Marie Shoup was born 24 March 1844, in Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, where she was baptized in the Lutheran faith. She came to this country with her parents in a sailboat, at the age of three years. The trip took about three months, across the Atlantic. The family traveled in a covered wagon from New York to Iowa City, IA, in 1846, then moved to Chicago, then to Lincoln, Logan County, IL. The Shoup family was present when Abraham Lincoln was in Lincoln, Illinois to christen his namesake town with the juice of a watermelon. Marie, then 9 years old, shook hands with Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The year was 1853. It was in Lincoln that she met her future husband, W. C. R. Kaesebier. In 1870, they lived on a Scully lease. In 1871, they purchased a farm southwest of Emden, borrowing \$2,000.00 from a Catholic priest. They resided there until they moved to Emden in 1903. Fourteen children were born to this union with three dying in infancy.

Emden Farmers Grain join with Minier Co-op.

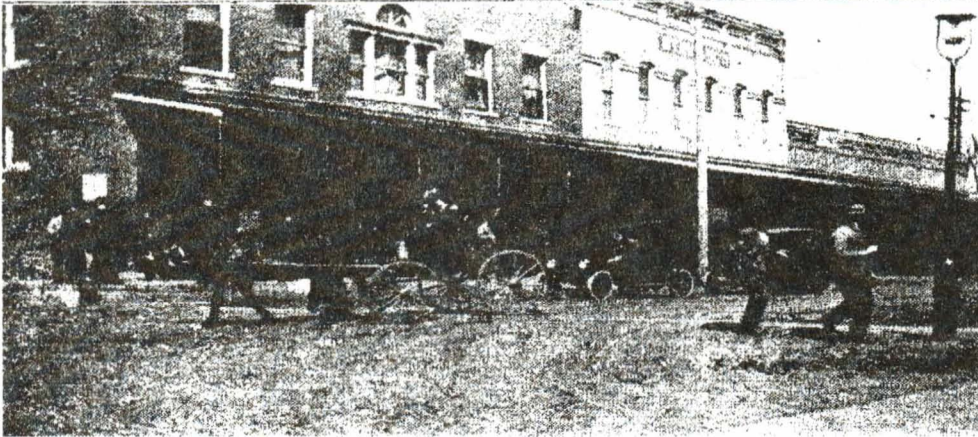
Shareholders of Emden Farmers Grain Co. voted for the Emden operation to merge with Minier Cooperative Grain Co. The merge took effect February 1, 2007. Emden Grain Company is in the 88th year of operation.

The new Minier board will include three Emden Grain representatives and six Minier Cooperative representatives. Keith Swigart is Minier's general manager.

Main Street in Emden 1917

(Photo below)

Around 1917, Main Street in Emden was busy, probably farmers coming to town to shop on a Saturday, and for the family to bring their eggs to the grocery store and cream to the creamery. Eggs were usually the woman's responsibility, and they helped pay for the weekly groceries. Anytime there was a little money left over, the wife would take it home and put it away. This was referred to as "egg money," and was controlled by the wife. The weekly visit to town was also a time to catch up on the local news.



Hartsburg and Emden were the hubs of activity in Orvil Township. Today, the Main streets in Emden and Hartsburg are no longer busy with people going from one store to the next. Like many other small villages, large chain stores in the larger surrounding communities offer so many more products and at lower prices that a small business cannot compete. Farming has gone from many smaller family farms to several larger farms that can be efficiently cultivated with newer and larger equipment.

In spite of many changes, Orvil Township continues to be an area that offers rich farmland, a small school district and friendly people

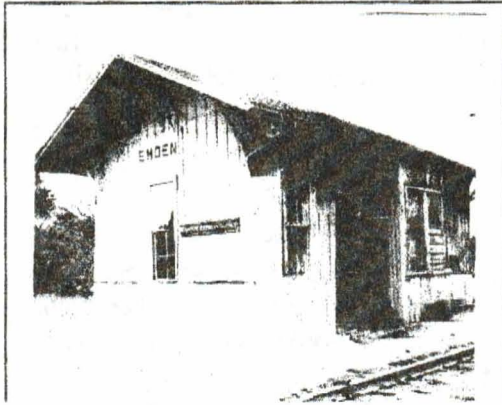
Autobiography of Erie Irene Harts Burrows (1850-1933)

Transcribed by Bill Detmers

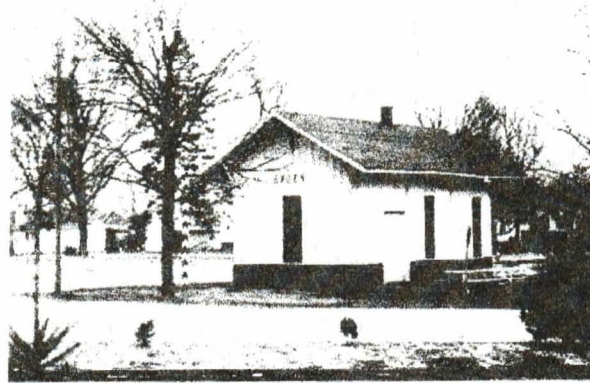
This is a part of a short autobiography of Erie Irene Harts Burrows (1850-1933). The original was done in pencil on an ordinary writing tablet, probably within the last few months of her life, although there was no date on the original. Erie Irene Harts Burrows was born in Nippenose Valley, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, on the seventh day of December, 1850, the daughter of John and Rachel Harts. Here on a small cleared farm, in this little valley surrounded by dense forests and rugged mountains, I spent my childhood days until the spring of 1856 when the little farm was sold and I with the rest of the family came to Illinois. My father, John Harts, bought a farm on what was then called the Delevan Prairie in Logan County, Lincoln, Illinois being the county seat. On this farm the town of Hartsburg was later located in honor of my father. The family spoke German or Pennsylvania Dutch. My parents being very religious, it was seen to that we all had an opportunity to attend Divine Services. Although the nearest "Little Church in the Wildwood" Union Church, a Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was six miles distant, my good parents were eager to have us all with them. "Rain or Shine" we were always found in the House of God. So, very early in life, I was converted, along with my three brothers and two sisters, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Our school was over one mile distant. Here I attended school until after the Civil War, which broke out in 1861. My two brothers, D.H. and P.W. enlisted in the 106th Illinois Infantry in 1862 and served until the close of the war.

EMDEN DEPOT



Emden Depot before restoration



Emden Depot at present time

During the Emden 1976 Bicentennial, the Emden Depot was saved from demolition and relocated to "Whistle Stop Park". The depot was moved from the original site along the Illinois Central Railroad tracks to the north edge of the triangle bounded by North, Pleasant and Main Streets. This piece of land was donated to the Village in October 1971, by William A. Komnick

The Emden Depot is currently being transformed into the "Whistle Stop Library". The purpose is to maintain and to preserve the depot's original appearance. It will remain the great historical building that it is and the idea is to keep it as a train depot. People are to come and enjoy depot and library. The Whistle Stop Library committee is trying to inspire and create interest for reading with the children of the community.

"We are working on cleaning and doing some repairs" says Ladonna. "Repairs are difficult since there is neither heat nor electricity available. We have to climb a pole to plug in an extension cord so we can obtain electricity. (*Kind of a green acres thing*) and I am not the best pole climber, but I am determined to not let this stop me."

The committee has been using their own money to buy garage-sale books and have had many donations of books as well. Krogers has donated money for paint and Wal-Mart has offered some merchandise. We are happy to receive donations from anyone.

Contact Ladonna. Gass: Phone # 217-376-3360

Emden's own "Major league" pitcher Bill Sampen (*photo at right*) began his baseball career with the Pittsburgh Pirates organization in 1985. He led the Montreal Expos in wins in 1990, the first rookie to do that for them since 1970. Bill was drafted from the Pirates in December 1989. He pitched in the Major Leagues from 1990-1994.

He is originally from Emden, IL born January 18, 1963 in Lincoln, Illinois.

SOI: Logan Co. History 1982



The Emden first News Paper

The Emden News was established in August 1895, by Warren Milby followed by W.W. McCormick, T.T. McCormick and C.E. Nine. The first shop was located in the Chevrolet Company office and later moved across the street. Succeeding Mr. Nine as editor and publisher were C.H. Scholtz and William Mickle 1908 – 1920. William Mickle became sole owner in 1920 – 1923. Up to this time type was set by hand. June 14, 1923 Mickle purchased the first typesetting machine. George Stalker became the operator and assisted in the office for several years.

Tom's Lodge

Tom's Lodge is a meeting place located on old Route 121 between Lincoln and Hartsburg. The business house was originally "The Lodge". Dr. Hutton had the lodge constructed of logs. It has changed managers several times. Marshall Hutton, brother of Dr. Hutton, and Mrs. Barby first operated the Lodge, then Frank Jones and Marie Thomas of Farmington, Illinois took over. After them, Jerry and Jenny Ogden were in charge. In 1943 Fred and Roxy Moore bought the lodge. They sold it in 1954 to Lonnie and Mac Robinson. They changed the name to "Lonnie and Mae's". Tom and Barbara Immig were the most recent owners and changed the name back to "Tom's Lodge". The original logs still remain in "Tom's Lodge".

Previously it was called Lonnie and Mae's, and originally it was Hutton's Lodge, allegedly one of the watering holes frequented by Al Capone and his gang. Some where nearby was Coonhound's Grove. Local lore says it was a rustic retreat used by the Capone gang.

Below is a photo of the Hutton's Lodge located on Route 121 north of Lincoln, IL.



Route 121 Roadhouse

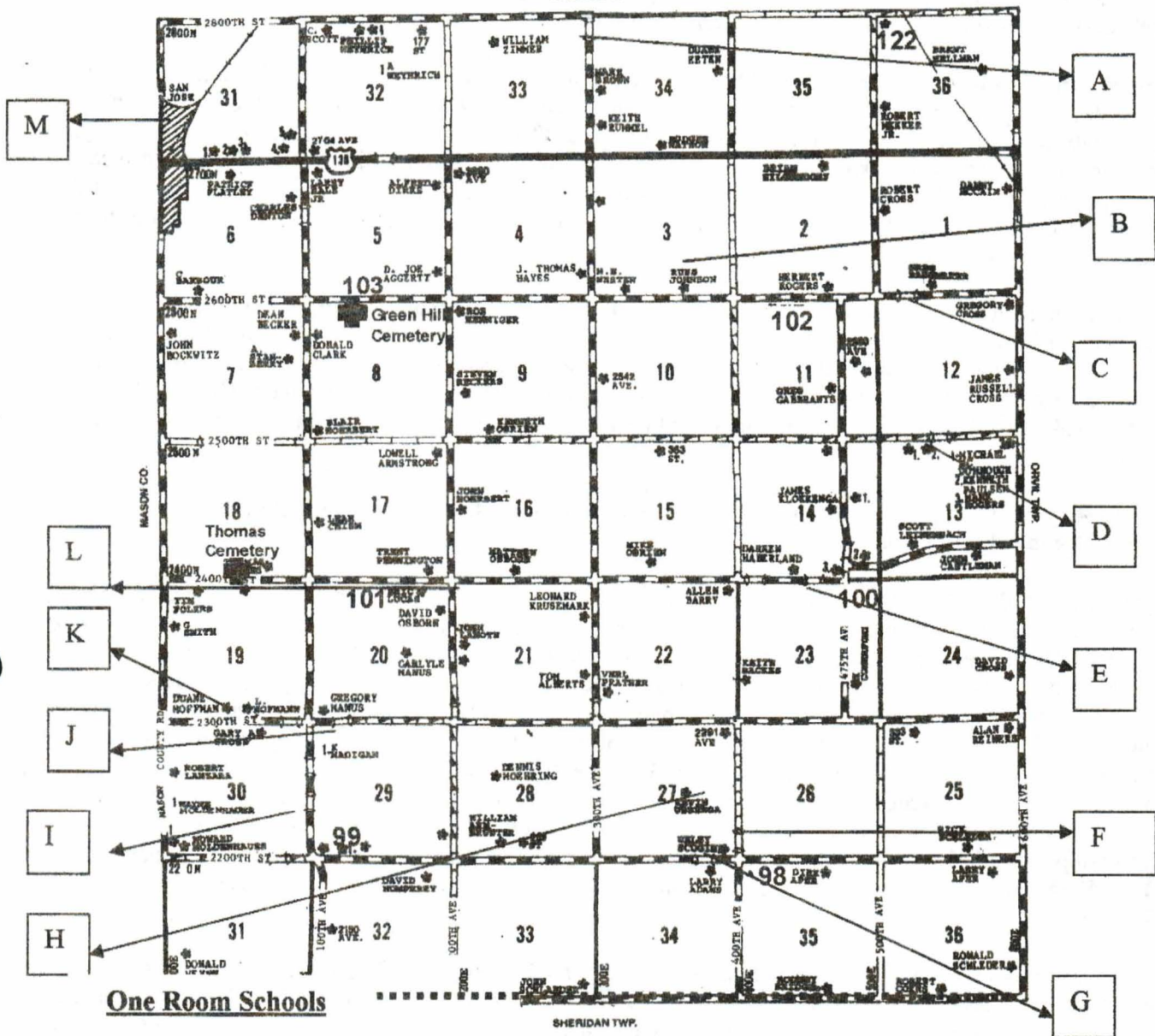


Ad in Lincoln Evening Courier

Joyce Ogden Gibson Writes about Hutton's Lodge "My father, Jerry Ogden, owned or managed Hutton's Lodge. Whenever Al Capone came into town my dad would take him out to Hutton's Lodge for booze, food, women, and dancing and whatever else he wanted. We use to have lots of pictures of the entire goings - on out there. I know my dad watered the booze, and my mom would get mad at him. They had pinball machines and one-armed bandits at the lodge. I remember hardboiled eggs in a big jar out there. My mom did the main cooking and I still have a set of ceramic bowls she kept because she said Al Capone had eaten Cole slaw and potato salad out of them. Also, they didn't call him Al Capone--he used another name. I believe this was during Prohibition. Coonhound Johnny used to take Capone hunting or sold him a dog or two. Johnny had a dog run somewhere behind the Lodge." *SOI: <http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnillinois/wateringholes.html>*

PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP

TAZEWELL CO.



One Room Schools

98 Hopewell 99 Prairie Creek 100 Elder Grove 101 Victory
102 Neibuhr 103 Cream Ridge 122 Zoar

Other Places of Interest:

A= Albers Bridge B= Conrady House C=Willis Short Bridge D= Henry Arnold Bridge E=Elder Grove Bridge F= Conrady Bridge G= Schlerer Bridge H= White House
I= Prairie Creek M.E. Church J= Prairie Creek Bridge K = Harness L= Old Township Hall
M= San Jose

Prairie Creek Township

Prairie Creek Township is located in northwest Logan County; a portion of the east side of San Jose is included in the township. The San Jose Fire Department actually covers a portion of the following

counties: Logan, Tazewell and Mason. Prairie Creek Township boundary runs to the west side of Emden, IL. School districts included in Prairie Creek Township are Illini Central, Delavan, Hartsburg-Emden, and New Holland Grade School. The consolidation with Lincoln Community High School is also included in Prairie Creek Township. Therefore when voting, voters are given different ballots depending upon what school district, park district and fire district one resides in.

Prairie Creek's town hall was destroyed by a tornado in the spring of 1959 or 1960. Therefore for one or two elections years, voting took place in the basement of George Baker's home, which was in close proximity to the town hall location. Voting continued at George Baker's but was moved to his garage because of the steps to the basement. George Baker was supervisor at that time. Then for several years voting took place at Dean Becker's Garage and finally was moved to Blair Hoebert's garage, where it still takes place. Prairie Creek never replaced the Town Hall and does not have a township shed; the road equipment is kept at the road commissioner's residence.

During the early years there were two road commissioners at the same time. This was due to the fact that horses were used to do the grading of the dirt and /or graveled roads and the amount of miles to be maintained. When the road grader came on the scene, the position required only one road commissioner. Several road commissioners died while in office including William Zimmer Sr., Clarence Hilgendorf, Dan Hayes and Dean Becker. At that time a new road commissioner was appointed by the auditors now called a trustee.

In 1954, Prairie Creek Township passed a referendum to have the roads blacktopped. The roads were completed in either 1956 or 1957.

William Scully was born in Kilfeacle, County Tipperary, Ireland, November 23, 1820 and died in London, England, October 17, 1906. In 1850, a young William came to the United States to investigate reports of large areas of productive and desirable prairie lands in the Midwest that could be purchased from the government at a very reasonable price. Once he decided on a location, William Scully obtained a loan of 10,000 pounds from his older brother, Thomas. William Scully's holdings in Logan County totaled almost 30,000 acres, the largest portion of it in northwest Logan County adjoining Tazewell County. Because of the swampy character of his newly purchased property, it was necessary to till only the high points of land. Mr. Scully erected improvements and broke sod on what was called the north and south farms, an area of about 2000 acres where the so-called "White House" was constructed in Prairie Creek Township section 27 at the cost of \$1400. The "White House" became the stopping point for immigrants. The "White House" was later moved to the site of the Seide Conrady home in southern Prairie Creek Township section 26.

In 1854 the mole, a new invention, was introduced to United States from Europe as a means of draining heavy swamp lands. William Scully was quick to utilize the mole in Logan County, Illinois. This machine was pulled by horses, making an underground channel utilizing the natural slope of the land. The development of the mole drainage system was an inexpensive system. Records show that ditching of the headwaters of Prairie Creek near Emden was first done approximately the year 1887 by a steam dredge. Records in the office of the Scully Estates show extensive purchases of tile in the 1880s. Tiling gangs worked for nearly forty years to complete the present tile drainage system in Logan County, Illinois.

One of the most interesting facts about Logan County agriculture was the system of leasing lands employed by the large estates in the county. Over 60 percent of the land was farmed by tenants. The largest land-holding owner was the estate of Lord Scully, which owned many thousand acres in the northwest part of the county. This section is called the "Scully Prairies". The Scully lands were rented for \$5 per acre, the tenant furnishing all the equipment. On some of the Scully lands, buildings were mere shacks; on others were some of the finest rural dwellings in the county.

In the 1870s in the vicinity of Emden, Illinois the following family names are carried on the Scully Estates lease records: Farrell, Whalen, Williams, Amm, Wallace, Poling, Knight, Scholz, Faler, Harms, Albers,

Snyder, Taylor, Clark, Buenning, Hagen, and Steging, In the same area twenty years later family names were as follows: Aper, Fink, Jansen, Brommer, Manhusen, Milhahn, Rademacher, Mayer, Albers, Taylor, Kohl, Suits, Menhusen, Horn, Kromminga, Mueller, Ruben, Lolling, Behrends, Willis, Conradi, Rinneo, Harmsen, Westen, Klokkenga, Deterts, Kross, Tholen, Hayenga, and Poppinga.

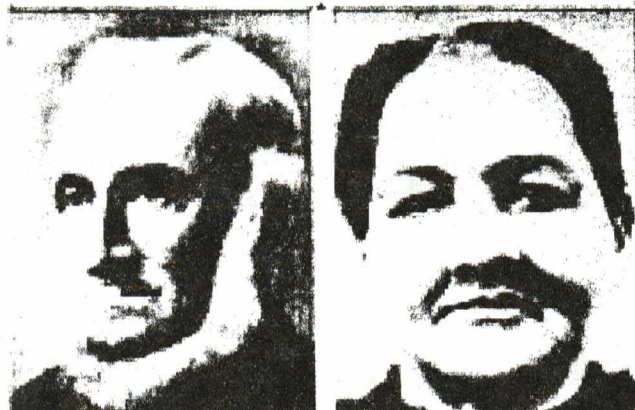
(The spellings of family names are as originally printed)

In 1887, William Scully deeded all of his land holdings to his wife, E. Angela Scully. He instructed her how he wished the land to be passed on to his sons, Frederick Scully and Thomas A. Scully. In 1918, E. Angela Scully deeded all the Scully lands in Illinois to her son Thomas A. Scully. Prior to his death and by the terms of his will, Thomas Scully established trusts for his sons, Michael John Scully and Peter Dennys Scully, his grandchildren and his wife, Mrs. Violet M. Scully. Thomas A. Scully was born in London, England September 16, 1878 and died in Chicago, Illinois July 12, 1961.

H



The William Scully "Big White House"
Courtesy of Scully Estates via Pat Freese



John & Ellen Hickey
Courtesy of Pat Freese

John & Ellen Hickey: John Hickey was born about 1822, son of James and Mary *Mohn* Hickey. John was the oldest of four children, John, William, Patrick (who died in Ireland) and Mary who married Michael Mohan. Leaving Tipperary, Ireland about 1847, John first located in Virginia, USA where he lived for nearly six years. During this time he was employed in Public Works. While in Virginia he became acquainted with Miss Ellen Hickey also an emigrant from Tipperary, Ireland. They were married in Cumberland, Maryland July 14, 1850. They came to Logan County about 1854. John's mother died during this time, so he sent for his father. His father came and brought William, John's younger brother with him. They leased one of Lord William Scully's farms located a few miles north of New Holland at the "Big White House". It was called this because it was the only house painted during that time. It was here Lord Scully stayed in his periodical visits looking over his vast acreage he had acquired. In 1855, Mike Mohan sent for his sister Katherine and she married William Hickey. For the next four years they all lived in the "Big White House", during which time William accompanied William Scully on his land buying trips. Later William bought a half section near New Holland from Mr. Scully.

James H. Hickey was born May 1, 1851 at Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia and came with his parents John and Ellen Hickey to Logan County in 1855. Being the oldest son it was his duty to drive to Lincoln to get the priest and take him back after saying mass in the "Big White House".

James H. and Mary Loretta Rourke were married on February 1, 1876 in Lincoln by Rev. Joseph Costa, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. They began housekeeping in a home on the Delavan Prairie, then Tazewell County, Illinois. Their first three children were born there. After John his father had bought land in Broadwell Township, James and Mary moved to Broadwell Township and rented land there. Their next five children were born in Broadwell Township.

In 1893, James and Mary bought the family farm at Burtonview, Illinois. To make extra money, Mary raised turkeys. At Christmas time they took three lumber wagon loads of turkeys to Lincoln for the Christmas market. They also boarded the teacher of the rural Fairland School. All four of their daughters taught school to help out until they married. James died November 1927.



Mary Loretta Rourke



James H. Hickey



Mary Loretta Rourke



James H. Hickey

James Hickey: James was born October 15, 1856 in the "Big White House", a son of William and Katherine Hickey. He was sixteen when his father died. Being the oldest of eight children he stayed on the farm with his mother. Some time later they moved to a farm in Prairie Creek Township. A 1873 plat of Prairie Creek Township shows J. Hickey owning land in section 3 in Prairie Creek Township. On October 16, 1889, James married Johanna Dwyer of Kilbourne, Mason County, Illinois. Two sons were born to them, William Emmett and James Harold. In 1902 James bought 160 acres in Elkhart Township. There he farmed until 1922 when he retired and moved to Lincoln and later moved to Elkhart where he died April 28, 1927. He was buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, Lincoln, Illinois where his father and grandfather were buried.

Prairie Creek M.E. Church was built on section 30 in Prairie Creek Township in 1880 about 4 ½ miles north of New Holland, IL. The trustees at the time were H.M. Howell, H.F. Raud, T.J. Chestnut, Eli Thomas, Joseph E. Ayers and Lee Chance. Prior to building the church, the society held services in the Prairie Creek Schoolhouse.

The Church was sold and removed about 1920.

The following was copied from a record book in the United Methodist Church of New Holland. No date.

Membership: Baughman, Samuel, from Broadwell, Illinois; Baughman, Mrs. Samuel, Notified December 6, 1915; Brooks, William, Easton, Notified June 24, 1915; Briggs, Frances, Behrends, Carey, Copperthwaite, Lowry, from Harness, Illinois; Copperthwaite, Mrs. Lowry, Chesnut, David, Chesnut, Ella. Chestnut, Benjamin, from Middletown, Illinois; Crawford, George B., Cora (Wife of George B. Crawford), Cunningham, John H., Cunningham, Frances (Wife of John H. Cunningham Sr.) Cunningham, Rachel. To First church, Bloomington, Illinois.



Prairie Creek Methodist Church 1880-1920

Cunningham, Harness, Cunningham, Grace E. (Wife of Harness Cunningham, Jr.) Crawford, Leola Marie, Campbell, Edith (married Fred Lowman) to Lincoln M.E. church.

Rev. G.W. Randle was pastor from September 1912 to September 1916. He moved to Armstrong, Illinois.
 Rev. C.H. Davis was pastor from September 1916 to September 1918. Stewards: Allie Smith, Mrs. George Crawford, S.A. Tyler. Trustees: Edmund Smith, George Crawford, S.A. Tyler, Henry Behrends and Will Lowe. Sunday School Superintendent: Mrs. George Crawford; Foreign Missions: Allie Smith; Home Missions; Mrs. S.A. Tyler.

Rev. G.W. Randle, pastor, received on July 6, 1914 for membership: Paul B. Smith, single; Florence G. Smith, single; Ruth Glendora Smith, single; Ralph W. Crawford, single; Simeon Aldrich Tyler, single; Charlie W. Briggs, single; Arthur F. Briggs, single; Henry Edgar Behrends, single; and John T. Briggs, single.

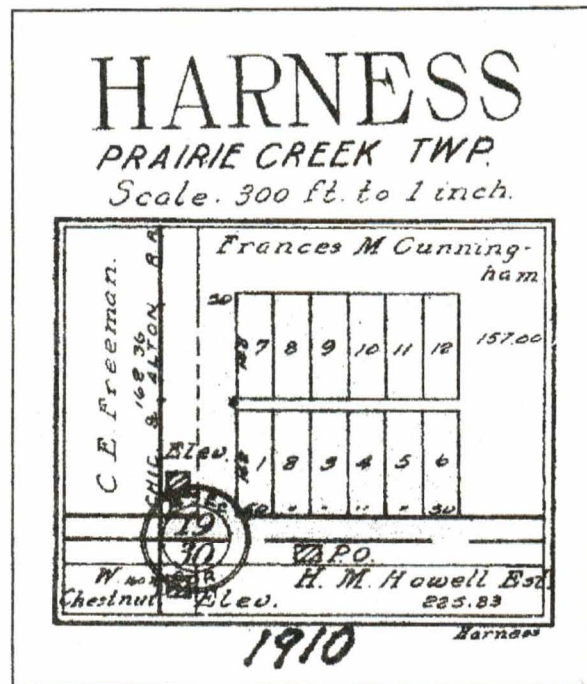
On December 5, 1915 Rev. G.W. Randle received Arabella Lowman, married; Leland Lowman, single; Virgie D. Lowman, single; John Jumper, married; Nellie Jumper, married; and Mrs. Kate Lowe, Widow.
 (SOI: Logan county History 1982)

Harness

K



C.W. Tyler and Son, Harness, Illinois



Map: Courtesy of Phyllis Bryson

A small village called "Harness" was settled in the southwestern part of what was destined to be section 19, Prairie Creek Township, Logan County, Illinois. It is recorded that on April 24, 1897, the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad purchased a fifty foot right-of-way from Eli Thomas, Hannah Wilson, Michael Adolph and Mary Brown. That same year Henry M. Howell, his wife and John Brooks with his wife, sold land to the same railroad.

With the coming of the new railroad (Chicago and Alton) Bently Buxton surveyed the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 21 N., Range 4, west of the Third Principal meridian. Fifteen lots, 50 feet by 142 feet, were laid out and the village was named "Harness" for Daniel Harness, who owned the land and had it surveyed as "The town of Harness". It was signed by Louis M. Day, October 2, 1900, a Notary Public in and for Ross County, Ohio. This was recorded in the Lincoln Courthouse December 4, 1900 and signed by August Hummel.

At one time there was a barber shop, Post Office, blacksmith shop, three general stores, an implement shop, seed corn house and the Harness depot. There was two grain elevators built prior to 1900. The Rapps built one and Frank Webb and John H. Cunningham built the other. Charley Tyler had a grocery store on the north side of the street. From July 30, 1906 to January 7, 1907 C.W. Tyler and Sons published a four page newspaper called the "The Pony Harness". There was a store just east of the Lou Paul store on the south side of the street. Later Mr. Swing of Mason City bought this store and drove a wagon through the country selling groceries and buying butter, eggs and chickens. Ray Volmer owned and ran the blacksmith shop. Coming home from San Jose one day, he met with misfortune. While hopping a freight train home, he slipped and the train ran over his leg. He was brought back to his blacksmith shop where Dr. Tyler had to amputate the leg.

The following is a sample of a train schedule: C&ARR schedule: Going North, Train No. 52 Passenger Except Sunday 7:41 AM; Train No. 56 Passenger Except Sunday 4:15 PM, Going South: Train 55 Passenger Except Sunday 8:12 AM: Train 54 Passenger Except Sunday 2:55 pm. During the State Fair, extra trains were added to accommodate fair visitors. A white flag hanging outside the depot was used in the daytime to stop the train so passengers could board and a lantern at night for departing passengers.

The official directory of the City of Harness 1906: William Lowe, Mayor; Simeon A. Tyler, City Clerk; John H. Cunningham, Police Magistrate; Emil Engelhorn, City Council; Oscar Ritchie, City Council; Albert Vandivort, Chief of Police. Mrs. Lowe and daughters, Nellie and Minnie, lived on the south side of Main Street. Through the years some of the families living at Harness were: Emil and Lola Engelhorn; Frank and Sally Stevens; Ralph and Lelah Henninger. Ralph ran the grain elevators for seventeen years. Mrs. Quisenberry and her family lived in Harness, also Albert Vandivort and his daughter Essie; John Hildebrandt and his wife; Will and Lois Smith; Guy Green, his wife and his son Harold. Guy worked in San Jose and walked the rail road back and forth to work.

In 1921, a 4-H Canning Club was organized at the Henninger's home with Cora Kelly and Lelah Henninger as co-leaders. Ti-ya-ta was the Indian name chosen for the club. Frances Meyers, Hannah Tammeus and Mary Mell were chosen to represent the club at the Springfield State Fair. The leaders and the girls lived in a tent on the fairgrounds for the week. That fall the Southern Illinois Peach Growers Association sponsored a trip for the girls and the leaders to the first national 4-H congress in Chicago, Illinois as their guests. Five hundred boys and girls from many states attended the first 4-H congress.

When the new 1957 Illinois road map was published, the name "Harness" was missing from the heart of Illinois; its memory will remain in the hearts of those who lived in or near this "Quiet Little Town."
(*SOL: Logan County History 1982 Written by Mildred Blaum*)

M

San Jose

SOL: Logan County History 1982

Only one-fourth of San Jose is in Logan County in Prairie Creek Township. Three-fourths of the village is in the extreme northwest part of Allen Grove Township, Mason County. The Tazewell County line is but one mile north of San Jose, Illinois. E.Z. Hunt, the county surveyor, surveyed and platted the town in 1857. The original plat contained fifteen blocks 300 feet square, and eleven smaller blocks which were divided into lots. Once the village was laid out, a public sale of lots was held, but it only netted \$3000 for the investors. The investment was unprofitable since the town failed to grow fast enough. Other additions were made, including one that was over the line in Logan County. The Logan County portion of the village is comprised of Isaac C. Brown's addition laid out in 1858 containing four blocks and Crabb and Linbarger's addition of three blocks laid out in 1868. The additions were surveyed by Bentley Buxton. A post office was established in the village in 1858. Moses C. Hicks was the postmaster. San Jose was named by Alexander W. Morgan, from the city of the same orthography, but differently pronounced, in the Golden State of California.

On the 13th day of April, 1870, pursuant to notice, the citizens assembled at the schoolhouse and organized by electing Rev. T. J. N. Simmons, President and Samuel Dement, Clerk. The vote stood 31 for and 9 against incorporating. On the 21st of the same month, the following Board of Trustees was chosen: Edmund Rodgers, Jonathan Cory, Andrew Jacobs, Zenas B. Kidder, Samuel Dement and Dr. Charles D. Knapp. The following officers were chosen at a subsequent meeting of the board; Jonathan Cory, president; Thomas S. Knapp, clerk; Zenas B. Kidder was chosen Street Commissioner and C. C. Ragan, Police Constable. San Jose was incorporated as a village under the general law June 12, 1876 by a vote of 29 for and 0 against. The population at the time was 350 to 400.

The first grain merchants in San Jose were Buck & Scott, who began the purchase of grain in 1866. A warehouse built by Peter Defries was converted by Buck & Brother into an elevator about the same date and was the first in the village. In 1866, Moses C. Hicks built a steam elevator which was destroyed by fire in 1868. Prior to arriving in San Jose he had operated a store in Atlanta, Illinois. Thomas Little operated a warehouse here for some time and finally was taken down and moved to Teheran, IL west of Mason City, IL on route 10.

In 1874 D. G. Cunningham built an elevator on the site that was formerly occupied by Hicks. It took the arrival of the railroad to breathe life into the town. The lots adjoining the railroad were given to secure a depot. Both the Jacksonville and Peoria branches of the Chicago & Alton railroad went through the village in 1876. San Jose once a thriving railroad center before the turn of the century, was known as the "littlest railroad center" in the United States with four trains stopping each day. The railroad was completed in the 1860's and saw its last train on the tracks on April 12, 1960, when the first grade of San Jose Grade School took the "last ride".

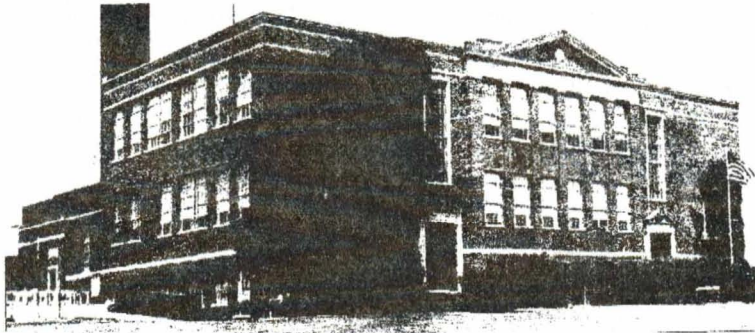
Starting in 1978, the Illinois Commerce Commission granted permission for the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad to abandon its property. Consequently, adjacent farmers to the railroad were then given the opportunity to buy this property. During the summer of 1868 two very important additions were made to the town in the way of buildings. Moses C. Hicks erected a large and commodious hotel, at the cost of \$6,000. At one time he had as many as forty two regular boarders, in addition to a large number of transient customers. The same year, C. B. Van Horn moved the machinery of his grist mill from Atlanta, IL to San Jose, IL and erected a mill house and produced flour. It was stone ground and produced twenty barrels of flour per day. The machinery was originally put in use at Waynesville, DeWitt County, Illinois by C. Livingston. In 1857 Van Horn had purchased the machinery and moved it to Atlanta.

In 1869 A. Jacobs & Co. removed their wagon and general blacksmithing shops from Pekin, Illinois to San Jose. They manufactured thirty to forty wagons annually and did general blacksmithing. They also had an establishment in Mason City, Illinois. Zenas B. Kidder was the first blacksmith in San Jose.

In 1903 the Rural Free Mail Delivery System began to provide delivery. Two rural carriers each had a 22-mile long route. Both routes were joined as a single 63 mile long route in 1935. In 1874, A. R. Chestnut and I. Thomas established an exchange bank in connection with their general merchandise trade. This proved a source of great convenience to both grain buyers and merchants. The firm did a general banking and exchange business.

One room country schools were a common sight in Prairie Creek Township. They were Cream Ridge in section 5, Elder Grove in section 23, Hopewell in section 35, Neibuhr in section 11, Prairie Creek in section 29, Victory in section 20 and Zoar in section 36. Zoar and Neibuhr were moved to Emden, remodeled and are still being used as homes today. Victory is also a home standing at its original location. The first school was held in what became known as the Goodall School. It was located one mile north of San Jose. Later it was moved into town and located on a knoll west of the site of the 1892 school. John Linbarger served as Prairie Creeks first Supervisor elected in 1867. Matthew Rollan was a teacher during the 1880s. A high school was opened in 1890 with a three year curriculum. A new brick grade school was built in 1892. It housed both the lower grades and high school grades. The first high school graduation was held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892 with three students. A 1917 addition to the grade school was built

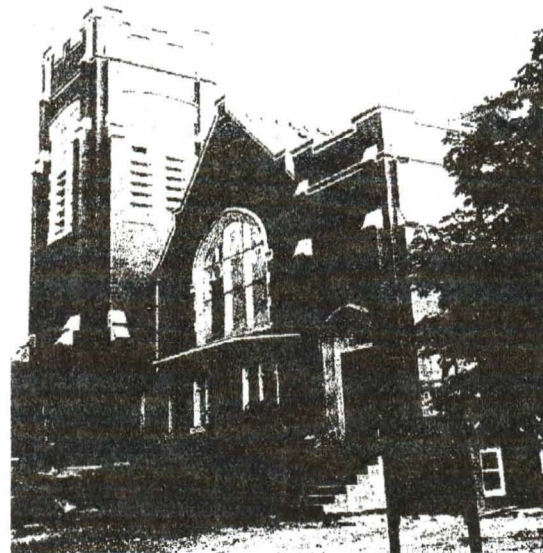
which consisted of two classrooms, a music room, a principal's office, an all purpose room and a full basement with a gymnasium and modern heating plant. During 1920 a four year course of study became available for high school students. In 1931 the first high school building was erected. That additional room was sufficient until the consolidation of the rural schools in 1949 and 1950. At that time the seventh and eighth grades were transferred to the high school. In 1949 a union district was established combining 69 square miles of Mason, Tazewell, and Logan counties into one united school district.



The San Jose High School (left) building's doors were closed forever when San Jose consolidated with Mason City and Easton to form the Illini Central District.

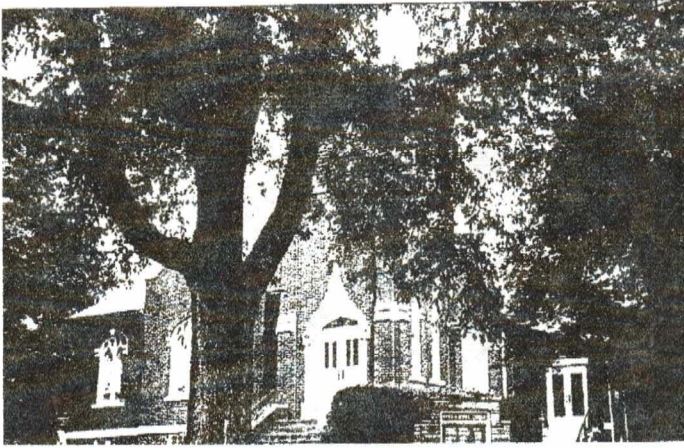
SOI: Logan county History 1911 & Logan county History 1982

The First Methodist Church was built in 1859 on Second Street and was dedicated in 1860. It had two front doors. One was for men and boys; the other was for the women and girls. A wooden partition divided the room. The church pews were wooden homemade benches without backs made of rough lumber. It wasn't until 1882 that a second church was built. The second church served the community for thirty six years. Their third church was dedicated on April 7, 1918. It had a 60 x 90 foot gymnasium with a 14 foot ceiling. The basement gym was used for recreation and for young people socials. A kitchen and dining room met the needs of the church suppers held by the ladies W.S.C.S. (Women's Society for Christian Service)



San Jose United Methodist Church

The German Methodist Congregation in San Jose dates back to 1865. Early services were held in homes. Later services were held in the Cream Ridge School, Logan County, Illinois. In 1867 it was decided to relocate the church to San Jose and in 1871 the Salem church was dedicated. The church continued to grow. In January 1970 the First Methodist and the Salem Church united to become the San Jose United Methodist Church.



The San Jose Christian Church (right) dates back to 1951 and was under the leadership of Reverend Raymond Phillips, pastor of the Hartsburg Christian Church. Sunday evening services were held at the Natrona School. Later they were held at the home of Mrs. Eigenbrod in San Jose, Illinois. A series of tent revival meetings were held and during the month of October of 1954, the San Jose congregation began services in its own Christian church building.

Baptist Church: (left) a society of regular Baptist was organized in San Jose in 1868 by members of the Baptist Church of Delevan. William H. Briggs was the first Minister. The earliest meetings were held in the Newman and Knapp store. In 1877 the Baptist Church held services in the hall of the hotel. At this time Reverend J.A. Brown led the congregation. He was followed by Reverend S. S. Martin. Services were held twice a month during this time. After the Salem and First Methodist Churches combined, the Baptist Church obtained the former First Methodist Church.



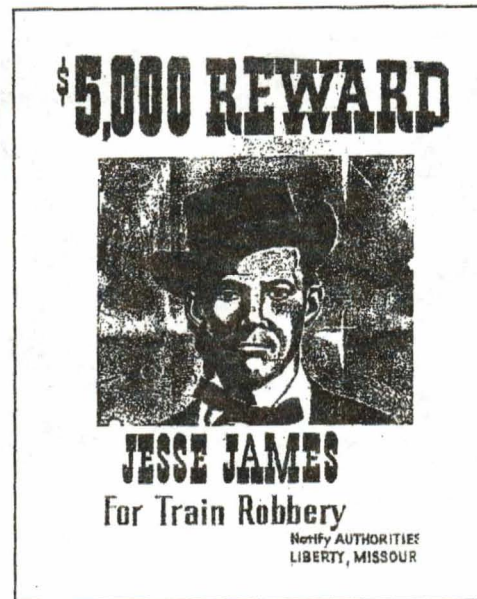
PRAIRIE CREEK TOWNSHIP Land Entries

*SOI: Logan County IL GENWEB by Cheryl Rothwell
Printed as original script*

1830, J. William, Hiram Watson; 1832, Thomas P. Fletcher; 1833, Nathaniel A. Ware; 1836, Horace P. Johnson, Samuel Gage, Joseph Clough, Jesse Jackman, Homer Peck, E. Wright, John S. Osburn, Elkanah Cobb, Leonard Loomis, John P. Conger, J. Whitney, Ebenezer Montague, Benjamin Robinson, Henry Little, Robert B. Gage, J. Wright, Jacob Webber; 1837, Nathaniel Coffin; 1849, Felix G. Greene, James Summers, Roswell P. Abel; 1850, Ambrose Wetherbee, Nicodemus Travis, William Greene, Eli Thomas, Amaziah Thomas, John Williams, Thomas Morris, William Scully, Arad Brown, William D. Humphrey, George Nichols; 1851, Elizabeth Viall, Israel C. Mundy, Frederick Vanliew, Tobias Holliday, Christian Anshurtz, Joseph Nail, William Marshall, William Berry, William Shaver, Alexander Harlough, John C. Irwin, Thomas Swearingen, Asa D. Wright, Edmund Wade, Andrew White, Thomas Officer, Richard Ely, John Linbarger, William H. Briggs, Samuel Skeen, William Buffington, Adam Honeck, Abraham Hagadorn, John S. Officer, Richard Freeman, Elijah Potter, John Martin, Robert Irwin, Joseph Hemingway, John M. Ward, John Ross, Rollin H. Kimball, J. C. Conkling, Thomas G. Tarlton, Caleb F. Tarlton, David Slouss, John Towberman, David C. Lamb, John H. Marbold, John Mann, Andrew White, Nathaniel G. Nichols, John Nichols, John O. Robinson, Samuel Garver, Samuel Brown, Mathew Wetherford, Peter Meard, James C. Bower, John Jennings; 1852, Jacob Cole, Elisha Crane, Jacob Keefer, George W. Rummell, Daniel Frankhouse, David McElroy, David C. Lamb, James McMaster, Blackman Mosley, Jacob B. Loose, John W. Casey, David F. Lowry, Samuel King, Rodney H. Hardy, Hiram Walker; 1853, John J. Taylor, W. King, W. Trollope; 1855, Samuel C. Parks, A. R. Chesnut, David Spear, Isaac V. Cunningham.



Above: Mary Hubbard riding in the Lincoln Centennial Parade.



Wanted poster for Jesse James

Nicholas Hubbard and his wife Mary Smith Hubbard, along with their children, Nicholas age four years and Mary age 6 months came by covered wagon from Portsmouth, Ohio and settled in Prairie Creek Township, Logan County, IL in 1853. The Hubbard family bought 320 acres of land along Prairie Creek and paid \$3 per acre. One of the crops raised was wheat and they flayed it on a hard (wood) floor. They waited until the streams were frozen to take the excess to Pekin to sell or trade. Mr. And Mrs. Hubbard raised nine children. The oldest daughter Mary lived to be 105. Since she was 100 when the city of Lincoln celebrated its centennial, she rode in the centennial parade. At that time she was the oldest lady in Logan County, IL.

One notable thing to happen to this family was on a dark and rainy evening; five heavily armed men riding on horseback demanded supper. Nicholas asked his wife to fix a big meal for the men. No one was turned away without food or shelter if they had a need. After the men finished eating, one man reached in his pocket and threw a handful of gold coins on the table. The next day a sheriff's posse stopped for information about some bandits believed to include the James boys. A bank had been robbed in Pekin.

Protecting Your Antiques

Wood Furniture

Normal wear and tear on wood furniture can cause the surface to become dull and dingy. Time, heat and light can age the finish of a piece of furniture even when it is well cared-for. The benefits of paste wax are numerous:

- It can bring new life to an aged and dull finish.
- Paste wax fills tiny scratches to restore shine.
- It also protects the piece from future wear.
- Wax stays on the piece much longer, until it is either washed off or worn away.

1. Gently wash the wood surface with a mild soap and water solution and allow drying. Place a small amount of paste wax in the middle of a clean soft cloth. Wrap it up and gently knead or tap the ball in the

palm of your hand until it is soft and the wax comes through the cloth. Rub the wax-filled cloth on the surface in small areas. Using this method controls the amount of wax placed on the furniture.

2. Once the wax is applied allow the wax to haze over, and then gently wipe off the excess with another soft clean cloth. If you can streak the surface with a finger, the excess isn't removed. When you think it's done, buff with still another clean cloth. Make sure not to wait too long to remove the wax as it will become harder to do so.

3. Apply another coat. It will fill any gaps in the first layer and add a beautiful shine to the piece.

4. To keep the shine up, don't use furniture polish over the wax. Clean with a feather duster or damp rag. Repeat the waxing process when it becomes dull again.

Quilts

With quilts, less is more. If your quilt is not soiled but smelly (from cigarette smoke, for example), just air it out. Hanging the old fabric on a line can tear its fibers. Instead, you should lay your quilt flat on the ground. Place a sheet below and above the quilt to protect it from the ground—and stray pets. The sheet will also protect it from a more persistent enemy: sunlight. Just as ultraviolet rays can do damage to skin, they can also fade colors and weaken fabrics. Always keep your quilt out of the sun. Draw a shade to protect it, whether it hangs on a wall or covers a bed.

