

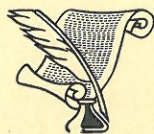
A
Condensed History
of
Madison County

Compiled by

W. D. Armstrong

President of the

Madison County Historical Society



Historical Committee

Madison County Board of Supervisors

National Printing Company
Alton, Illinois



Foreword



JOINT meeting of the Historcial Society of Madison County and a Committee selected from the teaching force of Madison County was held in the Office of the County Superintendent of Schools in Edwardsville on Saturday Morning at Ten O'Clock, March 7th, 1925.

The meeting was called for the purpose of selecting a day to be known as Madison County Day in public schools of the County and to discuss plans for teaching Madison County History. "Madison County is rich in history. With this in mind the Historical Society, with the assistance of the Teachers' Committee desire to place before the teachers of Madison County a handbook giving in detail the course to pursue in teaching Madison County History to the pupils."

F. M. SCOTT

W. R. CURTIS

MRS. GEORGE LYTTLE

LAURA A. GONTERMAN

C. P. BOYER

Historic Events

JUNE 1637—JOLIET AND MARQUETTE FIRST WHITE MEN TO SEE WHAT IS NOW MADISON COUNTY.

The Kingdom of Spain claimed the southern Mississippi country when De Soto landed in that territory in 1541. Marquette and Joliet explored what is now the western border of Illinois in 1673, and this was the first occupation by people of the Old World. They traveled down to the country of the Arkansas Indians, and on their return trip up the Mississippi made the first records of the newly discovered territory. In 1673 they found the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians from Lake Michigan to Peoria and named the place of Kaskaskia, also the river and the mound in Clinton County.

The Cahokia Indians were in the locality of the Cahokia Mounds in the American Bottom, now a part of Madison County. Marquette was born in Laon, France, 1637. Joliet was born in Quebec in 1645. They were both educated for the priesthood and later became fur traders. Joliet returned to Canada, and La Salle set out on an expedition to make farther discoveries in what is now known as Southern Illinois. His party unearthed the first coal in this section of the State and made valuable records pertaining to the history of this vicinity.

"When Joliet and Marquette floated out upon the Mississippi from the Wisconsin River, after the long trip from Montreal through the Great Lakes, they were in constant peril from Indian attack. In a strange territory among hostile tribes the party had gone for days, when, turning a bend just above where the city of Alton now stands, there came into sudden view crude paintings of two great monsters, so hideous in color and form that it shook the nerves of these brave men. On a huge rock, jutting out over the river, in red and green and black were painted the two images, each "large as a calf, with horns like a deer, beard like a tiger, and a frightful expression of countenance," reminding the beholders that the "Devil still ruled in this Wilderness." Stirred though they were by the horrid Idols of the Savages, the party was not turned back. They kept on, drifting far below the mouth of the Ohio River before they started up stream again."

"The return was made up the Illinois River and the Desplaines. They portaged to the Chicago River, and followed its course into Lake Michigan. Joliet returned to Canada, but Marquette, seized with illness, remained behind. In four months they had paddled their canoes more than 2,500 miles. Pere Jacques Marquette was a Jesuit missionary and gave his life to the service of the Church in the American Wilderness. He died on the way home from his trip and was buried near the mouth of the St. Joe River, in Michigan."

"Robert Cavalier, Sieur La Salle, a gentleman of France, left a record of glorious achievement on the pages of American history. More than any other man his great vision and his tremendous energy were responsible for the strength of France in the Mississippi Valley. His idea was to fortify the river at its mouth and the Illinois River at Utica, against all invasion."

"La Salle's first visit to the shores of Illinois was in October,

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1679, when with a party of his fellows he came down the west shore of Lake Michigan (then called Lake Illinois because of the Indian tribes on its borders). The trip was a stormy and a difficult one. His fellows attempted many times to persuade him to turn back. At one camp, the Indians who displayed friendly signs, stole the fur coat of La Salle's servant. Knowing vigorous action alone would prevent trouble, La Salle, armed with a pistol, strode into the forest and took prisoner the first Indian he met, a young brave. Then he sent word to the tribe that unless the coat were returned, he would kill the prisoner. The Indians formed to attack but finally thought better of it and made restitution."

"The event is typical of the whole adventurous life of the great La Salle. More than any other explorer, La Salle's name is linked with the early history of Illinois. Many trips he made between Canada and the headquarters of his colony on the Illinois River near where Utica now stands. And he died, murdered by one of his own men, as he was plunging into the Wilderness beyond the Mississippi, on another journey of exploration."

1783—JEAN BAPTISTE CARDINAL, A FRENCHMAN, FIRST WHITE MAN TO SETTLE HERE.

The first white men to see Illinois, according to historical records were Marquette, Joliet, and five comrades. Later came the Catholic missionaries who established in 1674 small churches at various points. Jean Baptiste Cardinal is supposed to be the first white man to settle in the County. He lived near a place called Piasa in 1783, "six leagues from Cahokia." Cardinal was made a prisoner by the Indians, but his family remained in that place. Mr. Norton, in his History of Madison County, states that Jacob Gregg came to Troy in 1804. Solomon Pruitt was one of the early settlers, coming to this county in 1806. Major John L. Ferguson settled near Fort Russell in 1806. Other early families are the Gillhams, Flaggs, Gontermans.

COAL DISCOVERED—1807.