Dust can dull colors. A gentle vacuuming is a low-impact way to remove dust and dirt from an old quilt. Think gentle: use a Dust-buster if you have one. Prevent threads and yarn from getting sucked away from your quilt by covering the fabric with a screen. Hold the vacuum cleaner at least a half-inch above the fabric. Do both sides and repeat twice if necessary. However, don't vacuum painted quilts as the paint may strip off. Washing quilts can damage quilts in two ways: it can fade vibrant dyes and rip the fabric. A quilt is at its most fragile when it's wet. Water weakens cotton. The same is true of silk.

You can wash most new quilts in a washing machine. Ones that date back earlier than the 1940s should be washed by hand, as the dyes in them are less fast. The safest cleaning method for an old quilt is to bring it to a professional conservator.

Avoid dry cleaning quilts. The dry cleaning process can irreparably harm your family heirloom. The only exception is wool quilts. They should be dry cleaned rather than washed, since wetting them can shrink them. Wool quilts are in a category of their own. Except for attacks by mice and moths, wool quilts are very durable.

Putting your old quilt to bed

Avoid folding your quilt as the weight on the fold can break fibers and leave a dirty line in your quilt. If you need to fold it, make sure to fold it differently each time you put it away. You can pad the folds with scrunched up acid-free paper or well-washed muslin to create a kinder bend.

When storing your quilt in a wooden drawer or cupboard, apply a polyurethane finish over the wood to keep oils from the wood from staining your quilts. Loosely wrap your quilt in muslin or acid free paper rather than plastic wrap, so the quilt can breathe.

High humidity and temperature extremes, such as those that occur in an attic or basement, can wreak havoc on your quilt. Says Ambrose: "If the environment is comfortable for you, it's probably comfortable for your quilt."

Logan County Photos

50 cents donation each

1925 Jefferson School 36-b
A. Lincoln in Camp 10-c
Abe Lincoln 13-a
Abe Lincoln 13-b
Abe Lincoln 14-a
Abe Lincoln 14-b
Abe Lincoln 13-c
Aerial of Lincoln 40-a
Avery Comstock Bld. 1-a
Basket Grocer-. 7-b
Bethel Church-New Holland 1-b
BLU INN 29-a
Boyd & Paisley 28-b
Brainard Park Bridge 31-c
Buckles Round Barn 2-a
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City Hall b/w 3-b
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Lee Café & Tab 33-a
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Lincoln 1911High School 18-a
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Lincoln Broadway Str. 1-c
Lincoln College 26-c
Lincoln College Adm. Bldg. 9-c
Lincoln Com. High 41-a
Lincoln Court House 15-a
Lincoln Court House2 4-a
Lincoln Court House3 4-b
Lincoln Depot 2 10-a
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Lincoln High School 8-a
Lincoln Inn 33-c
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Lincoln Zion Lutheran 20-c
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New Holland School 16-c
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Old Central School 38-a
Old Christian Church 9-b
Old Court House/Jail 17-b
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Passenger Depot 40-c
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Saint Patrick's 21-c
Scully Building 34-c
South Shaft Coal Mine 20-a
St. Clara's Hospital 21-a
St. Mary's Church 25-a
State School/Colony Main 12-c.
Statue of Lincoln 35-a
Stetson show room 35-b
Tremont Street 22-c
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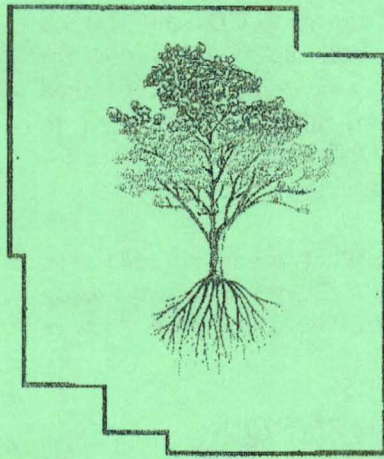
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Logan County, Illinois

During The Civil War, The Early Years

As Reported In The Lincoln Herald

Author/Bill Donath

This book is a result of, and intended to be a tool for, genealogical research. A common method of understanding an ancestor’s life is to build a picture of the environment in which an ancestor lived. This sort of research fills in the gaps between the traditional genealogical information of birth, marriage and death of a person. This research provides information that may answer questions all family researchers have about ancestors: What did they do? Who did they live near? Who were the contemporaries of the ancestor? How did they relate to their community? What was happening in the community that affected their lives?

The collection of articles includes letters from Logan County soldiers who served during the American Civil War; articles about the Sanitary Societies that were organized in the county, articles that explain the political climate in the various precincts of the county, articles that depict the prevailing social attitudes of the times and articles that include humorous stories during a very trying time in our country’s history. Bringing all of these articles together in one place simplifies the research process for anyone working on research for this period of time.

The author is hopeful that the contents of this book will be helpful to family researchers who find family members names in the book. If this book happens to serve the purpose of an informal, but politically biased, history for Logan County for a few years at the beginning of the Civil War, that too is good.

SIO: Courtesy of Bill Donath

THANKS TO CHERYL ROTHWELL

The Stringer 1911 History of Logan County, Illinois book on CD is now available at the Center.

Roots & Branches would like to acknowledge and thank Cheryl Rothwell (life member) for the time and effort she has put into transferring some of the History of Logan County books and the Combined Atlas onto CD’s. To accomplish this required a great deal of knowledge, time and

effort on her part, as well as some very good software.

As Cheryl explains it:

The CDs of the historical books and the atlas were credited with a multi step process and much travel. The first step was to obtain the book which took some time, particularly with Stringer's 1911 history, long out of print.

The method varied. In the case of the 1886 History book, the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society donated a copy to the cause. In the case of the atlases, I sent my cousin to the society office to purchase an extra copy for the purpose. The first step with the Stringer's 1911, was to obtain the book which took some time, since it has long been out of print.

From Lincoln, Illinois the books were shipped or taken to Chicago where the pages were removed from their bindings. A law firm in suburban Chicago fed the pages through a high speed duplexing scanner which can handle oversized and odd sized documents.

The scans were saved in two different formats; tagged image format [tif] and portable document format [pdf] and sent over the Internet to Tennessee. After some trial and error I determined that for this purpose pdf was the best format -- everyone with a computer can read it with the free Adobe Reader software and I already owned Adobe Acrobat Professional software to manipulate it. The method is not perfect -- each page image is only as good as the original -- but it is the most widely readable. They sat for a long time while I tried to figure out a good way to finish the project -- how to find something in the book.

The scans moved to Florida with me, where they were put together in batches until the entire book was one file. Fortunately at that point Adobe improved their software's ability to read scanned files. The files were put through the new version of Adobe Acrobat Professional which indexed them so that they are word searchable. Again, the word search is not perfect but tests indicated it was very good. In the case of the atlases the word search is not great due to the very small and unclear print of the original as well as the maps themselves but it is still helpful.

The final books were copied to CDs and sent via mail to Bill Detmers back in central Illinois for final processing. Bill made copies of the finished CDs and used a method called Light Scribing, to burn labels onto the CD's to eliminate the need for labels that are glued on.

Trivia Question: What group of men was known as the "big five"? They were always ready for court day at the Postville Courthouse. Answer on page 51.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Steve Royce 1556 Malaga Way, Fallbrook, CA 92028 Surnames: Thompson/Thompson, Maiewski/Majeski, Reynolds, Salmons, Lee, and Barneby kkona3@yahoo.com

Edwin Dahmm 1875 - 1200th St., Beason, Illinois 62512

Lee Anne / Julian L. Jr. Center 385 High Plain Rd., Andover, MA 01810 Surnames: Susan, wife of Willard R. Center, Would like to know the parents of Willard, and Susan's maiden name. lacenter@comcast.net Ph. 978-683-0290

William B. Adams 2004 Old manor Rd. Garden City, KS 67846 Surnames: Adams, Zebulon & Minerva (Collin) Adams, Oliver John Quincy & Ruth Elizabeth (Bavles) Adams adamsfamily6@sbcglobal.net Ph. 620-277-0571

Barbara A. Miller (Volunteer at the research center) 2181 South 11th, Springfield, IL. 62703 bamiller@springnet1.com

Wayne D. Schall (life member) 319 Wyatt Ave, Lincoln, IL 62656

Helen Mason 925 Primm Rd., Lincoln, IL 62656

Sally Duchow 201 Castle Lane, St. Joseph, IL 61873 Surnames: Rothermel, Lutz, I am seeking information on George Louis Rothermel and his wife Margaret Catherine Lutz.

smduchow@gmail.com

Virginia B. Langellier 1405 - 1800th Street, Lincoln, IL 62656-9802

Mary Beth Frampton (life member) 2409 E. 22nd Place, Tulsa, OK 74114 bcmama@sbcglobal.net ph. 918-749-4836 Surnames: Hodnett, Layman, Pegram, Shea, Dullard, Kretzinger, McGrath, Stringer, Keys, McConnell, Savage

All monthly meetings are held on the 3rd Monday night of each month at 6:30 pm unless otherwise announced. Members are asked to bring finger foods for refreshments. Tea, coffee and soft drinks are provided.

February 19, 2007 Meeting At the monthly meeting at the Research Center, On February 19, 2007, Margaret Peifer gave a presentation about the author Langston Hughes. She had donated a scrapbook she prepared about Langston Hughes. She also donated a book "Langston Hughes, An Illustrated Edition" by Milton Meltzer.

Langston Hughes was one of the most important writers and thinkers of the Harlem Renaissance, which was the African American artistic movement in the 1920s that celebrated black life and culture. Hughes's creative genius was influenced by his life in New York City's Harlem, a primarily African American neighborhood. His literary works helped shape American literature and politics. Hughes, like others active in the Harlem Renaissance, had a strong sense of racial pride. Through his poetry, novels, plays, essays, and children's books, he promoted equality, condemned racism and injustice, and celebrated African American culture, humor, and spirituality.

Lincoln Community High School loaned the Society three of Langston Hughes' books that he had sent to his eighth grade teacher, Miss Ethel Welch at Chester-East Lincoln Community Consolidated School.

- **Fields of Wonder:** On the inside cover is written, "For my teacher Ethel Welch with happy memories of our eighth grade where my first poem was written." Sincerely, Langston, Atlanta University March 17, 1947
- **One-Way Ticket:** "A very Merry Christmas to my teacher- Miss Ethel Welch". Sincerely Langston, New York 1948
- **The Weary Blues:** For my teacher and friend, Miss Welch, these poems of Harlem, the sea and elsewhere." Sincerely Langston Hughes New York June 14, 1929

March 19, 2007 Meeting:

Paul Buckles gave the presentation on "How I acquired trains and more trains of Logan County, Illinois." Paul donated his collection to the Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society. His train collection and a Logan County, Illinois railroad map are on display. The map is marked to show how it passed through our county. Bill Bryson made shelves to display the trains. Mr. Buckle's collection may be viewed at the Research Center at 114 North Chicago, Lincoln, Illinois.

April 16, 2007 Meeting:

Mrs. Ed Carter will give a presentation on a Civil War picture collection. Come and enjoy the fellowship.

MAY 19, 2007 OPEN HOUSE, 11 am – 3pm we are featuring "This is My Story Vol. II. Come enjoy the music, refreshments and good conversation.

May 21, 2007 Meeting:

Bill Wilson will present a power point on "Forts and Blockhouses of Illinois, mainly those that were in Logan County.

June 18, 2007 Meeting:

Galen Wickline will give a presentation on "How to preserve archival materials."

DONATIONS:

Jo Ann Marlin: 12 column ledger.

Deborah Short: A throw of Abe Lincoln Christening the city of Lincoln in celebrating the 150th year of Lincoln, Ill (1853-2003).

Bill Bryson: Lake Fork School book 1917.

Mary Ellen Martin: Hoover Sweeper, 8 receipt books, and decorations, Washington D.C. plate U.S. Capitol Monuments, 10 picture frames, Souvenir tea pot & plate from "Lincoln's New Salem", photo of Zion Lutheran Church, Abe Lincoln(Dover Thrift Edition), Abe Lincoln (The boy- The man text 7 & drawing by Lloyd Ostendorf), Ellis Island figurine,

Mrs. Richard Sielaff:

Richard Houston: Abe Lincoln copper bank, softball signed by Logan County player, Author William Maxwell article, tan card table, Lincoln old phone books, red scrap book, 12 programs for class reunions of LCHS, 8 Lincolnite year books, 3 Illinois Basketball coaches Hall of Fame, 1965 The Railsplitter, LCHS Reunion class 1951, Logan retired Teachers Association, The Catholic Directory, Map of Logan county, LCHS 45th class reunion, city of Lincoln map, ordination & Installation –Bishop of Peoria, and small desk..

Bill Donath: Copy of “Logan County Illinois Civil War Soldiers”

Virgil D. Schmidt: 1919 Co. Org. Royal Neighbors of America, photo by Charles M. Stringer.

Pete Ross-Lincoln Furniture: 6’ dark wood bookcase.

William Detmers: 100 Obituaries, and 16 CDs of 1911 History of Logan County, 4 Logan County Cemetery Index on CDs, and 10 copies of the Hartsburg Union Cemetery Book.

Gary Freese: CD Latter Day Saints 1880 Census.

Ronald & Mitzi Rohlf: 9 Lincolnite year books.

Preserving Photos Preserves Your History

Transcribed by Carol Radespiel

In general, do not take apart existing photo albums. Like diaries and scrapbooks, they tell their own story. Often they contain the handwriting of the person who made them. Replace photo corners in old albums if the photos are coming loose. The exception to the “don’t take-apart rule” is magnetic photo albums. They contain an adhesive material that is detrimental to the preservation of the photos. They should be taken apart and the photos need to be placed in an appropriate album.

Proper Storage:

For photos that aren’t in albums, buy archival-quality albums or storage boxes. Use an acid-free sleeve or envelope when storing photographs. Make sure that whatever you use has passed a standardized “photographic activity test” or PAT. This is a worldwide standard for archival quality in photographic enclosures. This test predicts possible interactions between photographic images and the enclosures in which they are stored. The PAT is also used to test the components of enclosures, such as adhesives, inks, paints, labels, and tapes.

- Always keep photographs in a cool place where there is minimal fluctuation in temperature and humidity. Avoid attics and basements.
- Never use adhesives on your photographs. Mount them in albums with photo corners, polyester mounting strips or sleeves.
- Store negatives separately from albums and prints. In the event of a disaster, you will have two chances for your photographs to survive.
- Use a soft pencil to label photographs or paper that might come in contact with photographs

To Display Old Photographs:

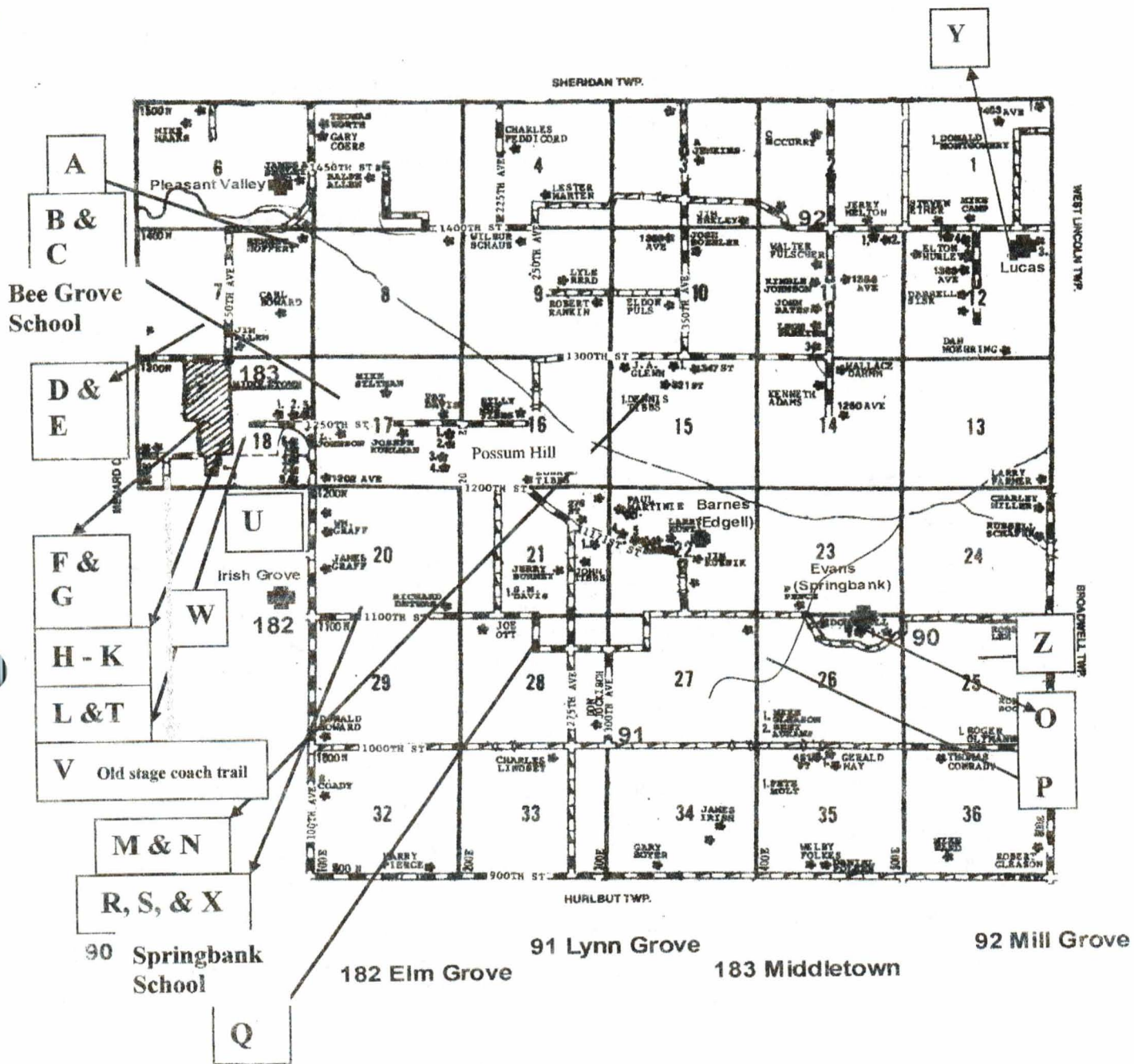
- Display copies of important photographs instead of the originals. If originals are displayed, minimize any exposure to light.
- Rotate photograph displays so that none are exposed to light for long period of time.
- Turn off the lights when no one is in the room. Use lower wattage bulbs.
- Place photos on walls that get the least amount of sun.
- Close draperies and blinds when out of the room for extended period of time or when not at home.
- Use ultraviolet filtering glass or acrylic for framed photographs. Use an acid free mat or spacer so the front of the photograph does not touch the glass.

Preserving Photos on CD’s and Floppy Disc:

This task is complicated by the passage of time and the evolution of technology. For example: Files on 20-year-old floppy disks can not be read by modern equipment, partly because new PCs today do not have floppy drives. Today's digital photos could someday be rendered unreadable by the constant evolution of computers. This means old files have to be moved periodically from old disks or drives to new types of media, which can be a difficult process.

Lukas Rosenthaler, University of Basel, Switzerland is currently researching ways to use microfilm, the old standby of archivists and librarians everywhere, to preserve digital files. Rather than preserving the image itself, Rosenthaler's proposal is to preserve the individual bits from the image file as a series of light and dark dots indicating the ones and zeros of the file.

CORWIN TOWNSHIP



- A. Samuel Musick Ferry.
- B. The "Vin Fiz" made a landing here.
- C. Circular Track: Horse races were held twice a year.
- D. The site where the Dunlap House stood on the Thomas Davy Sr. farm.
- E. The "Flying Light Bulb" landed here to set five world balloon records.
- F. The community building.
- G. Where the trains once traveled, now stands a fire house, church and the township building.
- H. In one area there were brick kilns.
- I. In this area was a stock yard.

- J. In this area was an elevator.
- K. Coal mine employee's houses.
- L. Turner house is about 150 years old.
- M. When town people needed wood, they would have to go into the country to the "wood lots" to gather wood. The lots were laid out for that purpose.
- N. Bair Bottom, Polecat Hill and Coonsburg were well known areas in the early years.
- O. Eliza Fowler, a maid employed by Abraham Lincoln, is buried in the Evans/ Spring Bank Cemetery.
- P. First mill in the area was built by William Glenn in 1882.
- Q. Parts from the 140 year old Glenn house are being used in the restoration of the Dunlap Inn and the restored Knapp Building.
- R. Knapp/ Glenn house, thought to be the oldest brick residence in Logan County, Illinois.
- S. Site of the South Mine, one of two that operated in the Middletown area.
- T. Indian artifacts may be found here.
- U. Site of the first white settlement in the Middletown area. Settled in 1819.
- V. Tracks are still visible of the stage coach route from Springfield, Illinois to Ft. Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.
- W. Johnson Valley Coal Mine. 1911 – 1946
- X. Straight race track
- Y. Lucas Chapel & Cemetery
- Z. Springbank Methodist Church

LAND ENTRIES IN CORWIN TOWNSHIP

SOI: Logan Count, IL GENWEB by Cheryl Rothwell

1824, James Bracken; 1825, Walter Dillon; 1826, John Studyoin, Ebenezer Rhoades, Robert Bracken, Elias Brock; 1827, Samuel Musick, Robert F. Evans, William Glenn; 1828, Peter Bashaw, James Garvin; 1829, Champney Pendleton; 1830, Joseph Pence, William Hickman, John Critz, Berryman Boughan, Peter Nash, Joseph C. Walker; 1831, Preston Pendleton; 1832, Samuel Evans, John Hoblit, Hudson Low, William A. Stone, Hiram S. Allen; 1833, David Pence, Adelphi Woods, David Enslow, John Donovan, Nathaniel A. Ware, David A. Glenn; 1834, Michael Mann, William Wilkinson, Lewis M. Carlisle, Elijah Lucas, Joseph Lowry, Samuel Lowry, John A. Ross, James Glenn; 1835, William Stallings, Abraham Musick, Moses L. Knapp, Susan F. Newall, Peter Price, John Heath, Hiram Rayner, Moses H. Stone, T. D. Peyton, Jason White, John Stallings, Samuel H. Martin, Samuel C. Newall, Lewis Myers, David F. Lowry, Bradford King, Michael Flaherty, Ivin Low, George C. Davis, John Musick, Solomon Wood, Charles Higbee, John Martin, John L. Stone, Thomas L. Campbell, Samuel G. Wright, Herod Musick, Jefferson Studivan, Alexander Gilmore, Alexander Ewing, Andrew K. Long; 1836, John Gregg, Addison Newall, William Wilkinson, Joseph Rayburn, James Adams, J. H. Wood, J. Langston, Colby Knapp, Green Hill, James Gamble, Daniel B. Hill, S. A. Snelson, Thomas S. Wright, William Barnett, Philip C. Latham, Abraham M. Line, John Wright, William Moore, Aaron Longshore, Thomas Hogan; 1837, Thomas R. Skinner; 1838, William Bock; 1839, James Wright; 1840, George A. Bock, Samuel McGarvey, Francis McGarvey; 1841, A. Jenkins; 1-842, Alfred Jackson, A. Halstead; 1849, Robert McNeeley; 1850, Samuel G. Martin, Thomas Officer; 1851, John Clayton, William Scully; 1853, James Cheney, John W. Robinson, Thomas Nolan; 1854, James Cheney.

Samuel Musick

Even before the founding of the town of Middletown, Musick's ferry and inn were well known to early travelers and had a favorable reputation. Mr. Musick came to the county about 1823. He selected a location on the road about a mile and a half north of Middletown. Samuel Musick had been authorized to keep a public

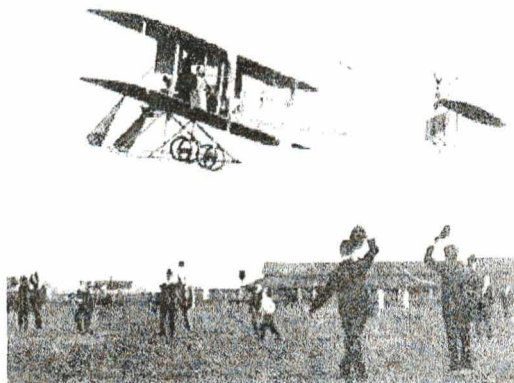
house at his home on Salt Creek as early as March 8, 1826 when he paid a tax of \$3.00 to the Sangamon county commissioners for a license to keep an inn. Lodging for a night could be had for twelve and ½ cents per night. A traveler from Ireland reported staying at a "hotel" on Salt Creek in 1834. He wrote "...although the proprietor, Mr. Music ('sic) was absent..." two daughters and a son provided a very adequate meal for travelers."

Abraham Lincoln was instrumental to introducing the bill to the Illinois Legislature on December 15, 1834 which authorized Samuel Musick to build a toll bridge across Salt Creek in Sangamon County, now Logan County where Musick operated a ferry. The original bill has 6 sections, all in Abraham Lincoln's handwriting. "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln", to which Lincoln added a 7th section stating that the Sangamon County commissioners can levy a tax on Musick's bridge. Prickett, Clerk of the House of Representatives, notes that the bill was passed on December 26, 1834 and endorses on the back of the bill: "to be enrolled." Additional details may be found in: "The Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln, Vol. 1." Lincoln was no stranger to the area which would later become Logan County. In 1834 he surveyed the Samuel Musick Salt Creek Ferry Road through Middletown to New Salem and on toward Jacksonville, IL.

B. The Historic Flight of the "VIN FIZ"

Calbraith Perry ("Cal") Rodgers was an inexperienced 32-year-old pilot. In 1911 he made the first transcontinental flight across the United States. William Randolph Hearst offered a \$50,000 prize to the first pilot to fly across the United States within 30 days. This motivated Rodgers to tackle this challenge. Air flight was new to the nation and there were no airports or aircraft mechanics along the way and no air navigation maps, control towers or beacons to warn of hazards or guide the pilot. Rodgers would have to follow railroad tracks, recognize landmarks, and talk with his ground crew during periods on the ground. J. Ogden Armour, a Chicago meat packer, sponsored Rodgers in return for advertising his new grape soft drink "**Vin Fiz**." Rodgers printed Vin Fiz on the rudder and under-wing areas of the plane, and Armour paid him three to five dollars for each mile flown, providing a total of \$23,000. Armour also provided and outfitted a three-car support train, which would prove vital to Rodgers' success. This train was loaded with a crew, including his wife, his mother, a close friend, two mechanics, and two assistants as well as supplies, fuel, repair parts to rebuild the plane, and even spare engines. One car had a much-needed repair shop, and the crew had the capability to rebuild the aircraft at least twice. All cars advertised the sponsor's product--Vin Fiz.

The Wright brothers' biplane that Rodgers flew was made with relatively light materials: a spruce airframe that was covered with canvas and linen and a small 35-horsepower (26-kilowatt) engine. The plane had two eight-foot push-propellers driven by a chain-drive transmission and could fly at 45 to 60 miles per hour. The only instrument that the Vin Fiz had was a shoelace to indicate vertical. It had no heater, and no navigational aids. Rogers took off from Sheepshead Bay, New York, at 4:30 p.m. on September 17, 1911. He followed railroad tracks and avoided mountains, storms, and other hazards. Along the way, he landed around 70 times, which included at least 16 crashes,; some that put him in the hospital. Damage to the Vin Fiz was so extensive that the plane had to be rebuilt at least twice. Only a very few pieces of the original Vin Fiz made it all the way; a vertical rudder, a couple of wing struts, and possibly the original engine oil pan. On October 9, 1911, Rogers made an emergency landing in Henry Hinck's field adjacent to the northeast edge of Middletown due to an oil leak. In August 2000, a plaque was placed on the Hinck farm near where Rogers landed. The plaque was erected by Mrs. Rilda Hinck. Rilda's husband Arthur was a grandson of Henry Hinck. The Hinck family still owns the farm. On November 5, 1911 Rodgers landed in Pasadena, California. He had missed Hearst's deadline by 19 days. He took off again on November 12, 1911 to finish the remaining 20 miles to the ocean, only to be forced down twice, once suffering a broken ankle. On December 10, 1911, he flew on to the beach at Long Beach, California, and taxied the Vin Fiz into the Pacific Ocean. The entire trip of approximately 4,000 miles (6,437 kilometers) (authorities differ on the exact number of miles) had taken 84 days, although only about 82 hours were spent aloft!



C. During the early days, Middletown was famous as a rendezvous for sports. Two race tracks were laid out, one circular track and the other was a straight 600 yard track. Races were held twice a year and drew men and horses from Springfield, Peoria and the surrounding area. Often they stayed in Middletown for the entire two weeks.

D. In 1824, Middletown was on the stage coach route from Sangamo Town, (now Springfield, Illinois) to Fort Clark (now Peoria, Illinois). One hundred seventy years ago, the wooden nine room stage coach inn located at the corner of Clinton and Sixth Street facing the park, was called The Dunlap House. In 1875 it was dismantled and moved to the country. Thomas Davy Sr. purchased the Stage Coach Inn and moved it to his farm and used it for a home. On January 6, 1986, the Middletown Bicentennial Commission moved it back to a site two blocks from the original site. On the day of the move back to town from the country, the truck carrying the structure became mired in the mud. The move was delayed until the ground froze. The Commission restored the Stagecoach Inn to its original condition. Historian Wayne C. Temple christened the ground with water from a local well. Dr. Temple, a Lincoln expert, said that he has at least two documented occasions that Abraham Lincoln stayed at the house; once was with his family. The Dunlap House is the last known wooden Stagecoach Inn in Illinois. A few pieces of the furniture is original to the inn, most of the other furnishings date from 1820 - 1860. The Archives Room provides a pictorial history of the reconstruction of the stagecoach inn as well as other historical artifacts. The public was invited to the dedication of the Dunlap House, Middletown's Stagecoach Inn, at 4 p.m. on the Fourth of July, 2001.

SOI: The Middletown Bicentennial Commission Brochure

Although George Dunlap did not build the Stagecoach Inn, he was the first one to operate Dunlap House.

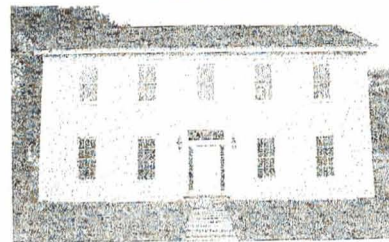
Sangamon County, Illinois records show a license issued in the 1837 session of the Commissioners' Court to George W. Dunlap to keep a tavern at Middletown. Their liquor license was not renewed after 1848.

- Meals - twenty-five cents

- French brandy and wine - twenty-five cents a half pint.
- Apple brandy, whiskey and domestic gin - twelve and a half cent a half pint.
- Holland gins, rum and domestic gin - twelve and a half cent and half pint.
- Night's lodging - twelve and a half cent.
- Stabling a horse over night - twelve and a half cent.
- Feed for a horse - twenty five cents.

SOI: 1911 Logan County History

Stagecoach Inn IN ILLINOIS



The Middletown Stagecoach Inn

DUNLAP HOUSE

Located On



Built in 1837

Please address inquiries to:
The Middletown Bicentennial Commission
P.O. Box 289
Middletown, IL 62666

Facts about Middletown, Illinois

- Middletown is older than Logan County by seven years.
- Middletown is the first town laid out on Logan County soil.
- Middletown is older than Chicago.
- Middletown was here before the railroad, and electricity.

- There were only twenty two states in the union when Middletown was platted.
- At this time, Missouri was the only state west of the Mississippi River.
- Andrew Jackson was President of the U.S.A.
- Vandalia was the capitol of Illinois.
- Middletown was laid out by Hiram S. Allen and was surveyed and platted October 13, 1832 by T.M. Neale, deputy surveyor of Sangamon County, Illinois.
- The original survey of Middletown covered 16 acres and included 64 blocks. The first lot was sold to Hawkins Taylor in June 1833. The deed was witnessed by Abraham Lincoln, who had just returned from a three months service in the Black Hawk War and had accepted a position as a clerk in a grocery store at New Salem.
- G. The site selected for Middletown was on the famous stage route on the "Lincoln's Post Road" between Springfield and Peoria, Illinois. U.S. mail came to Middletown by stagecoach. With the coming of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, mail was delivered overland from Elkhart, Illinois. With the arrival of the Peoria and Springfield branch of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in 1897, each passenger train was a mail train. Passenger service was discontinued in 1932. After that the mail was delivered by star routes from Mason City first, and then from Lincoln. When the sectional center concept was adopted, mail was received from Springfield, Illinois. This star route served Cantrall, Athens, Greenview and Middletown. The railroad through Middletown has been abandoned and the tracks have been removed. *SOI: Logan County History 1982*
- By 1834 there were 200 persons accounted for in Middletown. The town consisted of a grocery store, general store, meat market, barber, dance hall and two taverns.
- The first building erected in Middletown was by Josiah B. Smith and David King. Not long after the town was laid out, Smith & King opened a small store, probably the first enterprise of the kind in the limits of this county. Their stock of

goods was small, and comprised only articles actually needed by the few residents of the country. This firm only continued in business a few years. King died, and, in 1836, Smith left. He was at once succeeded by Colby Knapp.

- Mr. Knapp succeeded Smith & King in the mercantile business, shipping some goods from Baltimore, and procuring some in St. Louis. His first store was a frame building. In 1840, Mr. Knapp built a brick house, probably the first brick structure in the county. This was used as a dwelling as well as a store and was at one time the largest store in this part of the state. Mr. Knapp remained here until 1860.
- In the early days of Middletown, the merchants brought their goods from St. Louis to Pekin by water. If the river was too low for boats to run, they were compelled to haul the merchandise across the country. As the town was on the route to Chicago, mail was left at Middletown. When the rivers were high, over a wagon load of mail would accumulate.
- In 1836, James R. Smith laid out an addition to the town for Hiram S. Allen, John W. Casey and Ambrose C. Hankinson, all of Pekin. That same year Moses L. Knapp and William Glenn, Jr. laid out a second addition.
- One of the first buildings erected was the Presbyterian Church in 1835. This church was moved to Irish Grove in 1867 and dismantled in 1905. The bricks were used in building a church for the same organization in Middletown in 1907.
- In 1836 Colby Knapp and William Glenn, Jr., platted the remainder of the 80 acres and placed the lots on the market for sale. Lot Purchases Included: James H. Swan, Josiah B. Smith, Peter Bashaw, David Enslow, Ambers L. Stone, Lewis Reynolds, James Beaham, Aaron Longshore, Hannah Sundershan, Farmington Price, William Glenn, and David A. Weaver.
- Mr. Knapp was appointed Postmaster in 1837. Martin Van Buren was President of the U.S.A. Amos Kendall was Postmaster General. Prior to this time a post office

had been maintained in Irish Grove in what is now Menard County.

- The schoolhouse was built as early as 1844 or '45.
- Wolves were numerous in the pioneer days. Bounties were offered for their scalps. Records show that wolf scalp bounties were paid as late as 1885. Most of these wolves were captured in the timber along the creeks in Eminence and Corwin Townships.
- A school petition dated June 27, 1836, contains the following names of early settlers in and around Middletown at that date: Nathan Barnett, John Barnes, William Glenn, Hutson Low, Aaron Longshore, Ashael Halstead, Abraham Musick, James S. Halstead, David Enslow, James R. Smith, J. Sullivan, John Deskins, Alexander Ewing, John D. Enslow, David A. Glenn, James Glenn, Lewis Myers, John Snyder, John A. Ross, Alexander McGarvey, Joseph Pence, S.R. Lowry, Jason White, Berry Boughan, J.W. Stapleton, Jonathan Shinn, Jesse Hobles, William Stallings, John Pence, Joseph H. Rayburn, John S. Stone, Stephen Stone, Jonathan Musick, John Critz, John Hedrick, David L. Sutton, David Donaven, Samuel G. Martin, John Martin, Peter Bashaw, William Wilkeson, Irvin Low, William Stone and Peter Price. *SOL: 1911 Logan County History*
- Below is the Knapp Library/Museum as it is today. This is the same brick house that Colby Knapp built.

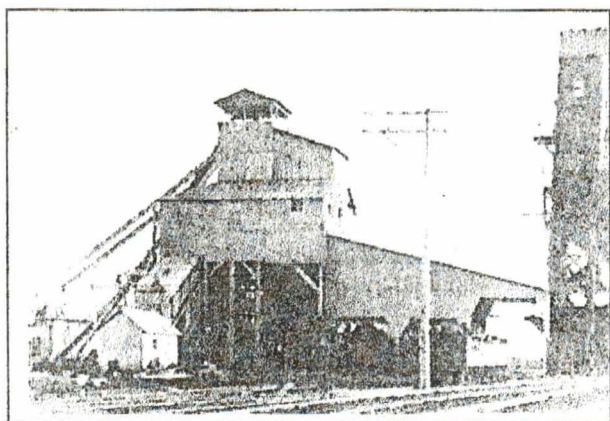


Colby Knapp (Pictured above) was one of the first promoters of Middletown. Mr. Knapp came to Middletown from Maryland October 1836. He had married in Maryland. He and his wife came to Middletown by stage. He was in the mercantile business with William Glenn, Jr. About a year later he bought out Mr. Glenn's interest. His first store was a frame building. In 1840 he built a brick house, thought to be the first brick structure in the county. This was used as a dwelling as well as a store. Mr. Knapp was postmaster at Middletown from 1837 to 1860. *SOL: Logan county History 1911, page 612*

W. A new era dawned for Middletown in 1903 due to the sinking of a coal shaft and the discovery of an ample vein of coal. It was incorporated September 25, 1903 by J.T. Foster, Louis A. Buchner, and James M. Graham. At a depth of 210 feet, coal was struck. The vein of coal was six feet thick. It produced an average of 88,000 tons of coal annually. The mine closed in 1915. The Middletown coal shaft was actually located across the Logan County line in Menard County, but it was considered a Logan County business industry.

Middletown grew to an estimated 1500 in population. Housing was created and the mine company developed a row of company houses. The venture was successful for a period of about twelve years when a series of business losses forced the mine to close. The investors suffered severe financial losses. There became a surplus of housing when the miners' families moved away.

Below is the Middletown Coal Company Mine.



The surplus of housing became a handicap to the village. A balance between supply and demand for housing did not develop until about World War II. Mining continued to be a factor in employment with the development of the Johnson Valley Coal Company. The mine was located 2 ½ miles southwest of Middletown in Menard County. This successful venture continued until shortly after the close of World War II when the five Johnson brothers reached an age when for health reasons they thought it advisable to retire.

Emanuel Turner came to Logan County October 17, 1845. In the fall of 1847 he purchased 160 acres of land from C. H. Moore in section 4 in Corwin Township, Illinois. He built a small frame house on the property and tilled about forty acres of the land. He occupied the house until 1877 when he built another house for \$3000. By this time he had 400 acres of cultivated land and 80 acres of timber land. Emanuel was born in Page County, VA June 15, 1822 to Nathan and Anna Turner. On November 7, 1847 he married Mrs. Matilda Musick, a daughter of John Donovan who had settled in Logan County in 1834. Five children were born to this union; they were William H., James G., Irvin G. H., Jasper N. and Emma. Jasper and Emma died as children.

May 8, 1846, Mr. Turner enlisted in the service of the Mexican War at Postville, Logan County, Illinois. He was a member of Company I, Fourth Illinois Infantry. His regiment was commanded by Colonel Baker. They immediately traveled overland by wagon to Alton, Illinois, their place of rendezvous. This is the first time in history that Logan County had a company of volunteers to

fight for our flag. Emanuel participated in the battles of Matamoras and Cerro Gordo. In the battle of Cerro Gordo, the regiment was engaged and gained credit for bravery. In this battle, Lieutenant George M. Cowardin and Nathaniel H. Milton were instantly killed, being the first from Logan County to give their lives for their country. The Fourth Illinois had the distinction of capturing 6,000 prisoners, together with General Santa Anna's carriage and his famous wooden leg.

Captain Hurt's company was transferred to New Orleans, LA. where it was discharged May 25, 1847. Emanuel had served seven months and was discharged on account of a disability. He never fully recovered from the effects of his service. Emanuel died November 17, 1906. He and other members of his family are buried in Lucas Chapel Cemetery.

SOI: 1886 Logan County History & 1911 Logan County History, Article and picture Courtesy of Bill Bryson and Gary Freese

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (February 21, 1794 - June 21, 1876)

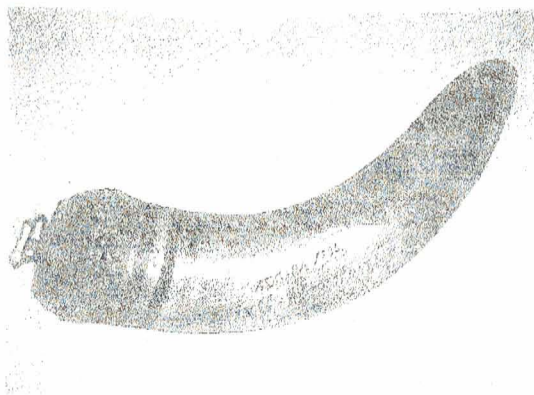
You Mexican War buffs should get a boot out of this story! General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was a 19th century Mexican political and military figure. Santa Anna is remembered in American history as the Mexican General responsible for the massacre at the Alamo where Davy Crocket was killed.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was captured by soldiers of the 4th Illinois Infantry at the Battle of Cerro Gordo during the Mexican War, April 18, 1847. When the 4th Illinois Infantry crossed over the hill, they saw a small group of wagons below. The soldiers charged the wagons. A number of Mexicans soldiers jumped out of the wagons and rode off on horse back before the American soldiers could reach them. When they reached the wagon where a one legged man had jumped from, they found some fried chicken, which they ate, some money and the wooden leg with a leather boot on the end of it. They also found some papers that said the one-legged man was the president of Mexico and a famous general. The leg had been left behind when Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna and his troops fled. *SOI: Pantagraph A-3 May 8. 1976*

The identity of the soldier who first gained possession of the wooden leg remained a subject of dispute. Half a dozen Illinois volunteers claimed the honor, but members of Company G, Fourth Infantry, brought the cork leg back from Mexico to their home town of Pekin, Illinois. There it remained for thirty years or more. Then it was presented to the Illinois State Museum and later was placed in the custody of the Adjutant General of Illinois. It was stored in a vault until 1970 when it was again placed on public display. Today it is a part of the museum collection at Camp Lincoln, the headquarters of the Illinois National Guard in Springfield, Illinois.

SOI: Illinois State Historical Library

Irvin G.H. Turner

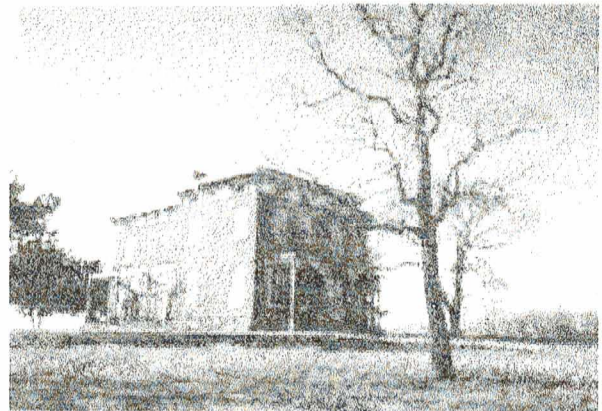


The date Aug. 26, 1886 and the name Irvin G.H. Turner, Lincoln, IL is inscribed on the powder horn (above). A pair of powder horns with identical engravings was recently found in the drawer of old furniture in Ocala, Florida. The horns are in the possession of Ken Wilkerson of Nashville, TN. Ken has no idea how the powder horns came to be in Florida. Through research, Gary Freese found Irvin G.H. Turner in the 1870 and 1880 census of Corwin Township, Illinois.

Irvin G. Turner, whose name is on the powder horns, was born July 1855 in Corwin Township, Logan County, Illinois, a son of Emanuel and Martha Turner. He married Ella Eldora Wilson about 1893. She was born June 5, 1863 in McLean County, Illinois. She was the daughter of George Washington Wilson and Mary Susan Hays. Seven children were born to this union. Grace was born 1893. Captain was born November 1895. Ruth was born July 1899. Colonel McKenna Turner and his twin Tona were born February 8 1897 in

Logan County, Illinois. Colonel died October 17, 1970 in Chicago, Illinois and was buried in Worth Township Beverly Cemetery, Cook County, Illinois. Another set of twins, Mabel Emma and May were born June 20, 1902.

James Beaver was one of Logan County's pioneer settlers. He was born in Yellowbud, Ohio near Chillicothe, on January 9, 1820. He was the son of Michael Beaver, Jr. He had served in the War of 1812. James married Nancy Shasteen on August 18, 1843. In 1847 James and his family took a boat at Portsmouth, Ohio and traveled down the Ohio River to the Mississippi River. They traveled up the Mississippi River to the Illinois River. They arrived at Copperas Creek in Fulton County, Illinois and began farming near there. He also operated a saw mill for three years in Copperas Creek, Illinois.



Above is the Old Beaver Estate, the 19th century landmark near Rocky Ford; a crossing of the Salt Creek.

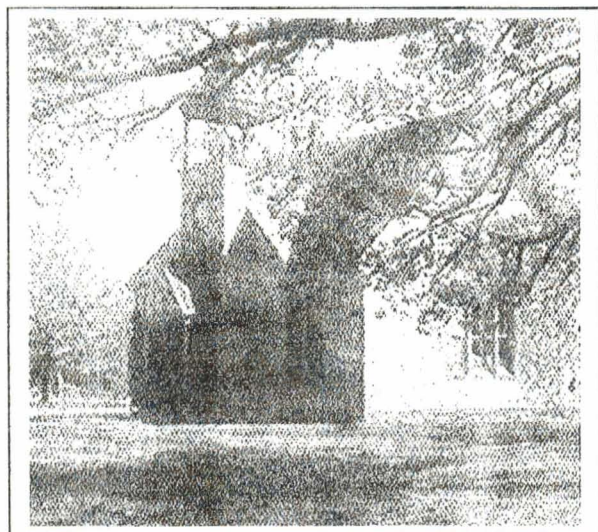
In the spring of 1853, James and his family moved to Logan County, Illinois. On arriving in Logan County, he rented a farm owned by Alvin Barnes southeast of Middletown, Corwin Township section 21. A year later he took charge of the Judge Blackledge farm near Lynn Grove. He purchased 949 acres in Corwin Township section 12 & 13 near Lucas Chapel and built a two story home. Raising cattle and horse breeding were his chief occupations. He shipped cattle to Chicago after driving them to cattle pens on the newly constructed Chicago and Alton Railroad. There are those who remember a large number of his unbroken horses roaming the Salt Creek bottoms on his property.



Front: Azariah Beaver, James Beaver, Nancy Beaver, Edward Beaver, Back row: Seymour Beaver, William Sherman Beaver, and Thomas Beaver.

James met Abraham Lincoln when Lincoln was a Circuit Rider. Later James became a Republican and he supported Lincoln's policies and opposed slavery. James and his family were members of the Methodist Church. James died at his home on November 10, 1895. Nancy died on May 28, 1911 at home. Both are buried in the Lucas Chapel Cemetery. Nine children were born to this union.
SOI: Logan county History 1982

Y = Lucas Chapel (pictured below) was in Lucas Chapel Cemetery in Corwin Township Section 12. It was part of the New Holland circuit of the M.E. Church. The church was built in 1902 in a Gothic style of architecture at the cost of \$2,500. It was dedicated June 15, 1902 by Rev. M. B. McFadden.



The building committee consisted of Samuel Sparks, W.E. Jones and David Eury. Leo W. Myers after whom the G.A.R. Post of Lincoln was

named, is buried in the cemetery. The chapel contained a memorial window to Leo W. Myers donated by the G.A.R. Post. The bell in the tower was operated by a long rope on a pulley setup. The bell was preserved and is on display at the cemetery. *SOI: History of Logan County 1911 page 521.*

Pleasant Valley Cemetery was often referred to as the Warren Cemetery in the early years and was a family burial plot in the late 1850's. It is located in section 6 of Corwin Township just north of Salt Creek on the west side of the New Holland and Middletown Road. In the 1870's during the cholera epidemic, many family members were buried there. The Frank Warren family lost nine members during the epidemic. Uriah Warren died in September 1873 during the cholera epidemic as did two of his children, his brother Lemuel and wife Elizabeth Wendell. His father-in-law Hugh Johnson and Hugh's son James W. and Patrick Gallagher died during the epidemic. It was not uncommon to see lights at night in the cemetery when cholera victims were being buried. One acre of ground was purchased for \$65 from Sarah A. Johnson Warren (Mrs. Uriah) in 1889 by the newly organized Cemetery Association. After the acre was surveyed and platted by T.S. Davy, Logan County Surveyor in 1889, the first lots were sold to William Ginther, Lee D. Binns, George Wendell, William L. Wendell, Mrs. S.E. Johnson, Mrs. S.A. Warren and S.R. Kirby. Members of these families and others in the community were buried there as early as the late 1850's. *SOI: Logan County History 1982 by Mrs. Edgar Conklen*

Daniel Webster

In June of 1837, Daniel Webster, his wife and niece passed through Logan County, on their way from Springfield traveling back East. He had been a guest for several days of then Gov. Joseph Duncan. The Governor lived in Jacksonville, Illinois where Mr. Webster gave a lecture. Springfield had just been chosen the capitol of the state and Mr. Webster and party accompanied Gov. Duncan from Jacksonville to the new capitol. From there Mr. Webster's party preceded to Peoria and from Peoria to Chicago. This entire trip throughout Illinois was made by stage coach. Just as the stage was leaving Middletown, an accident happened to the stage and a delay of several hours was necessary to make repairs. Soon Mr. Webster's identity became known and he was

surrounded by the inhabitants of Middletown. Everyone was anxious to catch a glimpse of such a distinguished gentleman. School was dismissed so the children might see him. In response to their request, Mr. Webster gave a speech on the "Benefits of Early Education."

Asbury Ralph and Emma Jane Patterson Miller were teachers in the Logan County school system for several years. They met while attending at Mason City, Illinois High School. They married in 1880. They took their teachers examination shortly after their marriage and began their teaching careers in Prairie Creek Township, Logan County, Illinois. Their next school was in Middletown, then Briggs, Pleasant Valley, Mill Grove, Rabbit Flat all in Logan County, Illinois. Mr. Miller became ill and died in 1897. After her husband's death, Mrs. Miller continued to teach and kept her teaching certificate active until her death in 1946.

They lived in Corwin Township most of their married life. To this union six children were born, Blanche Miller Martin, Bessie Miller Broehl, Lois Miller Hobbs, Mabel Miller Pyle, Maude Miller Patterson, and Ruby Miller Broehl. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the grandparents of Norman F. Pyle.

Submitted by Norman F. Pyle

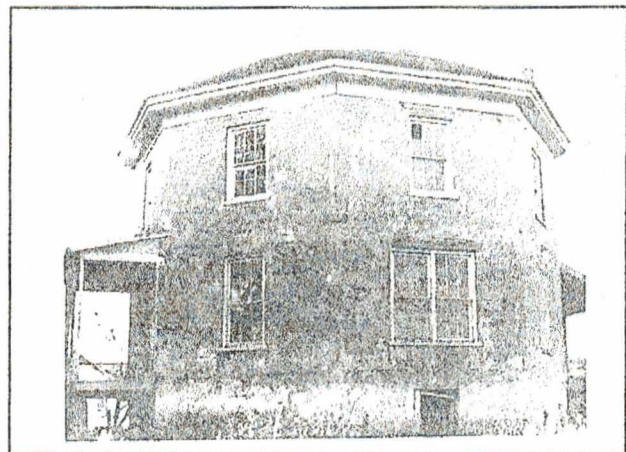


Asbury Ralph (Michael) Miller



Emma Jane Patterson Miller

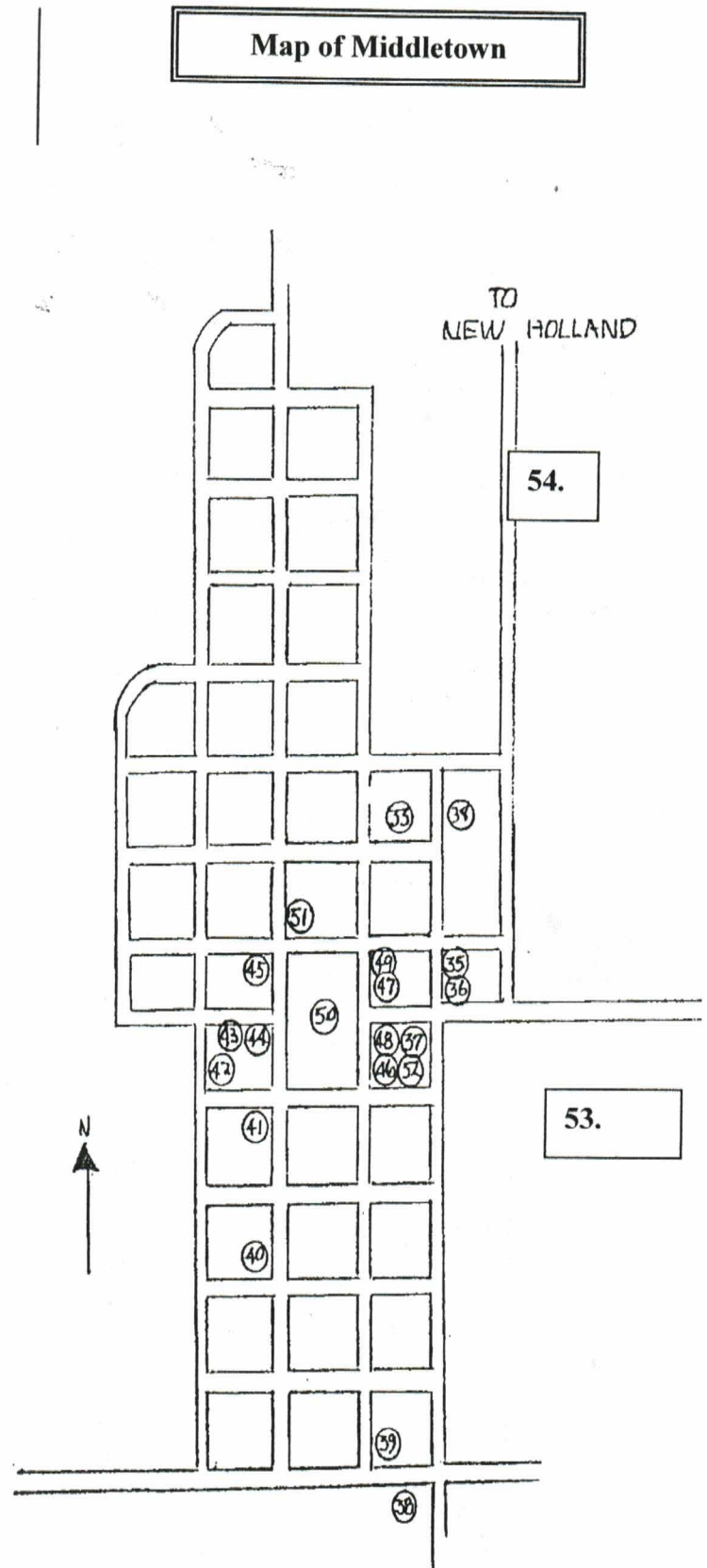
Mabel Miller Pyle was born September 1892 in the Post round house pictured below. In 1858, the round house was built in Middletown by Lafayette Post of the Post Cereal family. The Post round house was one the stops on the stage road. The Peoria Road (now the New Holland – Middletown blacktop) was once called the stage road running from Springfield to Peoria, Illinois. The house was torn down March 31, 1926 and Percy Boyer built his residence on this location.



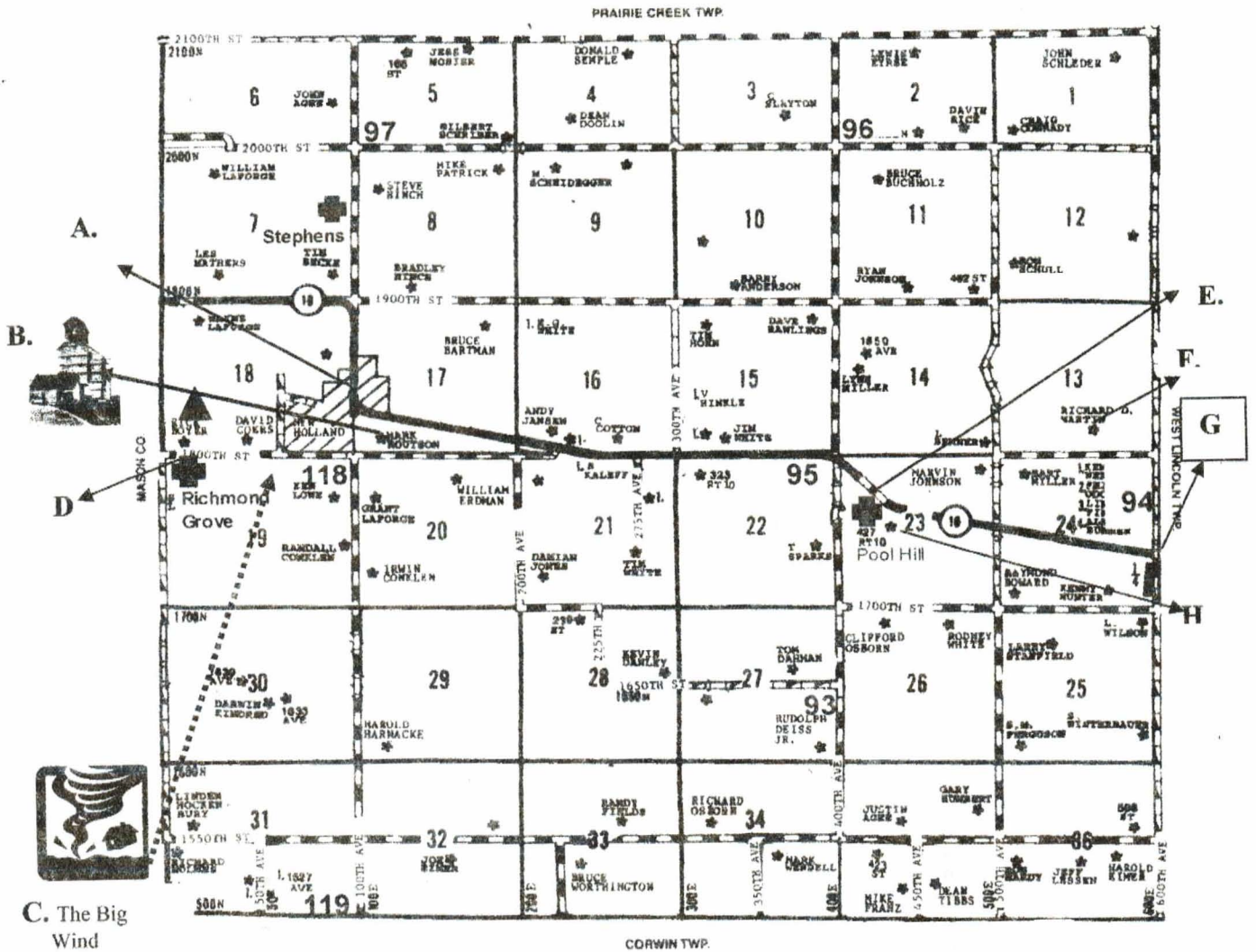
Post "round" house above, number 40 on Middletown map.

Map of Middletown

- 33. Methodist Church; the new church was built in 1909.
- 34. Old town square, schools were built on the original town square.
- 35. Old Methodist Church became a boarding house when the new church was built.
- 36. The Morris old carpenter's shop.
- 37. J.A. Glenn's house built in 1896.
- 38. Buckner house, he was the founder of the coal mine.
- 39. Daniel Webster spoke here.
Story on page –
- 40. Post "round" house.
- 41. Dr. Green Hill's house was here. Five of his sons became doctors.
- 42. Catholic Church was here. It began with a child's gift of \$500.
- 43. Old tavern building, thought to be the oldest house in Middletown.
- 44. Presbyterian Church. Bricks from the old church were used to build a new church.
- 45. The Colby Knapp store building, perhaps the oldest store in Logan County.
- 46. The present location of the Dunlap Museum.
- 47. Glenn's general store.
- 48. Site of the Glenn Hotel and newspaper office. It is now the site of the new Post Office.
- 49. The site of the Dr. Guttery house.
- 50. War memorials.
- 51. The original site of the Dunlap House.
- 52. The Heatherwick's Ledger building site.
- 53. Present site of the New Holland-Middletown Elementary School District #88.
- 54. The New Holland – Middletown Road; also known as the Stage Road and the Peoria Road.



SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP



- ▲ Pay school
- 93 Fairland
- 94 Burtonview
- 95 Gayle-Elam
- 96 Richman
- 97 Rosedale
- 118 Sheridan
- 119 Pleasant Valley

LAND ENTRIES OF SHERIDAN TOWNSHIP

1832, Samuel C. Hagans; 1833, Nathaniel A. Ware; 1835, William McLean, George Fales, Garret M. La Forge, Henry F. Luckett, Jacob M. Douglas, John Stutton, George W. Jones, Charles Higbee, Samuel G. Wright, John Pence, Addison S. Newall; 1836, Henry Little, E. Wright, Isaac Leonard, Alexander Hamilton, Jonas Whitney, Jacob Webber, Oliver P. Cox, John Grigg, Miles Peck, Dewey Whitney, Aaron Sackett, J. Whitney, J. M. Sturtevant; 1837, Nathaniel Coffin, J. B. Turner, J. W. Osgood, Truman M. Post; 1850, William Scully, Martin McGovern, Gerard McKinnie, Colby Knapp, Henry Isgrig, Calvin M. Grapes, Berryman Boughan; 1851, John W. Sisson, Roswell P. Abel, Samuel Carver, R. B. Latham, William Barnett, William Hamil; 1854, Samuel C. Parks, Aaron B. Brown, Henry Hendricksen, N. M. Millikan; 1855, Edward Copeland.

A. New Holland B. Grain Elevator C. The Big Wind D. Veteran Memorial in Richmond Grove Cemetery E. Sugar Creek Bridge F. Richard Martin Farm G. Burtonview H. Steps in Pool Hill

Big Wind of 1883

May 18, 1883 about 9 pm, a tornado struck in the neighborhood of New Holland. The tornado first struck the home of Claude L. Stone, about three miles southwest of New Holland. His home was completely destroyed. Mrs. Stone and their infant child were found covered with the debris of the house. Mr. Stone was found unconscious. The infant was found dead. One farm hand was carried 300 feet and another was carried 150 feet and landed at the root of a tree; neither was seriously injured. Miss Hannah Rice a household servant was carried forty rods from the house. She had been thrown against a tree and was dead. There was not a stick a foot long that remained of the house and the furniture was actually ground to pieces. The house of M.D. Woodruff was unroofed. The storm left a track 100 feet wide.

An incident connected with this storm was the finding of a warranty deed for the land of Sophia E. Wheeler of Greene County, Illinois to Sarah E. Westrope of Greene County, Illinois. The deed was found by Stephen Beck on his farm near Rocky Ford. A notice of finding the deed was published in the papers. Mr. Westrope, husband of Sarah E. Westrope saw the notice and sent for the deed. It was found that the same tornado had passed through Greene County on the same day as the Logan County storm and had destroyed the Westrope home near Manchester, Illinois. One of his children and a nephew were killed. The deed had been carried by the storm the distance of 80 miles. The deed had not been recorded. Patrick Gleason found a Greene County tax receipt belonging to John D. Gillett.

On June 22, 1901 another strong wind devastated Logan County, Illinois. At Middletown, the Warren Grain elevator was blown down spilling 2,000 bushels of corn. The Middletown Methodist Church was destroyed and numerous businesses were damaged. Every house in the area surrounding Middletown was damaged. At the Rocky Ford Salt Creek crossing, the large iron bridge was lifted and thrown into the Salt Creek. In Lincoln, many houses were twisted off their foundations. The roof and third floor of the Lincoln Mattress Factory was carried completely away. The Roller Mills Factory was blown down and the steeples of St. Mary's Catholic and St. John's Lutheran churches were badly damaged. The rain washed away fences,

tore out bridges, destroyed crops and there was a great deal of lightning damage.

SOI: Logan County History 1911

Jacob Niewold and Henry Hendrickson, Jr. in Sheridan Township.

Jacob brought his family, wife Anna Onnes Siertsema, sons Henry and Onno and daughters Clarisa and Margaret to America from Holland in 1842. They settled in New York, on Staten Island the same year. They lived there two years, and then started for the West, via the Erie Canal and the Great Lakes, stopping to winter in LaFayette, Indiana. Jacob, his brother-in-law, John Siertsema, and a Mr. Beukama started for Illinois that winter, and all bought land in Sheridan Twp. of Logan County, Illinois, leaving the families in Indiana until spring. In the spring of 1845, they came to their newly purchased land, using two teams of oxen to move their belongings. Upon their arrival, they dug a cave-like home into the bank along Prairie Creek, and lived in that until they could build their permanent home. The first few years the family was prostrated by sickness, and poverty stared them in the face, their last team of horses going to pay expenses. As the land improved and the family health was restored, things improved. Jacob lived long enough to see the farm well developed, and his family settled in life.

A neighbor, Henry Hendrickson, Jr. married Jacob's daughter, Clarisa, who was 15-16 years old. They were married about six months when Clarisa was badly burned by hot water when taking a large pot from the fireplace. An infection set in and she died of blood poisoning. It is unclear, but appears that she may have been buried behind their house. Henry later married Clarisa's sister, Margaret, and their children were Clarisa, David, Mary Jane, Ella May, and a son Theodore. Margaret and Theodore both died and were buried in the same coffin made by John Hendrickson and his son Henry. The coffin was made of black walnut.

These men are 2 & 3 great grandparents of E. Diane Smith Detmers.

Bill Detmers transcribed this article from a letter written by Ruie West to Ethel Iona Hendrickson after visiting Henry Derr Hendrickson in 1941.

Submitted by William Detmers

William Fogarty, Jr.

William Fogarty Jr. a well known real-estate dealer of Lincoln, Illinois, was born in Sheridan Township, June 1, 1864. His father was William Fogarty Sr. born in County Tipperary, Ireland December 15, 1830. On January 19, 1856 William Sr. married Bridget Hickey, also a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. They arrived in Lincoln, Illinois March 21, 1856. In 1857 William Sr. bought forty acres in Sheridan Township. To this union six children were born.

In 1896 William Jr. married Lucille C. Ryan, a native of Peoria, Illinois.

SOI: Logan County history 1911

Beauregard Garretson

Beauregard owned and operated a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Sheridan Township. He was born June 11, 1861 in Petersburg, Illinois. His parents were Thomas P. and Phoebe (Campbell) Garretson. On February 12, 1891 Beauregard married Mary Wenzel. Two children were born to this union.

SOI: Logan County History 1911

Thomas H. Price

In 1855, Thomas Price, his wife Mary Ann Thompson and their family moved to Sheridan Township. They bought farm of one hundred and sixty acres. To this union were born nine children.

SOI: Logan County History 1911

A. Clifford Quisenberry

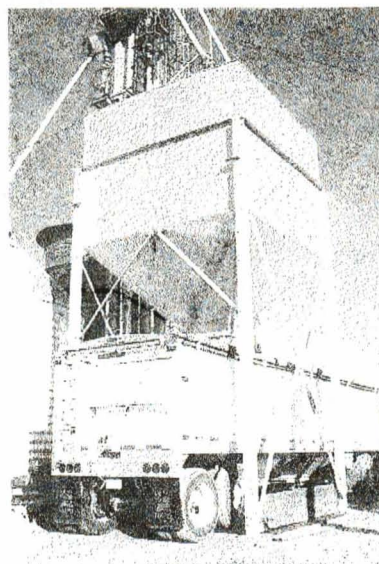
Mr. Quisenberry was one of the younger business men and farmers of Logan County. He operated a three hundred and twenty acre farm in Sheridan Township, section 14. He was a candidate for the office of county treasurer, running on the Democratic ticket. He was born in Lincoln, Illinois March 22, 1878. He married Fay Kelly daughter of J. M. Kelly. *SOI: Logan County History 1911*

Richard Martin

An overhead farm grain-drying system located at the Richard and Mary Ellen Martin's family farm west of Lincoln, Illinois, and 1 1/2 mile northwest of Burtonview at 542-1800th Street, Lincoln, Illinois. In 1972 Richard Martin purchased the overhead bin and moved it from the coal mine east of Lincoln on route 121. The bin was open at the top and had been used at the coal mine for many years to load trucks. Richard Martin purchased it with the vision

of it becoming an overhead grain loading bin. He built a top for the bin so it would be weather proof. Pictured below is the finished project.

Picture and article submitted by Richard Martin.



Cemeteries

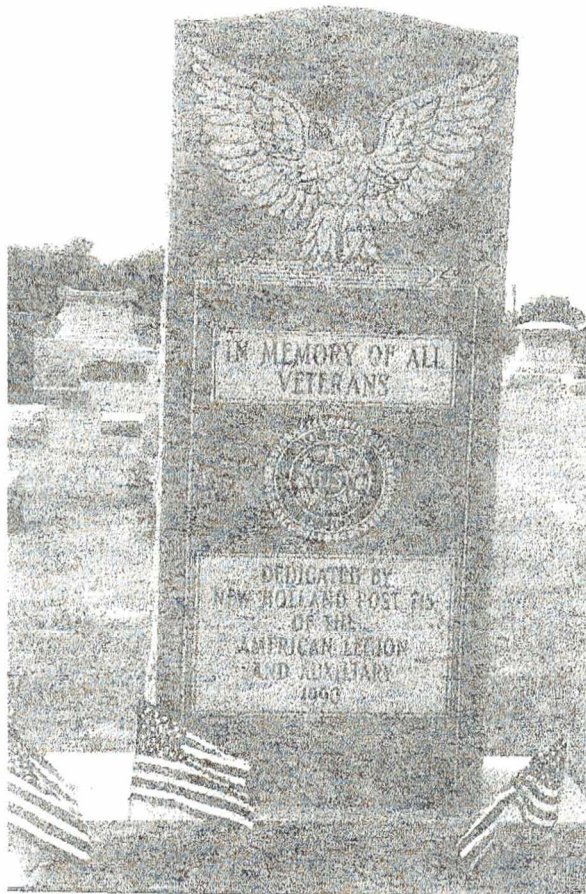
The cemeteries in Sheridan Township were usually started as single-family burial sites.

Pool Hill Cemetery is the oldest in the township and is located three miles east of New Holland at the top of a bluff on Sugar Creek south of Route 10. It began as a family plot around 1820, and then opened to others. There are graves of those that died during the cholera epidemic in 1873. It is closed for burials and most of the burial markers are gone.

Richmond Grove Cemetery is the largest cemetery in the New Holland area located 1 1/2 miles southwest of New Holland in Section 19 of Sheridan Township. Garrett M. LaForge who came from Richmond County, New York owned the land on which Richmond Grove Cemetery is located. The first death and burial in the LaForge family was Garrett's son David C. who died on July 23, 1868. Mr. LaForge donated the site for a cemetery for \$1.00. The "Richmond Grove Cemetery Association" was formed in 1887. Mr. D.H. LaForge, grandson of Garrett, served as president for fifty-one years. On July 10, 1948, the trustees Harry Copper, Paul Genter, Carl Hindahl and Ira LaForge decided to dissolve the Richmond Grove Cemetery Association and transferred the property to Sheridan Township.



D. H. LaForge's wife, Mary C. Bolinger LaForge donated the beautiful entrance gates in 1914.



Porter Bell Post #715

Every Memorial Day since 1946 a public memorial service is held at the cemetery to honor all deceased veterans buried there. The service is sponsored by the Porter Bell Post #715 of the American Legion of New Holland, Illinois. In 1990 a memorial monument was erected by American Legion Post and Auxiliary #716 to honor the deceased veterans. In 2000 the trustees were Patricia LaForge,

chairman, Dee Podbelsek, secretary, and J. Timothy White, treasurer.

Sheridan Township Country Schools

The school system began in a one-room country school located on the Oliver Holland farm southeast of New Holland and was later replaced by a larger township school. In 1901 the village erected a two-story brick structure which remained in operation until the spring of 1973 and was razed in 1974.

The Pleasant Valley School and other early schools provided religious training as well as elementary education. Circuit ministers and class leaders conducted services as soon as the first school building was built.

By 1948 the one-room rural schools in Sheridan Township had all closed their doors and students attended the elementary school in New Holland. Many people were reluctant to give up their schools, because the school had become the heart of all their social gatherings.

At this time there were four classroom teachers and a part time music teacher in the New Holland building. Mr. Warren Pierce was the seventh and eighth grade teacher, principal, coach and bus driver. Hot lunches were served in the basement cafeteria.

The Pleasant Valley Community Club, School District #119, was organized in 1927 and continued to meet until the schoolhouse was sold in 1952 to Julia Healy. Frank Rogers of Middletown purchased it in 1956 and converted it into a residence. It was destroyed by fire in 1959.

Richman Community Club of Richman School District #96 gathered at the Richman School in section 2 of Sheridan Township. Their first meeting was September 30, 1937. E.H. Lukenbill, County Superintendent of Schools conducted the meeting. In 1939, a ladies afternoon social group of Richman Community was formed and they met in their homes. They called themselves the "A-Muse-U Club". The first officers were president, Viola Krusemark; vice-president, Mildred Osborn; secretary, Marie Gaedtke; and treasurer, Dora Behrends. This group only met for four years only when they dissolved due to war.

SOI: 1982 Logan County History

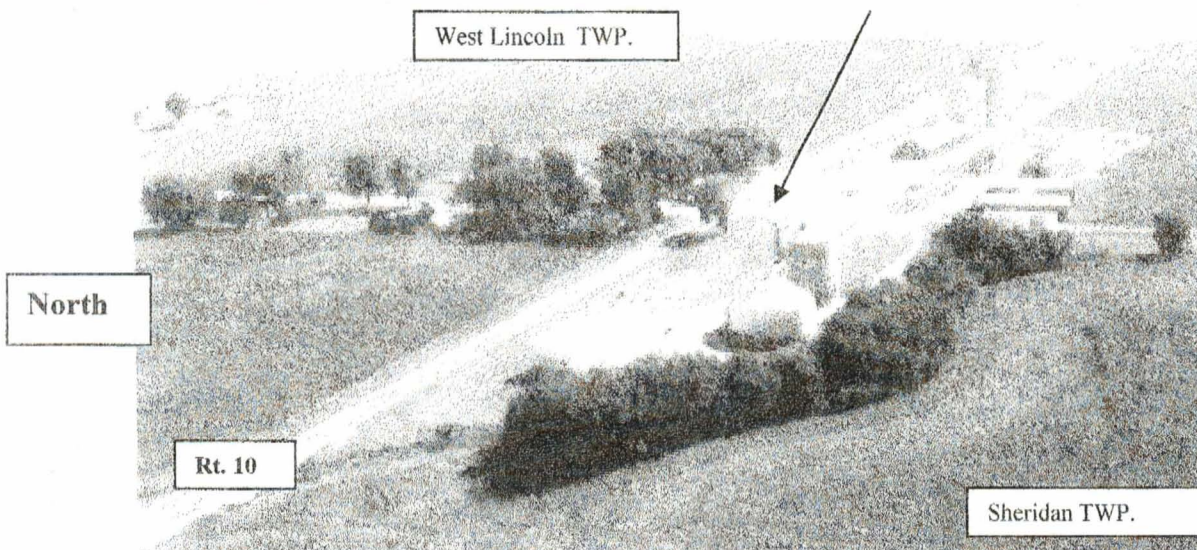
H.

Burtonview, a little town developed as a grain station because it was located on the Champaign, Lincoln & Eastern Railroad which was completed in January 1873. The railroad was later named the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. Burtonview is west of Lincoln, Illinois. At first the little town was known as Burton. In 1873, when a post office was established there, its name was changed to Burtonview. The Burtonview settlement is located six miles west of Lincoln and is divided by route 10. While it is the smallest town in Logan County, Illinois it has a significant place in the history of Logan County. At one time in history, two passenger trains and two freight trains traveled through Burtonview everyday. Grain was hauled by railroad for many years, but the railroad was closed in 1976. After the closing of the railroad, all grain had to be hauled to the large grain terminals by truck.

- Simon Smith became the first storekeeper in Burtonview. A post office was established there in 1873 and later closed on August 31, 1918.
- V.N. Hinkel operated it in 1884-1885.
- On October 4, 1885, Tom Ryan took over the store and operated it until 1887.
- In 1887 Isaac Leffler operated the store for eighteen months, after which J.C. Wiggington assumed control of the store and operated it until 1890. At that time he sold it to the Gruenwald brothers.
- In 1912 Nicholas Hamer operated the small grocery store. A gas pump was situated in front of the grocery store in the 1930's.
- Mr. and Mrs. Creed Danley owned the railroad house.

SOI: Segments taken from an article by Robert Barry

Township line

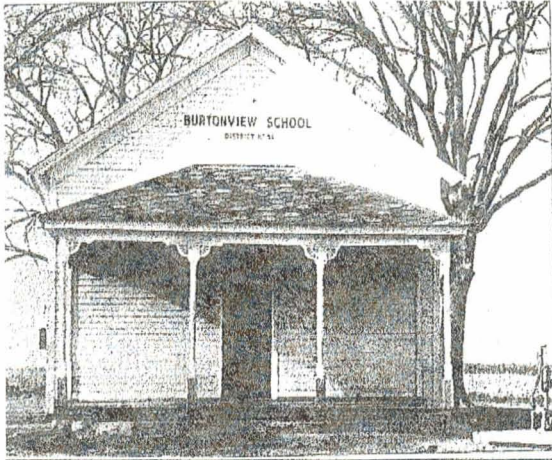


The photo of Burtonview is looking towards the east. Courtesy of Richard and Mary Ellen Martin

The land west of the north/south road (going left to right) passes through Burtonview. The lower section of the photo is Sheridan Township. The upper part of the photo is West Lincoln Township. State Route 10 was constructed in 1932 -1933 and ascends from the lower left of the photo to the upper right.

John Wesley Sisson bought eleven hundred acres of land shortly after the Civil War for \$1.25 an acre. Part of his property would become Burtonview. John Sisson had married Martha Jane Eaton February 16, 1843 in Madison County, Illinois. After his death the land was divided among his children. Susan was born March 16, 1844. Henry was born January 12, 1846. John Franklin was born October 30, 1847. Louise was born November 3, 1849. Emma was born April 3, 1852. Newton was born January 18, 1854. Martha was born May 19, 1857. Jessie was born October 18, 1860. Cyrus was born February 25, 1864, and Olive was born February 26, 1867. **John Franklin Sisson** came to Logan County with his father and family about 1865. He inherited a farm when his father died. He married Liza Jane Meyers. To this union four children were born, John Meyer was born in 1871, Edgar Eaton was born in February 6, 1874, Bessie J. was born in 1880, and Emma Cordelia was born in 1884. John F. Sisson passed away July 1907 at age fifty eight. **Edgar Eaton Sisson** was well known in Sheridan Township. He was born and raised on the same farm. In 1895 he rented one of his father's farms and

was actively engaged in its operation. Upon his father's death he inherited two hundred and forty acres of the home farm. On November 3, 1897 he married Mary Arminda Lynch a daughter of Luther Lynch. To this union two children were born, Edna Pauline, February 21, 1900 and John Edgar January 14, 1903. During the spring of 1872, the citizens of the Burtonview area began a movement to establish a school. **Susan Sisson Stephenson**, John Wesley Sisson's oldest daughter, gave one acre land for the site of the school from her share of the Sisson estate. The land was west of the north/south road that passes through Burtonview; therefore the land was in Sheridan Township. Her gift to the citizens of Burtonview carried the stipulation that the land go back to the estate if the school should ever cease to exist. Squire Green of Lincoln, Illinois and two of his sons John and Silas were hired to build the building. The school was completed for the fall session in 1873. Mr. Floyd Howser was the first teacher. Other early teachers were Mr. McMasters, Mr. Howsey, Emma Richards, Emily Burton, Anna Mitchell, Sally Rourke, Henrietta Crumming and Elsie Barnum. James G. Chalfant was Logan County Superintendent of Schools when the Burtonview School opened.



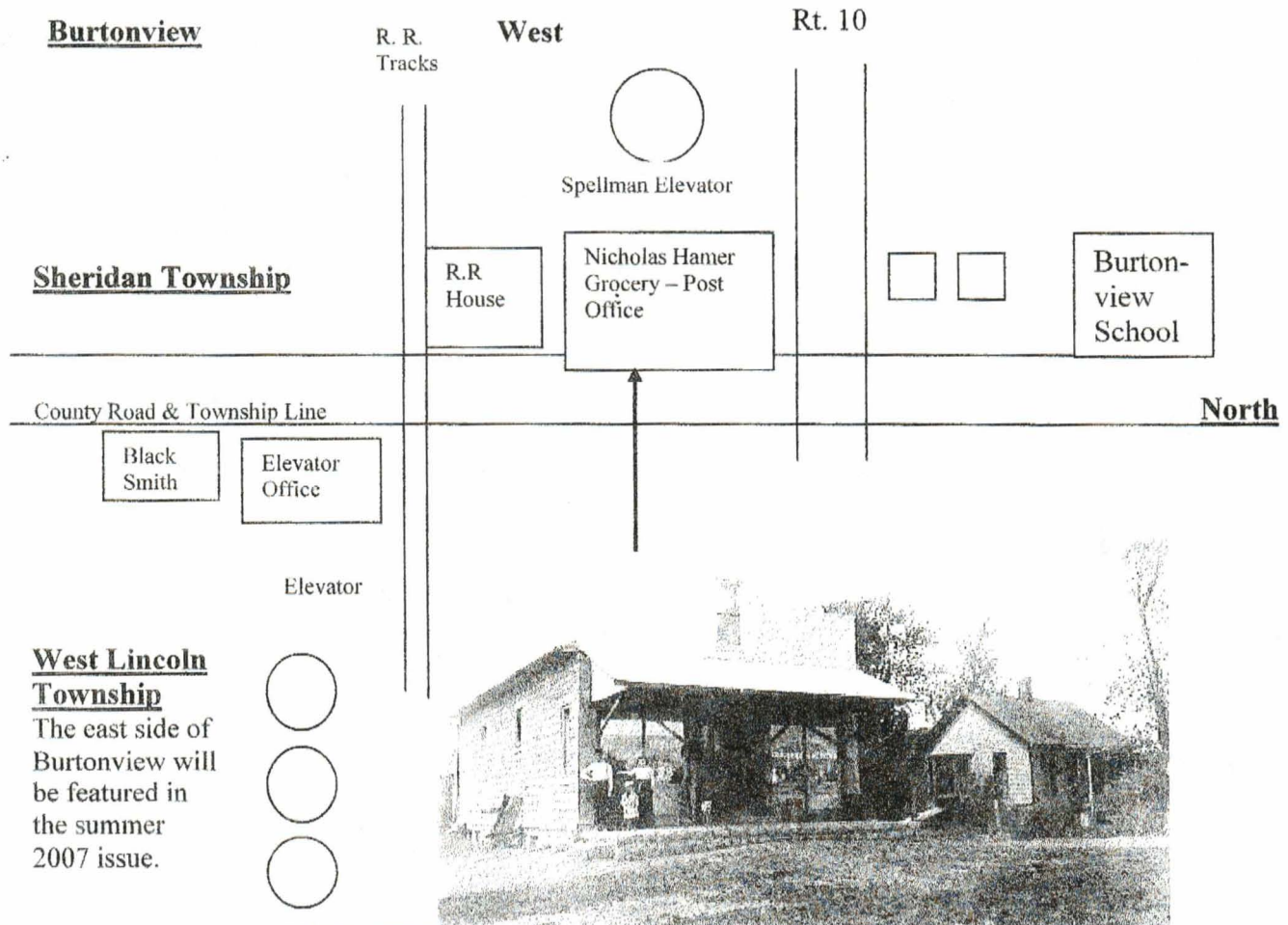
Burtonview Grade School (pictured above) continued to educate students until the 1958-1959 school year. Florence Stults and John Dea were the last teachers to teach at Burtonview. Burtonview School District # 94 and those from Sigg, Rabbit Flat, Rothchild and Mt. Pleasant Schools voted to consolidate and established West Lincoln Elementary School District 72. These were the last remaining one room schools in Logan County to consolidate. John Dea was asked to teach at Burtonview while the new school building was being completed. He was hired to be the principal of the new consolidated school. The Burtonview Road is the Township line; therefore the Sheridan Township high school students attended New Holland High School and the West Lincoln Township students attended the Lincoln High School later called Lincoln Community High School. This ended the era of the small country schools. Burtonview School became a home and burned down in 1986.

Burtonview Grey's of 1906 at Bat for Last Time in Reunion Game Sunday

This was the headline of the Lincoln Evening Courier on Saturday September 14, 1946. The

article continues to say: "When the Burtonview Greys of 40 years ago play a team of old timers from New Holland on the Burtonview diamond Sunday afternoon, it will probably be the last game of ball for the Greys who used to take on all comers back in 1906 and 1907. Seven years ago the nine surviving members of the old Burtonview Greys team got together for a reunion and ball game against a pick up nine. Sunday's game, however, promises to be the last for the team that has seen two score years pass without losing a member. Four of the Burtonview Greys lived in Lincoln, August Kavelman, Richard Brown, Marion Sparks, and William Aeilts. Three others, Charles Belk, Clinton Green and Richard Mahler live in Burtonview or vicinity. Only two are away, Clifton Youngblood, from Jefferson, Iowa and William Mahler from Dwight, Illinois. The seven members of the team who live in this vicinity practiced on the Burtonview diamond on Thursday nights, but took things easy in order to avoid sore arms and lame muscles for the Sunday game. A number of members of the new Holland Old Timers team played 40 years ago against the Greys. Richard Brown of Lincoln, Illinois, pitched for Burtonview when he was a youngster just out of school. He recalls the games played on Saturdays. Some of the teams the Greys used to battle were teams from Delevan, Emden, New Holland, Broadwell, Hartsburg, Minier, and Middletown.

Answer to trivia question: In the earliest days of the Logan county Circuit Court, a part of the 8th Judicial Circuit, the "Big Five" traveled the circuit by horseback and were always on hand at the Postville courthouse. These men were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen T. Logan, John T. Stuart, Edward D. Baker and David Davis. Logan was a law partner of Abe Lincoln.



West Lincoln Township
 The east side of Burtonview will be featured in the summer 2007 issue.

*Hamer Grocery, Notions and Post Office 1912, Photo Courtesy of Richard Martin
 When Route 10 was laid out, the home north of the grocery store was moved behind the store to make room for the new highway.*

New Holland Area:
Facts about New Holland

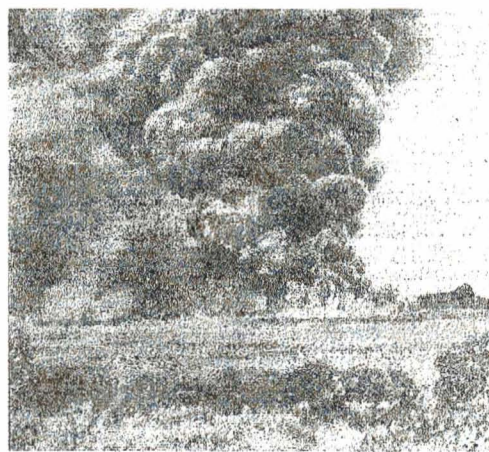
- The first home was built by William Towberman. It was a large two-story square frame dwelling on the northwest corner of Lincoln and Logan Streets.
- The first store building was a general merchandising business erected by Randolph & Company.
- Mr. Towberman built a store building across the street from his house on Lincoln Street.
- An Elevator was built in 1875 by M.R. LaForge.
- A spacious school building was built in 1876.
- With the population of 400, New Holland was incorporated as a village under the general law June 7, 1897.
- The first village officials were: President, Landrum Burchett; Clerk, C.F. Mayer; treasurer, W.J. Sullivan; police magistrate, B.S. Talbott; Marshal, H. Zimmerman; trustees, Harry Copper, Adam Wendell, Harry Huffman, Ed Ginther, George Ginther, and John Brown.
- New Holland Telephone Company was organized in 1904.
- In 1850 there were steps built into the hill on the left side of the bridge over Sugar Creek at Pool Hill. This was done to enable early pioneers to fetch water. Pool Hill is in section 23 of Sheridan Township.
- One of the first high wheeled bicycles with steel tires was owned by Lawson Holland of the Pool Hill area.
- New Holland once was lit by acetylene lights that had to be lit with a torch.
- New Holland once had a New Holland Old Timers baseball team.
- The first car in New Holland was a Buick roadster with one bucket seat in the rear owned by Dr. Leonard.
- Another car capable of a top speed of 40 mph was owned by D. M. Burner.
- Automobiles tires were made from fabric. The life of the tire was 2000 miles.

- Gus Trenkel was the first auto dealer in New Holland.
- P. H. Ryan was a buggy dealer and later owned the Ford dealership.
- The coming of the automobile reduced the time to drive to Lincoln from 2 ½ hours to 1 ½ hours.
- Gas for automobiles was not taxed and was bought at Trenkel's Garage for 8 cents per gallon. It was put in the car from a five gallon can.
- L. Burchett & Son erected the first brick building in New Holland.
- At one time there were three doctors living in New Holland: Dr. Stults, Dr. Paine and Dr. Leonard.
- A coal shaft was dug on the farm of O.W. Holland sponsored by Holland and others. A five-foot vein of coal was discovered.
- The first dairy was operated by a man named Bussard. He sold milk from a can mounted on a pushcart at 5 cents per quart. The buyer furnished the container.
- You could not advance a grade in school unless you were able to pass the end-of-term examinations.
- There were six daily passenger trains that passed through New Holland each day except Sunday on the I.C. Railroad and six daily and Sunday on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. All trains carried mail.
- As a young boy, Fred Ritterbush would meet all passenger trains on the Chicago & Alton Railroad with a closed cab so that passengers could ride to New Holland for a small fee.
- The Post Office was in the J. E. Sheary's drug store. He installed a soda fountain in 1940.
- An old-time doctor sterilized the thermometer by licking the mercury end and wiping it on his beard because he didn't know about germs.
- A beginning farmer could buy his equipment for under a thousand dollars. All he needed was a breaking plow, a harrow, a corn planter, a cultivator, three good horses and a strong back.
- At Pool Hill Cemetery contains graves of early settlers who died in the cholera epidemic. The graves are unmarked because early settlers did not have money for stone markers.
- A washing machine factory making "Dutch Maids Washers" operated in New Holland for several years.
- The first phonograph in New Holland was at Ryan's Hall. People paid 10 cents admission to hear it.
- Tuition for admission to public school in 1913 was \$20 per term.
- Whooping cough and pneumonia were prevalent in November of 1909.

In 1885 the following firms were in New Holland:

- Jonas White, New Holland House.
- L. Burchett, general store.
- James Ryan, hardware.
- C.H. Warren, general store.
- S.O. McKennan, drugs and postmaster.
- Binns and Bush, harness.
- Baker Brothers, confectionary.
- McElhiney and Warnick, grocery store.
- William O'Shea, hardware.
- V.R. St. John, grain, feed mill, lumber and coal.
- D.M. Burner, coal
- F.B. McKennan, jeweler and postal telegraph agent.
- P.H. Ryan, blacksmith.
- Julius Mayer, boots and shoes.
- William T. Smith, barber.
- Julian Smith, physician.
- J.B. Hackler, station agent.
- Mrs. T.M. McKennan, boarding house
- A.A. Bussard, boarding house.

FIRE THREATENS NEW HOLLAND



The village of New Holland, IL. was threatened as 50,000 gallons of fuel went up in flames following a series of explosions which destroyed a bulk gasoline plant. Three persons were injured and \$10,000 damage incurred.

May 27, 1937

The following businesses were listed in The New Holland Journal Newspaper in 1939

- Badgett's Tavern.
- Blaum's Service Station.
- New Holland State Bank.
- New Holland Lumber Company.
- McNeil Grain Company.
- Virginia's Beauty Shop.
- Lohrenz Service Station.
- Bell's Café.
- George Buse and Son Meat Market
- L. Burchett & Son General Store.
- C.C. Hawes Hardware Store.
- H.C. Long Barber Shop.
- J.W. Sheary's Drug Store.
- Steffen's Shell Service Station.
- P. H. Koester Hardware.
- Sieb's Hatcheries.



Oliver W. Holland
1823 - 1921



Amanda Huffman Holland
1842 - 1929

Oliver Wiley Holland

Henry Holland, Oliver's father, and Henry's brother William Holland settled on what is known as "Bakers Prairie", a tract of land lying east and south of Petersburg, Illinois. Oliver W. was born December 23, 1823 in a log cabin in "Bakers Prairie". Oliver married Amanda Huffman December 12, 1858. Amanda was born in Page County, Virginia in 1842. Her family immigrated to Illinois and settled in 1843 near Pool Hill where she grew up. Oliver and Amanda lived in the Sugar Creek farm district for two years. To this union twelve children were born. Four died in infancy, eight reached maturity. They were Annie E., Mary L., Arminda J., Oliver E., William G., Edith B., James G., and D. Logan. Oliver and Amanda joined the Richmond Grove Presbyterian Church near Richmond Grove Cemetery in 1873.