Two of the most important assets in a community are water and fuel. Madison County has flowing along its western border the great Mississippi River, also numerous streams and springs. Father Hennepin, a missionary, makes mention of coal in Illinois. Coal was later discovered in over half the counties of the State, including Madison, which is underlaid with a very good quality, and is becoming more valuable, owing to the fact that very little timber remains on the land.

The most productive mines are in the vicinity of Collinsville and Troy. In 1840 coal was found within one mile of the northern limits of Alton. Later in 1850 outcroppings were found in Wood River on land owned by the late Z. B. Job. 1862 saw a shaft sunk at Collinsville, and other mines were opened during the following years. Mines were also opened in Worden, De Camp, and Staunton. The quality of the coal in Madison County is of fair average, suitable for steam and general heating purposes.

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MADISON COUNTY FORMED SEPTEMBER 14, 1812.

When Governor Ninian Edwards was appointed over this new territory, now Madison County, it contained all the land "from the present south line of Madison as extended to the Wabash, thence north to the Canadian line."

The county of Madison as it is now was formed November 28th, 1814, "and as now constituted is immediately south of the Thirty Ninth degree of the North Latitude with the Mississippi River as its western boundary. Macoupin, Montgomery and Jersey counties are on the North, Bond and Clinton on the East, and Clinton and St. Clair on the South. It was named after President James Madison who was in office at that time and who showed particular interest in the development of the Middle West." Madison County lies in the center of the great Mississippi valley and is most favorably situated as to commercial enterprises, farming, and the enjoyment of life; it has been justly named "one of the imperial Counties of Illinois."

From Mr Norton we learn that "between the years of 1673 and 1812 three flags had floated over its soil. France, England, and the United States had here successively unfurled their banners and claimed dominion and sovereignty while across the Mississippi waved the bold ensign of Spain, destined, like those of France and England, to be furled and disappear before the power of the great republic. While still a part of the French empire, Madison county was the highway between the two seats of French power in the new world, Quebec and New Orleans; one at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the other near the mouth of the Mississippi. First, the early French explorers from their farthest western post at Mackinac, crossed to Green Bay; thence made the portage from the Fox to the Wisconsin river; thence down that stream to the Mississippi. A little later the portage from the Chicago river to the Des Plaines and to the Illinois was discovered, and still later the crossing from the foot of Lake Michigan to the Kankakee and the Illinois."

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1812.

As the growth of the territory increased, the Governor selected certain persons to look after its interests. During the fall of 1812 he appointed the territorial officers with powers to act within the vast tract of land which was then Madison County and extended to the Canadian border.

Isam Gillham—Sheriff.

William Rabb, John G. Lofton—Judges.

Josiah Randall, Clerk of the court of common pleas.

MADISON COUNTY CENTENNIAL—1812-1912.

Mr. Norton in his "History of Madison County" tells us "the preliminaries being arranged the work of perfecting the details was undertaken by the officials with the enthusiastic support of the people. As the plans unfolded every day brought new tasks to the

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workers, it was eventually decided that the celebration should cover a period of eight days from Saturday, September 14 to Saturday the 21st, both inclusive. The general features of the celebration have been assigned, as to dates, as follows:

Saturday, September 14—Home Coming Day.
Sunday, September 15—Centennial Sunday.
Monday, September 16—Dedication Day.
Tuesday, September 17—School Children's Day.
Wednesday, September 18—Federal and Old Soldiers' Day.
Thursday, September 19—Automobile and Flower Day.
Friday, September 20—Labor Day.
Saturday, September 21—Farmer's Day.

Besides this general division, plans have been made for assigning certain days to each of the different cities and towns in the county, and allowing each community to arrange local features for its especial part in the celebration. The programme was finally "whipped into shape," and it was decided to make the great central feature a splendid historical pageant, or panorama, presenting in a series of genuine moving pictures, the events of which Madison county has been the theater.

This pageant will be on a scale of grandeur never before undertaken under like circumstances and at the same time careful attention will be paid to historical accuracy. Not only are the pictures to be presented, but the scenes will be enacted by actors especially selected for the portrayal of the historic characters.

Second to this great pageant in importance will be the great exhibition of farm products and manufacturers of Madison County. In this everybody in the entire county is to have a part, and there was early aroused a spirit of friendly emulation that gives assurance of a magnificent display.

Next, probably, in importance comes the aeroplane flights. These have been planned for nearly every day of the celebration, and some of the most noted aviators and "bird men" in the country have been interested in the matter from the beginning.

The dedication of the splendid monument, for which the state appropriated \$5,000, will be one of the most important events of the celebration. The dedication and unveiling are set for Monday of Centennial week, and the elaborate ceremonies will be participated in by notables from all over the state and various parts of the country. This monument, intended to commemorate a century of progress, may properly be said to be the conception of Charles J. Mulligan. The location selected is the beautiful City Park near Public Library. Arrangements have been made by which the presence is assured of all the State officers of Illinois, and these are to take part especially in the dedication and unveiling of the monument. Members of both houses of the State legislature, judges of the State Supreme Court and other legal tribunals; officials of the large cities in the state; old settlers and old soldiers are to be among the honored guests.

To add military "pomp and circumstance" to the celebration a regiment of state militia will be in camp in Edwardsville during the larger part of the week, and the Alton Naval Militia will also be pre-

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sent. Drills, parades and marches will add to the brilliancy of the occasion. There will be music and oratory without stint, and over all will prevail the spirit of genuine Madison County hospitality.