SOI: Growing up With Pioneering Parents" by D. Logan Holland (son)

In 1875, Oliver Holland laid out New Holland for whom it was named. It was surveyed a by county surveyor Thomas G. Gardner April 6, 1875. The original village had 41 lots which had been part of Oliver's farms. Oliver mandated a clause that there could not be a saloon operated on any of the lots.

The clause was contested by a man from the West named Abe Music. He announced that he was going to open a saloon and proceeded to do so. Within two hours, the saloon was closed by the Sheriff at Oliver's request. Oliver took it to the Supreme Court of Illinois. The legal decision was in Oliver Holland's favor. The saloon was burned to the ground by the loser once the decision was rendered. No saloon where hard liquor could be sold has ever existed officially in New Holland since.

The clause in part that Oliver Holland mandated reads as follows:

...and also for that further consideration of the agreement between the parties hereto for themselves, their heirs, successors and legal representatives, that intoxicating liquors shall never be manufactured, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a beverage in any place of public resort in or upon the premises hereby granted or any part thereof, and it is herein and hereby expressly reserved by the grantor that in case any of the above conditions concerning intoxicating liquors are broken by the grantee or any of his assigns, heirs, and legal representatives then this deed shall become null and void and all right, title and interest in and to the premises herein conveyed shall revert to the said grantor, his heirs, successors, or assigns and his heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, consent and agree to the reservations and conditions aforesaid.

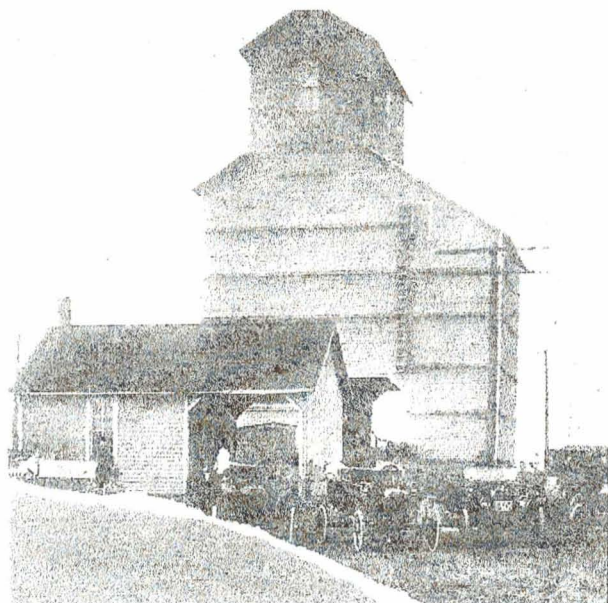
Twenty more blocks were added to the town and were laid out by Jacob Bolinger, Oliver Holland, Henry Niewold, A.M. Caldwell, Adam Wenzell and J.W. Wurtzbaugh. The village which Oliver Holland founded was thriving in the beginning of the 1920's.

Grain Elevators

At one time New Holland was the largest center for grain handling facilities in Logan County. The operators took advantage of the railroad. At one time there were five elevators in business.

The first elevator was built by Garrett LaForge in 1875 and was operated by his son Martling LaForge. It was built adjacent to the Indiana, Bloomington and Western Railroad tracks, which later became the Illinois Central tracks.

Van R. St. John came to New Holland in the fall of 1877 and was employed by a grain elevator business owned by Coddington and Barret. In 1879 he and Edwin Burton bought the business. Mr. St. John became sole owner of the elevator and feed mill in 1884.



Pictured above is of the Sullivan Elevator west of New Holland in 1918. In 1898 Fred Rapp of San Jose built the elevator on the Chicago and Alton tracks. After the turn of the century, William J. Sullivan was owner. In the late 1930's Koert Bartman owned the elevator.

The Farmers Elevator, built in 1901, was located south of the Illinois Central tracks on the east side

of the New Holland - Middletown Road. The D.H. Curry Elevator was also near the Illinois Central Railroad tracks north of the railroad station. In 1910 D. H. Curry & Company's elevator and grain office was destroyed by fire.

A. The Taloma Farmers Grain Elevator stands today at the site of an earlier elevator built in 1898. Former elevator owners at this site were D. M. Burner and George Ritcher, who sold the business in 1925 to James McCreery and A.L. McNeil. In 1936 A.L. McNeil became sole owner. A.E. McNeil began working at the McCreery-McNeil business in 1928. Later he joined the business and became the sole owner in 1948. Robert Owens purchased the A.E. McNeil Grain Company in 1970. The business then became the New Holland Grain Company. The old elevator was taken down and replaced with a new metal shed. A new cement silo was erected and the office was remodeled. Robert Owens was in business until September 1991 when the elevator was sold to Taloma Farmers Grain.



David Milton Burner



Elizabeth (Anderson)
Burner



D.M. Burner & Pete Bell at Burner Elevator.
D. M. Burner's elevator was consumed by fire.

The New Holland State Bank, in 1905, was New Holland's first bank,. D. H. LaForge was the first bank president. A year earlier, in 1904, the New Holland Telephone Company had been established.

The New Holland United Methodist Church

The first Methodist Church was an outgrowth of the Richmond Grove Church society which was organized in 1867. A building was erected the same year on the ground donated by Garrett M. LaForge, located on the present site of the Richmond Grove Cemetery. The Church was also used by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The pastor was J.T. Simmons. In 1882, the Methodist purchased lots nine and ten, block two in Holland's Addition to the town of New Holland. William McKinney was the pastor. The new structure had a west entrance, and the bell preserved from the Richmond Grove Church and was used in the new church. The original building was sold to the Cumberland Presbyterians and was moved to New Holland.

The New Holland Evangelical Lutheran Church

grew out of the church services in the late 1880s when a group of German settlers were holding regular church services at the Hopewell School in Prairie Creek Township, Section 35, about five miles northeast of New Holland. On June 18, 1902, the group purchased lots one and two, on Logan and Delevan Streets in block two of the Niewold's addition, from James Niewold in New Holland. The church was built by Gilbert Gunsten. Construction began on two buildings, one to serve as the church building and a smaller structure to be used as a school. The church was completed in the fall of 1902, with the Rev. L. Wessel of Lincoln, Illinois serving as dedicatory pastor. The membership in December of 1902 was 117. The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Congregational Church of New Holland was dedicated on November 9, 1902 and initially held services in their native German tongue. One year later, in December 1903, membership was 170, and due to the presence of non-German speaking members the English language was introduced into the service in September 1904. Short time later services in the German language were held only once a month and later were discontinued at the onset of World War I. The church received their first resident pastor, Rev. M.H.A. Guemmer in 1907 and he continued to serve until his death in 1950.

New Holland Cumberland Presbyterian Church

This ancient church, one of the very oldest landmarks of Logan County, Illinois, once stood at the Richmond Grove Cemetery on land purchased by Garret LaForge in 1858. The church stood on the vast prairie of Illinois, a frame building among the very few log cabins dotting the prairie. This church was used as a worship and mourning place by the very first settlers of that community. During the 1870s, the church was used by both the Methodist and the Cumberland Presbyterian churches on alternate Sundays. The Richmond Grove Cumberland Presbyterians purchased the original country church building from the Methodists in 1883. Oliver Holland donated two village lots on the corner of Delavan Street and Peoria Road to cause. The structure was to its present site in 1885. The name of the church was changed to the New Holland Cumberland Presbyterian church.

The "New Holland House" (Pictured below) was for many years a rooming house and many of the men working in the local stores and many school teachers resided there. Like all houses of that period, there was no central heating. For heat each room had an individual chimney hole for the wood or coal stove. A large front veranda served as a gathering place for guests on summer evenings. In 1990 an addition was made for a kitchen; a bedroom, and a bathroom were built on the upper floor. A sign has been placed near the "New Holland House" designating it as an historical structure.



New Holland House

Board of Health Meeting Minutes

Note: Transcribed as it was in the ledgers. To make the article more readable words were added.

The Board of Health for the Town of Sheridan had the authority to quarantine homes and keep children from going to school and even closing schools to prevent further outbreak of diseases.

October 31, 1908

A case of scarlet fever was reported at the home of David Boughan. Dr. B.F. Stults reported that the patient was convalescing. The Board ordered Dr. Stults to thoroughly fumigate the house according to the booklet (issued) by State Board of Health and to keep children from going to school for at least 10 days.

November 3, 1908

Another case (of scarlet fever) was reported at the David Boughan house; the house was quarantined and placarded. Livery \$1.00: Quarantine was lifted November 24th.

Dr. B F. Stults reported a case of scarlet fever at the home of Mrs. Adolph Laun. The Board took hold of the case by driving out to residence on Saturday AM, quarantining the family and placarding the residence. Children were ordered to stay home from school until given permission by the Board. Livery \$1.50 Dr. Stults was ordered to fumigate Mrs. Laun's home on December 16, 1908, and quarantine was lifted on December 18th by the Board.

November 15, 1908

Dr. F H Leonard reported a case of scarlet fever at Mr. Monagle's home in Burtonview, IL. The Board took hold of the case and drove to Burtonview on Monday to placard the house; quarantine family and arranged to have a man see that they were supplied with groceries, etc.

On December 21st, the Board ordered Dr. Leonard to thoroughly fumigate the Monagle's house and to remove quarantine as soon as fumigating was disposed of.

May 10, 1909

D H LaForge, Superintendent, was directed to go with Dr. F H Leonard to the School District # 96 and look over the situation. There were no new cases of measles and the School Director wished to keep the school going and Mr. LaForge allowed them to do so, but requested them to close in case any more cases developed.

May 21, 1909

Dr. Leonard reported the death of 3 year old girl of Charles Maaks living in District No 96. Death

was reported, caused by lockjaw in connection with measles. The Board of Health telephoned Dr. Egan of the State Board of Health and he told them it was against the Rules of the State Board to hold a public funeral of a corpse since her death was caused from measles and Board hired conveyance and drove to Chas Maaks residence. Notifying him of the fact and he agreed to have funeral private. Some new cases of measles have developed in the school district and Board ordered Directors to close the school.

May 24, 1909

Homes of Harmon Schroeder and Harry Blaum were quarantined and placarded for measles.

September 10, 1909

Home of Carl Buse was quarantined for scarlet fever. The Board also requested the Directors of Wendell School to close for one week or longer if other cases developed.

October 4, 1909

The home of Peter Langenbahn was quarantined and placarded for scarlet fever.

November 20, 1909

Case of scarlet fever reported at the home of B Y Holtz. Quarantined and placarded.

January 2, 1910

Scarlet fever reported at the home of William Brinkmeyer: Quarantined and placarded.

January 11, 1910

A case of measles was reported at the home of Chas Krusemark south of Pool Hill. Quarantined and placarded.

January 17, 1910

Harmon Harnacke's home was quarantined for measles.

January 21, 1910

Measles at home of Mrs. Minnie Laun: Quarantined.

January 28, 1910

5 cases of measles were reported at the Chas H Lohrenz home: Quarantined.

January 30, 1910

Measles was reported at the Harmon Koester's home: Quarantined.

January 31, 1910

Measles was reported at O J Beaver's home: Quarantined.

February 1, 1910

Measles was reported at Harry Beaver's home: Quarantined.

February 3, 1910

Measles was reported at George Raber's home: Quarantined.

February 12, 1910

Mr. C. H. Lohrenz, whose daughter died of an abscess on the lungs, was caused indirectly by the measles, asked to have public funeral on Monday. Upon advice of Dr. W C Paine, who thoroughly fumigated house today and who advised there was no danger of any spread from the source, we agreed to allow same.

March 6, 1910

Carl Gehrke's family had scarlet fever: Quarantined.

January 2, 1911

Scarlet fever was reported at the home of V. P. Warren: Quarantined.

January 25, 1911

Scarlet fever was reported at home of William Beverman, south of Burtonview: Quarantined and quarantine was lifted on February 20th after fumigation.

March 13, 1911

H F Hindahl home was quarantined for scarlet fever.

June 23, 1911

Alvin Horn home was quarantined for scarlet fever.

December 14, 1912

H F Hindahl home was quarantined for measles

February 26, 1913

Mrs. Frank Lockenour has typhoid fever. No quarantine necessary. Board advised doctor to disinfect when he thought advisable.

May 9, 1918

Hugh McShane home was quarantined for measles.

March 1, 1920

Clarence Ott Family was quarantined for Scarlet Fever being reported by Dr. Guttery, Middletown Physician. Two cards were put up.

April 11, 1920

Complaint was made by William Gallagher that Reiner Bartman had a dead horse near the highway that was decomposed and a menace to the health of neighborhood. The Board instructed Town Clerk to notify Mr. Bartman to bury or dispose of same at once, which was done.

March 3, 1928

A case of diphtheria was reported at Herman Knollenberg's home: Quarantined.

Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors would meet in September of each year and examine the books of the Supervisor and Treasurer of the Board of Highway Commissioners.

September 2, 1902

It was at the September 2, 1902, meeting the Commissioners of Highways determined that a levy of 60 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for general Road & Bridge purposes and an additional levy of Eight Hundred Dollars to liquidate debts against the town should be made on the property of this town. Consent of the Board of Town Auditors and Assessor for the additional tax was asked and given and certificate of levy sent to the County Clerk. Harry Ryan TC

September 6, 1904, meeting the Commissioners of Highways agreed to levy a tax of 60 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for general Road & Bridge purposes and an additional levy of 30 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for additional road and bridge purposes for bridge at Pool Hill. It was signed by the Commissioners of Highways and Board of Town Auditors of the Town of Sheridan.

Board of Auditors: D H LaForge, Superintended; John Bracey, Assessor; Harry Huffman, Clerk; F H Rimmerman, R Clausen, George Blaum

September 5, 1905, meeting the Commissioners of Highways agreed to levy a tax of 60 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for general Road & Bridge purposes and an additional levy of 30 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for the purpose of building a bridge at Sugar Creek south of the Village of New Holland. Agreement was signed by the Commissioners of Highways and Board of Town Auditors of the Town of Sheridan. Board of Auditors: Joseph Sample, Superintendent for LaForge; Harry Huffman, Town Clerk; Richard Clausen; F H Rimmerman and J E Sheary

September 4, 1906, meeting the Commissioners of Highways with the consent of the Board of Town Auditors agreed to levy a tax of 60 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for general Road & Bridge purposes and an additional levy of 40 cents on each One Hundred Dollars for the purpose of building a bridge over Sugar Creek in Section 28, Town 20, North Range 4 W 3rd P.M. Town of Sheridan, Co of Logan, State of Illinois. Agreement was signed by Board of Town Auditors and Commissioners of Highways: George Brinner, TC; Ernst Mangold, J. P.; Leo L Ginther, Assessor; F H Rimmerman, John Rubenking, and George Blaum.

SOI: Transcribed by Roseann Coers from the original minutes of the Board of the Town of Sheridan log books.

Publications for Sale

NEW!!!!!!! CDs!!!!!!

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hartsburg Union Cemetery \$18 + \$3 SH

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

Order today! Only a few left!

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

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

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

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

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

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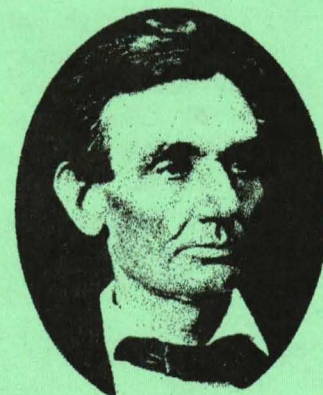
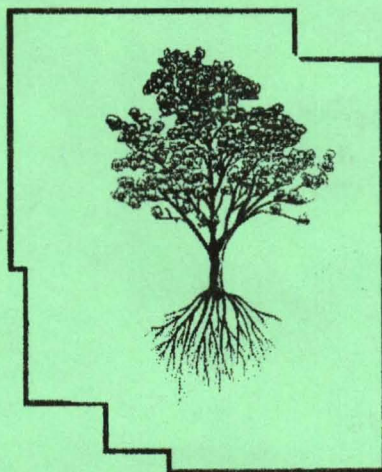
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July -August - September 2007

Finding Others Who are Searching Your Family Lines

Written by Carol Radespiel

A "query" is a request for information. It informs other people about the family lines you are researching.

Before you post a query message, take a few moments to plan what it is that you want to say. You may want to create a general query asking for more information about an entire family branch, or you may have a specific question, such as "What was the name of John Henry Scott's father?" No matter the nature of your question, be sure to include information such as names, dates or time line, and locations. These types of details will help people who read your query decide if you are researching the same family line, or just a family that happens to have the same last name. Also, don't forget to include an e-mail address or regular mail address so that others can contact you. People are more likely to respond if you include a self addressed and stamped envelope.

As a favor to our members, they are allowed to post queries once a year in our newsletter. If you are not a member you may want to take a more active role in the society by becoming a member. By networking with other members, you may find someone who is working on the same lines as you. Even if you don't find another person who is working on the same lines, other members of the society may be able to give you tips on researching families from the area. They may know where hard-to-find records are or be able to give you clues about the

immigration and migration patterns of people who lived in the area. While these types of information may not be as helpful as specific details about your Great-Grandpa Joseph, they may certainly give your research a push in the right direction. If you become a member, your query will be published in the following Roots and Branches, and at the end of the year.

Our genealogist takes written request for research. You should include as much information as possible. We ask for a \$20 donation to conduct an initial search (\$15 donation for members) and \$20 per additional hour to continue (\$15 per additional hour for members). We ask for 25 cents per page for copy work, and we charge 15 cents per page for members. You can take advantage of our library and someone will be happy to show you what material is available.

Other networking ideas:

- Make an effort to attend genealogy conferences, and when you do, attach a short list of family names to your name tag.
- Be sure that everyone in your family is aware that you are researching the family roots, and try to meet those distant cousins at large family gatherings such as weddings and family reunions. Using this strategy, you may find another genealogist in the family, or you might find information about old records in the family, such as a family Bible.

Monthly Meeting

Our monthly meetings are held on the third Monday of each month, unless otherwise announced. Everyone is invited to attend and bring finger foods to pass. Soft drinks will be provided.

July 16th Paul Wright will give a presentation on his work in restoring cemetery tombstones, and the how, when and cost for repairs.

August 20th Tim Carlton will give a presentation about the project of remodeling a former business to a living quarters loft at 115 S. Sangamon. Bob Johnson will give a presentation on historical homes in Lincoln, IL.

Sept. 8th Old Union Cemetery Walk is in the planning stage.

Sept. 17th Meeting will feature John & Nancy Glick giving a presentation about "Is it really an antique or is it junk?"

We Welcome All New Members

Marcia (Ewing) Current

Two Lantern Lane
Natick, MA 01760

Surnames: Hardy; Wood

Charles W. Anderson

1033 N. College St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

Surnames: Irwin; Anderson

Brenda Duckworth

2706 Illinois Ave.
Eldorado, IL 62930

Surnames: Jackson; Harp; Means; Capps

John F. Regan, Attorney

113 N. Main
Decatur, IL 62523-1206

Margaret Peifer

1497 State Rt. 10
Lincoln, IL 62656

Mary Pat Thomas

PO box 871
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Surnames: John, Graesie and Antoinette Blake

Lois E. Branch

633 East Historic Columbia river HWY # 115
Troutdale, OR 97060

Surnames: Thomas, Green, Gale, Kelsey and Coats.

Carlene Carter:

1461 - 1200th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

Celeste Rogers

220 park Place
Lincoln, IL 62656

Surnames: Fitzer, Rogers, and Heinzel

William Wilson

Box 195
Albers, Illinois 62215
Surnames: Seybold, & Grotts
billrose86@chater.net

Vicki Newby

Box 568
Heyworth, IL 61745

James W. Maltby

504 Craig Dr.
Mahomet, IL 61853

Darlene Ross Herde

285 Windsor Drive
Roselle, IL 60172

kirk7322@aol.com

Surnames: Noah Cosby Farm/Broadwell, Pat Brannan, O'Brannan Harper, and Cartwell

Kay Fortman Menzel

3930 americana Dr.
Tampa, FL 33634

kmenzel@tampabay.rr.com

Surnames: Fortman, Pattison, Jensen, Menzel, Dawson, and Wise

Donations

We appreciate all donations!

Jean Cypher: A large coin by VFW of Vietnam Wall; a DVD of Service With Honor Vietnam Soldier's Story: Invisible Enemy; Rag Rug made by Charles Ballinger; 2-3" 3-ring Notebooks; Coffee filters; Copy of Bill of Right 1789; Copy of Confederate States; State Bank of Illinois; Fund Commissioners of State of Illinois; The Bank of Chicago; Illinois & Michigan Canal; Green cup inscribed "Rural Health Partnership Logan, IL"; 4 - 1 1/2" Notebooks; 1 - 3 1/2" Notebook, 26oz. Decaf coffee and "The Real Book about Lincoln".

Rita Duval: 2 Flake family history; Adam Flake history- (Civil War); Macon County 1850-1900 Birth Index; Macon County 1877-1922 Death index; Cemetery Inscriptions; copy of Harmony Cemetery, documentation dated October 1978.

Geri McKinley: \$150 cash donation; 3 bonnets; 1 Mt. Pulaski Cemetery Book for resale.

Paul Buckles Jr. 22 Trains (scale Models); 2 tracks and boxes for trains; 3 copies of program he presented on March 19, 2007.

John Regan: Two white binders; Photo of Levi Regan, Superintendent of Logan County Schools. Levi T. Regan was Superintendent of Logan County Schools for four years. From 1874-5 he was principal of the Lincoln schools; 1875-8 of the Amboy schools and since September, 1878, he was in charge of the

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Dorothy Gleason: Four pictures of old brick home back of Carroll Catholic School; four WWII Ration Books; one A. Lincoln Home postcard.

Connie Evans: 1943, 1945-1950 Lincoln Community High School year books; Class of 1946 20th reunion; Family History (Wilhelm Menzel family & Heinrich Menzel family).

Lea McEntire: Abe Lincoln article & picture; Lincoln plate; article comparing facts about Lincoln and Kennedy.

Walter Dehner: "Journey into the Unknown"

Ernie Edwards: Five miniature porcelain figurines of the "Bent Door Café; Blue Whale Playground; Zelda's Alligator Farm, and the Coral Court; well known places on route 66 also a Route 66 Pulse magazine.

Viola Alberts: Prairie Creek School records; Hopewell School records; Neibuhr school records and Elder Grove school records. Erasmus White's picture, he was a Co-founder of Lincoln Mine.

Jerry Gibson: 2 wooden nickels; Rulers from the Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital; Pencils imprinted with assorted business names; A match book from Heritage Inn; News paper article on the Gibson Polka Dot House; Lincoln Centennial Flag; 2 pictures of New Salem State Park; and two banners, one of Lincoln, Illinois and one of Route 66.

Louise Cobb: Books: Eagles and Bail Days in Normandy 1944; Douglas MacArthur Reminiscences Navy; Readers Digest Condensed Books - Walter Cronkite; Readers Digest Select Editions, the Greatest Generation - Tom Brokaw; Readers Digest-Colin Powell; The Battle of Leyte Gulf; May Day, the U-2 Affair; Hiroshima by John Henry; Vietnam Veterans- the Road to Recovery; The United States in World War I and Decisive Battles of the Civil War.

Bill Gossett: 1893 - Platt book of Logan County; Two Ewing family Bibles, and 9 newspapers on Kennedy's assassination,

Nancy Saul: Two neck ties from Landauers Store; Filled S&H Green Stamp book and Filled Top Value Stamp book.

Peter Zeitler: A picture of a Miss Teasdale, Lucille Mahler's Bible, a Bible with the signature of Mrs. Moorhead and Winnie, a box of memorial cards and obits, a yellow envelope with poems, a black box with assorted pictures and miscellaneous articles, High School and college plays, and his collection of Loving memories 2004, 2005, & 2006 from Lincoln Courier.

Brenda Jones: The Registers Durham Cathedral CD; Military Records: Revolutionary War Muster Rolls CD

Jan Schumacher: A book, "Glimpses of Lincoln, IL"

Bill Detmers: 120 Obituaries.

Bill Donath: An Emden Centennial 1871-1971 key ring.

Norma Shehorn: Patterson & Cooper family history, a dinner plate, soup bowl, a pie or bread plate, a cup and saucer made at Stetson's China Co. of Lincoln in 1955.

Denise P. Jones: Neibuhr family history, Elmburst College Book," An Ever Widening Circle" by Melitta Cutright.

Mary Ellen Martin: An antique wire rug beater, a book, "Abe Lincoln (young) with Old Yallar Dog"; Flying Rt. 66 DVD.

James W. Maltby: Mrs. Harris Maltby and Mrs. Gillett's oral history written by LaMira Parks.

Diane Coop: six DVD's on Route 66

Betty J. Hickey: 3- 48 star United States flags.

Trivia Question: What is the shucking peg?
Answer on page 84

A Champaign Farmer: The farmer forwarded 20 cents to a firm which advertised a patent potato-bug killer. He received two wooden mallets with instructions to catch the bug and smash him and to repeat the lick if the first did not kill."

August 17, 1888 paper article

A Mystery of Old Union Cemetery Solved

From the Leigh Henson Web Site courtesy of Pat Freese.

Seen from the roadbed of Routes 4 & Old 66, there is a stone column at the eastern edge of Old Union Cemetery. An iron post and another similar stone column stand a few feet to the left and are hidden by the bushes. These columns and posts are approximately 75 feet south of the cemetery entrance.

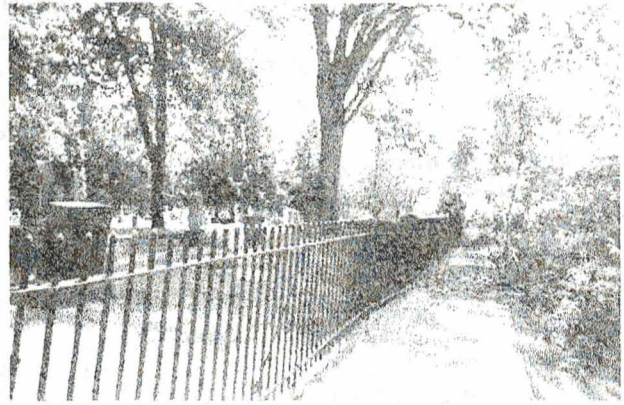


The iron posts can be seen just inside the stone columns. Behind these columns is the cut in Cemetery Hill with the roadbed of Routes 4 and 66 at the bottom. Holy Cross Cemetery is in the background. The mystery: Were these structures a part of a pedestrian or vehicular bridge between the cemeteries?



The mystery was solved, thanks to Pat Freese and her correspondent, Willard Warrick. Pat was reading the Leigh Henson Web Site about the Old Union and Holy Cross cemeteries and the possibility of a "bridge" connecting the two cemeteries. She had asked Willard Warrick, who is 96 years old, about the structures. He recalls that before Route 4, in the days of the covered bridge, that road near the cemeteries was flat so there was no need for a bridge. There was a gate type entrance to each cemetery. He insists that the road was "cut down" when Route 4 was constructed. Opposite the columns and posts in Old Union Cemetery, there is an indentation in the hill leading up to Holy Cross Cemetery. Leigh Henson recalls when he was young of seeing some

structures there, which he had mistaken as bridge remnants.



Above is pictured, on the west side of Holy Cross Cemetery, the iron fence and sidewalk on Cemetery Hill. Immediately to the right of the fence and sidewalk and parallel with them is the cut in Cemetery Hill created for Route 4 and later Old Route 66. At the far end of the sidewalk is the point directly across from the structures pictured previously at the eastern edge of Old Union Cemetery, which is to the right of the above photo.

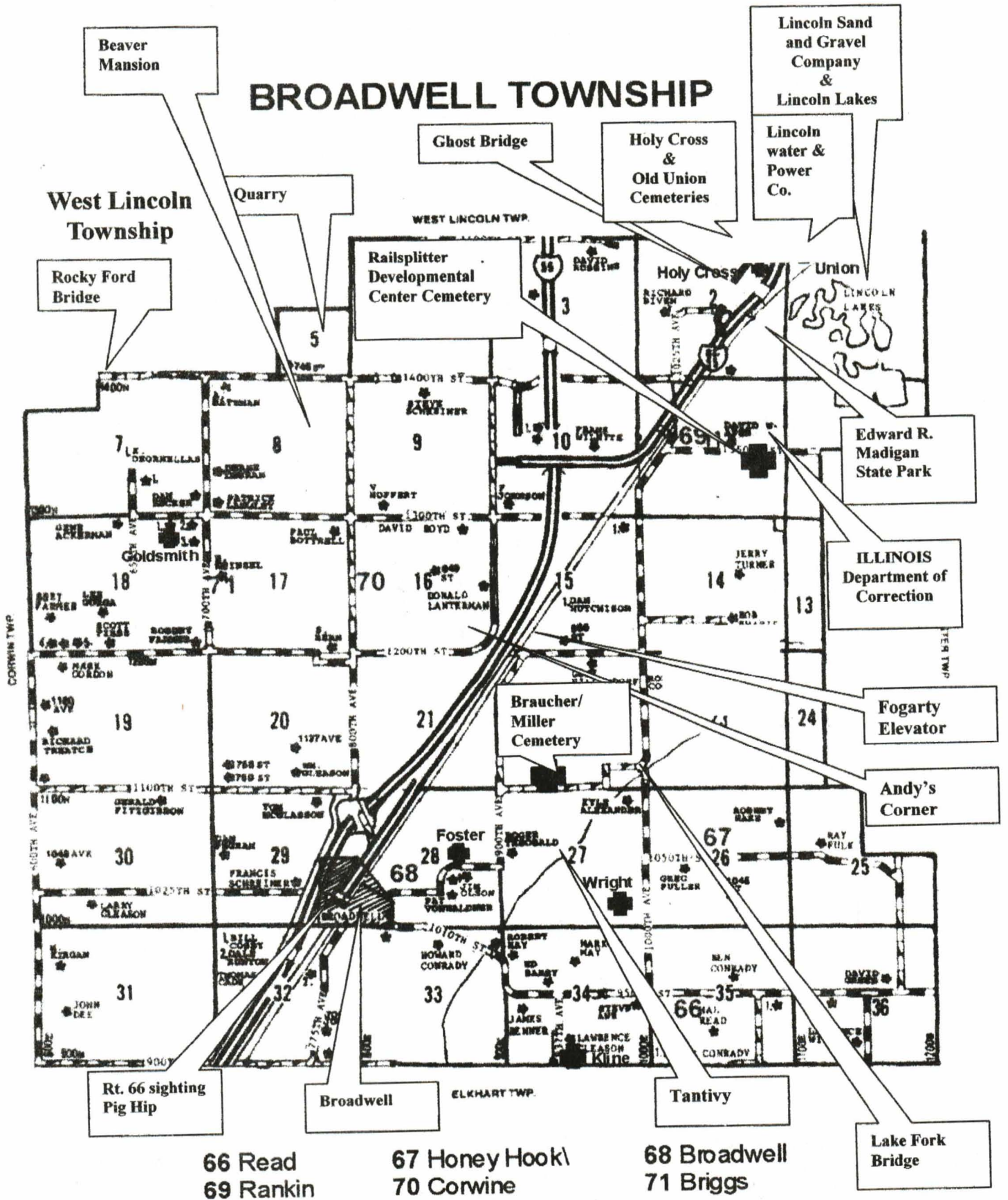
Pictures: Courtesy of Leigh Henson



Courtesy of Carol Radespiel

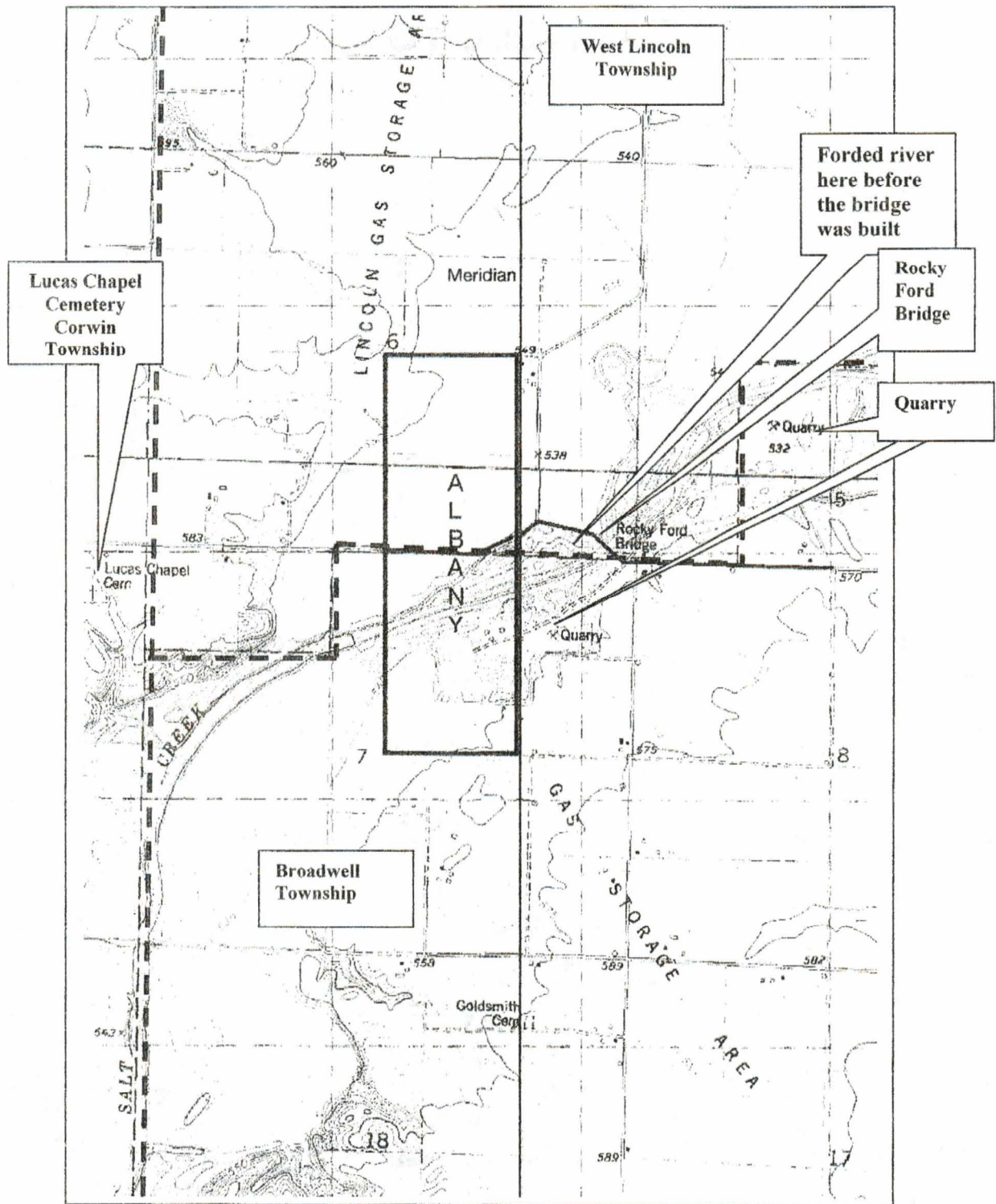
Above is a picture of the old Route 4 State Highway leading down to Salt Creek between Old Union Cemetery to the right and Holy Cross cemetery to the left.

BROADWELL TOWNSHIP



Lincoln Water, Light and power Company was located south of Lincoln in Broadwell Township. The company was organized on June 17, 1889.

The map below is a section from West Lincoln Township, Broadwell Township and Corwin Township.



Broadwell Township Land owners:

1825, James Latham, John Buckles; 1826, Montgomery Warrick, Thomas Briggs; 1827, Conrad Critz, William H. Boughan; 1828, Samuel Foster; 1829, William Glenn, Philip Suiter; 1830, Solomon Wood, Jacob G. Warrick, George M. Cowardin, Jason

White, Isaac Montgomery; 1832, James Meadows; 1833, William McGraw, Jeremiah Suiter, Nicholas Sintz, John Wright, Nathaniel A. Ware, William C. Barnett, Philip C. Latham; 1834, Samuel Evans, Elijah Lucas, James Clark, James Walker; 1835, Preston Pendleton, Jesse Forbis, Mathew Fowler, Michael

Mann, Martha Warrick, Peter G. Cowardin, Judge Samuel H. Treat, John Edwards, William L. May, William H. Boughan, John Klein; 1836, Simeon Ryder, James White, Herod Musick, William Paul, John Bridges, Washington Iles, David Enslow, John Stapleton, Samuel A. Mitchell, Edmund Rankin, Benjamin Blossom, John Grigg, M. L. Marsh, John H. Brown, James Bell, Alexander Hamilton, Elijah Iles, C. F. Mayer, J. Harwood, James M. Kennedy, John M. Edwards, Silas T. Green, William Rankin, Charles Briggs, Thomas S. Wright, Lewis Carlisle, Isaac Scott, Archer G. Herndon, Samuel Foster, George M. Cowardin, Archibald Constant, John P. Wiley; 1837, Samuel H. Kennedy, John C. Clough, Thomas D. Enslow; 1838, Daniel Wiley, William Bock; 1839, Asa French; 1841, David C. French; 1842, Hiram Edwards; 1844, John J. Canady, Henry Wiley; 1845, John Sams, Frederick Braucher, Marquis Canady; 1846, Samuel Day, John G. Canady; 1847, Leroy T. Brown; 1849, Charles G. Goldsmith, Dorrell F. Wright, Andrew Vandeventer, David L. Sutton, John Williams, John B. Tipton, Daniel Dunn, Israel Mathews, Nathaniel Cosby, James Wiley; 1850, Seth M. Tinsley, Godfrey C. Wright, Richard Dunlap, Charles F. Taylor; 1851, Sinnett Rankin, William Ragsdale, William H. Young, George P. Noble, Jesse D. Blackledge, Johnson W. Wright, Herman Stone, William J. Allison, Harvey Goldsmith, William Scully, Andrew J. Morrison, John Scroggin, Charles Gardner, Henry C. Rodgers, John D. Gillett, William B. Broadwell, Robert B. Latham, James Primm; 1852, Philip T. Richardson, Thomas Green, Horace Heald, Dawson Frakes, George Baker, Abner Heister, Alfred Sams; 1853, John W. Casey; 1854, James Birge, James Cheney, James L. Walker.

SOI: Logan county History 1911

Town of Albany

Albany was a paper town. It was located near Rocky Ford, on the west half of the southeast quarter of section six of West Lincoln Township, and the west half of the northeast quarter of section seven, in Broadwell Township. The proprietors were John Wright and John Donovan. It was surveyed June 16, 1836, by no less a personage than Abraham Lincoln. Salt Creek divided the proposed new city location into two parts, thus providing excellent drainage, besides giving the city advertising value, in being located adjacent to a running river. The town as laid out contained fourteen blocks, six belonging to Wright and eight to Donovan. As far as is known, the town was always a paper town, no buildings having been erected there, but the original lot sale was good and transfers of lots continued into the 1850's, two lots having been sold in 1852, by Ezekiel Bowman to Henry Peck. The lots were not high priced, as the following figures,

annexed to the names of certain purchasers in 1836, would indicate: David Enslow, two lots, \$40.50; William M. Glenn, one lot, \$14.50; William B. Brown, one lot, \$13.50; and David A. Glenn, three lots, \$33.00. The town never boasted a habitation. In the records of Logan County, one may find a roughly drawn plat of this forgotten town. Underneath the plat are these words. "I hereby certify that the above is a correct map of the Town of Albany, as surveyed by me. A. Lincoln, for T.M. Neale, S.S.C. January 16, 1836." The initials stand for Surveyor of Sangamon County.

Lebanon Church was located in a scenic spot southwest of Lincoln, down Cemetery Hill and across a covered bridge at the bottom of the hill, then a short distance, turn right, and go about two miles on the Rocky Ford Road to the church. The church was organized in 1853, but the church records have not been located. Five members, William Rankin, Jane Rankin, David P. Lee, Sarah Lee, and John Reed, were dismissed in May 1853 from Lake Fork Church and were accepted as members of the Lebanon church.

Rankin Mill

What is known as the Rankin Mill at Rocky Ford probably dates from the eighteen thirties. The records of the county contain an index saved from the fire of 1857, in which is listed articles of agreement for building a mill at Rocky Ford on Salt Creek, between Alexander Sample and Jesse Spencer, party of the first part and Jonathan Myers, party of the second part, and the same is dated May 26, 1845. The mill was operated by Leo W. Myers, who sold it in 1851 to Edmund Rankin, from whom it received the name by which it was known in later years. At Rocky Ford, near the proposed town of Albany, a giant grist mill became one of Logan County's first enterprises. This structure was known as Rankin's Mill, and it stood until early in the 20th Century. Here, Salt Creek flows across a rich vein of limestone.

Tantivy Lodge Prior to the plat of Broadwell, there was an Inn three-quarters of a mile east of the present village, called "Tantivy" tan-tiv-y (tän-tiv'ē). The name derives from an old English hunting cry meaning at full gallop; at top speed; a hunting cry; or a fast and furious gallop. Tantivy was in existence from about 1840 through the early 1950s. Tradition states that Abraham Lincoln stopped there while traveling from

1840 through the early 1950s. Tradition states that Abraham Lincoln stopped there while traveling from Springfield to the Logan County Courthouse at Postville. It is recorded that the Central Illinois cattle and land baron, John Dean Gillette, proposed marriage to his future wife, Lemira Parke, at the Tantivy cabin. It is likely that Tantivy was relocated by about one-eighth of a mile (from east to west) at least once during its existence.



It was dismantled in an organized fashion in the early 1950s. It is likely that this work was done by Jim Hickey and he may have been assisted by Donald Stanfield. Mr. Stanfield lived just one hundred yards from Tantivy in the 1950s and 1960s. The logs were numbered according to a plan, stacked and covered on a farm owned by Mr. John Dean Gillett Hill just east of Broadwell. However, the plan to remove it to Lincoln and reconstruct it never took place, probably because of lack of funds.

The tenants on the farm obtained a new chain saw about 1960 and in their early sawing enthusiasm, they sawed most of the Tantivy logs to bits. This was apparently one of a series of events that greatly upset Mr. Hill and led to their loss of tenancy about 1961. Robert F. Olson was the next tenant on this farm and later the farm manager for Mr. Hill's widow and her sister-in-law Lemira Hunt. Robert F. Olson has owned the Tantivy site since 1969.

The Edward R. Madigan State Fish and Wildlife Area is located south of Lincoln, Illinois. Founded in 1971 as *Railsplitter State Park*, it was renamed in 1995 in honor of Edward R. Madigan, a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the town of Lincoln. The park is operated by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). The horseshoe-shaped park surrounds the former Lincoln Developmental Center, a state facility operated by the Illinois Department of Human Services. One of the

park's primary assets is a 2.5-mile (4-km) section of Salt Creek, a major tributary of central Illinois' Sangamon River. Species of trees now in the area include oak, walnut, sycamore, ash, hackberry and hickory. The park is the home of the largest sycamore tree in Illinois. Native birds and wildlife abound in the park.

Old U.S. Highway 66, now Interstate Business 55, passes through the Madigan State Fish and Wildlife Area. The nearest limited-access exit to the Madigan State Fish and Wildlife Area is exit 123 on Interstate 55, where Business 55 intersects with Interstate 55. Found along Salt Creek just outside of Lincoln, this park offers an unchallenging getaway with great wildlife (especially deer) and well marked trails. The trail system creates a giant loop, half of which follows the Salt Creek, and the other half winds through great stands of huge sycamore, oak, and other common hardwoods. No camping is available but Kickapoo State park North of Lincoln does allow it. It is open from sunrise to sunset and a great half-day meander.

Salt Creek, called the Onaquispasippi by the Indians, greatly affected the history of Lincoln, Illinois. Salt Creek is a tributary of the Sangamon River. The main Pier Remnant of the 1920s Route 66 Bridge over Salt Creek at Lincoln, Illinois still remains. The picture below is of the road on the north side of Salt Creek, going down the hill to where it crossed Salt Creek. To the right is Holy Cross Cemetery and to the left is the Old Union Cemetery. Both the Old Union and the Holy Cross Cemeteries span West Lincoln and Broadwell Townships. Below is what remains of Old Route 4 and later Old Route 66 looking north.



The Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company: In addition to the coal company, probably the most extensive industry in the county was the one conducted by the Lincoln Sand and Gravel

Company. In 1905 the construction of the Illinois Traction System track grade led to the discovery of sand and gravel in the Salt Creek area south of Lincoln. An engineer named Wyndham C. Jones observed the large sand and gravel deposit when he was sent from his office in Cleveland, Ohio, to determine the cause of unstable piers along the track right-of-way south of Lincoln. Later, after solving the problem, he determined a market could be developed. This deposit was located close to the expanding cities of Decatur, Springfield, Pekin, Peoria, Bloomington-Normal and Champaign-Urbana.

In 1905, Mr. Jones and Earle W. Farnell purchased from Frank Frorer and David H. Harts, Sr., three hundred acres of land in the Salt Creek bottom which was under laid with sand and gravel. On January 5, 1905 Earle Farnell and his wife, Charlotte E., sold their interest of 278 acres for \$52,000, to Mr. Jones. Jones then organized the Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company. His motto was "One Car or a Train Load."

Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company was organized in 1907, with V.C. Jones of Cleveland, Ohio as president and A.F. Green secretary. Vice president and general manager was V.O. Johnston of Lincoln. The company owned 300 acres of sand and gravel deposits and installed the most improved machinery for handling its products. The Lincoln Sand and Gravel Company began to establish its plant and tracks during the same year. By coincidence, innovations in concrete and the building of hard roads created a demand for sand and gravel.

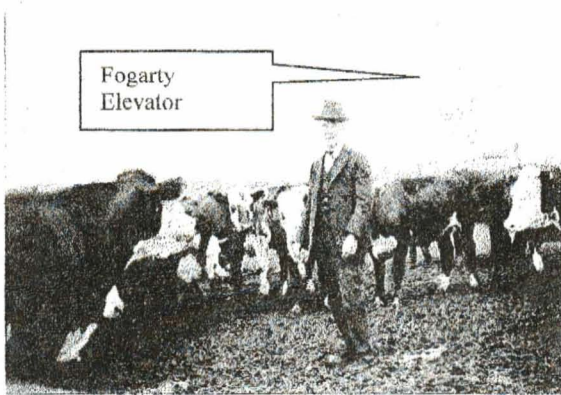
SOI: Logan County History 1911

William Fogarty, Jr., a well known real-estate dealer of Lincoln, is one of the County's native sons. He was born in Sheridan Township, June 1, 1864. His father, William Fogarty, Sr., was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on December 15, 1830. His parents were John and Bridget Fogarty, who came to the United States in the company of their four sons, Michael, Patrick, William and John. The family landed in New York, May 28, 1852, and settled near Newburgh in Orange County, New York, where his parents lived the remaining of their life. William Fogarty, Sr., was reared and educated in his native land, being twenty-two years of age upon the emigration of the family to the new world. He was married January 19, 1856 to Miss Bridget Hickey, also a native of County Tipperary, Ireland. Shortly afterward they came to Logan County, Illinois, reaching Lincoln on the 21st of March of that year. After working for a few months for others, Mr.

Fogarty bought a team of horses and a plow and commenced breaking the prairie sod. In this way he earned the money to purchase land and in 1857 bought a forty acre tract in Sheridan Township. Here he made his home for twenty-two years, in the meantime adding to his property as his financial resources increased until he had four hundred and sixty-five acres. He sold the property and on March 1, 1879, he moved to Broadwell Township, where he purchased the Braucher Estate of four hundred and seventy acres. He subsequently bought a two hundred and forty-seven acre tract and became one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in this county. He was essentially a self-made man, as on coming to the New World he was without capital, but he was honest, industrious and energetic and to these qualities as well as to his good business ability he owed his success in life. Politically he was identified with the Democratic Party. He reared a family of six children. William Fogarty, a well known wealthy old settler of the county, now deceased, in an interview in the Chicago Tribune, in 1886, said: "I believe I was the first person to buy land from William Scully and John Hickey, my brother-in-law, and I, were the first tenants Scully had. I bought land from him in 1857 and paid \$19 per acre in gold. Later I bought of him again, paying \$25 per acre. This was on the Delavan prairie. I sold back to Scully when I bought the 600 acre farm on which I now live. When I was on the Scully lands in 1863, I leased land for five years, on the following terms: For the first year, only the taxes; the second year, 12 cents per acre and the taxes; the third year, twenty-five cents per acre and the taxes; the fourth year, fifty cents and the taxes, and the last year one dollar and the taxes. Those who made contracts with Scully in 1864 and 1865 had to pay as high as \$2.50 per acre. Most of Scully's original tenants were Irish, but they went west and his present tenants are Germans and Hollanders."

In 1896 Mr. Fogarty Jr was united in marriage to Miss Lucille C. Ryan, a native of Peoria, Illinois, and both were of the Catholic faith. Mr. Fogarty is also a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks besides other local organizations. He served for four years as supervisor of Broadwell Township. He devoted his undivided attention to his extensive business interests and he has made for himself a prominent position in the commercial world.

SOI: Stringer History 1911



It is believed to be a picture of Mr. Fogarty with the Fogarty Elevator in the back ground.

Fogarty Elevator

What remains of the Fogarty Elevator is on the left side of old Route 66 going south toward Broadwell from Lincoln. Looking toward the east you can still see the old grain elevator on the other side of the railroad tracks. This location was also called Fogarty Siding as the train would stop here and go to a side track so the cars could be loaded with cattle and other livestock to be taken to market. Seth Warrick was the first manager of the Fogarty Elevator for three years. He was the major investor along with George Corwin.

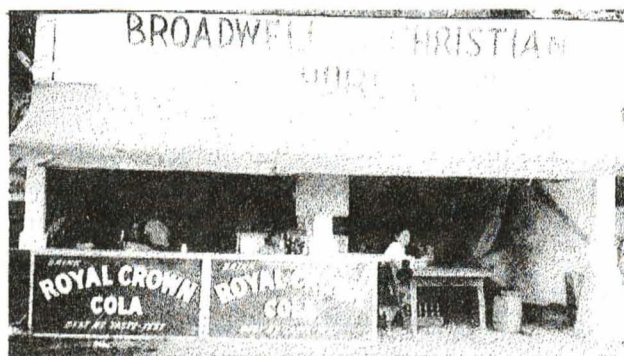
The Village of Broadwell was platted in 1856 by William B. Broadwell and Jacob Eisiminger. William B. Broadwell was the son of William Broadwell and Margaret Stephenson. This occurred in conjunction with the construction of the railroad linking Chicago and Springfield. Broadwell is 666 miles from the US Capitol Washington, DC. William Broadwell was killed November 22, 1824, at the old town of Sangamo, (the former name for Springfield, Illinois) while assisting in raising a barn. While Jacob Eisiminger was offered the honor of having the Village named after him, he declined, stating that the new village would be handicapped with such an unusual name. Accordingly, it was named Broadwell. Ironically, William B. Broadwell of the City of Springfield had very little further connection with the village, and he later moved to Kansas. On the other hand, the Eisiminger family was long-time merchants, postmasters and schoolteachers in the village. The last member of the family bearing this name died in early 2006. Broadwell became a shipping point for hogs, corn and later soybeans. The village and township has never known any great period of economic boom or bust. The township features some of the finest productive soils in North America and the world.

Broadwell Christian Church

Not long after the first settlers came to Broadwell, they began to hold church services in their homes. Alexander Campbell, who was an important figure in the history of the Restoration movement, was known in the community. Among the thirteen charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eisiminger and son Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. David Eisiminger, Mrs. Darrell Wright, Mrs. Nathan Cosby, and Mrs. Hiram Lloyd. In 1864 the congregation erected a rectangular white frame building. The first members were baptized in the nearby creek which sometimes required the breaking of ice in order to conduct the service. The original church burned to the ground on December 14, 1914. A new building was dedicated on April 25, 1915. Twenty five hundred persons attended the ceremony and enough money was raised to pay for the church, two lots and the cost of a parsonage. In the early 1900s the church was the center of the social life of the community. An important event was the annual ice cream social held on the church lawn. Among the ministers serving the church was T. T. Holton, who served a term as clerk of the Logan County Circuit Court, and probably the most endearing minister of the congregation.



L-R Richard Martin, Nola Byrne, Ruth Cosby, Vera Morris, Betty Butler, Ferne Martin 1949, circa



Broadwell Christian Church at the County Fairgrounds. Courtesy of Mary Ellen Martin.

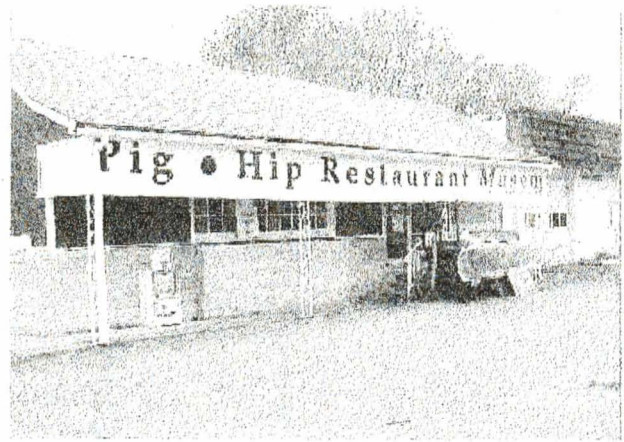
Ernie Edwards, Pig Hip

Broadwell is located directly on historic Route U.S. 66 and featured the well-known "Pig Hip" Restaurant, operated by Ernest L. ("Ernie") Edwards from 1937 through 1991. The Pig Hip became a museum of Route 66 memorabilia, with Ernie Edwards as the host. Ernie has recently received the citation for "The BEST U.S. Route 66 attraction where the ORIGINAL GUY is still there".

For several decades, Ernie owned and operated restaurants and gas stations on Route 66 in Lincoln and Broadwell. He invented the pig-hip sandwich. Ernie says this sandwich was made from fresh ham (not cured), and he claims that the ham came only from the left hip--never, never the right hip. Ernie claims this distinction was part of the secret of the Pig-Hip sandwich and restaurant's success. The other part of the sandwich secret was his special sauce. Ernie's sandwich motto was--"it made its way by the way it's made." Ernie Edwards was one of the first to be inducted into the Hall of Fame of the Route 66 Association of Illinois (1990).

Over the years, the restaurant expanded, Ernie's brother, Joe, built a filling station next door, and his sister, Bonnie Welch and her husband, added a motel. Suddenly, Broadwell was a full-service stop and business was booming on the Mother Road.

In the 1960's, when Broadwell was bypassed by the interstate, Route 66 fell into disuse and disrepair. Eventually, the filling station and motel were sold, and then closed. By the early 1980's, the handful of other businesses in Broadwell shut down, leaving The Pig-Hip as the sole commercial business.



In 2002, Ernie and Fran his wife raised money to establish the Pig Hip as a Museum. They were selling porcelain figurines of Rt. 66 icons, including the Totem Pole Trading Post, Blue Whale, Bent Door, Nature Art Alligator Farm, Pig Hip Restaurant, and Coral Court.

WEST LINCOLN-BROADWELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT #92

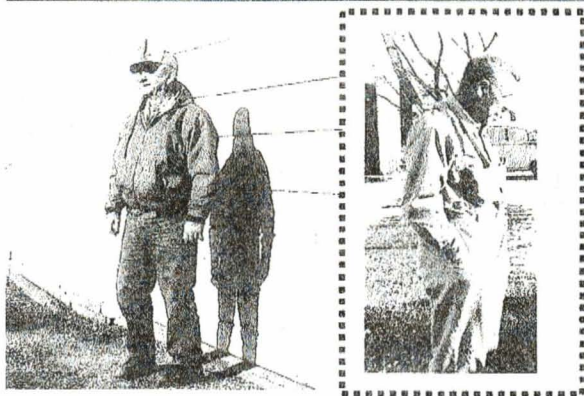
Grades K-8 · 195 students in 2006-2007

2695 Woodlawn Rd, Lincoln, IL 62656

Broadwell High School:

In 1920 there was an attempt to establish a high School in Broadwell. A petition was prepared and was signed by the required number of taxpayers, but when the time came to vote on this measure it was defeated by a large majority. No other effort was made to acquire a High School until after a state law was passed which would not credit the ninth and tenth grade unless taught in a facility capable of providing the needed curriculum. When the Lincoln Community High School was established, the people of Broadwell protested sending their children there. They wanted a High School in their area so that the pupils could remain at Broadwell while attending school. There was an agreement arranged between the directors of Lincoln Community High School and the people of Broadwell. Lincoln agreed to furnish a teacher if Broadwell procured a room for the school. Therefore Broadwell High School became a branch of the Lincoln Community High School. School opened Monday, September 20, 1920. Some of the students were Virginia Hanahan, Mabel Amberg, Agda Olson, Leo Eisiminger and Jesse Eury.

Broadwell Township Road Commissioner:



Broadwell Township Road Commissioner, Clarence S. Martin is pictured on the right. Clarence was elected and served from 1935 to 1967. Sam Baughman is the only known Road Commissioner before Clarence Martin. The number of years that Sam served is unknown. Larry Gleason was elected Broadwell Township Road Commissioner from 1967 – 1969. Bob Pharis, pictured on the left, was elected in 1969 and continues to serve as Broadwell Road Commissioner.

Picture and article courtesy of Mary Ellen Martin.

Ernest Williams

Ernest earned the Medal of Honor during the Dominican Campaign for heroism November 29, 1916 at San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic. He was also awarded the Navy Cross. He was born August 2, 1887 at Broadwell, Illinois, the son of Thomas B. and Annie B. (Lucas) Williams. His father was the principal of Broadwell Grade School.



Citation: In action against hostile forces at San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic, November 29, 1916. With only a dozen men available during action against hostile forces at San Francisco de Macoris, Dominican Republic, First Lieutenant Williams rushed the

gate of the fortress. With eight of his party wounded by rifle fire of the defenders, he pressed on with the four remaining men, threw himself against the door just as it was being closed by the Dominicans and

forced entry. Despite a narrow escape from death at the hands of a rifleman, he and his men disposed of the guards and within a few minutes had gained control of the fort and the hundred prisoners confined there.

The Medal of Honor is the highest award for valor in action against an enemy force, which can be bestowed upon an individual serving in the armed Services of the United States. The Medal of Honor is generally presented to its recipient by the President of the United States of America in the name of Congress.

Courtesy of Dorothy Gleason

James A. Collins

He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Collins of Broadwell born January 25, 1945. James was killed in action near Quang Tri, Republic of Vietnam, January 20, 1968. He would have been 26 years of age the January 25, 1968. James was on his second tour of duty in Vietnam. He had joined the armed forces in February of 1964 and served with the 3rd Battalion, 3rd Marines, 26th regiment. His parents were presented with their son's Purple Heart award.

A Note from The Virtual Wall

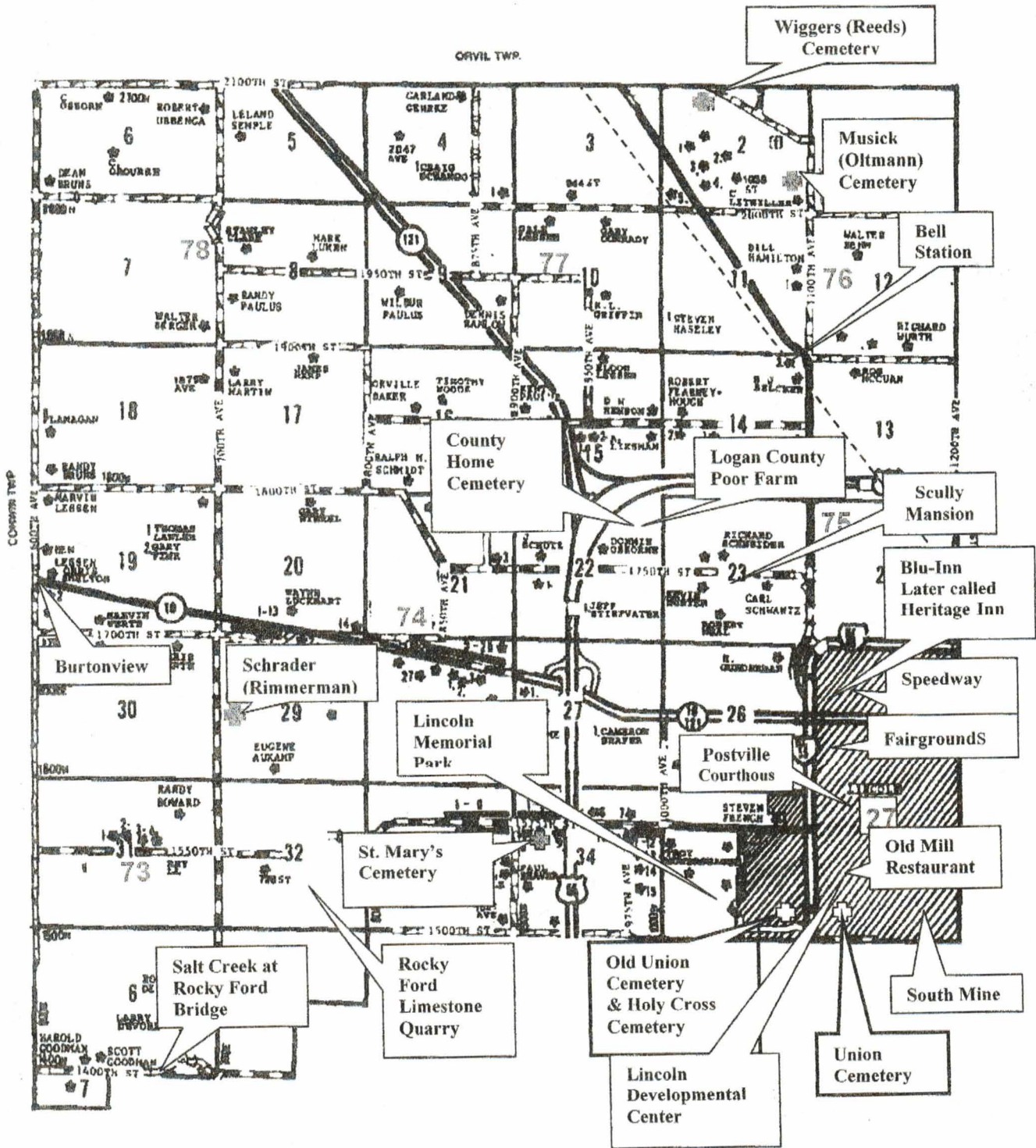
While "only" five men are known to have died as a result of the initial fighting on 20 January, 1968 the ferocity of the battle can be judged by two elements. First, three Navy Crosses and one Silver Star were awarded to the dead:

- B Co, 3rd Recon Bn
 - Cpl Charles W. Bryan, McKinney, TX (Navy Cross)
 - Pfc Paul M. Beddoe, Medford, OR (DoW 01/21/1968)

- I Co, 3rd Bn, 26th Marines
 - 2ndLt Thomas D. Brindley, St Paul, MN (Navy Cross)
 - 2ndLt Michael H. Thomas, Pawnee, OK (Navy Cross)
 - Pfc James A. Collins, Broadwell, IL (Silver Star)

Second, B/3rd Recon and the 3/26 Marines lost 20 more men in heavy fighting over the next three days. The engagements on 20-24 Jan 1968 were reminiscent of the famous "Hill Battles" that took place around Khe Sanh in the spring of 1967.

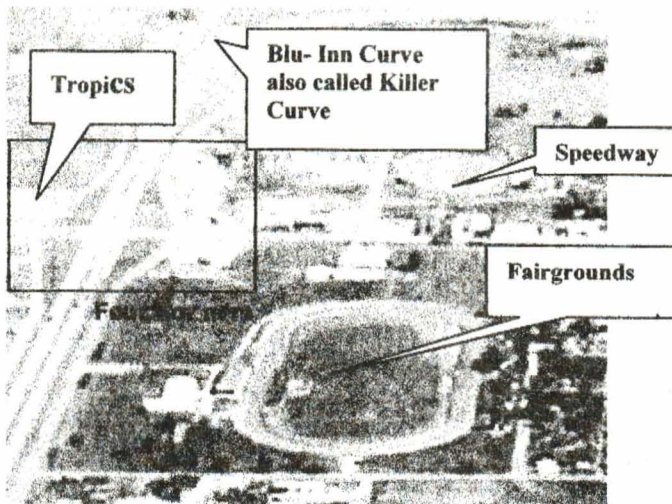
WEST LINCOLN TOWNSHIP



- 72 Sigg
- 73 Rabbit Flat
- 74 Rothchild
- 75 Mt. Pleasant
- 76 Altic
- 77 West Point
- 78 Glenwild
- 27 Jefferson

The first annual "Town Meeting of West Lincoln Township" was held at the fourth Ward School House, on the 2nd day of April 1867. The Town Hall was erected at the corner of 5th and South Adams. It stood there until June 17, 2002 when West Lincoln Township released the deed of the Town Hall to the city of Lincoln. The new Township Garage at 651 Stringer Avenue was built in the spring of 1994. The garage was moved to 716 Washington Street and was sold in 1995.

SOI: Gary Long



**Box on Aerial View
Indicates the Four Corners Area
Intersection of Routes 10, 121 and Historical 66**

Picture and Information Courtesy of Leigh Henson web page

The Four Corners Region. Intersection of Routes 66, 10, and 121 in the 1960's, is called the Four Corners and appears in the boxed in area. Route 10 runs east and west and can be seen in the middle of photo between the large track of the Logan County Fairgrounds and the small track above it. Route 10 continues today. Extending left beyond the edge of the picture above, it leads to an interchange with I-55. Many motels, restaurants, and other businesses are located on this stretch of Route 10.

The dual pavements (four lanes) of the Route 66 bypass-beltline run from the southwest (lower left corner of picture above) to the north. The road curves right to the east and was referred to as the Blu Inn Curve because the Blu Inn restaurant was just south of the curve (so was the Tropics restaurant). The Blu Inn Curve was also known as Killer Curve because many fatal accidents happened there, adding to the basis for the term "bloody 66" for Route 66 in the Lincoln area. Before the 1940 four-lane bypass, the original Route 66 section near Cemetery Hill, including the bridges over Salt Creek, was also especially dangerous. Beyond the aerial view of the picture above, Route 66 then continued northward to Lawndale, and the Dixie Truckers' Home at McLean, then continues on to Bloomington-Normal.

Route 66 By-pass:

The construction of hard roads in Illinois became a slow, difficult process of translating progressive thought into public sentiment and effective governmental action (one governor slowed hard road development; another promoted it). In 1912 civic leaders and such private groups as the Chicago Motor Club sponsored the creation of the Illinois Highway Improvement Association (IHIA). Through the 1920s and 1930s, this Association played a key role in educating the public and supporting legislation for hard road construction. Effective communication was needed to overcome the preoccupation of citizens with World War I and the concerns of farmers, who were often resistant to governmental programs calling for new public revenues. Six million maps, posters, folders, and pamphlets' used by the Illinois Highway Improvement Association were used to promote the 1918 road-improvement bill. The Illinois State Bond Issue (SBI) of 1918 was a positive response to Federal legislation of 1916 that provided matching funds for states to construct hard roads. The passage of the 1918 SBI led to the formation of Route 4, but this road was not immediately paved. In the early 1920s, public demand for hard roads grew as "from 1918 to 1925, the total of motor vehicle licenses increased by over 850,000" After Route 66 was commissioned in 1926, other conditions favored new road construction: cement prices and laborers' wages fell. In Illinois, despite conservatives' objections, another state bond issue was passed in 1924. More additional money would be needed (to come from a state gasoline tax), and the Depression complicated construction. Yet, "by the end of 1930, Illinois could boast the finest system of permanent roads in America. From its northern border to Cairo, between the Wabash and the Mississippi, 76 percent of the 10,098 miles comprising the basic highway system was surfaced with concrete" Illinois was also the first state to complete paving of Route 66. On Business 66 in Lincoln, gas stations, neighborhood grocery stores, and other small businesses flourished. New businesses were established on the edge of town when the "beltline" encircled three sides of it in the early 1940s. At the intersection of Routes 66, 121, and 10, the "Four Corners" developed with numerous gas stations, motels, and restaurants, including the world-famous Tropics and Blu-Inn. Another well known Route 66 icon is the Old Mill.

The Mill:

It was the "Home of the Schnitzel" first made by Louise Rofschansky. Originally the schnitzel was

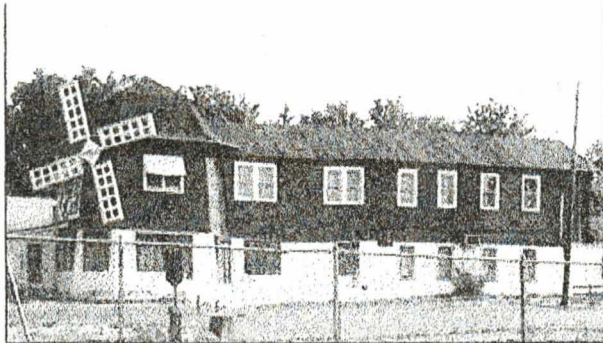
made from veal, and later from pork. Old Route 4 found its way through Lincoln, Illinois entering on the north at Kickapoo Street and wandered to Broadway, turned right at Sangamon and proceeded to Third Street, finally exiting at First Street past The Mill.

The Mill as it looked in 1946.



In 1929 Paul Coddington opened the Blue Mill on Stringer Ave. and First Street. It was later renamed The Mill. Paul Coddington constructed the Mill as a white Dutch style building trimmed in blue with a revolving windmill on the front. The interior was finished in a Dutch blue color. Albert and Blossom Huffman bought the Mill in 1945. After Albert Huffman bought the Mill, he added a bar. He later attached a building from Camp Ellis to the back to be used as a dance hall. He then painted the entire building red with white trim as it remained to the day it was closed in 1996.

(Below) The Mill as it looked in 1996



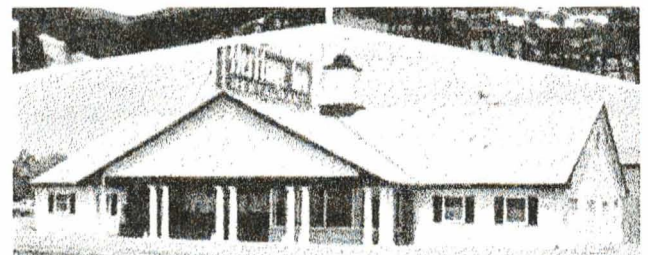
The Mill, a historic structure on Route 66 in Lincoln, Illinois, has now been officially saved from demolition, and is on its way to complete restoration. The preservation project has already gained attention on the national and international circuit of Route 66 enthusiasts. The building was left to deteriorate to the point where demolition seemed like the only option.

The city battled with the property owner as well, finally clearing up several liens against it so that it could be sold at a tax auction. But the auction didn't provide a solution either. The winning bidder didn't have the resources to tear down the structure due to an asbestos problem. About a year later, the owner was in court receiving a \$32,200 fine and a contempt of court ruling against him that could land him in jail!

Geoff Ladd, Executive Director of the Abraham Lincoln Tourism Bureau of Logan County, IL was inspired by Ernie Edwards, Proprietor of Pig Hip. They formed a plan to save the historic front part of the building while at the same time demolishing the condemned back part of the structure. The legal proceedings were a problem. Geoff Ladd ended up serving as the liaison between the owner and his lawyer and the City of Lincoln and their attorney. Geoff Ladd is relying on private donations, grants, fund-raising events, and online fund-raising (www.SaveTheMill.org) to make loan payments and raise additional funds for the restoration phase.



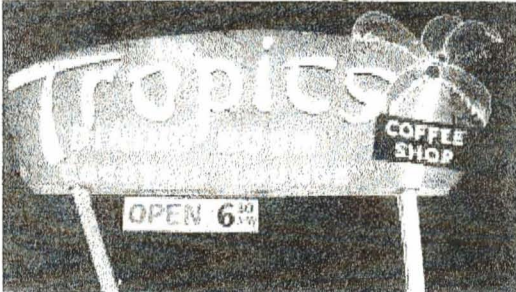
Blu-Inn in 1953 pictured above
Replaced by Heritage Inn is pictured below



The Heritage Inn at one time was known as the Blu-Inn and later called the Court Yard. It was located at the Four Corners across the road from the Tropics where Route 10, 121 and Old Route 66 converge. The Heritage Inn featured a coffee shop, dining room, and bar. The establishment became a favorite hang out for its food, atmosphere and big band music. It was demolished May, 2002.



Above is a picture of the Tropics in 1950.



The Tropics Restaurant is on Business 55, Old Route 66 & Route 10. It operated until the summer of 2001. The world-famous restaurant opened in 1950 by Vince Schwenoha [shwin-uh-haw] the son of John (Coonhound Johnny). Vince served in Hawaii during his tour of duty with the military, so he named his restaurant The Tropics. "The sandwich he had discovered in California, the bun with two patties of hamburger, became the Tropicburger".

SOF: Nancy Gehlbach, "Let's Eat Out," p. 6 & Leigh Henson
<http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnillinois/rte66overview.html>

Other Places of Interest

Helfrich Wildlife Propagation Center started 1994. They have produced more than a million pheasant chicks.

Lincoln Casket Co. was founded by W.H. Dowling in 1895. In 1946 other family members were not interested in continuing the business, so the building was sold to the Lincoln Store Fixture Company.

Willamette Industries, Inc., beginning in 1947, was known to locals as "the box factory,"

Cutler-Hammer division of the Eaton Corporation manufactures electronic controls for the home.

Wilson's Corner, was a Business on Route 66 was on Fifth & Washington Streets, constructed in 1922. It was a grocery store and home of Leigh Henson's maternal grandparents, Mr. & Mrs. Harrison F. Wilson. The grocery store was moved east one lot in 1935 to allow for construction of a gas station. The grocery store was demolished in the early 1960s.

Polling Place #6, was in the 800 block of Fifth St. and is still standing. This building had been one of more than 100 cottages at the Lincoln Chautauqua, so it became an example of the "usable past" when it served as a polling place for decades. Presently it is in Postville Park, but its use there is unclear. Perhaps it's there just for the sake of preserving a little bit of local history.

Jefferson School is at 710 Fifth Street. It is a contemporary school building. The Mid-20th Century building was demolished. Its historical bell is now located in the front foyer of the contemporary building.

Knochel Grocery was on Fifth and College Streets. The building is still standing at the same location. For many years it was a Laundromat. It was originally the site of the J.W. Heaton Grocery store. This is where Harrison Wilson worked before he owned his own grocery store at the corner of Fifth and Washington Streets.

Deskins Tavern and Historic Well used by Abraham Lincoln, is located at 915 Fifth St., across from Postville Courthouse. Deskins Tavern has long since been demolished Lincoln often stayed at Deskins Tavern when he traveled to Postville. A well where he quenched his thirst is also at this site. Since 1953 this has been the site of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Cronin Brothers' Post #1756, whose purpose is "to promote patriotism, brotherly love and give help in whatever way possible to Veterans and their families".

Lincoln Memorial Park, Elks Country Club and Golf Course were previously called the Brainerd Park. This park is adjacent to and west of the Old Union Cemetery. It was also the site of a major Kickapoo Indian village. Lincoln Memorial Park is also the former site of the largest Chautauqua village in Illinois near Elks' Club Golf Course.

Lincoln Developmental Center on Stringer Avenue was formerly Lincoln State School & Colony. The original administration building has been demolished. The Lincoln Developmental Center (LDC) was one of the most significant factors in the history of Lincoln, Illinois, and had been the largest employer in Logan County. In 2000, LDC had 698 employees and 383 residents (*SOF: Gehlbach, "Lincoln State School," p. 3*). On June 10, 2002, Governor George Ryan announced that he would no longer authorize funding for LDC, effectively closing it. The Governor

claimed that patients in this institution faced life-threatening conditions, so he could not justify state financial support for LDC. As a basis for his determination, he cited four safety-related incidents involving patients. Employee and parent groups said the incidents were minor and not typical of this kind of institution and did not constitute life-threatening conditions. They took their case to court (*lincolndailynews.com*) June 11, 2002; but the legal system has effectively closed LDC as of September 1, 2002.

Village of Postville: In 1835 Russell Post founded Postville. It is located about 25 miles north of Springfield. Postville had the advantage of being near the center of Logan County. The town's new promoters Tinsley, Knapp, and Bird offered to construct a courthouse at no cost to the county. The commissioners named Postville as the county seat in 1839, though it was not official until the legislature confirmed it two years later.

Postville Courthouse: Postville Courthouse in Lincoln, Illinois, is a reproduction of the original 1840 courthouse visited by Abraham Lincoln while he traveled the Eighth Judicial Circuit. Reconstructed on the site of the original courthouse in 1953, Postville Courthouse State Historic Site is today administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

Postville Park at 1300 Fifth Street and Washington Streets was an operational Public Park where Abraham Lincoln socialized during visits as a traveling lawyer riding the 8th Judicial Circuit Court in the 1840s.

Werth's Standard building is on Southwest Corner of the Four Corners

St. Clara's Hospital (1910-1962)

The St. Clara's hospital was one of the most important and beneficent institutions in Logan County. It was established July 9, 1884. Father Conrad Rotter was the priest in charge of St. Mary's Catholic parish recognized the great necessity for a hospital in Lincoln. Two frame buildings, known as the Mann property were purchased. The property was located on Third Street, south of St. Mary's Church.. Sister Aurelia was stalled as superioress and served until 1894, when failing health compelled her to retire and she was succeeded by Sister Candida.

St. John Evangelical Deaconess Hospital (1902-1954)

In the year of 1899 Rev. F. W. Schnathorst, of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church brought deaconess nurses to Lincoln and arranged for a mass meeting held at the Broadway Theater. A site was purchased at the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, in the City of Lincoln, for the sum of \$2,500. The hospital building was completed and dedicated Sunday, January 19, 1902.

Gullett and Sons' Greenhouses

The Gulletts' enterprise was one of the oldest businesses in Lincoln, beginning in 1865, and one of the largest suppliers of flowers. The greenhouse operation ceased their business in 1961.

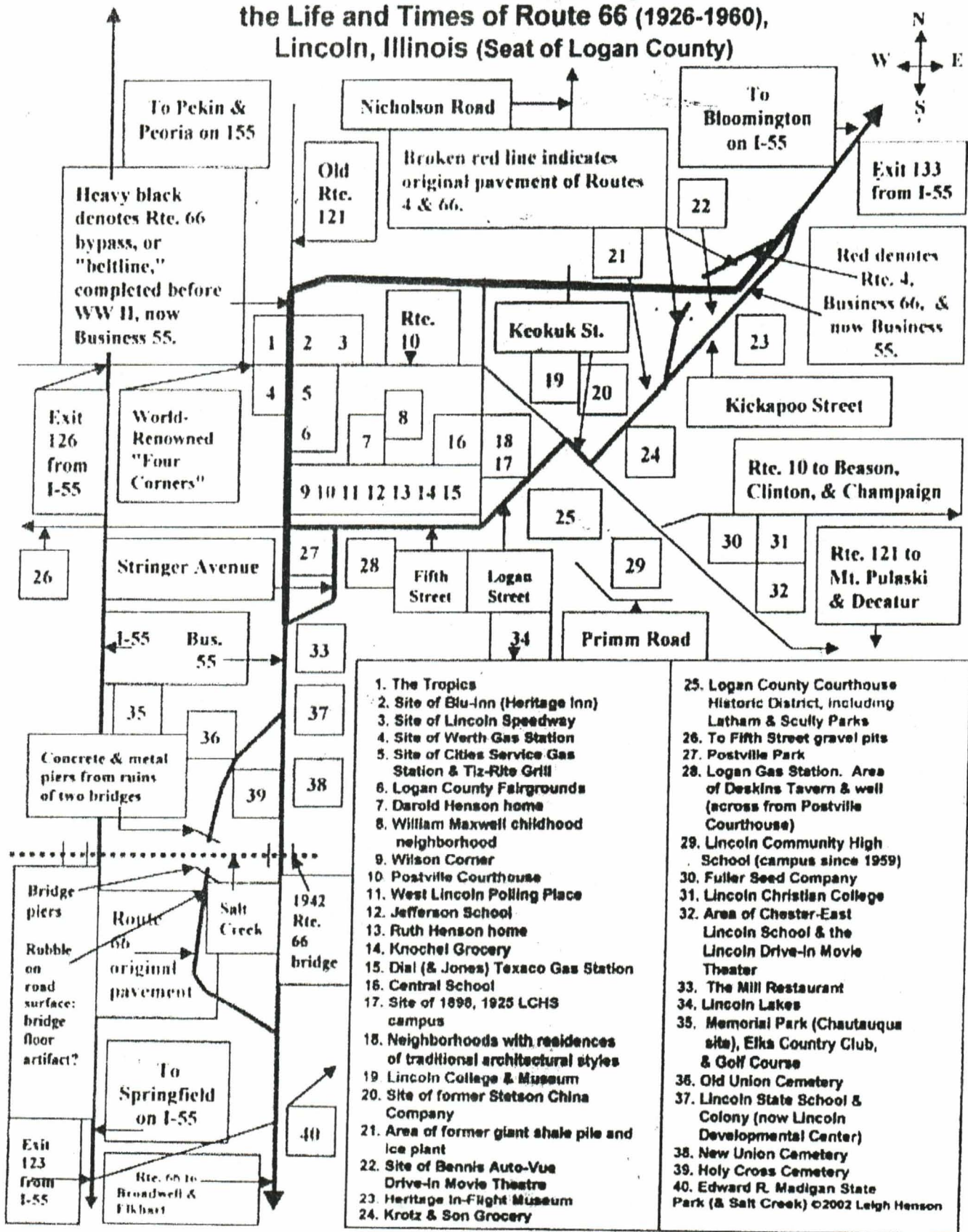
Gehlbach Body and Fender Shop was on 527 17th Street which is now Woodlawn across from the athletic field. Krogers was later built on the athletic field. Gehlbach Body and Fender Shop offered complete body rebuilding service, wheel and frame alignment, balancing wheels and installing auto glass. They advertised that they had skilled workmen, modern methods, and prompt service.

The Lincoln Speedway

The Lincoln Speedway is one of the subjects described in "Cars . . . and Drivers," *Our Times*, vol. 3, no.4, winter, 1998. This article is the basis for the summary of the racetrack presented. "The speedway was built in 1948 as a racetrack for midget autos." Cost was \$60,000, and capacity was 7,000. Hot rod racing began in May of 1949. [Gleason's *Lincoln, Illinois: A Pictorial History*, p. 144, says the track was constructed in 1947 and seated 5,000.] "By 1957 modified cars were allowed." After owner Howard Langenbahn sold this property in 1965 to Joe Shaheen of Springfield, Illinois, "races became less frequent." Nancy Lawrence Gehlbach writes in her 1998 article that "the racetrack had been vacant for some years when Cricket Levi took a bulldozer to it in 1977".

According to an article in the *Lincoln Evening Courier*, centennial edition, the track offered \$150 to \$500 purses weekly for races there. A number of thriller shows had come to the Lincoln Speedway, but in its history it had only one major accident.

Sites of Historic and Personal Significance in the Life and Times of Route 66 (1926-1960), Lincoln, Illinois (Seat of Logan County)



The map above is from the Leigh Henson web site courtesy of Leigh Henson.
<http://www.geocities.com/findinglincolnilinois/rte66overview.html>

West Lincoln Township Land Owners:

1824 Robert Musick; Robert McClure; Henry Lantis; 1825 Thomas McClure; 1826 Matthew Robb; 1828, Levi Johnson; 1829 Peter Critz; 1830 William McGraw; Reuben B. Ewing; T. Metcalf; J. Metcalf 1831 John Reed; John C. Taylor; Edmund D. Taylor; Benjamin Hider; 1833 John Wright, Abraham Altic; 1834 David Usher; John Wheeler; 1835 Ebenezer Johnson; Matthew Forbes; Amos Harvey; 1836 James Musick; J. R. Tolbert; N. Bullock; W. L. Ewing; J. Thomas; Nathan B. Sprague; James W. Berry; Isaac Leonard; J. R. Bullock; W. R. Bullock; Samuel G. Wright; Samuel H. Treat; Virgil Hickox; Ezekiel Field; Alexander Hamilton; Benjamin Blossom; Samuel Tisdale; C. F. Mayer; J. Harwood; John Grigg; James T. Morton; Joseph Lowery; Seth M. Tinsley; H. Bird; David R. Griggs; Mathew S. March; John Musick; Isaac Leonard; Elijah Iles; Archer G. Herndon; Simeon Ryder; Thomas F. Brett; Moses L. Knapp; Russell Post; 1837 Benjamin Jay, 1847 Michael Tierney 1848 Martin Lawless; 1849 Lewis Craig; Peter P. Lucas; William Lucas 1850 Francis M. Miles 1851 William H. Young; James Primm; James McGraw; William Peacock; William Scully; Hiram Walker; Mary Pollock; John Edwards; Solomon Dixon; Roswell Abell; 1852 William C. Green; Samuel C. Seelye; Joseph B. Loose; Samuel C. Parks; Francis Daniels; Latham & Gillett; 1853 Andrew McElvain; Frederick A. Moore; 1860, Jacob H. Beidler, Samuel Jones; Henry M. Beidler; 1863 Samuel T. Atkins.

The Logan County Poor Farm provided housing and work to the county's indigent residents dating back to 1869. At the September term of the Board of Supervisors, in 1868, a resolution was passed to the effect that "the best interests of the county required the purchase of a county farm for the poor and that the Committee on Poor Farm be instructed to look for a suitable farm for that purpose. Among the sites offered were the following; Peter Bowen's 160 acres, two miles southeast of Lincoln, \$70 per acre; Peter J. Hawes' 160 acres three miles north of Lawndale, \$60 per acre; Price Morris' 160 acres six miles north of Lincoln, \$62 per acre; John F. Leonard's 120 acres four miles southeast of Lincoln, \$35 per acre; R.B. Latham's 160 acres four miles east of Lincoln \$7000; C. H. Couch's 160 acres being the north east quarter of section 21 in West Lincoln Township for \$10,000. The latter bid was accepted, under a

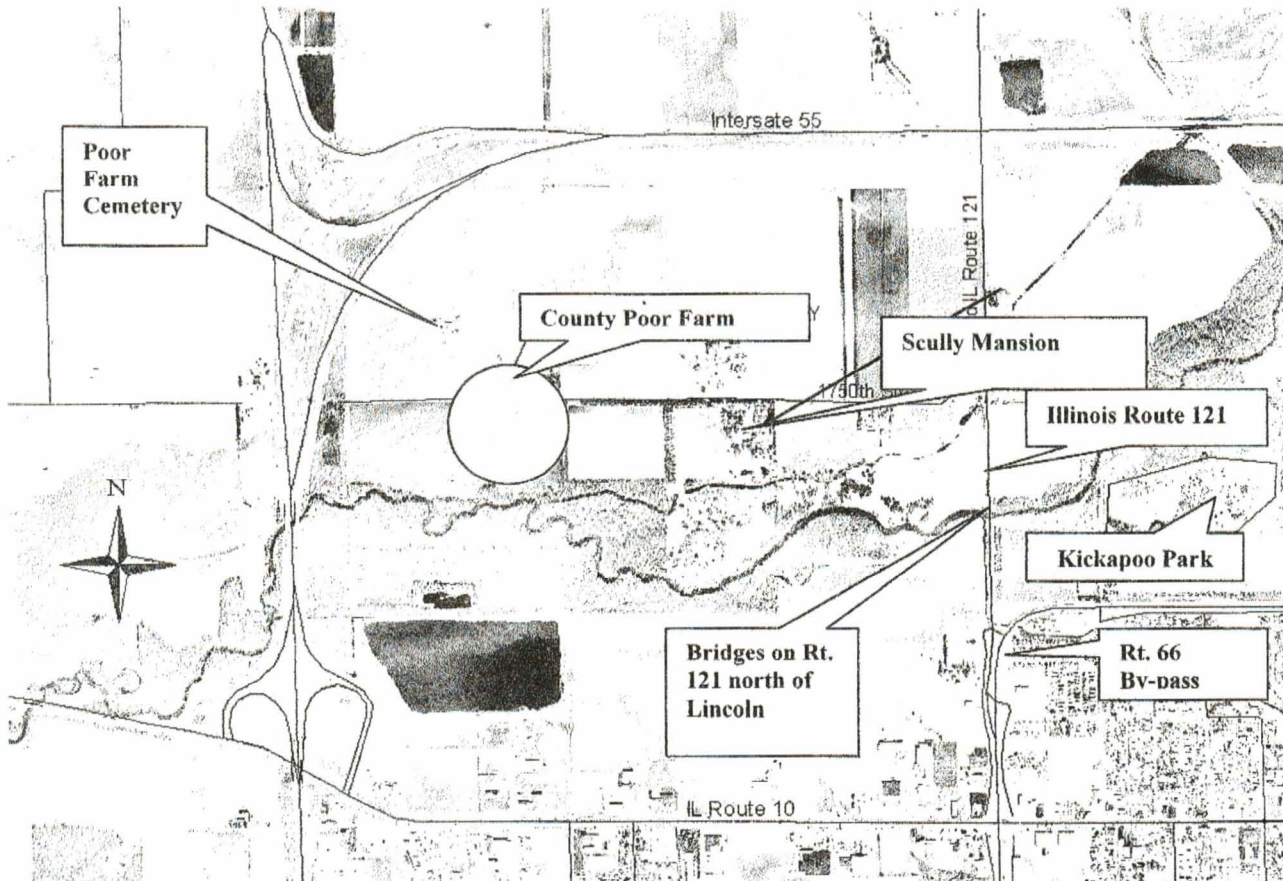
contract to pay \$5000 on March 1, 1869, and \$5000 in one year, at three per cent interest. A committee consisting of Supervisors Dana, Beazley and Dunnuck was appointed to adopt plans and details for the erection of buildings, the same not to exceed \$4000 in cost. Subsequently, the committee reported that the building could not be erected for that amount and they were authorized to expend a larger sum, if necessary. The farm, buildings and improvements cost about \$20,000. Many new buildings were added and many improvements made. In 1881 a large two story brick building was erected, with two rooms on each floor. The first superintendent of the Poor Farm was Daniel B. Reeves, of Atlanta, and upon his death in 1870, he was succeeded by Henry Neal. Henry Neal was succeeded that same year by James L. Yates. Mr. Yates served for eight years. Following Mr. Yates were Edward F. Spellman and Fredrick Dyer.

SOI: 1911 Logan County History.

The "Poor Farm" is recognized by many as the Logan County Poor Farm located northwest of Lincoln. In August of 1953 in the picture below, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips and their daughter, Nellie, stand in front of the main building of the "Poor Farm". Mr. and Mrs. Phillips served as custodians of the facility. The farm was disbanded in the 1950's; the buildings and the "county farm" was rented to tenant farmers. Sealed bids were submitted on October 12, 2006 for the property formally known as the picnic area of the Logan County Poor Farm at 960-1750th Street.



Logan County Poor Farm Home



When most people mention the Ghost Bridge of Lincoln, they assume that it is a bridge haunted by ghosts. However, they couldn't be more wrong. In the language of "roadies" anything abandoned is now a ghost. Hence the reason an abandoned bridge that was once a part of Route 66 is now called the Salt Creek "Ghost Bridge" in Lincoln, IL. Though mainly unreachable from the North, the Southern approach is accessible with a short walk. This bridge once crossed Salt Creek very near to what is now the Memorial Park, in Lincoln, IL. Ghost bridge is pictured below.



Iron Bridges:

One major relic of the early highway transportation system was the iron bridge. Several survived through the 1970's. Following is a list of the iron bridges which were removed between 1976 and 1982 and replaced by bridges meeting the current safety requirements, followed by a list of those bridges remaining in 1982.

Bridges destroyed:

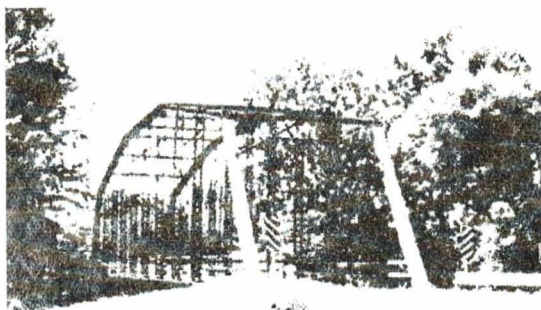
Listed by townships:

Aetna N/E1/4 Sec. 13 built, Indiana Bridge, built in 1910.

Atlanta, N/E ¼ Sec. 35 Indiana Bridge, built in 1898.

Elkhart Section 23, Decatur Bridge, built in 1898.
 Elkhart Section 1-2, Decatur Bridge, built in 1907.
 Broadwell NE ¼ Section 33, Indiana Bridge built in 1898.
 Chester E ½ Section 31 Decatur Bridge, date unknown.
 Elkhart Section 35, Decatur Bridge, built in 1908.
 Broadwell Section 22, Indiana Bridge, built in 1910.
 Chester E ½ Section 32 Company unknown, built in 1905.
 West Lincoln, NE ¼ Section 7, Indiana Bridge built in 1902.
 West Lincoln, SE ¼ Section 6, Indiana Bridge, built in 1901.
 West Lincoln, NE ¼ Section 32 Company unknown, built in 1908.
 Eminence, SW ¼ Section 35, Indiana Bridge, built in 1895.
 Eminence, SW ¼ Section 33, Indiana Bridge, built in 1900.
 Eminence E ½ Section 30, Indiana Bridge, built in 1900
 Oran W ½ Section 4, Indiana Bridge, built in 1898
 Eminence SW ¼ Section 9, Indiana Bridge, built in 1901, called the "Gilbert Bridge". (Picture below)

"Gilbert Bridge". (Picture below)



.Bridges not destroyed: Listed by townships.