Especial attention will be given to the "Home Coming" feature of the celebration, and former residents of the county and their descendants have been specially invited to add their presence to the success of the occasion."

GOVERNOR EDWARDS APPOINTED OVER ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

Governor Ninian Edwards was born in Maryland in 1775. He was an able lawyer in his day and generation. After practicing his profession in his home town he later moved to Kentucky where he became Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. President Madison was interviewed by Henry Clay in regard to the advisability of appointing Mr. Edwards to the Governorship of the Illinois Territory. His request was granted, so Governor Edwards came to this locality, raised his family, and some of his descendants are still residents of Madison County. He was elected to serve as one of the first United States Senators on the admission of the State of Illinois to the Union, and was in 1826 elected its Governor. Governor Edwards was one of the three commissioners to arrange the final treaties with the Indians growing out of the War of 1812. As a result of these treaties, the way was opened for western civilization to trail toward the Pacific. Ninian Edwards was one of the most beloved and respected citizens of our country; he died in Belleville, July 20th, 1833. The County of Edwards was named after him.

MOUNTED RANGERS ORGANIZE FOR PROTECTION FROM INDIANS.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Nick Perrin for the following account, found in his "History of Illinois";

"The second war against England was declared on June Eighteenth, 1812, on the recommendation of President Madison. For a number of years prior thereto, the Indians had been growing more and more hostile towards the American inhabitants and settlers; desultory murders and depredations had been committed from time to time until finally Tecumseh made an effort to arouse all the tribes of the Northwest against the United States. General Harrison, with an army, undertook to disperse them at the Prophet's Town on the Wabash, where they had assembled in great numbers. The battle of Tippecanoe, coming as it did on the heels of former hostilities, was an announcement to the settlers that the Indian war had begun. And then, as Governor Reynolds says; "The United States Rangers were established for the defense of the frontiers."

During the war of 1812, at the instigation of British Indian agents and traders, many barbarities were committed by the Indians in Illinois. In every settlement and neighborhood log forts were erected for defensive operations. One had been placed on the site of Chicago and a little garrison stationed at Fort Dearborn under Captain Heald, under orders, evacuated the fort on August fifteenth, 1812, and with the women and the children marched out, but, having gone only a

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short distance, were attacked by savages. A combat ensued which lasted until Heald's force was considerably reduced, when the Indians withdrew for consultation, after which they proposed to spare the lives of the survivors if they surrendered. Heald and his remaining party did surrender but only to suffer the massacre of a considerable part of their number.

Now came a concerted movement to stamp out the Indian uprising. Governor Edwards prepared an expedition by boat and by land. In October of 1812, two boats were sent up the Illinois River under Captain Craig, while the Governor, with a force of four or five hundred men under Colonel Russell, marched for the headquarters of the enemy at Peoria in the vicinity of which the Indians were established. About the same time, General Hopkins with three or four thousand Kentucky volunteers left Vincennes in order to form a junction with Governor Edwards. Hopkins was deceived by his guides, the Indians fired the prairies, and he was compelled to retreat and hence could not form a junction with the Illinois troops. Edwards waited, but, getting no reinforcements, retired to hunt winter quarters, however, destroying the Indian villages which lay on his return route. Peoria was burned because Captain Craig's boats had been fired on by the Indians and he suspected the inhabitants of having been in the conspiracy with the Indians.

In 1813, another campaign was undertaken in northern Illinois. The Illinois troops were joined by a force from Missouri and together they marched to Peoria where they built Fort Clark (named in honor of George Rogers Clark), burned Gomo's town and two other villages. Part of the force was sent up the Illinois river, while a part was sent to scour the Rock river country for the enemy; and the Indians fled before their advance. A small force was left in Fort Clary and late in the fall of 1813 the little army returned to Camp Russell from where it started. At the end of the war Fort Clark was abandoned by the Americans and shortly after was burned by the Indians.

In 1814 Major Campbell went to Rock Island with a force in boats and had an engagement with the Sac and Fox Indians. Later in the same year Major Zachary Taylor (afterward President of the United States) also went to Rock Island with a force in boats and had an engagement with the Indians and British.

Toward the end of 1814 hostile operations began to slacken and by the summer of 1815 peace was restored between the United States and the tribes of the Northwest.

As bounties to the soldiers of the war of 1812 lands were given which are embraced in what is known as The Military Tract which extends between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers from the mouth of the Illinois northward One Hundred and Sixty-Nine miles."

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WOOD RIVER TRAGEDY—JULY 10, 1814.

The following account of the Wood River tragedy has been taken from Mr. Norton's "History of Madison County."