Orvil SE ¼ Section 35, Decatur Bridge, built in 1908.
 Orvil S ½ Section 35, Indiana Bridge, built in 1898.
 Elkhart Section 22-23, Decatur Bridge, built in 1905.
 Elkhart N ½ Section 25 (2) Indiana Bridge, built in 1900.
 Broadwell N ½, SE ¼ Section 25, Decatur Bridge, built in 1907.
 East Lincoln N ½ Section 1, Decatur Bridge, built in 1907.
 East Lincoln SE ¼ Section 5, Decatur Bridge, built in 1904.

West Lincoln NE ¼ Section 4, Decatur Bridge, built in 1907.
 Eminence S ½ Section 36, Decatur Bridge, built in 1915.
 Eminence SW ¼ Section 16, Indiana Bridge, built in 1915.
 Prairie Creek SW ¼ Section 31, Decatur Bridge, built in 1900.
 Sheridan N ½ Section 22, Decatur Bridge, built in 1905. (Pictured below)
 Sheridan NW ¼ Section 30, Decatur Bridge, built in 1900.
 Sheridan N ½ Section 28, Decatur Bridge, built in 1900.
 Sheridan E ½ Section 14, Decatur Bridge, built in 1900.
 Corwin N ½ Section 16, Company unknown, built in 1920.

Lake Fork Bridge was over a "drainage ditch. When it was built it was the longest bridge in Broadwell Township Sec. 22, Logan County.

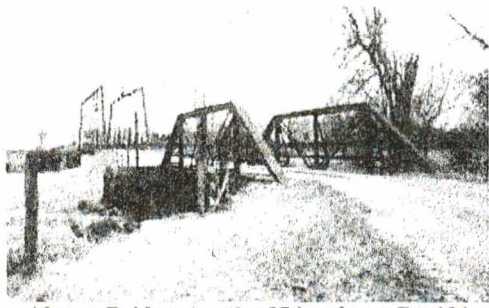
Rocky Ford:

Philip Suiter was the original Rocky Ford man. He located south of the ford and established a ferry across Salt Creek at that place. The records of the Commissioners' Court of Sangamon County show that the following rates were allowed him: "For each man and horse, 12.5 cents; each footman, 6 cents; each single horse, 6 cents; each head of neat cattle, 3 cents; each hog, sheep or goat, 2 cents; each wagon and team of four head of brutes, 50 cents; each additional yoke or span, 6 cents; each two-horse wagon or pleasure carriage, 25 cents." The license concludes, "When the river overflows a second bank, on the south side, after sun-down and before sunrise, double these rates,"
SOI: Logan County History 1911

At Rocky Ford, near the proposed town of Albany, "a giant grist mill became one of Logan County's first enterprises". This structure was known as Rankin's Mill, and it stood until early in the 20th Century.



To the left is a picture of the Rankin Mill Ruins and Bridge over Salt Creek at Rocky Ford in 1929



Above: Bridges north of Lincoln on Rt. 121

The \$1.5 million bridge project on Illinois 121 over Kickapoo Creek north of Lincoln took place in 2006. The project included installing a 10' X 10' culvert box, replacing the original one. After 80 years of use bridges usually deteriorate. The original bridge was built in 1933. The original concrete piers were still supporting the bridge. A new deck was built in 1970.



Lincoln Crossing Salt Creek at Rocky Ford in Logan County

SOI: Lloyd Ostendorf drawing, from *Beaver, History of Logan County* 1982, p. 56

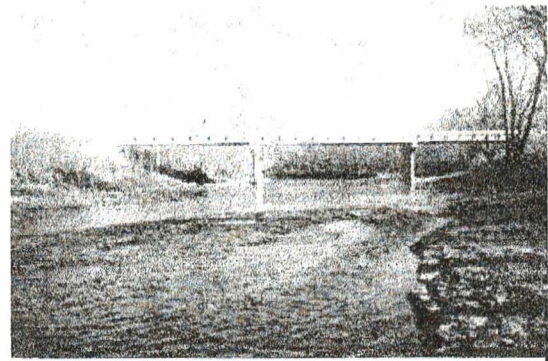
Lloyd Ostendorf's drawing of Lincoln crossing Rocky Ford on Salt Creek near this mill. (Picture below) Here, Salt Creek flows across a rich vein of limestone, and Mr. Rankin is seen standing on the flat limestone rocks that formed this "rocky ford."

Edmund Rankin, a Logan County pioneer who came from Delaware in 1836, first raised cattle and hogs, sometimes driving up to 1,000 hogs to market in St. Louis. After he was married (in the Postville Courthouse), he lived in a log cabin at Rocky Ford. The *Courier* article cited below offers this description of his activity there:

"In 1851, Mr. Rankin acquired an unfinished mill at Rocky Ford from Leo W. Myers. This mill was within a stone's throw of the town site of Albany. . . . Mr. Rankin made extensive improvements: (1) the stone dam across Salt Creek was raised and strengthened, thereby sending a great volume of water against the huge wooden water wheel which generated the power for grinding the grain; (2) the burrs (commonly called 'lost rocks' were immense rocks found in the neighborhood and weighing about 2,100 pounds each, were shaped for the purposes of crushing the grain; (3) the Rankins introduced the bolting cloth, a great improvement in the art of milling.

The total cost of these improvements was about \$20,000. The first miller was David Haines. The mill was a busy place in its day and required three millers while running steady day and night. Often times as many as twelve to fifteen teams were waiting for their grist.

A number of teamsters would bring their lunch baskets and stay all night. Besides furnishing flour and meal, the place was noted for fish, as many as 800 pounds being caught in one night, the largest weighing 92 pounds. For 30 years, the mill ground to its capacity and as the road and ford were on the main traveled way, it became famed to travelers" ("Daddy' Rankin and Band Were Popular Here," *Lincoln Evening Courier*, August 26, 1953, p. 14).



Salt Creek at Rocky Ford South of Bridge Looking North Toward Rankin Mill Site

Limestone rock, as before stated, is to a limited degree quarried at Rocky Ford, for rougher masonry work at near by points. Clay and loam suitable for the manufacture of tile and brick are found in the county. Sand for building purposes is quite abundant. The gravel beds were being used for commercial purposes. Very fine white sand found along Salt Creek, known

as Kaolin, was utilized for a while by a local company in the manufacture of a scouring and polishing brick.

Rocky Ford Limestone Company:

Rocky Ford Limestone Company of Lincoln was organized as a partnership in 1942 after purchasing the equipment and the leasing of 502 acres from John Rankin family. The partners consisted of Arthur M. Park from Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, Harold D. Park, from Lincoln, Illinois, Rachel Wiggers of Mt. Pulaski, Illinois and Norma Park Muck, Lincoln, Illinois. Arthur M. Park was the active partner and manager for many years and Andrew Wiggers was the superintendent during the first few years of operations. The 502 acres was purchased in 1952 as added acreage for the operation of the quarry. Operations finally reached a capacity of 250 tons per hour of finely ground limestone and rock aggregates. Approximately 6,000,000 tons of finished products were quarried during the period that the Park family owned the operation. Norman H. Muck of Lincoln, Illinois began employment at the quarry in 1946 as office manager and succeeded Arthur Park as manager upon Arthur's retirement in 1962. At this time Harold D. Park assumed the position of active partner. The Rocky Ford Limestone Company was sold to the Martin Marietta Corporation in 1975. Their roots date back to Superior Stone, an aggregates company founded in Raleigh, North Carolina 1932.

SOI: Logan County History 1982

Old South Mine:

Coal was first discovered in Logan County by James Braucher, who began boring on his place, three miles south of Lincoln, in the early part of the year 1867. On November 18, 1867, at a depth of 240 feet, he struck a vein of coal, seven feet in thickness. At that time coal had to be brought from long distances, and the news of the discovery of coal close to home, caused considerable excitement in Logan County. A stock company was soon formed with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 500 shares at \$100 per share. The new company was incorporated December 9, 1867 with the following members: James Coddington, James Congdon, Samuel P. Hodgen, A. M. Miller, Frank Frorer, David T. Littler and Silas Beason. Mr. Congdon was a practical coal man. After the company was formed, a site was secured on the south side of a tract of land owned by IV. P. Bates, adjoining the Chicago & Alton railroad right of way, where the same crosses the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central. The amount of land secured was one

and a half acres. Work began on New Year's Day, 1868, under the superintendence of Mr. Congdon. At a depth of 52 feet, a bed of quicksand and water, 18 feet in depth, materially retarded progress. Other delays resulted and it was not until September of 1869 that a satisfactory vein, five feet in thickness, was reached at a depth of 271 feet. In sinking the shaft, veins of coal were struck as follows: At a depth of 100 feet, a vein of 18 inches; at 150 feet, a vein of 30 inches; at 230 feet, a vein of 42 inches; at 271 feet, a vein of five feet. Preparations were at once made to put in hoisting machinery, but it was not until December 15, 1869, that coal was brought to the surface for commercial purposes. The original cost of the shaft was \$70,000 or \$30,000 more than the amount of the capital paid in. Bonds of the corporation were issued to the amount of \$10,000 and a trust deed was executed on the property of the company as security. The bonds maturing in August of 1871 and the holders refusing to extend the time, the property was advertised and sold December 23, 1871. Frank Frorer became purchaser for the amount of the indebtedness of the company, for the use of all the stockholders who would join in forming a new company and contribute in proportion to the stock held by them in the old company. By this purchase a new company was formed and a capital of \$80,000 contributed. In 1888, the stock passed into the hands of Frank Frorer and D. H. Harts and the mine was conducted under the firm name of Harts & Frorer. In 1905 it was reorganized as a corporation under the name of the Lincoln Mining Company, with Walter Puterbaugh, D. H. Harts and D. H. Harts, Jr. as directors, and in 1909, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. The shaft experienced damaging fires in 1885 and 1903. In the latter year, it was found in the ledger entries that a fire started on December 18th and the fire was not extinguished until December 29th. The following statistics of the mine are reported for 1908: Total annual output, 99,298 tons; value of annual product, \$107,000; days in active operation, 171; average number of miners was 95; other employees were 44. The South Mine and was located "behind the old Armour plant". Most of the miners were of English or Irish origin and lived in the southwest portion of Lincoln close to the mine. In 1917 the mine was shut down.

SOI: Logan County History 1911

Chautauqua:

Lincoln Memorial Park near the Elks' Club Golf Course is the former site of the largest Chautauqua village in Illinois. This park is adjacent to and west of the Old Union Cemetery. During each summer from

1901 to 1937, citizens from the community and entire region enjoyed various kinds of entertainment here, often spending their vacations at Chautauqua. The Chautauqua assemblies expanded and spread throughout rural America until the mid 1920s. When the Chautauqua came to Lincoln, it brought entertainment for the whole community, with speakers, teachers, musicians, entertainers and specialists of the day."

On April 12, 1902, the directors of the association applied for and received articles of incorporation for the association and on May 1, 1902, the association leased the property from Mrs. Ella W. Brainerd for a term of three years. For Chautauqua purposes, the land was called Brainerd Park in honor of Mrs. Ella W. Brainerd and her generous dealings with the organization. The first assembly of the Lincoln Chautauqua was held on these grounds. From July 25, 1902 to Aug. 4, 1902, the chief attractions were William J. Bryan and Sam P. Jones. Other talent that year was John G. Wooley, Dr. Krebs, Dr. J. L. Brandt, Wallace Bruce and others. Following the first assembly, the interest had so increased that a new contract was entered between the association and Mrs. Brainerd, on Sept. 10, 1902. The grounds were leased for Chautauqua purposes, for a period of ten years instead of three for a nominal rental. The association had reserved the option to purchase the grounds at the price of \$100 per acre at any time within the said period of ten years. It was also provided that the association should have the right to erect such buildings upon the said grounds, construct a sewage system, water works, and driveways. In the first decade of the Lincoln, IL, Chautauqua, lectures were presented by such famous speakers as William Jennings Bryan, Evangelists Billy Sunday and Sam P. Jones, Carrie Nation, and Wisconsin Governor Robert M. La Follette. Local orators such as Judge Stringer were also favorites. In later years, pageants and plays were performed. Baseball was always a very popular sport for participants and spectators.

Burtonview:

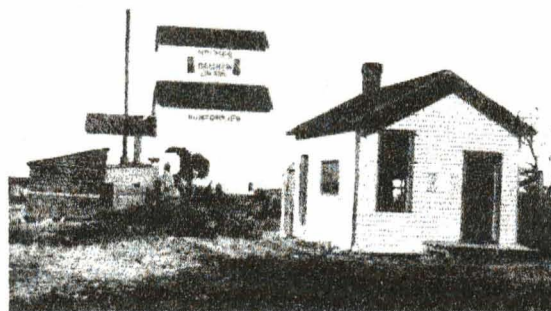
Burtonview was established during the era of the shucking peg. Corn was shucked by hand and horses were used to pull a wagon. The hand was armed with a "shucking-peg" either of wood or iron fastened on with a thong. The peg would tear open the shucks on the ears of corn, which were then pulled off the stalks, and thrown into the wagon. When the wagon was full, it was driven to the corn crib and emptied by means of a big scoop shovel. A slanting board had previously

been placed in one end of the wagon to form a surface for the shovel to work on. One man could shuck and unload about a hundred and twenty-five bushels a day or a total of five wagon loads. When corn harvest was completed, it was nearly the middle of winter.

"Shucking peg"



The Burtonview settlement is located five miles west of Lincoln, Illinois and is divided by State Route 10. The land west of the north-south road that passes through the settlement is in Sheridan Township. The land east of the north-south road is in West Lincoln Township. Burtonview was developed along the Champaign and Havana branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. The railroad was very important to Burtonview. At one time in history, two passenger trains and freight trains traveled through Burtonview daily. Grain was hauled by railroad for many years. Burtonview had two grain elevators at one time. The elevator on the west side of Burtonview was the Spellman Elevator. It was operated by steam power and corncobs were used for fuel. Mr. William Rawalt was the grain buyer and manager for the Spellman Elevator. The elevator on the east side of Burtonview was the Holmes and Mauer Elevator and later became the Gordan Elevator. The Pegram brothers helped build the elevators shortly after the railroad was completed in 1873. Frederick W. Obermiller operated one of the elevators for a few years, in about 1890. The Gordan Elevator burned in 1898. It was rebuilt and was back in operation in 1903. A man by the name of Frank Schroeder was the grain buyer and manager. 400 feet long corncribs were situated along the north-south county road, south of the railroad tracks.



The Holmes and Mauer Grain Elevator
Burtonview Depot in foreground

The Burtonview Grain, Coal and Lumber Company was organized under a State Charter in 1909, at which time the Gordan Elevator was purchased. The Burtonview Depot was located just a short distance west of the east grain elevator and east of the 2004 Burtonview Co-op Elevator office location. La Verta (Sparks) Taylor remembers that people would ride the train to Lincoln from the Burtonview Depot. Nine years later Burton View Grain Company, a farmers' co-operative elevator, was organized; Burtonview Grain Company purchased The Gordan Elevator in 1909. Burtonview Grain Company became organized under a State Charter. Mr. Louis Paulas was Manager, Mr. William Rawalt was Weigh Master and Mr. Aaron Snow was Elevator Man. In 1948 the Burtonview Grain, Coal and Lumber Company was reorganized into a Cooperative under the 1023 Voltstead Act. It is now called Burtonview Co-op.

Clay Liesman is Elevator manager.

The Elevator Board members are:

Richard D. Martin, president

Donald Miller, vice president

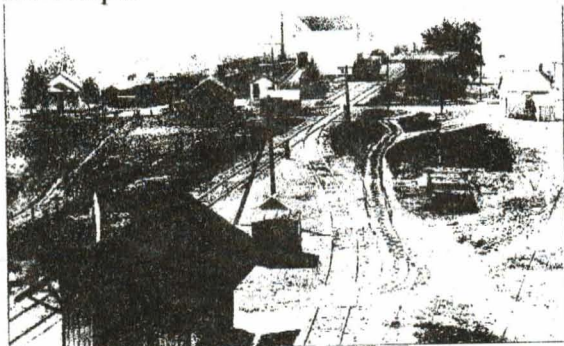
Ron Betzelberger, secretary

Garry Atteberry

Mike Maaks

Dennis Ramlow

Leland Semple



The above picture was taken about 1900. It is a view of Burtonview looking west. This picture was taken before State Route #10 was developed. In the foreground is the train depot. The elevator on the east side of Burtonview burned to the ground November 2, 1963 during remodeling. Wilham Construction Company on March 12, 1964 was issued the contract for the building of the new elevator. A stockyard was located east of the Gordan Elevator. At one time there were two grocery and general stores in Burtonview. Tom Green built a store on the east side or the West Lincoln side of Burtonview. It was located east of his

1730 – 600th Avenue residence and across from the Burtonview Grain Elevator office at the present 604 State Route 10. Johnny White, Aaron Snow and Mr. Morgan were among some of the managers of the store. Ed Busch remembers delivering Texaco gas to the store in 1929. The railroad was closed in 1976. The reactors for the Clinton Power Plant were transported on the railroad just before the railroad closed. We took our children and viewed the loaded reactors near Pool Hill and 400th Avenue, New Holland, Illinois. Since the closing of the railroad, all the grain is hauled to the large grain terminals by truck. Farmers have always spent time at the grain elevator doing business and visiting with friends and neighbors. In the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, several local men gathered at the grain elevator office to visit and play cards. Many local farmers and neighbors still gather at the office for their morning coffee.

SOI: Thank you Mary Ellen Martin. Mary Ellen's complete composition of Burtonview is in our library.

The Sears and Roebuck Home owned by Wilbert and Mildred Kaesebier and later the Larry Martin family was shipped to the Burtonview Depot by rail car in 1916. It was hauled by rack wagon to the farmstead at 1882 – 700th Avenue Lincoln, Illinois. The home was shipped pre-cut and numbered pieces were put together like a puzzle. In 1908 Sears Roebuck & Co. Houses by Mail program was established. One hundred thousand units were sold by the time of its demise in 1940.



Sears and Roebuck house
Courtesy of Mary Ellen Martin

Bell Station was a grain elevator owned by Holmes and Maurer along the Railroad tracks about 2 miles north of Lincoln on Route 121 towards Hartsburg. Stan Clark purchased the Bell Station and is operating a trucking business and renting the bin or grain storage.

Progress in West Lincoln Township:

Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital opened on April 2, 1954. Its predecessor, Deaconess Hospital, was opened on Jan. 19, 1902. ALMH is a community-based hospital that serves the people and communities of Logan and eastern Mason counties. Clinical services include 24-hour emergency medicine, general acute inpatient care, intensive care, pain management, orthopedics, surgery and the Family Maternity Suites. ALMH also offers a full range of outpatient rehabilitation therapy and diagnostic testing.

The ALMH Board of Directors recently approved plans to develop a replacement healthcare campus by the year 2010. Abraham Lincoln Memorial Hospital is moving forward with plans to design and build a new hospital in Lincoln. Initial plans call for the new hospital to open sometime in the year 2010 on a site near the west side of Lincoln across from the Fairgrounds.

The new facility will be designed primarily to serve the dramatic growth in outpatient services while providing inpatient care. The new hospital will be able to accommodate new technology and provide added space for such vital services as emergency care, surgery and diagnostic testing services. Patient privacy, comfort, convenience and safety will be priorities as design plans unfold.

"The current building allows our staff to provide great patient care, but we realize that facility was built 53 years ago to care for an average of more than 140 inpatients daily," said Dolan Dalpoas, Hospital President and Chief Executive Officer. "Since the 1950s, advances in medicine and medical technology have dramatically decreased the length of stay for many patients. Today, we care for an average of 13 inpatients each night. ALMH is a 25-bed community hospital providing basic healthcare services to approximately 35,000 residents in and around Lincoln, Illinois. Each year, the Emergency Room treats 13,000 cases; 1,500 patients are admitted for obstetrical and other inpatient care; and 1,800 surgical procedures are performed. This does not include the 35,000 annual outpatient visits to ALMH's rehab, radiology, lab and other services.

The new facility will be designed primarily to serve the dramatic growth in outpatient services while also

providing inpatient care. The new hospital will be able to accommodate new technology and provide added space for such vital services as emergency care, surgery and diagnostic testing services. Patient privacy, comfort, convenience and safety will be priorities as design plans unfold.

"The medical staff is excited about this development," said Dr. John Wahab, President of the ALMH Medical Staff. "We fully support a new hospital and believe our patients will greatly benefit from the enhanced services available at a new facility."

The decision to build a replacement hospital evolved out of a 36-month research project to identify the best opportunities for ensuring community access to excellent care in Logan and eastern Mason counties.

Four options were explored: maintaining the existing hospital with no renovation; undergo a minimal renovation of the current hospital; pursue a major first-floor expansion and total renovation of the current hospital; or construct a replacement hospital. ALMH engaged nearly 1,000 community members in surveys, focus group discussions and individual interviews to gather input and direction for the ALMH 2010 options.

Last fall, the hospital's board of directors approved planning for the project.

"Our mission is to help maintain, restore and improve the health of the people and communities we serve," said Patti Becker, Board Chair. "Our hospital facility is now more than 50 years old. For obvious reasons, it is not designed to meet the changing needs of today's patients ... many of whom need outpatient care that is easily accessible and convenient."

"A new hospital designed to meet these needs and continue to provide inpatient services will enable our hospital to better fulfill our mission and position it to enjoy 53 more years of success. I am proud that the hospital board has chosen to move forward with such an exciting project to preserve the legacy of ALMH."

SOL: lincolndailynews.com DEC.14, 2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS:

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

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

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

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

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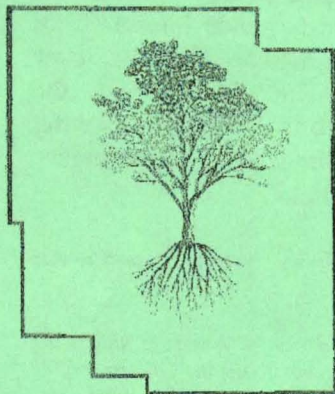
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October. November. December 2007

Mt. Pulaski Township

First Settlements

SOI: 1911 Logan County History

The first government patent for land issued in what is now Mt. Pulaski Township was made to James Turley in 1824; this being the first year of the establishment of the land office at Springfield, and the land so patented was about four miles southwest of Mt. Pulaski hill. About the same time Jeremiah Birks and Robert Buckles received patents to land a short distance to the southeast. By 1832, land entries had been made in the present Mt. Pulaski Township by the following settlers of early days: 1824, James Turley; 1825, Jeremiah Birks, Robert Buckles; 1826, William Everly; 1827, John R. Burns, John Vandeventer; 1828, John Lucas, Robert Cass, Thomas R. Skinner, Isaac L. Skinner, Hiram Bowman; 1829, Michael Mann, Lewis Barney, Luther Barney, Thomas Lucas, George Girtman, Robert Downing, John Williams, George W. Turley; 1830, Abraham Lucas, Carter Scroggin, Peter Buckles, Charles Brady; 1831, Champney Pendleton; and 1832, Rial Birks.

Humphrey Scroggin – He was born in 1763 in the Carolinas, died July 1845, Logan County, and buried in Steenberg Cemetery, Mt. Pulaski Township. Humphrey married Sarah Kirby. He served as a private with Captain S. Tarrant, Major George Waller and Col. Abram Penn's Regiment. In 1781 his regiment was ordered from Henry County, Virginia, to the assistance of General Edward

Stevens and General Nathaniel Greene at the battle of Guilford Court House. He was also at the siege of Yorktown. He came to Logan County, Illinois. He applied for a pension (R9362 Virginia Residence) in Sangamon County. He was rejected for, "not having had six months service." *SOI: "Illinois Revolutionary War Veteran Burials", 1917. DAR, Patriot Index, and Pension.*

James Turley - He was born in 1761 in Virginia, and served in the Revolutionary War from Virginia in 1777. He served in Captain Thomas Pollard's company and Col. Ramsey's regiment. He again enlisted in 1781, for four weeks in Col. Lyon's regiment. He was in the Battle of Germantown. He married Agnes Kirby in Virginia May 10, 1781. He then migrated to Kentucky about ten years after the close of the Revolutionary War and came to what is now Logan County (then Sangamon County). They carried two of their first born children in baskets, one swung on each side of a steady pack horse. He later settled in what is now Mt. Pulaski Township, Logan County, Illinois. He was living near the Lake Fork timber in the spring of 1829. He was an arbitrator among the Indians, who called him "big chief." His second wife was Mrs. Sarah (Hoblett) Lucas, widow of Thomas Lucas. He brought with him fourteen children, one of the eldest of whom was George W. Turley, who also entered land in 1829 about four miles from the present site of Mt. Pulaski. He died June 4, 1836 and is buried in the Carlyle Cemetery, Logan County, which was at that time known as the Turley graveyard. Pension: Illinois Pension Roll, Sangamon County, March 16, 1833, age 72. Marker: His name is on a bronze marker at the Old State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois,

placed there by the Springfield chapter of the DAR and SAR, October 19, 1911. *SOL: "Illinois Revolutionary War Veteran Burials", 1917. DAR records, NSDAR (National Society Daughters of the American Revolution), Patriot Index, and Pension.*

Abraham Lucas - He was born in 1761 in Morris County, New Jersey; died July 2, 1841, and was buried in Steenbergen cemetery, Mt. Pulaski Township, Illinois. He married Marcy Kelsey. He served as an Indian spy in Pennsylvania and enlisted in Captain Brampton's company, Col. Lachlan McIntosh's Regiment, serving four months on the frontier of Pennsylvania. Abraham served as a spy in an expedition against the Indians. Pension: S6503 (PA) Applied for a pension in 1836 from Springfield, Sangamon County, and it was not granted as he had served less than six months. *SOL: DAR, Pension, "American Revolutionary Soldiers Buried in Illinois", by Harriet J. Walker, and The Sangamon County Genealogical Society.*

Names of the above veterans appear on a plaque placed in the Logan County courthouse, Lincoln, Illinois by the Abraham Lincoln Chapter of the DAR on June 27, 1975.

John Downing - About the same year that the Birks and Buckle families located on the Lake Fork, the Downings settled on Salt Creek. They consisted of John and Hannah Downing and their sons Robert and James. John was a native of Pennsylvania where he had married Hannah Frakes. Later they moved to Ross County, Ohio. The oldest son, Robert was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1793 and moved with his parents to Ohio. Here he married Jane Morrow, a native of New York. In 1822 they decided to move to a new location in Illinois. Robert, his wife and father and mother all embarked in covered wagons and crossed the wilderness of Indiana to Illinois, settling in Mt. Pulaski Township, locating a claim. Prior to coming here, Robert Downing had enlisted in the War of 1812, serving several months in that early conflict. After coming to Illinois, Robert Downing began pioneer life in a rough log house, floored with 'puncheon and roofed with clapboards. During the first year, the cornmeal they used was ground on a log by means of a ²spring pole and a wooden pestle. In 1824, he hauled a load of oats and a quantity of butter to Chicago, receiving three ³bits for the oats and one bit for the butter. In 1826, he went to the, which he "lead regions" of Galena, where he spent

two years and where he found pork worth \$18 and flour \$12 per barrel. One pair of boots would last him all this time and those he made himself from roughly cut and sewed cow-hide. He died, over ninety-three years of age, June 14, 1887, at the residence of his son, Lorenzo D. Downing. His wife, Jane Downing, died in May, 1882, aged eighty years. *SOL: 1911 Logan County History pp. 61-68*

¹Puncheon = A piece of broad, heavy, roughly dressed timber with one face finished flat.

²Spring pole = Hard corn could not be eaten, it had to be processed. And in the days before windmills, the Indians crafted an oversized mortar and pestle, to do the work. The mortar was fashioned from a three-foot tree stump that was seared and scraped until a 12- to 15-inch cavity was hollowed out. The spring pole to maneuver the pestle came from a nearby sapling, bent and poised over the mortar. The pestle itself was a long, heavy stick, rounded at the end and fastened to the spring pole.

³Bits = Bit is a formal reference to a specific coin in various coinages throughout the world.

Jeremiah Birks -Jeremiah Birks was one of the first settlers to break prairie in Logan County. His first claim was at the mouth of Lake Fork; he sold this claim and moved to Lake Fork Station. Later he moved to the Steenbergen Farm, which he bought from his father - in - law, Hugh Collins. Here he built a two-story, double log house 20 x 24 feet, with a kitchen addition. Mr. Birks was a prime instigator for the laying out of the cemetery on this farm known as the Steenbergen Cemetery.

LAKE FORK - Lake Fork (of Salt Creek) Church was organized on January 20, 1827, at the home of James Turley, by Elders William Kenner, Hiram Bowman, and Phillip Stevens. The charter members were James Turley, Charles Barney, James Scott, Carter Scroggin, Agnes Turley, Margaret Turley, and Phebe Scroggin. James Turley, the pioneer settler in the township, was chosen the first clerk. **Pastors:** Elders Hiram Bowman (twice), Charles Harper, Michael Mann (for over 30 years), John H. Myers, and James H. Ring. Elders L. O. Davis and John C. Montgomery preached often for the church after 1889. Elders Charles Harper, Stephen Hukill, Hiram Bowman, Benjamin F. Davis, Michael Mann, John L. Ludwick, Joseph Richardson, Phillip Stevens, John B. Moore, and James H. Ring were all members of this church.

The earliest records state that the church met "at Lake Fork," but do not give an exact location. In March 1828, the church agreed to purchase the house where Boston Finders once lived. In April 1828 the church voted to "make a subscription for the purpose of raising corn to pay for said meeting house." In June 1831 the church selected a one-acre site near a spring on Bro. Copeland's land, deeded to the church on which to build a meeting house. In November 1831 the church agreed to sell the old house and use the proceeds toward building a new meeting house. In April 1841 the church agreed to move the meeting house to some convenient place to answer the purpose of a meeting house and a school house. In July 1856 the church agreed to build a new meeting house (the third); it was sufficiently completed to have the seats and pulpit installed by November 1857. The church met in the Copeland School during the winter of 1856-1857. In July 1868 the church agreed to move this meeting house to a place near the residence of Bro. Jacob L. Mann and wife, who in January 1870 gave the church a deed for the new plot of ground. It was located on the south side of the intersection of three roads in Section 1 of Township 17 North. *SOI: Central Illinois Genealogical Society Quarterly, Decatur, IL Vol. IX, No. 3, August 1973*

SURNAMES OF MEMBERS: Ashhurst, Baldwin, Barney, Benson, Billings, Birks, Bowman, Broadway, Burns, Campbell, Cast, Cheatham, Clayton, Collins, Copeland, Core, Curtis, Cutright, Davis, Deatherage, Dotson, Edwards, Elder, Finders, Foster, Friend, Gibson, Girtmon, Harper, Houston, Hukill, Landis, Lane, Lee, Lucas, Lockett, Ludwick, Lykins, Lynn, Mann, Martin, McLean, Metcalf, Milham, Mills, Moore, Peale, Piper, Ralston, Rankins, Reaves, Reed, Richardson, Ring, Roberts, Robertson, Scott, Scroggin, Shiver, Simpson, Skinner, Stevens, Taylor, Tipton, Tolbert, Turley, Turner, Turpin, Wade, Ward, Welch, and Wheeland. *SOI: Church records*

Obituary of Elder Michael Mann: Elder Michael Mann departed this life, May 31, 1866. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 4, 1790, moved to Ohio when very young, was married October 5, 1809, became a Baptist at about that time, and commenced preaching shortly afterward, and moved to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1828; remained near Springfield about eight years and then moved to Logan Co., where he remained until his death. He

has been pastor of Lake Fork church for more than thirty years, and that church has lost a father in the gospel. His firmness in the doctrine of Christ, and his fatherly care for the welfare of the saints generally, and prompt attendance has not been surpassed, in the judgment of any who knew him. He leaves a widow and eight children, a number of grandchildren, with many dear friends to mourn their loss; but we mourn not as they who have no hope. His daily walk and conversation have secured to him a name that will be remembered in many years to come. - Elder John H. Myers. *SIO: Signs of the Times, Vol. 34, No. 19, p. 151, October 1, 1866.*

EARLY SCHOOLS:-The first schools in pioneer days were subscription schools, held at residences. The first school built in the county was erected on the land of John Turner in the Lake fork section. A famous pioneer school house, built in the Downing neighborhood on Salt Creek about 1836, was called "Brush College."

"Brush College" as described by Charles Capps, who attended it, was a log structure, clapboard roof which was held down by weight poles. The door had wooden hinges and a lock; the windows consisted of greased paper. The desks and seats were split logs. The large fireplace was capable of holding a quarter ¹cord of wood and had a mud ²chinked chimney.

¹Cord = Dealers offered wood in cords or fraction of cords. A cord is 128 cubic feet of wood stacked tightly. This is typically stacked 4' high by 4' wide by 8' long (4X4X8).

²Chinked = Filled cracks with mud.

William Hackney taught this school and his pupils came from the Capps, Downing, Patterson, Parks, Fletcher, Morrow, Allen, Jackson, Harry and Laughery families.

The first school house built in the county is said to have been built on Lake Fork, near John Turner's home. It was a log structure and light was supplied by a log being entirely removed from one side of the building and glass inserted. Pegs were inserted into the logs on one side of the room on which a long board was placed. On this board the pupils learn to write. The seats were slabs of logs with legs sufficiently high to keep the feet of the smaller pupils from touching the floor, while the older pupils were in an equally uncomfortable from the seats

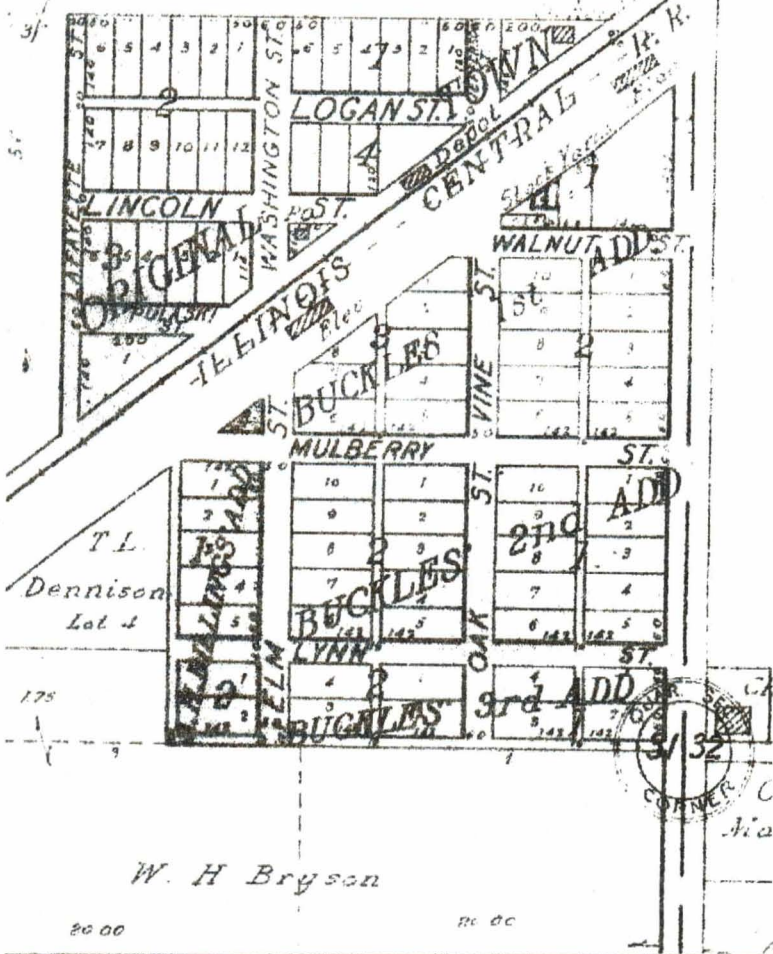
being too low. The Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and the Testament were the principal books used for study.

Another early school conducted on the Turley lands in 1841, with Alexander Rigdon, James Wade and Thomas J. Scroggin as school directors, was taught by Silas Alexander and included pupils from the Sims, Mason, Turley, Cartmell, Cass, Key, Matthews, Scroggin, Foster, Wade and Rigdon families. A later school in the Lake Fork section in 1845 was located on the lands of John Huston, with J.M. McIntosh and Clark Provin as teachers in succession and included pupils from the Huston, Mann, Turner, Robinson, Vanderman, Friend, Dyer, Provin, Martin, Sims ad Lucas families.

The first school within the town of Mt. Pulaski was built about 1844 on the southwest corner of the block where C.F. Schafer later built his home at 1109 Belmont, about ten years after the Civil War. The log school enrolled thirty six students. The school then moved to the framed building used as the City Hall. Church services were also conducted there until the new brick school was completed in 1848. That same year the courthouse was completed. The new school was a two story brick building and was the original portion of the Jasper Veech home at 500 N. Marion. The school was called an "eight reader" or one through eighth grade school. Progress in promotion was measured by readers completed instead of the grade system of 1876, later organized.

LAKE FORK

MT. PULASKI TWP.
Scale 150 ft to 1 inch



1910 Businesses in Lake Fork

Lincoln Street North side

State Bank of Cornland

Lincoln Street South side

Milehan & Tarbox General Merchandise
 Tarbox Cream Station; Barber shop

Logan Street North side

Piatt General Merchandise
 Piatt Private Garage
 Zelle Miscellaneous Store

Vine Street West side

Bryson Auto Repair Shop
 Bryson Ladies Aid Hall

Vine Street East side

Koehler Store Building
 Anderson Cord Wood Pile

Churches

Christian: South East of town

Schools

School District No. 32 Northeast of town

Special Hazards

Lake Fork Farmers Co-operative
 Elevator Company

Lake Fork is the name of a station on the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central Railroad southwest of Mt. Pulaski and in Mt. Pulaski Township. It was laid out by Daniel Handlin in 1881 and was surveyed by J. W. Ewing on November 30th of that year. The original town contained four blocks. Additional eight blocks were laid out by Elias Buckles and A.H. Billings. The town sustained a loss by fire in January of 1886, when the general store of Rial Turner burned. There was substantial loss of merchandise. From 1889 until 1902, Elias Buckles was engaged in the grain business at Lake Fork, also acting as postmaster. In 1905 he moved to Mt. Pulaski and built one of the finest butcher shops in the county.

JABEZ CAPPS - The real history of Mt. Pulaski begins with the departure of Jabez Capps from the land of his birth in 1817. He was born in London, England, Sept. 9, 1796, and embarked for the United States in the year before mentioned, landing in Boston, Oct. 7, 1817. Remaining a few weeks in Boston, he walked to New York City. In New York, he remained a short time and then walked to Philadelphia. After a short stay there, he walked westward over the Allegheny Mountains to Pittsburg, where he arrived in January of 1818. Here he remained until the Ohio River opened in the spring of the year, when he worked for his passage on a flatboat to Cincinnati. After about a year's stay in Cincinnati, where he was employed in pottery making, he was joined by his brother, Ebenezer Capps. Together they left Cincinnati and walked to St. Louis. Having heard a great deal about the "Sangamon Country" in Illinois, they started, in the spring of 1820 to explore the area. They first stopped at Clark's old mill on the south fork of the Sangamon River and here Jabez Capps taught the first school ever taught in Sangamon County. In 1822, a town had been laid out in Sangamon County by the name of Calhoun. Early in 1824, Springfield was laid out adjacent to Calhoun, with streets corresponding to those of Calhoun, and a few months later Calhoun became part of the new town of Springfield. In 1823, Jabez and Ebenezer Capps moved to Calhoun, where the former taught the first school in Springfield. In 1824, he abandoned school teaching and purchased a log house of Stephen Stillman, the first postmaster of Springfield, and opened one of the first stores in Springfield, in which he kept an assortment of the various articles needed by the pioneers. In 1828, he married Prudence A. Stafford, daughter of Oliver Stafford, who had located in Sangamon County in 1825. She died May 13, 1836, three children surviving her, namely, Charles S., born in 1830; Ebenezer S., born in 1834, and Oliver T., born in 1834.

In 1828, Nicholas Moore had entered land north of the present site of Mt. Pulaski, in what is now Chester Township, near what was known as Hurricane Point, later as Yankeetown, on the present Lincoln-Mt. Pulaski road. Some time in the early part of 1836, some of the members of Mr. Moore's family were in need of a physician's services and Mr. Moore rode to Springfield and brought back with him Dr. Alexander Shields on a professional call. Dr. Shields boarded with Jabez Capps at Springfield. On Dr. Shields' return to Springfield he spoke to Mr. Capps in the most glowing terms of the country he had passed through and referred especially to a beautiful hill or mound between Lake Fork and Salt Creek, in the midst of the prairie, which in his judgment was an ideal spot for a town site. In another part of the primitive home lived Dr. Barton Robinson. Dr. Robinson had come from England about 1830, with his brother, James T. Robinson, and had first located at Buffalo Hart Grove. In 1832 he went to Springfield. Dr. Robinson overheard the conversation between Mr. Capps and Dr. Shields and became interested. Mr. Capps was not well satisfied with his location in Springfield and the idea of founding a new town on the site proposed met his hearty approval. He proposed to Dr. Robinson that they make a visit to the "mound" and if found satisfactory lay out the town site. Dr. Robinson agreed and in a few days they made the trip, first stopping with George Turley at his place east of the "mound." Mr. Turley accompanied them to the proposed location and all were highly pleased with the prospect. Mr. Turley agreed to join the enterprise and abandon the "Georgetown" venture.

LAYING OUT OF MT. PULASKI: - Returning to Springfield, Dr. Robinson and Mr. Capps organized a company to boom the new town. The company consisted of Barton Robinson, Jabez Capps, George V. Turley, George McDaniel, James Scott, J. F. Davis, Wm. L. Hatch and W. A. Knight. Ringrose D. Watson and Ebenezer Capps were also interested. On July 5, 1836 Barton Robinson, on behalf of himself and the company, entered 480 acres of land in what is now Mt. Pulaski Township and on July 20, 1836, he brought with him to the "mound" Thomas R. Skinner, afterwards County Surveyor and later County judge, who surveyed 140 acres of said land into blocks and lots. As an evidence of the loyalty of the new proprietors to the land of their

adoption, they named the new town "Pulaski," in honor of the Polish nobleman who came to America during the Revolutionary War and offered his services as a private soldier to General Washington. He afterwards rose to be general in the Colonial army and was killed in battle, Oct. 11, 1779. Later in December of 1836, the word "Mount" was prefixed to the name, making it Mt. Pulaski, although in official documents and otherwise the name Pulaski was used until in the forties. The time of the change of name is indicated by the fact that in dividing up the town lots among the members of the company, Barton Robinson deeded to George McDaniel, on Dec. 10, 1836, certain blocks in the "town of Pulaski;" to George W. Turley, on Dec. 17, 1836, certain blocks in the "town of Mt. Pulaski," and subsequently to James Scott, W. L. Hatch, J. F. Davis and W. A. Knight blocks in the "town of Mt. Pulaski."

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN MT. PULASKI: - After completing the survey, Mr. Capps rented a small log cabin of Jeremiah Birks, who resided on the Lake Fork, and arranged with Mr. Birks to have the cabin moved to the south side of the public square as laid out on the plat of the town, this being the same as the present public square. Upon his return to Springfield after the survey, he married the second time to Elizabeth Baker, of Rochester, Illinois. Preparatory to his move to his new location, he secured a retailer's license to sell goods and conduct a tavern in the new town. The records of the County Commissioner's of Sangamon County will show: "Sept. 5, 1836; Jabez Capps came into court this day and applied for a license to retail goods, wares and merchandise in the town of Pulaski, in Sangamon County, and states the amount of his stock in trade; it is therefore ordered by the court he have license therefore, by paying to the treasurer the sum of five dollars for one year from date and it is farther ordered that the said Jabez Capps, have license to keep a tavern in the town of Pulaski for the term of one year, upon his producing to the clerk the treasurer's receipt for five dollars and entering into bond as required by law."

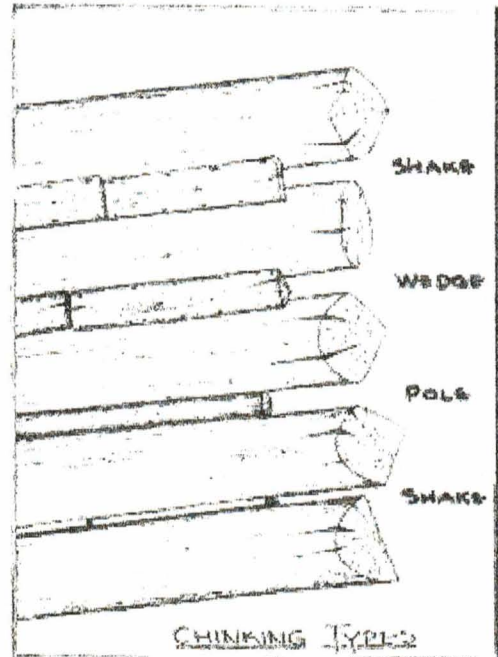
Mr. and Mrs. Capps and three sons left Springfield, Illinois for Mt. Pulaski, Illinois. Mr. Capps loaded his wagon with the necessary furniture, some provisions and a few goods. He started out on the road leading to the Lake Fork settlement. From this settlement he went to the "mound". This was only a trail to the mound, which instead of leading to the summit of the hill passed around the base and on to Salt Creek to the north. Arriving at the "mound" Mr. Capps and family moved into the log cabin they had rented from Mr. Birks. They were the first white settlers in Mt. Pulaski. In the meantime, Mr. Turley had erected a temporary log store room for Mr. Capps on the west side of the square, the location of the same having previously been a wolves' den. The wolf had burrowed the den in the sand. Into this store room Mr. Capps unloaded what goods he had brought and then returned to Springfield for more supplies. Soon after, he purchased a story and a half frame building. In 1838, this building was enlarged and was made into two full stories. Mr. Capps and family moved into the upper story and the store being conducted in the lower story. The stone for the foundation came from Rocky Ford, 16 miles away. The building was 30 feet square, with attic and cellar. For many years it was known as "Capps' Headquarters." It was torn down in 1867 to make room for a more pretentious structure.

Mr. Capps' stock contained a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise suitable for a pioneer store. Trade developed rapidly. Settlers from the present sites of Clinton, Decatur and neighboring territory came to Mr. Capps' store to purchase their goods, many coming a distance of forty miles. Those who could not pay in money brought pelts of various kinds, which Mr. Capps took to Springfield and exchanged for goods. He made most of his purchases in St. Louis, MO. His goods were shipped up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Pekin, IL where he received them and hauled them through Postville to Mt. Pulaski in a wagon. During the first two years of his life at the "mound," he and the adjacent settlers often drove their hogs to Pekin, where they were slaughtered and the pork shipped to St. Louis by the rivers. Occasionally, he would exchange goods for dressed pork. Mr. Capps continued in the mercantile business in Mt. Pulaski until 1858, when he retired. In 1839, when Logan County was organized, he was elected Recorder of the county, which position he held for eight years. He was appointed postmaster of Mt. Pulaski, March 2, 1838 and served until January 7, 1854. In addition to his three children by his first wife, he had ten children as a result of the second marriage. He died in Mt. Pulaski in 1896, lacking three months of being a century old. It might also be stated in this connection that his compatriot in the founding of Mt. Pulaski, Dr. Barton Robinson, also located in Mt. Pulaski in 1836 and practiced medicine there from that time until 1858, when he moved to Kansas, where he died. George W. Turley, another one of the proprietors, built a large residence at the northwest corner of the square and lived in Mt. Pulaski until his death,

Feb. 28, 1865. He was continuously a justice of the peace from 1835 to his death and tried several law suits in which Abraham Lincoln was a contesting attorney.

Referring to life in Mt. Pulaski in 1836, Charles S. Capps in a letter to the Old Settlers' Association in 1878 stated: "In 1836, father removed with his family to Mt. Pulaski, where he was the first, and in fact for several months, the only settler. He had located a log cabin on the site of the present post office building and put in a small stock of goods."

"The cabin when I first saw it was not chinked or daubed. (Refer to picture at right.) He lacked clapboards enough to cover the roof and there was a space about a yard square left open. My uncle, John Stafford, and I were left in charge of the store. Prairie grass was cut in front of the store and placed in a heap on the floor and this with some blankets constituted our bed. There came up a storm one night, which wet us thoroughly. Our cooking, until mother came, was done in a sand hole, over which some lumber was put to season; this sand hole had formerly been a wolf's den. Our nearest neighbor lived two and a half miles north on Salt Creek. My father had a sugar hogshead, (A large barrel used to hold sugar.) which he used, as a smoke house. One night a pack of wolves, smelling the meat, gathered around the smoke house and howled for hours. I remember seeing mother, sweeping the floor one day, stoop hastily to pick up what she thought was a calico apron, but which on closer inspection proved to be a large rattlesnake coiled. She dispatched it speedily with the broom handle. One night while father was away from home, a prairie fire ran over the hill and set fire to our cabin. Mother had considerable difficulty in saving the 'city,' the fire department not having yet been organized and there being no water nearer than the spring, a quarter of a mile away. The fire consumed our hay stack, which was on a platform on forks, six or seven feet high."



Above are types of chinking that was used to cover cracks between logs.

In 1838, Mr. Capps was joined by two carpenters, Horace Bowe and a Mr. Miles, who boarded with Mr. Capps and worked at their trade. They found plenty of work for the surrounding settlers. They were joined in 1839 by Willis Rowe, who afterward lost his life by the fall of a beam in a building on which he was working. In the fall of 1839, Andrew Danner came from Pittsburg to Springfield and then to Mt. Pulaski. In Springfield, he purchased a set of blacksmith tools and opened up the first blacksmith shop at the "mound." The next year he was joined by his brother, Christian Danner, who went into the blacksmith business with him. Christian Danner built the second building in the town, the same being a frame dwelling house, which he erected on the south side of the square. The Danners were the only blacksmiths between Clinton and Springfield. There were no roads or bridges in the county and price for labor was low. In the fall, farmers would take their pork to Mr. Capps, who paid them \$1.50 per hundred pounds for it, deducting the amount of their blacksmith bill, from which Mr. Capps would deduct what the Danners owed him for iron and then pay them the balance. The Danners made the first iron plows in Mt. Pulaski, buying the pattern in St. Louis and doing the work themselves. Prior to iron plows, the plows were wooden moldboards and attached to the plow-point was an iron shoe in which a socket was made for the insertion of the wooden plow-point.

The second store in the town was built by Benjamin Davis near the corner of the square, on the ground upon which the Scroggin Hotel was later erected. About this same time Jefferson Scroggin also built a house, in which he accommodated travelers. About 1837, Frank Schick located in the town and opened a boot and shoe shop, he being the first shoemaker at the "mound." In 1842, he opened a general store. The only tannery in the

vicinity was at Carter Scroggin's, south of the town. It was what was called a "trough" tannery. Later Mr. Schick started a tannery in the town. The Mt. Pulaski Hotel, the first brick structure in the village, was built on the northwest corner of the square by Alexander Morgan in 1843, and he conducted the same until 1848, when D. B. Wright became landlord. Mr. Wright was succeeded as landlord by Ninian R. Cass about 1850. In 1852, Col. N. M. Whitaker bought the hotel of Mr. Morgan and conducted it until 1859, when he sold it to Martin Spitley, who disposed of it to Henry Shriver, Mr. Spitley moving to Lincoln. About 1841, Dr. John Clark located in the village and built a residence.

By 1846, Mt. Pulaski had outgrown Postville, the county seat, and a movement was organized looking to the removal of the seat of justice to Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski at this time had over 300 inhabitants. Michael W. Swing, representative in the General Assembly, was prevailed upon to introduce a bill in that body providing for the submission to vote in Logan County of the proposition to remove the county seat from Postville (then called Camden) to Mt. Pulaski. This bill passed Feb. 23, 1847, and provided for an election on the first Monday in April. The removal was conditioned on the citizens of Mt. Pulaski erecting a courthouse building. At the election a majority favored the proposition of removal. The following year the courthouse was erected in the center of the public square, where it still stands today in complete preservation, the lower story being utilized for the post office and the upper story for the library. The courthouse building cost \$3,000, all but \$300 having been contributed by the citizens of Mt. Pulaski. Mt. Pulaski continued to be the county seat until 1855 and during that period the town experienced a substantial growth. During court terms it was an exceedingly lively place, Lincoln, Douglas, Swett, Trumbull, Stuart and other great legal luminaries of former days being frequently in attendance. During the county seat period, many business buildings were erected around the square and in Mt. Pulaski as well as many private residences. In 1849, George Meister established a brickyard in the town and in the same year George and John Mayer opened up a store. In 1851, Samuel C. Beam built a saw mill and six years later erected a flouring mill in connection with the same. The first churches erected in the town were the Methodist and the First Lutheran Zion's church, both erected in 1852. New edifices have since been erected. By special act of March 4, 1854, the boundaries of the town were extended to include the additions platted and laid out subsequent to the original survey.

The removal of the county seat from Mt. Pulaski to the new town of Lincoln, by virtue of a vote on the proposition submitted at the general election in 1853, has already been noted at length in the chapters on "County Government" and the "City of Lincoln," and need not be recounted here. It was, of course, a great disappointment to the citizens of Mt. Pulaski, but still did not daunt their civic pride and courage, and in a few years, the "mound" had substantially recovered from the shock.

By act of the Legislature in 1857, the old court house was turned over to Henry Vonderlieth, Jabez Capps and George W. Turley as trustees for two years, to be by them turned over to the Board of Education and soon thereafter, the building was utilized as a school building. In 1861, the Evangelical association erected what was the third church building in the town. In 1865, the First Lutheran society sold their church building to the Catholic denomination and one block from the old site erected their present house of worship, at a cost of \$21,000.

COMING OF THE RAILROADS: -Until the year 1871, Mt. Pulaski was entirely an inland town with a stage line connecting it with Lincoln. The first railroad came in 1871, connecting Peoria with Decatur, passing through Mt. Pulaski and being known as the Peoria, Lincoln and Decatur railroad. S. C. Beam was one of the first directors. Work began on the road at Pekin in 1869, and was completed to Mt. Pulaski in August of 1871 and to Decatur in October of the latter year. A second railroad, known as the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield railroad, was built through Mt. Pulaski in 1871, now part of the main Chicago to Springfield line of the Illinois Central system. The coming of the railroad ushered in a new era to Mt. Pulaski and for a number of years Mt. Pulaski experienced a substantial growth.

FIRE DEPARTMENT: -The citizens of Mt. Pulaski take special pride in their fire department, it being the first regular permanent organization of that kind in the county. It was organized as the Phoenix Fire Department March 13, 1885, its eighteen charter members being: J. F. Schick, F. E. Danner, J. G. Jenner, Andrew Bertrang, H. W. Stafford, D. J. O'Brien, George Wynd, Philip Schweigckhardt, B. F. Peltz, J. M. Hopkins, George

Schafer, John Klotz, H. F. Gordon, Edward Meads, J. H. Newton and Otto G. Bekemeyer. The department is the possessor of a gold medal, which they hold as the champion hose team in the State Firemen's Association. The following members of the department have served as chief: W. H. Stafford, March to July 1885; J. M. Hopkins, 1885-93; J. G. Jenner, January to April, 1893; M. J. Myers, 1893-95; John Zah, 1895-96; M. J. Meyers, 1896-98; F. E. Danner, Feb. 4, 1898 to the present. Claude Holler is the present secretary and J. G. Jenner, treasurer. It is the only continually organized volunteer Fire department known.

- In 1870, the Christian church building was erected.
- July of the same year, the first Mt. Pulaski newspaper, the *Sentinel*, was established.
- In 1872, the Scroggin & Sawyer bank was established, being the first banking institution, and several additions to the town were laid out.
- The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church building was also erected in 1873.
- The Mt. Pulaski Music Hall Association was incorporated May 22, 1874, and the first hall erected in the town as a result of the organization.
- The Schick brick structure was erected in 1875, in addition to other building operations in the same year.
- The Scroggin Hotel, opera house and bank building were erected by Leonard K. Scroggin in 1878 at the southwest corner of the square.
- In the spring of 1877, the school system was reorganized and a commodious brick school building was erected that year in the eastern portion of town at a cost of \$16,000.
- The Masonic Hall association was organized in 1876.
- On Dec. 16, 1880, the first large fire occurred in the town, the McFarlin & Woods elevator being consumed. It was rebuilt in 1882 as the Junction elevator.
- In 1881, the Mt. Pulaski mill and elevator were erected, with a capacity of over 200 barrels of flour per day. This made three elevators in operation in the town in 1882. The Mt. Pulaski mill and elevator was destroyed by fire Jan. 17, 1885, together with 6,000 bushels of wheat: loss, \$40,000.
- The first telephone exchange was installed in the town in 1881, being connected with the Lincoln plant.
- In 1881 C. E. Snyder established a saw mill and a barrel and lath fence factory in connection with the same.
- The Meister block was erected in 1882 and the Jenner Building, and the Jenner Hotel property, was built in 1884. It was imploded in 1994.
- In 1884 a new Methodist church was erected on the old site.
- In 1886 a new Catholic Church edifice was built.
- Boring for coal was begun in 1883 and an excellent vein of the mineral discovered. An account of this industry has been noted in the chapter on "Commercial and Industrial."
- On Sept. 15, 1886, Mt. Pulaski celebrated its semi-centennial with a magnificent demonstration, the estimated attendance being 15,000. In 1890, the electric light plant was established.
- In 1895 another water system was established, at a cost of \$30,000. The source of supply is four wells, which are spring-fed and inexhaustible. At the apex of the hill was a steel tank reservoir holding 60,000 gallons. The tank furnishes gravity pressure. There are five miles of water mains and 37 fire hydrants. The pump has a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day. The water works system is under the management of W. H. Stafford. The city hall and fire engine room was built on the east side of the square in 1899.
- In 1904 St. Agnes Episcopal chapel was erected

- In 1906 the Christian society built a new edifice at a cost of \$9,000.
- A new Methodist structure was also built in 1907.
- The Obermiller pasture southeast of town was the scene of the descent and subsequent flight of the first airship to pass over Logan County soil. This event occurred Sept. 29, 1910, the aviator being Walter Brookins, who on that date made a flight from Chicago to Springfield and who landed near Mt. Pulaski to obtain needed supplies for his machine.

ADDITIONS: - Since the original laying out of the town in 1836, the following additions have been made from time to time: Shields' and Capps' addition, April 22, 1837, 16 blocks; S. C. Beam's addition, April 10, 1872, 4 blocks; C. C. Mason's addition, Nov. 6, 1871, 6 blocks; R. E. Turley's first, second, third and fourth additions, from 1877 to 1883; Turley's and Beard's addition. Nov. 27, 1883; Clark's addition, May 22, 1900; Girtman's addition, April 28, 1899. The city has a population of about 1,750.

POST OFFICE: -Jabez Capps was the first postmaster of Mt. Pulaski, receiving his appointment March 2, 1839. The government records show a post office by the name of "Scroggin," prior to that date, with Thomas J. Scroggin as postmaster. Mr. Capps was postmaster until Jan. 7, 1854, when J. L. Ream held the office from that date until Oct. 31, 1854. Ezekiel Bowman, Oct. 31, 1854; John Clark, Oct. 15, 1855; N. M. Whitaker, Jan. 12, 1858; S. Linn Beidler, Feb. 12, 1858; J. H. O. Matfeldt, Sept. 20, 1866; S. Linn Beidler, March 23, 1869; J. W. Seyfer, May 16, 1882; J. H. Beidler, May 25, 1886; F. V. Nicholson, April 12, 1890; X. F. Beidler, April 11, 1894; Fred W. Obermiller, 1898; John Lincoln, 1902.

LIST OF OFFICIALS: -The records of the early incorporation of the town of Mt. Pulaski have been completely lost and unfortunately no data of same has been preserved. In 1876, the town was organized as a village under the general law and the boundaries of the town were for the first time correctly stated in the petition for organization. An election for town officers was held April 26, 1876, at which the following trustees were elected: Uriah Snider, William A. Schafer, John W. Seyfer, Alexander Fisher, John Krieg and Charles S. Capps. The board met April 28 and elected Charles S. Capps as president of the board. From that date until 1893, when Mt. Pulaski was reorganized as a city, the following were town officers in the respective years:

- **PRESIDENTS:** Uriah Snider, 1877-78; David Vanhise, 1878-79; Uriah Snider, 1879-82; Charles S. Capps, 1882-83; Uriah Snider, 1883-86; John F. Schick, 1886-87; George P. Zeiss, 1887-88; W. A. Schafer, 1888-89; J. F. Schick, 1889-90; A. O. Vonderleith, 1890-93.
- **CLERKS:** Charles S. Capps, 1877-81; John H. Capps, 1881-84; Charles S. Capps, 1884-87; G. J. Schweigckhardt, 1887-89; Frank Fiegenschuh, 1889-93
- **ATTORNEYS:** S. L. Wallace, 1877-80; A. G. Jones, 1880-83; W. H. Ambrose, 1883-85; A. G. Jones, 1885-88; F. L. Tomlinson, 1888-91; Joe A. Horn, 1891-93.
- **TRUSTEES:** William A. Schafer, 1877-78; Uriah Snider, 1877-78; John W. Seyfer, 1877-78; C. J. Hurt, 1877-78; J. N. Pumpelly 1877- 78; S. C. Beam, 1887-78; Peter Reinders, 1878-79; Charles S. Capps, 1878-79; J. R. Ayres, 1878-80; J. H. Masten, 1878-79; I. N. Rankin, 1878-79; David Vanhise, 1878-79; Henry Vonderleith, 1879-81; Uriah Snider, 1879-87; William A. Schafer, 1879-80; John W. Seyfer, 1879-80; S. L. Wallace, 1879-80; Charles S. Capps, 1880-83; Horace B. Rowe, 1880-84; W. H. Ralston, 1880-82; George P. Zeiss, 1880-81; J. F. Schick, 1881-90; G. L. Schafer, 1882-93; Jacob Mayer, 1882-92; L. B. Scroggin, 1883-85; H. C. Philbrick, 1884-86; E. A. Danner, 1885-87; George P. Zeiss, 1886-88; S. Linn Beidler, 1886-88; Frank Hoyle, 1887-89; John Lipp, 1887-89; A. O. Vonderleith, 1888-93; P. H. Oyler, 1888-90; F. V. Nicholson, 1889-91; E. A. Danner, 1889-91; W. H. Ralston, 1890-93; Jacob Seyfer, 1890-93; George W. Connelly, 1890-93; William Hunter, 1891-93; W. H. Stafford, 1892-93.

On Jan. 3, 1893, an election was held to ascertain the wish of the voters as to reorganization under city government. There were 198 favorable votes cast and 34 negative votes and the town of Mt. Pulaski became the city of Mt. Pulaski. The following is a list of city officials:

- **MAYORS:** A. G. Jones, 1893-95; John W. Mayer, 1895-97; A. G. Jones, 1897-98; John M. Rothwell, 1898-1901; George Rupp, 1901-03; W. H. Clear, 1903-07; F. I. Tomlinson, 1907-09; R. D. Clark, 1909-11.
- **CLERKS:** Frank Fiegenschuh, 1893-94; H. B. Capp, 1894-97; Frank M. Schuler, 1897-1905; Claude Holler, 1905-09; John T. Downing, 1909-11.
- **TREASURERS:** George W. Vonderleith, 1893-95; T. A. Scroggin, 1895-97; F. W. Meister, 1897-99; T. A. Scroggin, 1899-1901; E. O. Mayer, 1901-03; H. W. Schafer, 1903-05; L. F. Myers, 1905-07; J. P. Fowler, 1907-09; W. A. Drobisch, 1909-11.
- **ATTORNEYS:** J. A. Horn, 1893-95; F. L. Tomlinson, 1895-97; J. A. Horn, 1897-99; Carl Bekemeyer, 1899-1905; F. S. Wilson, 1905-06; F. L. Tomlinson, 1906-07; A. F. Reinders, 1907-09; George J. Smith, 1909-11.
- **ALDERMEN FIRST WARD:** Jacob Jenner, 1893-94; George W. Connelly 1893-94; G. L. Schafer, 1894-98; W. J. Hagel, 1895-1901; Jacob Jenner, 1898-04; F. B. Snyder, 1901-03; G. L. Schafer, 1903-05; F. W. Obermiller, 1905-06; Jacob Roemer, 1906-08; W. J. Hagel, 1907-11; A. T. Zimmerman, 1910-12.
- **ALDERMEN SECOND WARD:** M. T. Vaughn, 1893-94; Jonathan Combs, 1894-98; Frederick Dittus, 1895-97; J. B. Gordon, 1897-99; N. A. Jones, 1898-1902, A. C. Wilson, 1899-1901; Frank Shoup, 1901-03; Wm. Clobes, 1902-03; T. O. Snyder, 1903-05; G. A. Huck, 1904-08; F. M. Schuler, 1905-09; R. D. Clark, 1908-10; A. H. Tomlinson, 1909-11; E. J. Anderson, 1910-12.
- **ALDERMEN THIRD WARD:** P. H. Oyler, 1893-94; J. M. Whitney, 1893-94; Z. K. Wood, 1894-96; F. E. Danner, 1895-97; S. Linn Beidler, 1896-97; J. P. Fowler, 1897-1901; John Zah, 1898-1900; John Roth, 1900-06; C. D. Snyder, 1901-11; John Zah, 1906-08; Fred J. Roth, 1908-12.

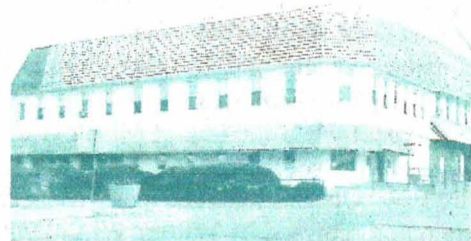
Yankee Windmill: - Adolph Vonderleith was the President of Mt. Pulaski Windmill Company. Traveling around the central part of the Corn Belt you would have seen a Yankee Windmill on about every farm. The Central Illinois Light Company was organized in the 1930's which triggered the passing of the Yankee windmill and the demise of the Mt. Pulaski windmill company. *SOI: Mt. Pulaski History 1836-1986*

Robert Buckles Round Barn - This interesting study in architecture is located in rural Mt. Pulaski Township off of Route 121 South, turn West onto 1750th Avenue, South of Mt. Pulaski.

Below is a picture of the Old Beam House.



Samuel C. Beam (1824-1880) was born in New Jersey and moved to Mt. Pulaski, Illinois in 1845. He was the Supervisor of the Road District, a miller of flour, and a grain dealer. The Old Beam House was the most notable monument of Samuel C. Beam 1875 - 1876 and the largest private home in Logan County. On account of financial reverses, the building was never finished as Mr. Beam had intended. Mr. and Mrs. Capps had rented it and used it as the "Palace Hotel". Later it was made into apartments. The house was torn down in 1912. The Mt. Pulaski Township High School is now on the site where the Samuel C. Beam house once stood.



The Farmers Bank of Mt. Pulaski, IL

The Farmers Bank of Mt. Pulaski, IL: (pictured on page 99) The bank was founded by L.K. Scroggin in 1872 and was located one block south of the present bank building on the east side of Washington Street and the north side of the alley. In 1876 Mr. Scroggin bought the lot and the building on Cooke and Washington Street where the bank is presently located. The bank was moved into the front quarters, the opera house with a dance hall was on the second floor. The west end of the building was used as a three-story hotel. In 1881 the name of the bank was changed from Scroggin and Sawyer to Scroggin and Son. On July 1, 1914 the bank was incorporated as a State Bank under the name of The Farmers Bank of Mt. Pulaski. In November of 1935 the bank became associated with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C.) insuring the depositors of the bank's deposits for an amount of \$5,000.00 to each individual under the new 1935 Banking Act. The bank operates today as "Farmers Bank".



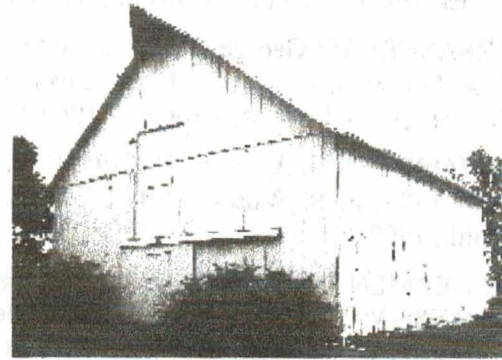
Coal Mine, Mt. Pulaski, IL

The Coal Mine was in the block surrounded by Garden, Monroe and Scott streets. The shaft was sunk in 1882. The mine was closed in 1910.

Bi-Plane – Train Race, 1910: - The historic race between a Wright Brothers Bi-Plane (2 wings) and an Illinois Central Steam Train took place September 29, 1910 from Washington Park in Chicago to the State Fairgrounds in Springfield. Wilbur Wright was a passenger on the train. Walter R. Brookins piloted the Bi-Plane. The win established the first airline route in Illinois and won the \$10,000 prize offered by the Record-Herald Newspaper. Two world records were set at this landing—sustained flight of 88 miles plus the record for long distance flight of 169 miles. The Bi-Plane averaged 33 mph at the height of 1,000 feet, despite losing one wheel when landing at Mt. Pulaski. The open field at the south end of Mt. Pulaski was owned by F.W. Obermiller. The lost wheel was put on the train and returned by Wilbur Wright when he arrived at the fair grounds. There is a historical

marker placed near the site of the landing. It was erected by the City of Mt. Pulaski and the Logan County Tourism Committee, 1984.

Pine Lodge Farm Barn: - The barn below is located at the corner of 900th Ave. and 550th St. in rural Mt. Pulaski (901 550th St.). The barn was built in 1837 and is still in great condition.



Cooper's Hog Farm: - Located at 1250th Ave. in rural Mt. Pulaski, this is the county's largest hog farm.

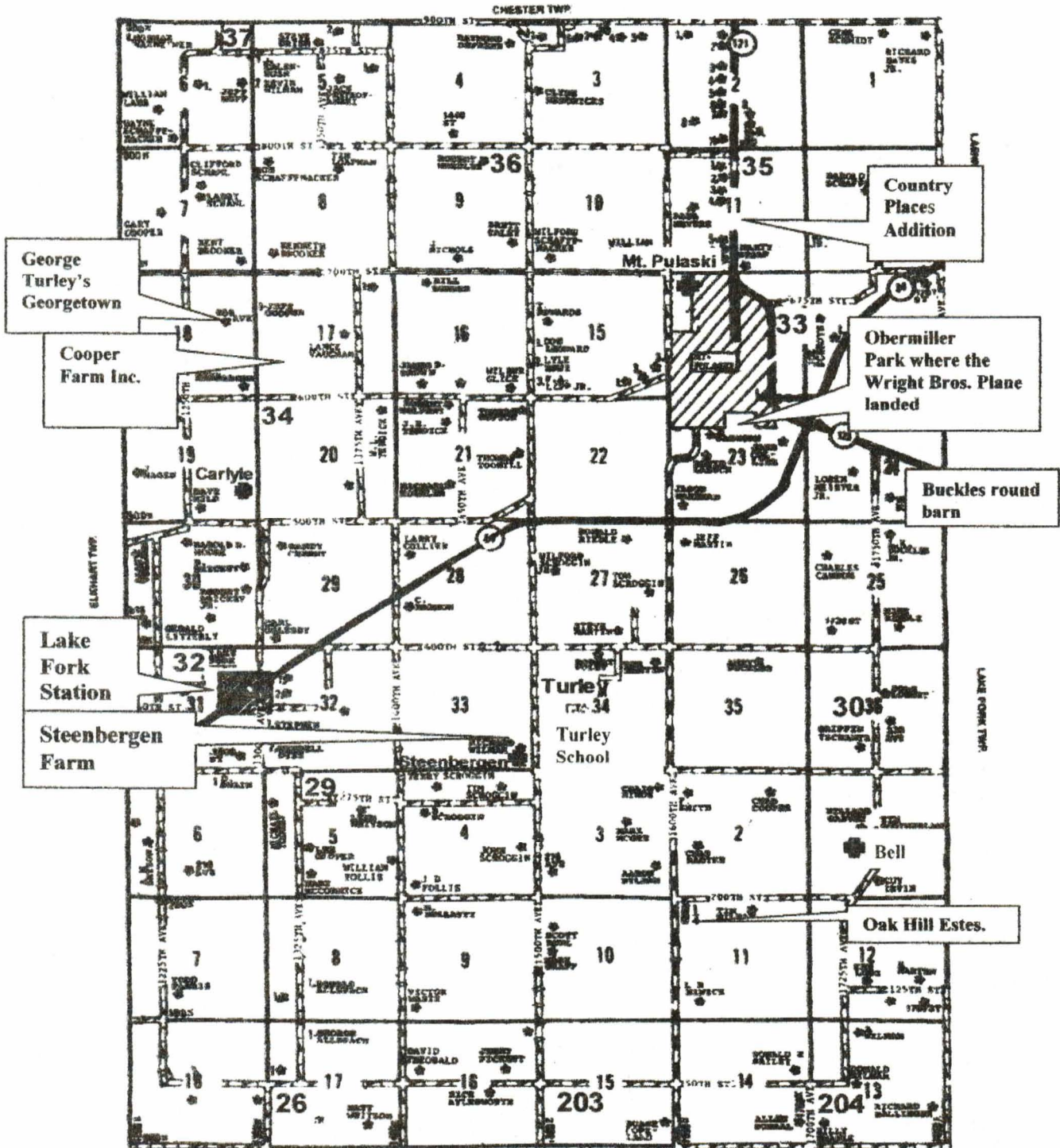
Sesquicentennial Farms: - Kenneth R. Brooker, Betty Brooker Hickey, Kathy Elaine Carter and E. Joan Bartel Cowan

Centennial Farms: - Edward Allspach as the Birk farm Oswald - Theresa Brooker, Dean and Doris Cates. Harry E. Damarin, Dittus Brothers, William L. Follis, Eugene Geyer, Thomas Gupton, Maryan Murphy, Ruby Schahl, Harold and Louise Tendick.

Vaughn De Leath: (1894 - 1943) was a famous female radio jazz singer who gained popularity in the 1920s and became known as "The Original Radio Girl" and "First Lady of Radio". In the early radio days, there was a tendency for female singer's voices to destroy sensitive and expensive radio power tubes in broadcast transmitters. Vaughn De Leath was the first to overcome that difficulty by creating a new, low, lullaby type of singing, which was called "crooning." This style is beautifully demonstrated on the delicate, "There's A Cradle in Carolina". The song is that of the restless, the displaced, the wandering hobo who at the end of the road has journeyed so far only to find himself facing failure and he dreams of returning to the

(Continued on page 102)

MT. PULASKI TOWNSHIP



- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 26 Hunter | 29 Oakland-Poordo | 203 Copeland | 204 Birks | 30 Hamilton |
| 31 Scroggin | 32 Lake Fork | 33 Laughery | 34 Buckles | 35 Mt. Pulaski |
| 36 Buchanan | | 37 French's Chapel-Broughton | | Turley |

(Continued from page 100)



comfort of home. One of her songs was "Are You Lonesome Tonight?" recorded in 1927 and later recorded by Elvis Presley in 1960. She was born as Leonore Vonderlieth in Mt. Pulaski, Illinois in 1894. Her parents were George and Catherine. At age 12, she moved to Los Angeles with her mother and sister, where she finished high school and studied music. While at Mills College, she began writing her own songs, but later dropped out to pursue a singing career. Later she changed her name to Vaughn De Leath. De Leath's vocals ranged from soprano to deep contralto and easily adapted to the Jazz and radio age in the 1920s. Her first break was in January of 1920 when the inventor Dr. Lee DeForest, a radio pioneer and the inventor of the vacuum tube triode, invited her to sing over his wireless telephone station at 40th Street and Broadway in New York City, in the old World Tower Building. In a studio too small to include a piano or other musical instruments, she stepped up to the microphone and sang "Swanee River." It was at that moment that she earned the position of the first person whose singing voice was heard on the air. Early radio enthusiasts listening with crude cat whisker crystal radio sets and earphones were enchanted, and from that day her popularity continued to grow as broadcasting developed.

By 1921, in the formative years of commercial radio, she began singing at WABC (AM) WJZ, and then in Newark NJ, which was later known as WABC in New York City. She had also performed on the New York stage in the early to mid 1920s, but radio became her first love, and she made a name for herself as a radio entertainer. In 1923, she became one of the first female executives to run a radio station, WDT in New York City, where she also performed. In 1922 she had begun recording on different labels, including Edison Records. In 1928, she appeared on an experimental television broadcast and later became a special guest for the debut broadcast of Voice of Firestone Radio Hour. In 1931, she sued Kate Smith for using the "First Lady of the Radio" designation and won. Although Smith stopped for a while, she resumed after De Leath's death. De Leath made her last recording in 1931 under Eli Oberstein's Crown label. In her final years, she continued to make radio appearances on New York stations, including WBEN in Buffalo, New York although she hadn't made any network appearances since the early 1930s. She was married twice. Her first marriage was to Leon Geer in 1924; she divorced Mr. Geer in 1935. She then married a musician Irwin Rosenbloom. Her obituary in the New York Times incorrectly said she was 42 when she died, but she was actually 48. Prior to her death, which occurred in Buffalo, New York she had considerable financial difficulty, complicated by the drinking problem which contributed to her early death. Her ashes were buried in her childhood home of Mt. Pulaski, IL. The burial plot is in Mt. Pulaski Cemetery.

Saw and Grist Mills in Logan County

Samuel C. Beam Mill: Located at the present site of Wigger's Feed Elevator. This was a steam powered mill.

Thomas Alsop Mill: (Elkhart City Mill): Located just west of old Route 66 on a small creek. This mill was water powered.

Glenn's Mill (Anchorage Hill Farm): Located on the Heinsel Farm east of Middletown. This mill was water powered.

Rankin's Mill (Rocky Ford): Located west of Lincoln, on the south side of Salt Creek, east of the bridge. This mill was water powered.

Music/Musick's Mill: Believed to have been located north of Lincoln.

Morgan's Mill: Located north of Lincoln, 5 miles west of Atlanta on Sugar Creek. This mill was water powered.

Elliot Condon's Mill: (Lincoln) Location is unknown.

L.C.Richter's Mill: (Lincoln) This mill was located on the west side of the railroad.

Dalzell Brothers' Mill: Located on the east side of the railroad tracks on the south side of Lincoln.

W. & T.J. Montgomery Mill: It was located just east of Middletown. This was steam powered.

Braucher Mill: (Yankeetown) This mill was located near Chestnut. It was a water powered mill. It was believed to be located at Bakersville.

Dalzell Brothers' Mill: Located on the east side of the railroad tracks on the south side of Lincoln.

W. & T.J. Montgomery Mill: It was located just east of Middletown. This was steam powered.

Braucher Mill: (Yankeetown) This mill was located near Chestnut. It was a water powered mill. It was believed to be located at Bakersville.

SOI: Mrs. Baker told to Jean Martin

Buffalo Hart Grove Mill: This mill was located south of Route 54 and was located in Sangamon County. We mention this mill because it was frequented by many Logan County citizens. This mill was powered by horses.

Bryson's Timber: This saw mill was located in the timber on the John and Ethel (Haynes) Bryson farm south of Lake Fork, IL. The mill was belt driven by a four wheeled tractor in the later years of operation. It was still running in 1957. Lumber was sawed for use in the building; the shop that still stands in 2003. It was first located near the spring and was powered by steam. It was dismantled in the 1960's and stacked in the timber on the farm.

Mt. Pulaski Flour Mill: This flour mill was located at or near the intersection of Vine and Monroe north of the Illinois Central Railroad tracks. This mill could grind 200 barrels of flour a day..

Near the old Hubbard Elevator, in the area of the Weller Coal Office, Mt. Pulaski, IL (as told by Wilbur Stoll) it is believed that there was an old grist mill at 321 South Vine Street, Mt. Pulaski, IL. Louie Naugle told of two grinding stones that had lain for a long time at 211 West Wayne Street, Mt. Pulaski, IL. This location was later the site of Wiggers Feed and Grain. The stone are believe to have been given to Jim Hickey.

Compiled by Phyllis Vaughn-Bryson

CLEANING BOOKS:

Written by Roots & Branches Coordinator Carol Radespiel

For a **matte surface dust jacket** and pages which are dirty, try a **dry cleaning pad**. These are available at art supply stores. This should remove any dust and grime which isn't actually ground in. **White vinyl erasers** will sometimes clean dirt that a dry cleaning pad will not. Make sure to always move the eraser out towards the edge of the page.

Glossy Dust Jackets: Use Windex or some other glass cleaner. Spray a bit on a soft clean cloth just enough to dampen and wipe carefully. Do not spray directly on the jacket!

To clean a **Cloth Binding** use an absorbent, which is sometimes available from art supply stores, but if not, try Gaylord Bros. Library Supply. It looks and acts quite a bit like Play Doh. You can roll it across the surface for a light cleaning, or rub it across the surface like an eraser for heavier dirt. An absorbent should be perfectly safe.

Dust: Dust on the top edge of the pages can be removed with a vacuum cleaner using the soft brush attachment. First turn the book upside down so the dust will not sift between the pages, and then remove the dust jacket before vacuuming. A duster can also be used, but make sure that you hold the book tightly shut while dusting, or you will force the dust down into the pages.

Oil or Grease Stains: To minimize oil or grease stains to pages, place absorbent paper towels between the pages, close book, and place under even weight. Leave it like this for several days.

Adhesives: They can sometimes be removed. Price stickers on glossy dust jackets should come off with an application of Goo Gone or lighter fluid using a Q-Tip. Very cautiously use a palette knife or very thin butter knife to remove price sticker. A sharp knife would slice off the glossy surface of the paper.

A **bookplate** is usually a small print or decorative label pasted into a book, often on the inside front cover to indicate its owner. Leave bookplates where they are. Some things can never be removed, and it's best not to try: Among these stains are ink, water stains with any sort of color, and anything wet which has been absorbed by the paper and is now dry.

Musty Odor Another frequent problem is the musty odor that old books sometimes acquire. It's actually mold, and it's caused by storing books in a humid environment. The first cure is to rescue the book from the humidity. If

stored in a dry environment, the musty smell usually fades somewhat. Keep in mind though, that if you add a musty book to your library you are introducing mold and could pass it on to other books.

Cigarette smoke odor can be treated in a similar manner, although drying won't usually be necessary. Make sure to clean the binding really well though, as the smoke leaves an oily film. Absorbent should help.

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

Death Notices 1859:

NAME:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:	COL:	EVENT:
BEATH, Nellie	21 Dec 1859	2	4	Died 14 Dec
BRODRICK, David R	12 Oct 1859	3	1	Death 13 Sep 1859
CHESTNUT, Samuel	20 Apr 1859	2	5	Death
DEWITT, Simeon	20 Apr 1859	4	2	Death
HOLDEN, C W	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death Notice
HOLDEN, Emma Susie	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death 12 Oct 1859
HOLDEN, Melvina R	19 Oct 1859	2	4	Death Notice
JARBOE, Jos	09 Nov 1859	2	4	Died 07 Nov
KOEHNLE, Louis C	20 July 1859	2	5	Death July 15 1859
KOEHNLE, R. C W	20 July 1859	2	5	Death July 15 1859
KOEHNLE, William Louis	20 July 1859	2	5	Death July 15 1859
LADUE, Abner S	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Died 19 Nov
LAMPHEAR, Letitia	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Son Died
PEARSON, Edward Milton	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Died 15 Nov
PEARSON, Mr. & Mrs.	23 Nov 1859	2	5	Son Died
REED, Catherine	22 Jun 1859	2	4	Death Note
REED, John	22 Jun 1859	2	4	Death Note
ROBERTS, Joseph	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Died 10 Dec
ROBERTS, Walter	14 Dec 1859	2	4	Son Died
ROGERS, C F	09 Nov 1859	2	4	Died 03 Nov
SHOCKEY, John	30 Nov 1859	2	3	Died 24 Nov
SIDNEY, Dr A H	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Son Died
SIDNEY, Willie	09 Nov 1859	2	5	Died 19 Oct
VAIL, Peter	09 Nov 1859	3	1	Died 07 Nov
VIAL, Elizabeth F	22 Jun 1859	2	4	Death Note
VIAL, John Esq	22 Jun 1859	2	4	Death Note

1859 Marriages from the Index to the Lincoln Herald 1859-1867.

GROOM:	BRIDE:	MARRIAGE DATE:	HERALD ISSUE:	PAGE:
APPLEGITT, Robert	HAMMON, Mary Ann	17 Nov 1859	23 Nov 1859	2
ATWELL, Albert	EDMONDS, Mary Ann	03 Nov 1859	09 Nov 1859	2
BARNETT, Lewis	VIRGIN, Mary	12 Dec 1859	14 Dec 1859	2
BISHOP, Albert	JOHNSON, Catherine	03 Nov 1859	16 Nov 1859	2
BRIGGS, Samuel L	BARTON, Emily L	16 Aug 1859	07 Sep 1859	2

BROWN, Sherman T.	PRINCE, Adda A	07 Dec 1859	14 Dec 1859	2
CARPENTER, George A	JOHNSON, Martha J	12 Oct 1859	19 Oct 1859	2
FISHER, Alen	SKINNER, Parmela	13 Sep 1859	21 Sep 1859	2
HOUSTON, William	POWELL, Elizabeth A	24 Nov 1859	30 Nov 1859	2
HUKILL, Jackson	KERN, Maria	01 Dec 1859	07 Dec 1859	2
JONES, Samuel	WARNER, Sarah C	01 Dec 1859	07 Dec 1859	2
LADEW, Jakes W	STRYKER, Kate M	29 Nov 1859	07 Dec 1859	2
LITTLER, James R	STURTEVANT, Cynthia A	04 Aug 1859	10 Aug 1859	2
MORSE, Wm S	BRUMFIELD, Sarah E	17 Nov 1859	23 Nov 1859	2
PEGRAM, B B	EDGAR, Mary	06 Nov 1859	09 Nov 1859	2
PENCE, John	SPEECE, Elizabeth	28 Nov 1859	30 Nov 1859	2
RUDOLPH, J T	RAY, Melissa E	04 Jul 1859	13 July 1859	2
SMITH, John S	PERKINS, Nancy J	26 Nov 1859	30 Nov 1859	2
TRUBY, John	DUFF, Sarah Ellen	03 Nov 1859	09 Nov 1859	2
WOLAND, Emanuel R	MEIXSEL, Mary E	07 Nov 1859	09 Nov 1859	2

MEMORIAM

Esther Ginger of Indiana, a long time member, passed away at age 84 on 12 Feb. 2007.

Monthly Meetings

October 15th John Durdle, will give a slide presentation about his trip to Germany while researching his family.

November 19th is our annual dinner at Elizabeth's Tea Room. Dinner will be served at 6 pm. Bob Church will give a presentation on the art of surveying. There will be an election of new officers. Call research center for reservations. PH. # 732-3200

December 17th Memorial recognition ceremony for our deceased members of 2007. A review will be given about the accomplishments of the Society in 2007.

NEW MEMBERS

Vicki Newby
Box 568, 205 N. Buchanan St.

Heyworth, IL 61745

tipsey@mchsi.com

Surnames: Jackson Clemons,
Sarah Barnard Clemons

Ruby Ervin

204 ½ E. Sheen Ave.
East Peoria, IL 61611-2846

Jerry Gibson

889 Gerald Ave.
South Elgin, IL 60177
J18gib@sbcglobal.net

Delores/Hannah Hurley

310 Delavan St. PO Box 826
Lincoln, Illinois 62656
Delores.hurley@insightbb.com
Surnames: Wade; Hurley

Donald A. Wise

3012 N. Victoria Dr.
Alpine, CA 91901
Surnames: Wise, Johnson, Barry

Mary E. Thornton

609 College Ave.
Lincoln, IL 62656

Barbara Stroud-Borth

304 E. Chestnut St.

Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548

River L. Hupp

Box 1083
Melrose, FL 32666
Hupphopper67@netzero.com
Surnames: Leathers, Huffman,
Welker Tate, Hupp

Carol Johnson

598-1550th Street
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Patricia Bohler

1414 Sherborn Ct. S
Minooka, IL 60447
patriciabohler@sbcglobal.net

Brad and Diane Logsdon

227 North Logan
Lincoln, IL 62656
dianelogsdon@yahoo.com

Patricia Tinsley

245 Belle Vue In.
Sugar Grove, IL 60554

M. Kay McCloskey

4766 Ridgley Road

Springfield, IL 62707
mkmccloskey@sbcglobal.net
Surnames: Alice Fitzsimmons,
John Gaffney

Cyndy West
6166 Raleigh St.
Arvada, CO 80003
Cyndy.west@gmail.com
Surnames: McNally, West,
Davis, McNelly

Carol Denault
PO Box 201
Somonauk, IL 60552
Surnames: Savage, O'Donohue,
McCarthy, Gehibach, Hayes

Hedy Yunker
40 South Lake Road
Lincoln, IL 62656

Marcia Quinn-Davis
PO Box 20276
Springfield, IL 62708-0276
PH# 217-546-0565
She is looking for any info on
the Alexander Norton family.
They arrived in Logan County,
from Indiana around 1850.

Rochelle M. Joseph
933 1575th Street
Lincoln, Illinois 62656
rramjoseph@msn.com
Surname: Beaver

Milton Welch
1786 1859th Street
Lincoln, IL 62656
PH # 217-306-1516
Milton wants information about
New Castle, a ghost town near
Atlanta, IL 1837 – 1859;
Hoblit's Tavern on the stage
coach road early 1830's; church
locations in the 1800's; stage
coach routes in 1800's; Civilian
Conservation Corps Camps
during the depression and
locations of tax offices in the
1800's.

Judy Schaub
410 Oglesby
Lincoln, IL 62656
Judy1956verizon.net@verizon.net
et
Surnames: Zimmerman;
Thompson; McGrady and
Crumpler

Cynthia Coogan Easterbrook
8105 N. Casas Way
Tucson, AZ 85742
Cec1939@wmconnet.com
Surnames: Warren; Shilling;
McKennen, Goff, Coogan

Nancy Glick
21095 CR 1750 Havana N
Topeka, IL 61567
nglick@havana.lib.il.us
Surnames: Blanchard; Hewitt;
Hunderson, Hull; Flint; Ceyriss

Robert Johnson
419 Delavan St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

Jane Lowry
10950 Tabeaud
Pine Grove, CA 95665
Surnames: Ridgeway; Gardner;
Moore; Moury and Manley.

Frank W. Strohkirch
519 N. College St. B-7
Lincoln, IL 62656-1461
Ph. # 217-605-0202

Donation Fall 2007
John E. Regan: March 18,
1913 – May 22, 1914 Clinton
News1855 items from
Springfield, IL Feb. 1882 – June
1882 Decatur Morning Herald;
Clinton news May 22, 1914 –
April 9, 1915; Items from the
Lincoln daily News- Herald
Sept. 1, 1910 – Feb. 1, 1911- all
bound in 3 ring notebooks.
Eight 3 ring notebooks of old
news articles from the Decatur

Republican and the Decatur
Herald.
Betty J. Hickey: 3 - 48 star
United States of American flags.
Nancy Saul: S&H Green stamp
book and a Top Value Stamp
Book.
Jean Cypher: 1 Magnavox 4
head video & cassette player, 1
gray 2004 monitor; 3" 3 ring
notebooks; 3 bags of spearmint
starlets; Watermelon glass; 3
black 1" 3 ring notebooks; 1
blue 1" 3 ring notebook; five
covers for Green Hill Cemetery
books; 5 3ring notebooks.
Diane Coop: 6 DVD about
Route 66.
Ruth Klokkenga: 109 0bits, 3
marriage notices.
Jerome Gibson: 3 pictures of
Central School students, 2
photos, Lincoln school banner,
report cards, 1 reading
certificate.
Larry Shroyer: 1 picture of
fair taken from old grandstand,
several letters, 2 pictures of
Masonic Temple, pictures of
Abe Lincoln's tomb, numerous
papers, aerial picture of Logan
county Fair.
Jane A. DeWitt: Assorted
postcards.
Steve Hart: Numerous
Genealogical items and
information.
Marian Smith: 7 empty boxes
for storage.
Anita B. King: The Complete
Book of Immigrants 1661 –
1699; the complete Book of
Immigrants 1750-1770; Virginia
Census Records; Virginia with
Virginia Genealogical Data
From Revolutionary War and
Bounty Land Warrant Records
Vol. II Dabbs- Hyslop; Logan, a
directory if the descendants of
Andrew and Lydia Logan of
Albany, New York and
Abbeville, , South Carolina.

William Donath: Update (30 June 2007) Index for Vertical File; Update (30 June 2007) Index for Roots & Branches 1979 – 1989.