"The most startling and cruel atrocity ever committed by the Indians within the present limits of Madison County was what is known as the Wood River massacre, in which a woman and six children were butchered. It occurred on the Tenth of July, 1814. Various versions of this tragedy have been published. We prefer the one given by the late Major Frank Moore, as written by his father, Captain Abel Moore, for the *Alton Spectator*, the first paper published in Alton, this version appearing about 1835: "This tragedy took place at the forks of Wood River, two miles east of Upper Alton. The victims were the wife and two children of Reason Reagan, two children of William Moore and my two brothers, William and Joel, sons of Abel Moore. At the beginning of the War of 1812 the citizens of the county who lived in exposed locations, sought refuge in the forts and block houses, but as no Indians made their appearance, and the Rangers were constantly on the alert scouting the country, they began to feel so secure that in the summer of 1814 they began returning to their farms and homes. There were eight or ten families residing then in the forks of Wood River. The men were nearly all absent from home in the Ranger service. At the home of George Moore, on the east fork of Wood River, a block house had been built to which the women and children could flee should danger be apprehended. The massacre occurred on a Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Reagan had gone two or three miles to church, leaving his wife and two children at the home of Abel Moore, about a mile from the Reagan home and half way between it and the block house. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Reagan started home, intending to return to Abel Moore's in a short time. She was accompanied by her two children, two of William Moore's and two of Abel Moore's. When it began to grow dark uneasiness was felt at the absence of the Moore children. William Moore came to his brother's and, not finding them there, passed on to Reagan's, while his wife started in a direct line, not following the road, for the same place.

William Moore came back with the startling intelligence that some one had been killed by the Indians. He had discovered a body lying on the ground, which, by reason of the darkness and his haste he had been unable to identify. The first thought was to find refuge in the block house. Mr. Moore desired his brother's family to go directly by the road to the block house, while he would pass by his own house and take his family to the fort with him. The night was dark and the road passed through a heavy forest. The women and children choose to accompany William Moore, though the distance to the fort was thereby nearly doubled. The feelings of the party as they groped their way through the dark woods can be more easily imagined than described. Sorrow for the supposed loss of their relatives and children, was mingled with horror at the manner of their death and fear for their own safety. Silently they passed on till then came to the home of William Moore, when he exclaimed, as if relieved from strained apprehension, 'Thank God, Polly is saved.' The horse that his wife had ridden was standing at the gate. As they let down the bars I gained admission to the yard, when his wife

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came running out, exclaiming, 'They are all killed by the Indians, I think.' The whole party hastily departed for the block house.

"It will be remembered that Mrs. Moore and her husband had gone in search of the children by different routes. They did not meet on the way, or at the place of the massacre. Mrs. Moore on horseback, carefully noted as she went every discernible object, till at length she saw a human figure lying near a log. There was not sufficient light to tell the size or sex of the person, and she called the name of her children, again and again, thinking it might be one of them asleep. At length she alighted from her horse and examined the object more closely. What must have been her sensations when she placed her hand on a naked corpse, and felt the quivering flesh from which the scalp had recently been torn. In the gloom she could indistinctly see the figure of the little child of Mrs. Reagan, sitting so near the body of its mother that it sometimes leaned its head on one side and then on the other of its insensible mother. As Mrs. Moore leaned over the little one it said: 'The black man raised his axe and cut them again.' She saw no further, but thrilled with horror and alarm, she hastily remounted her horse and hurried home, where she heated water, intending to defend herself from the savage foe. The wounded child died the next day.

"There was little rest that night at the fort. The women and children of the neighborhood, with the few men who were not absent with the Rangers, crowded together, not knowing but that at any time the Indians might begin an attack. Seven were missing, and their bodies lay mangled and bleeding within a mile of the fort in the dark forest. At three o'clock in the morning a messenger was dispatched with the tidings to Fort Russell. At dawn of day the scene of the tragedy was sought and the bodies collected for burial. They were all buried in the same grave, with boards laid on the bottom and the sides, and above the bodies. There were no men to make coffins.

"The Indians had built a large fire and blazed the way to make the whites think there was a large party. The news soon spread and it was not long before George Whiteside and nine others gave pursuit. Among them were James Pruitt, Abraham Pruitt, James Starkden, William Montgomery and Peter Waggoner, whose descendants still live in Wood River and Moro townships. The weather was extremely hot and some of their horses gave out entirely. Their order was to keep up the pursuit. It was on the evening of the second day that they came in sight of the Indians near the Sangamon river, on the dividing ridge. There stood on the ridge, at that time, a lone cottonwood tree. Several Indians climbed this tree to look back. They saw their pursuers from that tree. They separated and went in different directions, all making for the timber. When the whites came to the tree they, too, divided and pursued the Indians separately. James and Abraham Pruitt, taking the trail of an Indian, soon came in sight of him, and the former, having the fastest horse, soon came in range of him. He rode up to within thirty yards and shot him in the thigh. The Indian fell, but managed to get to a fallen treetop. Abraham soon came up and they concluded to ride in on the Indian and finish him, which Abraham did by shooting and killing him where he lay. In this Indian's shot-pouch was found the scalp of Mrs. Reagan. The Indian tried to raise his gun to shoot but was too weak. His rifle is supposed to be in the Pruitt family still. The place where the Indians were overtaken was near where

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Viriden now stands. The remaining Indians hid in the timber and the drift of the creek. It was learned afterward, at the treaty of Galena, that only one Indian escaped.

"Mr. Solomon Pruitt, who was not in the pursuit, assisted in the burial of the victims. He hauled them on a small one-horse sled to the burying ground south of Bethalto. There were no wagons in those days. There a stone slab marks their resting place."

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MADISON COUNTY'S PART IN THE CENTENNIAL—1818-1918.