Phyllis Bryson: Books "Illinois Fifth Capitol"; "Lincoln Love"; "The Lincoln Home"; "The Lincoln college story 1865-1995"; "Lincoln the Namesake College"; "Special Centennial Broadcast"; "The Life and Services of Joseph Duncan, Governor of Illinois"; "Destruction of Kaskaskia"; "The Illinois Constitutional convention of 1818"; "LaFayette on the Centenary of His visit to Illinois 1825"; "Review of Life and Public Services of Shelby M. Cullom", Shelby Moore Cullom, Funeral Services, IL State Capitol"; "James Moore in Vandalia"; "James Hall in Shawneetown"; and Green Hill Cemetery master copy.

Mary A. Moore: Eleven DeWitt County quarterlies; one newspaper with article about William Maxwell.

Mary Beth Frampton: Books: "Tracing Your Ancestry"; "Genealogy Online"; Ellis Island Guide;" "Family Tree Maker Users Guide (40 & 70) 7 issues of Family Tree magazine. CD's: World Family Tree Super bundles I-V; Social Security Death Index 1937 – 1996; Passenger and Immigration Lists Index 1538 – 1940.

Abraham Lincoln Chapter DAR: The signing of the U.S. Constitution in a large picture frame.

Ruby C. Vaughn Ervin: Zenith (Transistorized) 1950's Radio in memory of her parents

Clarence and Lula Mae Kessler-Vaughn.

Ruby Bartman – Nimke: One large box of old school books; one small box of old school books.

Mike Mittlestedt: Abe Lincoln signs for the Research Center Abraham Lincoln room.

Nancy Vannoy: A book, "True Stories about Abraham Lincoln"; "Lincoln Lived Here", by Lincoln Heritage Trail 1971; pamphlet of Abraham Lincoln favorite poems; Tape: "Was A. Lincoln a Christian"; "A lesson from Lincoln"; Magazine Article; A French Diploma 1954 (primary), Noelle (Lacort) Ritchardt and Wilma Miller Scrapbook. Esther Ruth Chilton: Butter Mold; aspirin tin; Rain hat for uniform; wooden spatula; 1965 Lincoln Newspaper collection; Uniform; army grooming kit; Military books; two bars of soap; two tin cups; spices; Cologne bottles and school book (Times & Places).

Bill Detmers: 150 Obituaries

James McCoy: Hilo Bay books; LLC (History of Logan County Illinois 1878)

Shirley Donath: A hooded sweat shirt to be raffled off until Dec. Meeting. Tickets are 50 cents each or 3 for \$1.

Cheryl Rothwell: New York Genealogical & Historical Records Vol. 135 -2004; Vol. 137 #3 July 2006; Vol. 137 #2 April 2006; Vol. 137 #1 Jan. 2006; Vol. 136 2005; Vol. 136 #3 July 2005; Vol. 135 #4 Oct 2004; Vol. 136 #1 Jan. 2005; Vol. 136 #4 Oct. 2005; Vol. 136 #2 April 2005; Photo copy of

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record Vol. LXVII, 1936; "Cures Remedies & Potions; Folk medicine & Remedies: Pensacola, FL historical landmarks; Pensacola, FL Hurricanes 1559-1995; A Guide to Genealogical Resources in Escambia County, FL.

Harold D. Roos: 14 assorted volumes of Illinois Blue Book. "Hand book of Illinois Government-Dixon 1979"; "Hand book of Illinois Government –Edgar 1981"; "Old Illinois Houses"; and "Illinois Women Born to Serve".

Dorothy Gleason: Eleven book ends.

Roberta Rademaker: Large Sterling Silver urn presented by Logan County Realtors in 1978 to the Depot 1st annual Violet M. Scully Preservation Award.

Susie Cecil: Five reference books for research." Slovene; Webster's New World German Dictionary; Slovenia, Latin and English Dictionary; and The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index.

Mary R. Long: One Centennial Certificate.

Louise Cobb: Avon cologne bottle in the likeness of an old fashion gas pump, and Everett Cobb's LST cap.

Frank W. Strohkirch: A book, "The Humorous Side of A. Lincoln", three match books one each from The Lorelei Salon, Cracker Barrel, and The Tropics, and one match book with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Wanted

GRANTS

We are asking our members to check with their employers or former employers (retirees) who might offer employee grants to non-profit organizations that is available through a volunteer program, like the Good Neighbor Grant is available through State Farm.

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

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

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

Experienced workers will adequately train volunteers in all areas.

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

Submitted by Jean Cypher

Frame Photocopies

By Judith K. Grow

If you come across contemporary newspaper articles that you would like to frame, do not frame the originals. Instead make a good COLOR copy of them as soon as possible, and frame the copy. Often visible aging changes will be apparent in contemporary newspapers in a matter of days, depending on environmental conditions. Tuck the original away in a safe place to turn brown, brittle and unsightly away from public view.

When copying the original, prevent the black from showing through on the reverse side of the newspaper and being obvious in your copy. Back the sheet with a piece of black paper or black matte board in the flat-bed scanner.

Funeral Cost in 1898

A friend was looking through some old newspapers and bills. He came across an 1898 funeral bill for his grandmother; the amount was only \$100.50. This bill included the casket at \$65.00. The bill from the doctor over a period of four months was only one dollar for house calls. He children gave the good doctor a buggy to apply on the account, figuring he had worn out in making so many calls for grandma.

Publications for Sale

NEW!!!!!!! CDs!!!!!!

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOOKS:

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

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

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

History of Logan County 1878 \$45 + \$5 S/H

Hard cover 560 pages, Index 73 pages (2nd edition)

History of Logan County 1886 \$45 + \$5 S/H

Hard cover 909 pages, Index 122 pages (reprint 2000)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hartsburg Union Cemetery \$18 + \$3 SH

NEW Green Hill Cemetery update!

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

Order today! Only a few left!

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

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

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

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

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

***** Order Form *****		
Name of Item	Price	S/H
1		
2		
3		
Sub-Total >>>>>>>>>>		
Total		

Membership Application and Renewal Form

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

Date: _____ for the year of 2007

Name: _____ Phone _____

Address: _____ City: _____

State _____ Zip: _____ E-mail: _____

Please check type of Membership Desired:
Regular _____ \$15.00 (Single Person)
Family _____ \$20.00 (Two Persons at same address)
Life _____ \$125.00 (Lifetime Single Person)
Life _____ \$200.00 (Lifetime Couple)

Total Amount Enclosed: \$ _____
****Make checks payable to: Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society****

***PLEASE: enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) if you wish to have a membership card returned to you by mail OR if you are requesting research information that will require return mail. Copy charges are 15 cents per page for members; and 25 cents for non-members.

Write the surnames you are researching. PLEASE LIMIT TO FIVE.
Your surnames will be published in the January 2007 news letter.

YOUR MEMBERSHIP IN OUR SOCIETY IS SINCERELY APPRECIATED!

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

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TO:

Roots & Branches

Published by

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society

114 North Chicago Street

Lincoln, Illinois 62656

Carol Radespiel/Coordinator

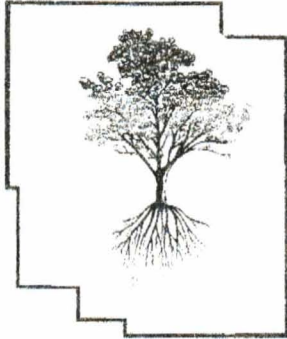
Ph. (217) 732-3200

Hours are 11 am – 4pm Tues. – Fri.

Saturdays 10am – 1 pm

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

E-mail address lcghs1@msn.com



SPECIAL MAILING

This special mailing includes the membership enrollment with the listing of all surnames being researched, the 2007 index for the Roots & Branches that is an additional feature to the Roots & Branches and a copy of the most recent revision of the Constitution and the by Laws for Logan County Genealogical and Historical Society.

ATTENTION

As a reminder 2008 membership dues are to be paid on or before January 31, 2008. Our membership year runs from January 1 through to December 31 of each year. If the code S/07 appears on your address label this means that your membership dues need to be paid for 2008. If you feel that there is a mistake with our information, please let us know.

Since postage and other expenses continue to increase, we regret to announce that we are no longer able to carry over unpaid membership to March. Therefore, please remit your 2008 dues before January 31, 2008. This will assure that you will not be removed from our "Membership List", and that you will receive all four 2008 publications of the "Roots and Branches". New members who join in mid-year of 2008 will receive all four "Roots and Branches".

Your membership is greatly appreciated.
Thank you for your support!

Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society, Inc.
Constitution

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be The Logan County Genealogical & Historical Society, Inc. It is a non-profit, Federal tax exempt organization, chartered by the State of Illinois, and hereinafter shall be referred to as the Society.

Article II. Purpose

Section 1. To stimulate an interest in the genealogy and history of the people who contributed to the establishment and development of our nation.

Section 2. To seek, preserve and make available to all persons the genealogical and historical data pertaining to those who lived in Logan County and to the incidents and events which took place here and in our country.

Section 3. To receive, hold and invest all monies received by the Society, to hold and administer property for the benefit of the Society and for the educational purposes as provided in Section 501 (C) (3) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

Article III. Membership

Section 1. This Society shall recruit members who are interested in the preservation of history of this area and county and in preserving genealogical family histories.

Section 2. The classes of membership of the Society shall be such as the Bylaws of this Constitution may prescribe.

Article IV. Officers

The officers of the Society shall be such officers or committees as the Bylaws of this Constitution may prescribe.

Article V. Property Rights

This Society may receive, acquire, hold title to and manage such real estate and other properties as it may need to accomplish its purpose and may sell or dispose of such real estate and other property or any part thereof. The Society shall have all rights and powers that are granted by the State of Illinois to non-profit corporations.

Article VI. Dissolution

Section 1. Upon the dissolution of the Society, the officers who serve as the Executive Board, shall after paying or making provisions for the payment of all liabilities of the Society, offer the assets of the Society to the Illinois State Genealogical Society, or if the Illinois State Genealogical Society does not exist, the assets shall be offered to the Illinois State Historical Library, or to an organization or organizations with charitable or scientific purposes which qualified as an exempt organization under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Law).

Section 2. All assets not disposed of, as designated in Article VI, Section 1, shall be disposed of by the Logan County Court of Common Pleas, where the Society is located, exclusively for such organization(s) as said Court shall determine, which are organized and operated exclusively for such purposes under Section 501 (C) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (or the corresponding provision of any future Internal Revenue Law).

Article VII. Bylaws

The Society may adopt such Bylaws as may be required for the accomplishment of its purpose.

Section 1. A Nominating Committee shall be named at the August meeting. It shall consist of two (2) officers and one (1) member at large, elected by the membership.

Section 2. The Nominating Committee shall present a slate of officers to be voted on at the October meeting. No name will be submitted without the candidate's prior consent.

Section 3. The President will call for nominations from the floor.

Section 4. A vote will be taken from the members present. The majority vote rules.

Section 5. New officers will assume their duties on January 1st and will be installed at the first regular meeting of the new year.

Article V. Officers

Section 1. The elected officers of this Society shall be the President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

All officers shall be members at least 18 years of age and had a current membership for one full year.

Section 2. In the event Co-Presidents are elected, a Vice President would not be required.

Section 3. Any elected officer may be removed or suspended from office if found guilty of dereliction of duty by the Executive Board.

Section 4. No member shall hold more than one elective office at a time. No officer shall serve more than two consecutive terms unless the nominating committee is unable to find a qualified replacement.

Section 5. The Society's legal representatives shall be the President or Co-Presidents, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer.

Article VI. Terms of Office

Section 1. Officers shall be elected to serve for a term of two years. Elections shall be held every other year, at the October meeting. Newly elected officers will assume the duties of their individual office at the beginning of the new year.

Section 2. All committees selected by the new President, and approved by the Executive Board, shall serve a term of two (2) years unless otherwise specified at the time of appointment.

Article VII. The Executive Board

Section 1. The Executive Board shall consist of the elected officers and the immediate past President.

Section 2. The Executive Board shall appoint one former president and a representative from the Society membership to serve on the Executive Board.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet monthly or as necessary to transact Society business. The time and place of said meetings shall be selected by the President. Executive Board members shall be notified by mail or phone five (5) days in advance, or if acceptable to the members, the five days may be waived and the meeting held as necessary for the purpose of conducting business of the Society.

Section 4. The Executive Board may recommend a dues increase when it is deemed necessary for the following membership year. The recommendation will then be brought before the Society members at the next regularly convened business meeting to be voted upon.

Section 5. The Executive Board will evaluate, select, acquire, and maintain genealogical and historical material for the research center. It will also be responsible to oversee all of the Society's holdings; maintain regularly scheduled hours in the research center; enlist volunteers to assist when necessary in matters pertaining to the research center and historical museum; and to supervise all workers.

Article VIII. Vacancies

In the event of resignation or illness of any officer, such vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Board for the remainder of the term.

Article IX. Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President:

1. shall preside at all meetings of the Society and Executive Board
2. appoints all committees that will serve a term in succession with the President's unless determined otherwise; i.e., needed for a limited time of service
3. serves as ex-officio member of all committees, except the nominating committee
4. exercises general supervision over the officers and committees
5. shall be authorized to sign checks in the absence of the Treasurer and execute all contracts, deeds or other legal instruments as permitted by the Executive Board.

Section 2. The Vice President:

1. shall perform all the duties of the President in the President's absence or inability to serve.
2. shall not be authorized to sign checks.

Section 3. The Recording Secretary:

1. shall serve as the Registered Agent of the Society and shall have the custody of the official Corporate Seal of the Society
2. is to accurately record all the proceedings of the regular and the Executive Board meetings
3. shall read the minutes as directed by the President, and maintain same as a part of the permanent record.
4. shall attest all contracts, deeds and other legal instruments as authorized by the Executive Board.
5. In the absence of the President and Vice-President, the Secretary shall preside at the meetings.

Section 4. The Corresponding Secretary:

1. shall, on a regular basis and as directed by the President of the Society, handle all the mail received; and distribute the mail to the proper officers
2. shall conduct correspondence as requested by the President and shall keep a file of all correspondence, received and mailed out
3. will be responsible for the filling and mailing, in a timely manner, of all book orders
4. shall publish notices of all meetings and special events.

Section 5. The Treasurer:

1. receives all monies for the Society and distributes it as authorized by the Executive Board, or by a majority vote of the members at large during a regular meeting
2. keeps an accurate accounting of all funds and makes necessary disbursements as directed
3. presents a detailed financial report to the Executive Board, regular and annual meetings and provides a copy to be placed on file
4. is subject to the supervision of the Executive Board.
5. shall submit for audit all financial records of the Society to the Auditing Committee, so audit can be completed before January 1st of the new year
6. shall turn over all financial records to the new Treasurer once the audit has been completed

Article X. Special Appointments

(The President appoints the following committees as approved by a majority of the members of the Executive Board.)

Section 1. The Auditing Committee

The committee shall be appointed at the Annual Meeting. The Auditing Committee shall consist of one (1) member from the Executive Board and two (2) members at large. They shall complete an audit of the Treasurer's accounts before January 1st of the new year. Any discrepancies found during the audit shall be reported immediately to the President. The Executive Board shall decide if any action is to be taken. An audit report signed by all members of the Auditing Committee shall become part of the Society's permanent record.

Section 2. The Quarterly Coordinator

The Quarterly, "Roots and Branches," shall be published four (4) times a year - Spring, Summer, Fall, Winter.

The Coordinator of the Quarterly may select members to assist in the duties of locating and selecting worthwhile articles appealing to genealogists and historians alike; shall assist in the printing and mailing of the publication as recommended by the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall have final approval on each Quarterly before final printing and mailing to membership. Only one Quarterly shall be mailed to each household.

Selection of publications to be exchanged will be made by the Coordinator and the Executive Board.

Section 3. Genealogist

The Genealogist shall do limited research as requested by the correspondents, answer specific requests and shall surrender all records to his/her successor. Any monies received for researching shall be turned in to the Treasurer. A file of the correspondence shall be kept for the purpose of continual research of a given surname for the benefit of genealogists.

Section 4. Membership Chairman

The Membership Chairman shall be responsible to see that all membership applications are entered into the records (manual and/or computer).

Copies of membership applications seeking research assistance shall be passed on to Genealogist.

A current membership listing shall be printed quarterly and made available to each member of the Executive Board.

The Membership Chairman shall notify all members who have not paid their dues by December 31st to remind them of removal date from membership.

Section 5. Historian

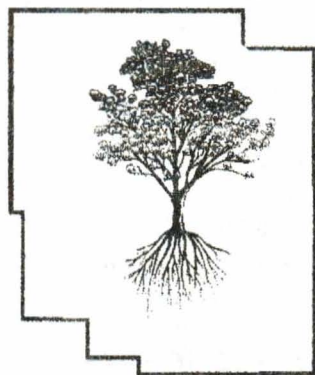
The Historian shall be appointed by the President. The Historian shall compile a historic scrapbook of yearly events, happenings and published articles. The scrapbook shall be available at meetings for viewing and to keep members aware of the importance of preserving these articles and the history of the Society.

Revised and adopted Fall 2007

Roots & Branches

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

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



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Charles L. Sumners b. 4-9 1868, Atlanta, IL; Wasson

S/07

CARLTON, Tim

1005 Temont St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-737-4797
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H/08

CARTER, Carlene

1461 1200th
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H/07

CENTER, Lee AnnE, Julian Jr.

385 High Plain Rd.
Andover, MA 01810
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lacenter@comcasi.net

F/07

Center; (who were the parents of Willard R. Center b. 11/4/1806
NY d. 1/30/1879 IL)

CHAPMAN, Carolyn

680 Kane Ct.
Reno, NV 89512-1354
775-786-9011

S/L

Houghton; Thompson; Bishop; Hieronymous; Williams;
Howser; Rhoads

CHAPMAN, Mary Lou

9929 Todd Mill Rd. SE
Huntsville, AL 35803-1717
256-883-0531
ML1245@aol.com

S/L

Dalzell; Wood; Brown; Mayer; Wren

CHAVEZ, Ingrid

Rt. #1 Box 148
Roca, NE 68430
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S/07

Berend; Harms; Behrends; Anna J. Etmund

CHILTON, Esther

1434 3rd Street
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S/08

CHURCH, Bob

203 S Walnut Street
Rochester, IL 62563
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Speaker/08

CHURCHILL, Linda

507 16th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-735-3728
mustardmoon@insightbb.com

S/08

Eveland; Frantz; Brace; Patton

CHURCHILL, Stuart

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S/08

Churchill; Sheldon; Eitel; Wirth

COBB, M. Louise

1625 East Delavan St.
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S/07

COCHRAN, Marilee Thomas

2833 Cronin Dr.
Springfield, IL 62711

S/07

Anita & Marie Spitler; John Warren Spitler; Magdalena (Starr)
Spitler
All at Mt. Pulaski

COERS, Roseann 48-1800 th St. New Holland, IL 62671-6518 217-445-2480	S/08	Schrader (Schroeder); Karr; Smart; Spencer; Schreiber; Coers/ Daniels; Ites
CONRADY, Tanya 525 1000 th St. Middletown, IL 62666 217-947-2396	S/07	
COPELAND, Donald Sheldon 1208 E. Grove St. Apt. # 9 Bloomington, IL 61701-4266 309-827-5239	S/07	Copeland; Curtis; Buckles; Scroggin; Lucas; McDaniel; Mathews; Haynes; Kirkman; Goodpasture
CORPE, Marilyn 16815-261 Ave NW Big Lake, MN 55309 763-263-8956 marticor@izoom.net	S/07	
COX, Marilyn 534 N. Sheridan Valley Center, KS 67147 316-755-3672	S/L	
CUNNINGHAM, Jennifer PO Box 71 Washington, IL 61571 309-472-8378	S/07	Amberg, Miller Richard C. "Champ" Miller m. Matilda Coffman in 1885
CYPHER, Jean Mellott 792 Prairie St. Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-8511 Jeangeorge11@msn.com	S/L	Leathers; Huffman; Welker; Jackson
DAHMM, Edwin 524 North McLean Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-8418	F/07	
DAVIS, John W. 4843 SE Bollard Ave. Stuart, FL 34997 772-781-2492 davis9123@bellsouth.net	S/08	
DELLINGER, James D. 512 N. Monroe St. Lincoln, Illinois 62656	S/08	
DENAULT, Carol PO Box 201 Somonauk, IL 60552 815-970-0500	S/07	Savage; O'Donohue; McCarthy; Gehlbach; Hayes

DEOPERE, Debbie
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FOR LINCOLN LAND INC.
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F/L

Trepel; Rademaker; Utech; Krusemark; Smith/Schmidt

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F/L

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Hoblit; Larison

S/07

DONATH, William
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Donath; Boy; Obermiller; Heinzl; Hoffert; Rautenberg; Wilson

S/L

DOWNING, Maxine
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217-792-5758

S/07

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S/07

DRUMMOND, Garrett B.
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Burton; Harper; Alexander; Rigdon

S/10

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Rothermel; Lutz

S/07

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Jackson; Harp; Means; Capps

S/07

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S/08

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F/07

Durchholz; Fitzgibbon; Ryan; VanMeter; Cleary; Lambert

DURDLE, John W.

703 Cherry
Hopedale, IL 61747
309-449-5519

S/07

Ostfriesland (Emden & Hartsburg)

EASTERBROOK, Cynthia Coogan

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Tucson, AZ 85742
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Warren; Shilling; McKennen; Goff; Coogan

EDGELL, Garland W.

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S/07

Edgell; Boyer; Montgomery; Neal

EDWARDS, David

106 Heinzl Crt.
Lincoln, Illinois 62656

S/08

ERVIN, Ruby Vaughn

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S/08

EVANS, Connie Walters

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S/L

Chester, Wayne, Maurice (Morris) Walters early 1900's; Cora (McCue) Walters d. 1946. Langenbahn mar. Mary Bender. Henry Menzel-par. &/or siblings

EVANS, Wayne

17400 US HWY 67
Macomb, IL 61455
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S/07

Samuel B. Evans, John Evans; Marion Evans; Lemuel Evans; William Evans
Logan Co. 1850 – 1943; McLean County 1826 - 1850**EWING - Current, Marcia**

#2 Lantern Lane
Natick, MA 01760

S/L

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William White; John Steele

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S/L

Schulze; Hoepener

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S/07

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S/L

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Perry; Savage; McConnell; Keys

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F/07

Hickey; Koltz.; Denney; Zimmerman

FRENCH, Philip
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F/07

French; Hickman; Alexander; Clark; Barnhart

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S/07

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C/F/07

Gehlbach; Werth; Kinder; Anderson

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S/08

Daniel; Smedley; Morrow; Dugan

GIBSON, Jerry889 Gerald Ave.
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J18gib@sbcgilubal.net

S/07

GLADBACH, Mary Kay43 St. Stanislaus Ct.
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Fredmary2@aol.com

S/07

Alfter, Peter, from Atlanta, Shoemaker; Gaus, Xavier, brick
maker from Lincoln; Edward left Lincoln about 1901**GLEASON, Dorothy**1037-1275TH St.
Lincoln, IL 62656-9328
217-732-4807

S/L

Damarin; Gasaway; Buckles; Scroggin

GLEASON, Paul E.1621 Rutledge St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

S/L

GLEASON, Virginia504 10th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-8725

S/L

John & Rosie (Hoblit) Huff; Musick; Hoblit; Smith/Mowery

GLICK, Nancy21095 CR 1750 Havana N.
Topeka, IL 61567
nglick@havana.lib.il.us

Hon/08

Blanchard; Hewitt; Hunderson; Hull; Flint; Ceyriss

GONSHOR, Mary/AnthonyPO Box 331
Cyril, OK 73029-0331
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S/07

Huffman; Edwards; Ogden; Hutches; Parcell

GOODPASTER, Don S.175 SE St. Lucie Blvd. C-56
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S/07

GORDON, Jack/Emily5 Sharon Dr.
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C/F/L

Gordon; Laughlin; Smith; Laing; Gregg

GOSSETT, Bill214 Peoria Street
Lincoln, IL 62656

S/08

GRESHAM, Stuart A 54 Andover Dr. Springfield, IL 62704-5431 217-546-8567	S/07	Gresham; Thompson; Ebert; Stafford; Schabinger
GRIFFIN, Laura Marie 115 Mayfair Dr. Lincoln, IL 62656	S/L	
HASSEN, Priscilla(Wilkins) 602 E. Roseburg Modesto, CA 95350 209-523-6207	CS/07	Wilkins; Altik; Baldwin; Reed
HATFIELD, Clarine S. 1330 Bel Aire Rd. San Mateo, CA 94402-3650	S/L	Stumpe; Mowen; Hickey; Bushell; Gleason; Crouch
HATHAWAY, Ruth H. 8 Dogwood LN. Brevard, NC 28712-9776	S/L	
HEINZEL, Steven 2119 Hood St. Springfield, IL 62703 217-529-3500 stheinz@sbcglobal.net	S/07	
HENSON, Kathryn Braucher 222 6 th St. Lincoln, IL 62656	S/07	John & Lucinda Edwards lived south of Lincoln during 1840's- dau, Amy, mar: James Braucher. Hines(Heinz); Edwards; Burrows(Burroughs) Bitler; Earl; Diday; Buechler; Kehbel
HENSON, Leigh PO box 3127 GSS Springfield, MO 65808 417-869-5184 dlh105f@sbcglobal.net	S/07	
HICKEY, Betty 319 Ward Dr. PO Box 55 Elkhart, IL 62634-0055	S/L	
HILTON, Robert/Eugina 12538 2nd. Ave. NW Seattle, WA 98177 206-365-11216 eugenias@att.net	F/07	
HINES, Marcene (Miller) 217 Morgan St. Mason City, IL 62664 217-482-5729	S/07	Miller, Hines
HOPPIN, Ruth H. 1401 N. Union St. Lincoln, IL 62656	S/L	

HOVINGA, Dr. Deryle D. PO Box 88600 Steilacoom, WA 98388 253-582-9604	S/09	Tomlinson; Cheek; Goodpaster; Bertell; Capwell
HUMPHREY, Jeanna "Jill" 1244 Gilbert Ave. Downers Grove, IL. 60515 630-971-2633	S/09	
HUNTER, Elizabeth 1636 Glen Mill Dr. Fenton, MO 63026 636-225-2845 cj1@hotmail.com	S/08	Ralph Coorts family(1848-1925-9 children); Ackerman; Kest; Schrader; Wubben; Paulus; Baker; Behrends; Hunter
HUPP, River L. Box 1083 Melrose, FL 32666 352-475-9352 Hupphopper67@netzero.com	S/L	Leathers, Huffman, Welker, Tate, Hupp
HURLEY, Delores/Hannah 310 Delavan St. PO Box 826 Lincoln, IL 62656 217-735- 3883 Delores.hurley@insightbb.com	F/07	Wade, Hurley
IRWIN, Arthur Jr. R.R. #1 Box 46 Latham, IL 62543	C/S/L	
IRWIN, Norman 18000 Red Shale Hill Rd. Pekin, IL 61554-8619 309-925-5100 cdi@mtco.com	S/07	Irwin; Wiseman; Shivar; Zumwalt
JEFFREY, Paul 17 Milton Street San Francisco, CA 94112 415.505.3259 peajays@aol.com	S/08	Williams; Rees(e) Looking for the parents of George A. Williams born approx. 1841
JOHNSON, Carol 598-1550th Street Lincoln, IL 62656	L/S	
JOHNSON, Mary Jane 404 Center St. Lincoln, IL. 62656 217-828-0738	S/07	Augsburger; Denman
JOHNSON, Robert 419 Delavan St. Lincoln, IL. 62656 217-732-2723	Hon/07	

JONES, Brenda 1201 Short 8 th St. Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-8237 Beej5620003@springnet1.com	C/S/07	Beaver; McBride
JONES, Denise 765 Western Ave. Glen Ellyn, IL 60137 630-790-2415 denisehebble@yahoo.com	S/07	Arndt; Krueger
JOSEPH, Rochelle 933 1575 th Street Lincoln, Illinois 62656 217-732-4543 rramioseph@msn.com	F/07	Beaver
KAUFFMAN, LaRene Herburger 922 Beauford PL. Pacific Grove, CA 93950-4712 831-375-6794 lahk@sbcglobal.net	S/09	Herburger; Sewald , (Siewald); Goehl
KILHOFFER, Michael 1191 1200 th Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656	H/08	Any info' on Emil Gehlbach house, built 1882/carriage house? Homesteaded by Gehlbachs in 1850
KING, Richard PO Box 111 El Dorado, KS 67042-0111 316-321-2900 Richard@crbaker/aw.com	S/08	King; Roberts; Musick; Judy
KLEMM, Rita 2064 S. Balsam St. Lakewood, CO 80227 303-987-3769 ritaklemm@aol.com	S/08	
KNOBLOCK, Judy E. 9737 LeClaire Ave. Skokie, IL 60077-1224	S/07	Larison; John A Snook; Greenberry
KOONTZ, Jane 4831 Village Ct. Apt. 2 Nashotah, WI 53058 262-367-2802	S/L	Holmer; McCann; Buttell
KOPP, Maureen 2505 Sherborn Springfield, IL 62702 217-522-8933 Rene7483@yahoo.com	S/07	Welsh; Cutter; Sexton; Lyons; Blower
KOTAS, Susan Humphrey 14642 Sorral Dr. Broomfield, CO 80020 303-438-8051 usakotas@mindspring.com	S/09	

LADD, Geoff

1555 5th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-8687

S/07

LANGELLIER, Virginia B.

1405 1800th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656-9802
217-732-7205

S/07

LAST, Doris

PO Box 118
201 Washington
Hartsburg, IL 62643-0118
217-642-5459

S/08

Musickville & Musickville Christian Church

LEESMAN, Jean

St. Clara's Manor
200 5th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

S/L

LINCOLN LIBRARY

326 South 7th Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1621

Org./08

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LOHMEIER, Kenneth

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530-541-1864
klohneier@sbcgkibak.net

Lohmeier; Leininger; Knochel; Riechel

S/07

LOWRY, Jane

10950 Tabeau
Pine Grove, CA 95665
209-223-0251
tandjlowry@earthlink.net

Ridgeway; Moore; Gardner; Moury; Manley
Dorphis C. Manley's date of death, he was living in lake fork, IL
in 1902. Mary (Gardner) Ridgeway: I need date of death, she
was buried in Elkhart Cem: Sep. 18, ??

S/08

LUHRS, Larry

14432 Pine Valley Dr.
Lathrop, CA 95330

S/L

LUMPP, Michael/Judy

1708 Nicholson Rd.
Lincoln, IL 62656
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C/F/L

Mac IVOR, Charles A.

1600 Terrie Dr.
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412-221-5737
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Hawes; McIver; Miller; Phillips

S/07

MADIGAN, Matthew J

61707 E. County Rd., 1600 N.
Charleston, IL 61920

S/L

MALTBY, James W. 504 Craig Dr. Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-2332 jwmaltby@mchs1.com	S/07	Maltby, John T. & Elizabeth Lucas
MARLIN, Jo Anne 703 Grand Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-5726	S/07	
MARTIN, Mary Ellen 542-1800 th St. Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-3349 RMmartin@dtinspeed.net	S/L	W.C.R. Kaesebier family; Harry Abraham Osborn; John Theobald; Fanny Lawrence. Mr. Burton responsible for Burtonview School, "We have records that show he lived east of the settlement where"?
MARTIN, Richard L. 640 1550 th St. Lincoln, IL 62656	H/07	
MASON, Helen 925 Primm Rd, Apt. 318 Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-7497	S/07	
MATSON, Karen Lauer 2214 52 nd . Ave Longview, WA 98632 360-578-9521	S/08	Lauer, Gosda, Apel, Bock
McCLOSKEY, M. Kay 4766 Ridgely Rd. Springfield, IL 62707 217-341-1365 mkmccoskey@sbcglobe.net	S/07	Alice Fitzsimmons; John Gaffney
McCRAY, Leroy/Judith 1959-1700 th Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-3583	F/07	Van Buren; McCray
McCUE, John R. 406 W. Belmont St. Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548 217-792-3917 clmccue@yahoo.com	S/07	
McDANIEL, Melody 1211 Rolling Hills Dr. Mahomet, IL 61853 217-641-2941 mmmcdani@chsi.com	S/07	Musick; Wise; Johnson
McGRATH, Robert 5632 Lemp Ave. North Hollywood, CA 91601-1754	S/L	

**McKINLEY, Geraldine**

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217-792-3768

McKNIGHT, Thelma J.

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Lincoln, IL. 62656 S/L
217-735-1644

McLELLAN, Betty M

PO Box 621
Atlanta, IL 61723-0621 S/07
217-648-5057
Rouland Brandt from England 1867-69; in Hopedale, Tazewell
Co 2-3yr. Then to Atlanta, IL ca 1875-naturalized citizen?

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MILLER, Chris/Janice

127 Palmer Ave. McKinney; Boles; Chamness; Brown; John & Mary (Berry)
Lincoln, IL Musick
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Janm58@yahoo.com

**MILLER, Judith (Burger)**

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Waterloo, NE 68069-4662 S/07
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Lincoln, IL 62656-0032 S/07
217-732-4786

MYERS, Virgil L

1107 S. 2nd St. Will; Seelfeldt; Briggs
Fairfield, IA 52556 S/08
641-472-2366
Scully (estate)

NAUGLE, Robert

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Box 568
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Jackson Clemons

NEWMAN, Carol Ann

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Lake Forest, IL 60045 S/L
Roach; Harbin; Holbrook; Mills

NOLTING, D. Nadine 34 Monica LN. Springfield, IL 62702-3446 noltingn@aol.com	S/08	Menzel, Adkins, Badger
OBCAMP, Vickie 38 Lambert Lane Springfield, IL 62704 217-698-2090 Whimzy3777@yahoo.com	S/07	Peter William D. Obcamp; Goebel family; Sparks family; Hoblit; Schroeder
OPPERMAN, Ruth 1810 1100 th Street Lincoln, IL 62656 217-792-5146	S/07	
OSBORN, Diane 411 College Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656-1612 Gl_osborn@yahoo.com	S/07	Osborn; Cherry; Matlock; Raliegh; Seeley
PALMER, Dorothy E. 1022 W. Union Bell Dr. Green Valley, AZ 85614-5945 520-648-6735 Dotpalm@earthlink.net	S/08	Holmes; Cox; Grathwohl; Baumann; Wagner; Duckett
PALUMBO, SanDee J 17662 Caminito Hercuba San Diego, CA 92128	S/L	Johnston; Evans; Dorestt; Brunton; Garfield; Armstrong; Gardner; Keys
PAYNE, Charlotte 200 Coloma Way Sacramento, CA 95819-2839	S/08	
PEIFER, Margaret 1497 State Rt 10 Lincoln, IL 62656	H/07	
PELFREY, Robin 519 E. Harrison St. Wheaton, IL 60187 630-453-9402	S/07	
PENCE, Norman 4040 West 89 th Way Westminster, CO 80031-3517 pencen@msn.com	S/L	Musick; Gallagher; Davis; Pence
PEPPLE, Paula 329 S. Kickapoo, Lincoln, IL 62656 ppellip@aol.com 217-732-6207	S/08	
PETERS, Warren/Jean PO Box 51 703 N. Union St. Lincoln, IL 62656-0051	F/07	

PITTS, Virginia 6208 Thicket St. N.W. Albuquerque, NM 87120 505-897-8169 vcpitts@comcast.net	S/07	Cronin; Kimberger; Welch; Hegele; Ramstetter
POLLACK, Helen 2217 B Street Bakersfield, CA 93301-3531 661-395-3065	S/07	Read; Sams; Kline; Wildey; Chenowith
PYLE, Jean (Adams) 460 Campus View Dr. Lincoln, IL 62656	S/07	Miller; Patterson; Smith; Adams; Mountjoy; Atteberry; Stroud; Brawley
QUINN- Davis Marcia PO Box 20276 Springfield, IL 62708-0276 217-546-0565 sheepymarcia@wmconnect.com	S/07	She is looking for any info on the Alexander Norton family. They arrived in Logan County, from Indiana around 1850.
RADESPIEL, Walter/Carol (Tyson) 301 South Adams Lincoln, IL 62656 radespiel_c@yahoo.com	F/08	William Stallings Holmes; Tyson; Ducker; Wagner; Radespiel; Link
RADTKE, Mary Ann/Bill 241 2000 th Ave. Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548-6025 Mar2@insightbb.com	F/07	Gasaway; Peters; Huston; Sivert
RANSOM, Gillette 4 Crohurst Lane Elkhart, IL 62634	H/07	
REGAN, Att'y John F. 113 N. Main St. Decatur, IL 62523-1206	S/07	
REINERS, Judith E. 5621 E. 114 th St. Tulsa, OK 74137-8102 918-299-1610 jreiners@swbell.net	S/08	Clare; Verdein; Reiners; Muller(Miller) Holland
ROBERTS, Camilla 3126 W. Richwoods Blvd. Peoria, IL 61604-1070 309-685-7559 granmasgardener@insightbb.com	S/07	Danner; Hare; Ebbert; Ebert Elden Clarence DANNER b. 4Jun1902, Astoria, IL par. Mary (Hare) & Nathaniel Danner. Remembers growing up in an orphanage & living with the Obcamp family in Lincoln. He's listed with William D & Caroline Obcamp, their children & AJ Englebrcht, 1920 Census, Lincoln Twp, Logan co., IL
ROBY, Shirley Rouse 1521 Hillcrest Rd. Santa Barbara, CA 93103-1840 805-962-2766 ibushirl@cox.net	S/08	Baker

ROGERS, Tim/Celeste
220 Park Place
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-1990
celeste@citv5.net

F/07

ROHLFS, Ronald/Mitzi
1245-1150th Ave
Lincoln, IL 62656
217-732-4316

F/L

Rolfs; Long; Allen; Gallagher; Rechroadt

ROHLFS, Steven
419 (Rear) Delavan St.
Lincoln, IL 62656

S/L

Rolfs; Long

ROHRSCHEIB, Mary
Po Bx 52, 209 N. Dauphin St
Chestnut, IL 62518-0052
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S/08

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S/07

Meyer; Mathein; Rock; Lohrenz; Musick; Lechleiter; Ryan;
Hickey; Yarcho; Pegram; Reiter

ROOS, Harold D.
505 6th St.
Lincoln, IL 62656
217 735-3140

S/07

ROSENFELD, Gwen
405 S. Gillett St.
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S/07

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285 Windsor Dr.
Roselle, IL 60172
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2/07

ROTHWELL, Cheryl
7261 Brikley
Navarre, FL 32566

S/L

Downing; Clark; Harding; Lucas; Wood; Scroggin; Buckles

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1556 Malaga Way
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S/07

Thompson/Thompson; Maiewski/Majeski; Reynolds; Salmons;
Lee; Barneby

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S/07

Shores; Ewing; Musick; Harless; Pulleybank

RUSSELL, Tammy
5925 Cross Creek Rd.
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S/07

Kief; Flick; Altman; Lohman; Esders

SAPP, Laura Beth521 E. Cooke St
Mt. Pulaski 62548

S/07

SCHAHL, Lois758 - 1250th Ave
Lincoln, IL 62656-5386
217-792-5839

S/07

SCHALL, Wayne D.319 Wyatt Ave
Lincoln, IL 62656

S/L

SCHARF, Alice513 Epping Forest Rd.
Annapolis, MD 21401
410-849-8512

S/L

Stumpf; Hickey; Mowen; Stahl; Hoffman

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Zimmerman, Thompson, McGrady, Crumpler

SCHAUB, Marcia918 S. College St.
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S/L

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S/08

Miller; Hickey; Klemm; Wilmert

SCHWANTZ, Carl/Carol1075-1750 St
Lincoln, IL 62656
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F/07

SCROGGIN, William14835 Long Branch Ct.
Chesterfield, MO 63017-5408
636-532-9154

S/L

Scroggin; Amberg; Mileham; Musick; Wren

SEXTON, Chuck 6007 Salton Dr. Austin, TX 78759-4733 gcwagen@austin.rr.com	S/07	Dale; Shipley; Hoblit; Weed; Dunnegan Need to look for pre-1857 vital records for the above surnames esp. death, cemetery and/or church records in Atlanta, Oran township. I believe Alexander and Leah Dale may have died in Logan County ca. 1842-1850
SHEHORN, Norma (Schroth) 1011 S. Spring St. Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548 217-792-5689	S/07	Coates; Evans; Schroth; Letterle; Mattfeldt
SHRADER, Charles 822 S. Union Blvd Lakewood, CO 80228-3309	S/07	Logan County history, Lake Fork, IL
SIMMS, Wilma Jeanne (VanMeter) 1942 Bayou Dr. N. Ruskin, FL 33570-6121 813-645-5087 wsimms@tampabay.rr.com	S/07	Ely; Taylor; Van Meter; Clarey (Cleary) Hodge
SLOMAN, Catherine 8118 N. 35 th Ave. Pawnee, IL 62558-8205	S/L	
SMITH, Darlene Lercher 518 Truman Annex, Apt. A Key West, FL 33040 darlenelsmith@verizon.net	S/L	Lercher; Irving; McCue; Fay; Watts; Doty
SMITH, Dorene (Craig) 912 S. Arch St. Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548-6585	S/L	Craig; Smith
SMITH, Fred/Carolyn #8 Houser Ct. Lincoln, IL 62656-1043 217-732-3327	F/07	Money; Adcock; Cochran; Hurley; Ingram
SMITH, Norma 2479 Lavista Crt. Dubuque, IL 52002-2705 563-588-9280 wsmithol@mchsi.com	S/L	Morris; Young; Richards; Coady; Winterbauer; Sturgeon
SNYDER, Gerald 35326 Flute Ave. Palm Desert, CA 92211 760-200-4566 jersbuick@aol.com	S/L	Snyder; Coil; Stevens
SPANIER, Carolyn 134 W. Crestwood Dr. Morton, IL 61550 cspan@ssi.net	S/07	Bernard & Martha (McElroy) McGinty (1-13-1876)
STEPHENS, Thomas/Waneta (Febus) 312 S. Vine St. Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548-1338 217-792-5665	F/09	Peddycoart; Keist; Dunn; Hood

STEPHENSON, William L.

PO Box 1874
197 Satinwood Dr.
Santa Rosa Beach, FL 32459
850-622-9531

S/07

Bock family; Apel; Conrad; Fulscher; Glick; Gosda, Hahn;
Hyde; VanDeventer; Wilmert / Willmert; Steinhauer; Sparks.

STEWART, Delmar/Sue

900 S. Arch St.
Mt. Pulaski, IL 62548
217-792-5721

F/07

Bryson; Dunn; Hood; Haynes; Stewart; Eikelberry

STEWART, John

1810 Albion St.
Denver, CO 80220

S/07

STITES, Jacqueline

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Springfield, IL 62703-4901
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S/08

Allison; Hamilton; Lapin; Turley; Thompson; Web(b)er;
Weindorf(f)

STOCKTON, Brad/Kathleen Oliver

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F/07

Davenport; Fouts; Stockton; Waymire/ Bacon; Baker; Burks;
Lucas Hurley; Jones; Leisch/Liesch; Lurton, McKinney; Oliver;
Pope; Staley; Turley; Winters; Oliver; Smitherman; Pierce;
Lersch; Scroggins; Treft(s)
(*Extensive research material on file at Center, if more info' is
desired).

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S/07

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S/08

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S/08

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H/07

TEICHMANN, Nelson

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S/08

THOMAS, Mary Pat

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S/07

John Blake married Antoinette Graesie 1860 -1890

THOMSEN, Roland S. Po Box 175 326 Margaret St. Round Lake, MN 56167-9770 507-945-8962	F/07	Will; Atzen; Schlapkohl; Thomsen
THORNTON, Mary Ellen 609 College Ave. Lincoln, IL 62656S/07	S/07	
TIBBS, Gwen 1526-450 th Ave New Holland, IL 62671 217-732-6840 tibbs@abelink.com	S/07	Isaac Rankin; Elizabeth Primm
TINSLEY, Patrica 245 Belle Vue Lane Sugar Grove, IL 60554	S/07	Tinsley
TROTT, Barbara Martin 2800 Hwy 297A Cantonment, FL 32533-7639	S/07	Drake; Andes; Showalter
VANGERPEN, Emory 3 Walnut Pl. Washington, IA 52353 319-863-8009 emoryvg@10watelecom.net	S/07	VanGerpen; Bruns B. Turner Koehler; Claust Hilke
VANNOY, Nancy 1358 - 2400 th Atlanta, IL 61723	C/S/L	
VILLARREAL, Marqurite 24351 N. 3980 Rd. Bartlesville, OK 74006 918-333-1866	S/07	Smith; Manley; Hayes; Price; Elliott
WAGNER, Betty Gail Box 164, 108 Cleveland Emden, IL 62636-0164 217-376-3108	S/07	
WALTERS, Robert PO Box 208 Weldon, IL 61882-0208 217-736-2579	S/08	Suedmeier; McCann; Henn; Mayer; Schumacher
WEESE, Clara E. 925 Primm Rd. #221 Lincoln, IL 62656 217-732-7743	S/07	
WELCH, Milton 1786 1859 th St Lincoln, IL 62656 217-306-1516	S/07	

WENDELL, John A.

8501 Narrows Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11209
718-833-4857
tx301mn@aol.com

S/L

Wendell (Windle/Windal); Warren; Sparks; Ashbaugh; Dick;
John Hery & Arthur Jay Wendell were b. New Holland

WENDELL, Walter T.

9508 Waterbury Dr.
Peyton, CO 80831-6828
719-495-4059

S/09

WEST, Cyndy

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Arvada, CO 80003
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Cyndy.west@gmail.com S/07

S/07

Bryan McNally, died 1925; William John West; Owen Davis,
died in 1870 Oran Twp; John McNelly b. 2/1858, d. 11/10/1932
& Belle McNelly b. 6/21/1860; d. June 1938 Lincoln

WHITE, Darrel L

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S/L

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S/L

Robert & James Parks; Beason area 1867-1920
Arthur Brown (Horace Eugene Brown, Lincoln, 1870-1950)
Margaret Keys Parks

WICKLINE, Galen/Brenda

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F/07

Buckalew; Sharp(e); Wickline/Wicklein

WILES, Phyllis J.

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S/07

Grady; Campbell; Card; Blair; Mann; Wiles; Shanholtzer; Hart

WILHAM, John Dean

34 Camelback Rd.
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S/L

Michael Mann; Hugh Collins; George Girtman

WILLETT, Kathy Buffington

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S/07

Buffington; Willett; Ewing; Atterbury; Wilcox; Winn; Robinson

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H/07

Josiah or James Seybold; William, John, Joseph Grotts

WISE, Donald A.

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S/07

Wise, Johnson, Barry

WOGH, Dorothy
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Small; Biggs; Cook; Myers; Coons

WYLDER, George/Carol
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F/L

Zeter; Hoelscher; Dorsett

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