Madison County was admitted into the Union in 1818 and plans were made by the State for an Illinois State Centennial in commemoration of this great event. Governor Lowden issued a call to each county of the State, asking for some contribution from each one. Following Governor Lowden's proclamation in connection with the State of Illinois' observance of her one hundredth anniversary, the notice was sent to the people of Madison County. A meeting was held at Edwardsville, January 27th, 1917, in the Court House. On this day a temporary organization consisting of Henry B. Eaton, County Judge, as Chairman; C. J. Blattner, County Clerk; Frank Henke, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; H. T. McCrea, County Superintendent of Schools; and J. P. Streuber, State's Attorney, issued the call for a meeting of the Madison County Centennial Association to be held in the Madison County Court House, at Edwardsville, Illinois, on Monday, March 5th, 1917, at 8 p. m.

At this meeting on March 5th, Judge Eaton called the meeting to order, stating its purpose and invited Mr. J. M. Page, of Jerseyville, who was representing the State Centennial Commission to outline the program for the State and County Celebrations. Following the remarks of Mr. Page, and on motion of H. T. McCrea, which was duly seconded, the organization voted unanimously to be called the "Madison County Centennial Association." The election of permanent officers then followed, and the following were elected.

Mr. W. D. Armstrong, President.

Judge H. B. Eaton, Vice-President.

Mr. Gilson Brown, Treasurer.

Mr. Harry B. Herb, Secretary.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the officers also constitute the Executive Committee, with power to appoint all necessary committees. It was suggested that vice-presidents from each township be appointed and after much deliberation, it was decided that the President be authorized to appoint two vice-presidents from each township, to be present at a meeting to be called at a later date. The City of Alton was unanimously chosen to be the place where the Centennial exercises would be held during the fall of 1918.

Plans were then decided upon for a three-day pageant to be held on September 26, 27, 28, with a program for each day. The plans decided upon were more elaborate than the committee had expected to carry out but by having pageants at night it was possible to reduce to a minimum the interference with the war industries.

The year of 1918 being also the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Alton by Rufus Easton, the Board of Trade appointed

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the following committee to cooperate with the Madison County organization, and combine both events:

Mr. W. D. Armstrong,
Mr. August Luer,
Mr. W. H. Wiseman,
Mr. W. P. Hancock, Jr.,
Mr. Allen Keiser.

The ladies of the V. I. A. planned to erect a granite and bronze monument to the memory of Rufus Easton to be unveiled during the Centennial Celebration. This monument was to be set in the triangle at the intersection of Third and Easton streets, and was to be a drinking fountain and light.

The unveiling of the Lovejoy printing press memorial at the Sparks mill was another interesting event planned for the Centennial.

The program opened on September 26th as "Lovejoy Day" with the opening of Industrial and Historical Exhibits. In the afternoon there was a reception of Ladies of Madison County and the unveiling of the Lovejoy Press, then the band concerts. In the evening the first presentation of the pageant "History of Madison County" was held, followed by band concerts.

September 27th was "Governor's Day" and a large parade of Madison County school children was held at 10 o'clock. That day was set aside for the children by the Governor's request. Superintendent Frohardt of the Granite City schools telephoned that the pupils of his schools were coming to the parade 200 strong. In addition their Boy Scouts were in the parade in uniform, and also the Camp Fire Girls. One of the novel features of this parade was the human flag formed by the young ladies as they marched in the procession dressed in red, white and blue costumes. The school children formed at designated places, together with students from the parochial schools and Shurtleff College and Western Military Academy. The children of the Catholic Orphanage and the students of Ursuline Academy marched in separate bodies. The unveiling of the Rufus Easton monument took place in the morning after the parade. Formal dedication of the Alton State Hospital and an address by Governor Frank O. Lowden was held in the afternoon, followed by band concerts. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the pageant was postponed until the next evening.

The next day, "Madison County Day" was September 28th, the third and last day of the celebration. There was no program other than the completion of the pageant scheduled for that day. This pageant was the most pretentious and elaborate production ever made in Alton and from reports over the country, the crowds were far in excess of the seating capacity nightly. 100 players and 400 soldiers, Indians and settlers took part and rehearsals were held day after day. Every dollar of profit made on the big event was given to one of the principal organizations interested in the welfare of the soldiers in France.

The assassination of Lovejoy was enacted and a great fort which

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was 60 by 180 feet was built in which the Indian battles were enacted. There was a great display of fireworks in the Indian battles and in the grand patriotic finale.

At the time of the Centennial a bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson, authorizing the coinage of one hundred thousand Illinois Centennial half dollars. It was the plan of the Committee to distribute these half dollars to the different counties of the state through their County Centennial organizations. The distribution was made in proportion to population, one coin to each sixty persons, as shown by the Federal Census of 1910. Where no county Centennial organization was formed, they furnished the coins to the county through the County Judge, who was originally appointed temporary chairman of his County Centennial Committee by the Centennial Commission. These coins were legal tender for their face value, so there was no possibility of a loss in handling them. All proceeds accruing from their sale went to the local County Centennial organization, to be used either for the promotion of a County Centennial Celebration, or for some form of approved War Relief. They were furnished at their face value, 50c each, and were sold for one dollar each. 1,497 coins were allotted to Madison County as its share, and the quota for Alton was 300.

FIRST IMPROVED FARMS—1818.

"The pursuit of agriculture in this county, as an occupation and means of development, dates back to about the year 1800, with the coming of the first American settlers, although there is evidence that some attempts were made in that direction by adventurous French pioneers who planted pear trees on a claim in section 6, township 3, range 9, near Nameoki, and on Chouteau island in the Mississippi immediately opposite section 6, about 1783. The claim was abandoned by these adventurers, but the pear trees remained as mute evidences of former occupancy by white men, and were found there by the first American settlers. Outside of this abandoned French settlement the beginnings of agriculture are noted in 1800, when Franklin J. O'Connor ventured far in advance of other pioneers and located in the northern part of Collinsville township, some six miles southwest of Edwardsville, in a region called Goshen. It was so called by a missionary, Rev. David Badgley, who explored it a year or two previous and gave it that name because he found it a land of marvelous fertility, in scripture parlance 'a land flowing with milk and honey.'

"O'Connor remained but a year and disposed of his claim to Colonel Samuel Judy, who improved and cultivated it and remained on it until his death some forty years later, his being the first farm opened and improved in the county. But notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, agriculture did not flourish in the early years. The country about Goshen, Gov. Reynolds writes, 'was the most beautiful land I ever saw. I have spent hours on the bluffs ranging my view up and down the American Bottom as far as the eye could extend. The freshness and beauty of nature reigned over it to give it the sweetest charm.'

The reasons agriculture did not flourish, notwithstanding favorable soil conditions, were various. There were no markets and no inducements to raise anything beyond the requirements of the farmer's family. Stock required little provision for winter. Hay grew luxuri-

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antly on the prairie and could be had for the cutting. The forest abounded in mast where cattle and hogs could range almost the winter through, requiring but little from the crop raised by the farmer. The land also abounded in game of many kinds and it was easier for the settler to supply the wants of his family with the rifle, or the trap, than with the plow. Farming implements were crude; the old "wooden model board plow" did little more than skim the surface of the ground and was a difficult implement to manage on account of its clumsy make, so that the farmer did no more plowing than was necessary to insure enough wheat, corn and potatoes to carry him through to the next season. There was little object in raising a surplus because in a country without roads there was practically no market. Colonel Judy, however, notwithstanding adverse conditions, in addition to field crops, raised large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Writing of these early conditions the late Hon. W. C. Flagg says: "With the organization of the territory as a State and more advanced states agricultural interests advanced." It became profitable to raise crops for market with the demands of an increased number of inhabitants, the improvement of roadways and the advent of steamboats on the Mississippi. In the early days the wheat was cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail or by the tramping of horses and winnowed by a sheet, which last operation, Governor Reynolds tells us, was the hardest work he ever performed. No wonder he abandoned it to make office-holding and office-seeking his regular occupation. The grain being cleaned it was necessary to grind it in a hand mill, if a band mill or grist mill was not accessible. And then came the laborious process of converting the meal or flour into bread in a day when stoves were unknown, or even baking pans or ovens."

We are indebted to Mr. Norton for the above statement.

EDWARDSVILLE LIBRARY—1819.

"Edwardsville enjoys the distinction of having established the first public library in the State of Illinois. Just when it was organized is unknown, but the writer (Mr. Norton) has before him a catalogue thereof bearing date, November 30, 1819. It was a regularly organized association, shown by the fact that the catalogue was 'drawn (up) for the use of shareholders.' It is the property of Ansel L. Brown, editor of the *Edwardsville Democrat*, and a descendant on both the paternal and maternal sides of two of the oldest families in the county. How long this library association existed, or who constituted it, there is no known record to tell, but it eventually dissolved and part of the books fell to John T. Lusk, Mr. Brown's maternal grandfather. The catalogue is on a single large sheet and contains a list of 121 volumes. It is yellow with age, but a neat piece of job work, still perfectly legible. It was printed by Hooper Warren, editor of the *Spectator*, the first paper published in the county. The books listed were a very admirable collection for a small library in a pioneer settlement on the border. Doubtless it had a wide influence in raising the standard of culture in the community, or rather, it would be fairer to say that the standard works contained in that library reflected the existing status of culture in the new settlement."

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FORT RUSSELL.

Madison County as originally established included all the country to the north. Governor Reynolds said: "It was bounded on the south by the line dividing townships two and three north, on the west by the Mississippi River, on the east by the Wabash River; the northern limits, I think, reached the North Pole." Edwardsville was the seat of justice and also the Government Land Office where settlers north of the Kaskaskia District entered their lands and where soldiers who had served in early wars made their bounty claims.

Fort Russell, a short distance northwest of Edwardsville, was the strongest military post of the frontier. It was in command of Colonel William Russell, who had charge of ten companies of rangers and a company of regulars. Governor Edwards made it his headquarters and it became in fact the seat of government of the territory.

On July 30, 1819, the treaty was made between the Kickapoo Indians and the Government, by which the Indians ceded forever their right to all lands east of the Mississippi. In addition to \$3,000 worth of merchandise, "this day paid," the Government agreed to pay the Indians \$2,000 in silver annually for fifteen years and to cede to them lands lying in the Osage country in the territory of Missouri. The Government promised peaceable possession and agreed to prevent all white persons from hunting or settling in the Missouri territory.

Macine, Chief of the Kickapoos, at the signing of the treaty revealed his devotion to the land which he so reluctantly surrendered. Realizing the waning power of his race, the chieftain said:

"I have always heard from the old people that this land belongs to them, to live upon and be at peace with the white people. The old people told us never to sell or trade our land.

"I wish to know why the President of the United States has a right to buy land from the Red people. I make this question because I am very uneasy about this land. I have no chance to see the President of the United States myself; I cannot go there.

"I am afraid to move on the other side of the Mississippi. I heard so much talk that I became angry and said I would go. Then there was a shaking of the earth and I thought the Great Spirit was angry because the Red Skins would sell their land.

"I talk to you upon the situation of our nation, the Kickapoos. We are not numerous; we have but a very little fire. We lived here for a great many years before the white people discovered us. Before they came we were happy. Since they came we have had much trouble.

"I have heard that our nation sold this land and all the chiefs were there. I am Macine, the principal chief on this side of the river. I am a chief and was not present.

"Chapamin, or Little Thunder, was the principal chief, ever since I was a boy. He said, 'Macine, you are next to me. I am too old. You must take the nation and don't let them do any mischief with the whites.' Since I have taken them they have done no mischief."

The lands relinquished by the Indians comprised more than ten

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million acres extending north to the Kankakee River and now constituting the great corn belt of Illinois.

At the Madison County Centennial in 1912 there were ceremonies and flag raising in commemoration of Fort Russell. "Ceremonies establishing a Memorial Tablet upon the site, and in commemoration of Fort Russell were held in Fort Russell at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. The master of ceremonies was Gaius Paddock.

The following program was rendered:

Invocation Rev. H. Rahn
Song, "Hail Columbia"..... High School Quartet.
Misses Dorothy Brown, Eleanor Boeschstein, Lydia
Weber, Hilda Busick.
Address..... Hon. Chas. W. Terry
Address..... Hon. Norman G. Flagg
Flag raising..... Wilma Owens.
(of the fourth generation)
Song, "Illinois"..... High School Quartet.

STATE SCHOOL LAW—1825.

Superintendent, J. U. Uzzell has written for the "History of Madison County" the following item:

"At the very dawn of the nineteenth century, the pioneer settlers of Madison county began establishing schools for the purpose of teaching their children the meagre essentials of reading, writing, spelling, and "ciphering" to the "rule of three." The ordinance of 1787 gave great impetus to early education in Illinois by declaring that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This ordinance appropriated the sixteenth section in each township to school purposes. This applied to the entire Northwest territory, including the present State of Illinois.

"The enabling act of 1818 passed by congress to permit Illinois to take the necessary steps toward admission into the Union provided further that three per cent of the net proceeds of all congressional land sales after January 1, 1819, should be appropriated by the legislature for the 'encouragement of learning'; one-sixth of which was to be used toward the establishing and support of a state college or university. Thus the foundation of our present magnificent State University was begun.

"The first general law of Illinois providing for state and local tax for school purposes was enacted in 1825. This law proved unpopular and was soon rendered inoperative by hurtful amendments; but in 1855 a more effective school tax law was enacted; providing for a state tax, an unrestrained district tax for the support of a six-months' school in every school district. To this law there was much active opposition, and it was not until the constitution of 1870 gave genuine recognition to the free school system of Illinois that the public schools became popular and effective."

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ALTON PENITENTIARY—1826-27.

Mr. Norton tells us the following about this institution:

"The first public institution provided for by the State of Illinois, was located in Madison County. This was the State Penitentiary. The first steps towards its establishment were taken at the legislative session of 1826-27. There was great need for such an institution. The jails of the various counties were inferior and many of them unsafe. The State was poor, and oppressed by the failure of the First State Bank, and the question of how to provide the necessary funds was an obstacle. There was, however, at that time a project on hand to petition congress for permission to sell the Saline lands in the southeastern section of the State. These lands comprised 40,000 acres and had become unprofitable. Congress granted the petition and the lands were sold, the proceeds being divided between the eastern and western sections of the State. The former section devoted its share to the improvement of the Wabash river and the draining of swamps, and the latter section applied its share to the establishment of a penitentiary.

"The commissioners appointed to select a site and erect the buildings were Ex-Governor Shadrach Bond, Dr. Gershom Jayne, and W. P. McKee. They selected the site at Alton for which ten acres of land were donated. Besides the proceeds from the sale of the Saline lands the legislature, in 1831, appropriated \$10,000 towards the completion of the building. The first building which was a neat stone structure, contained twenty-four cells and was ready for occupancy in 1833. The system of prison confinement adopted was that known as the congregated, in distinction from the brutal solitary system then generally in vogue. At the same time the legislature amended the criminal code by abolishing whipping, the stocks and the pillory, as punishments for crime, and substituting therefor confinement and hard labor. In commenting on this change Governor Ford observed that the increase in crime the following fifteen years greatly exceeded the relative increase in the population of the State. Some observers today hold that there is no punishment so deterrent of crime as a penalty prescribing the laying on of stripes.

"For the first five years the State conducted the penitentiary itself, the legislature electing a warden biennially who received a salary of \$600. Three inspectors were also elected who received two dollars per diem for their labors, each of whom was to receive not to exceed \$11 annually. Under a law passed in 1837 the inspectors were authorized, at their discretion, to farm out the convicts and give a bonus of \$800 in addition. Accordingly, on the 10th of June, 1838, the penitentiary, then containing 38 convicts, passed from the control of the State into the hands of a lessee, S. A. Buckmaster. Thenceforward the lease system was continued for twenty-nine years, from 1838 to 1867. In 1842 the penitentiary was leased to Nathaniel Buckmaster and Isaac Greathouse, but without a bonus from the State. In 1845 it was released to S. A. Buckmaster for a term of eight years, with a bonus to the State of \$5,000, besides which he agreed to feed, bed and guard the prisoners, pay physician's bills and the fees of inspectors. The lease was subsequently extended for five years additional. Under the lease system the lessee was vested with the powers of a warden. As the number of convicts increased additional cells were built as

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well as other buildings, including a residence for the warden, which was situated at the southwest corner, at about the highest point, and commanding a view of the enclosure. In 1846 the construction of 96 new cells was authorized, and by 1857 the cells numbered 256, with an average of two convicts to a cell. The capacity of the institution was overtaxed. At this time the penitentiary was leased to S. K. Casey for five years, on the same terms as the Buckmaster lease of 1845."

Later, during the Civil War, the abandoned penitentiary was used as a military prison, Alton being a military post on account of its favorable location.

FIRST RAILROAD—1837, EAST ST. LOUIS TO MADISON. *This*

In Mr. J. Nick Perrin's Illinois History we find this account of the first railroad in Illinois:

"The impulse toward improvement was not alone in the public mind but private enterprises also began to be set on foot. Thus was formed by Ex-Governor Reynolds the project of a plan on private account to build a railroad which may justly lay claim to having been the first in the Mississippi Valley and in fact in the entire west. This was in 1837. It ran from the Mississippi River, from the site of the present city of East St. Louis, eastward across the American Bottom for about six miles to the Bluffs. These Bluffs are a range of hills full of coal and it was in order to connect these coal fields with the market that this pioneer western road was built. St. Louis on the west side of the American Bottom and across the river was the market to be reached. Reynolds owned a vast amount of land in that region and in company with some others he undertook the construction of this work which was destined in after years to develop the great coal fields of Southern Illinois. Great piles were driven into the Grand Marais (Marsh) to furnish a foundation on which to build the track over the great marsh lying immediately at the foot of the hills. For a while horse power was used. Later, iron rails were sent from Pittsburg down the Ohio and up the Mississippi. On their arrival, holes were punched into them, and spikes were made by the early time blacksmiths of the American Bottom."

The first railroad in Madison County proper is told of in Mr. Norton's History:

"The first railroad built in Madison County was the Chicago and Alton, then known as the Alton and Sangamon. It was chartered in 1847 and completed to Springfield in 1852. Its projector was Capt. Benjamin Godfrey, of Alton, and he was the moving spirit in the enterprise until its completion to the State capital. He lived in a car and followed the work as it progressed and mortgaged all his property to ensure its success. The work of building the road through Alton was a stupendous undertaking. It involved building a culvert through the Piasa Valley from the river as far north as Eighth street and the filling in of a large tract of low land adjacent; and, further, the cutting of a roadway through the hills north of town to the Summit, two miles from the river, in order to secure a practicable grade."

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY KILLED—NOVEMBER 7, 1837.

Rev. Melvin Jameson has written as follows:

"Elijah Parish Lovejoy was born in Albion, Maine, Nov. 8th, 1802. He was the son of a Congregationalist minister. He was graduated from Waterville (now Colby) College, receiving the first honors of his class. He came to St. Louis in September, 1827, where he first engaged in teaching, but afterwards became editor of a political newspaper, *The St. Louis Times*, an organ of the Whig party. Upon his conversion his life purpose changed, and he promptly went to Princeton, N. J., to prepare for the ministry of the gospel. He was licensed to preach, and returning to St. Louis, became editor of the *St. Louis Observer*, the organ of the Presbyterians of Missouri and Illinois. The place of publication was afterwards changed to Alton, and the name of the paper became *The Alton Observer*. The editor insisted upon his right to discuss, in his paper, the subject of slavery. The story of his conflict with those who opposed his doing this is too long to be told in this brief notice, which has room for only a few of his characteristic utterances:

"The cry of the oppressed has entered not only into my ears, but into my soul, so that I cannot hold my peace."

"Again, I have sworn eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessing of God I will never go back." These last words are far more impressive from the fact that they were endorsed on a letter received, while he still lived in St. Louis, from nine prominent citizens, including his pastor, urging him to exclude from his paper all discussions of slavery. The endorsement on the letter was dated Oct. 24, 1837, two weeks before his death. It was as follows: "I did not yield to the wish here expressed, and in consequence have been persecuted ever since. But I have kept a good conscience in the matter, and that repays me for all I have suffered or can suffer." Then follow the words above quoted, expressive of 'eternal opposition to slavery.' The letter with the so recent endorsement was found among his papers after his death.

"In closing his last public address at the meeting of Nov. 2nd and 3rd, he said: 'I have been made to feel that if I am not safe in Alton, I shall not be safe anywhere. I have no more claim upon the protection of any other community than I have upon this, and I have concluded, after consultation with my friends, and earnestly seeking counsel of God, to remain in Alton, and here to insist on protection in the exercise of my rights. If the civil authorities refuse to protect me, I must look to God, and if I die, I have determined to make my grave in Alton.'

"Only three days after this address, the fourth press arrived, Lovejoy was one of those who defended it in the warehouse where it was stored. When a ladder was placed against the house, he was one of the three men who responded to the call for volunteers to go out and prevent the man on the ladder from setting fire to the building. While thus exposed he was struck by five balls from the guns of the mob, and was able only to run up into the counting-room of the warehouse, where he expired. This was the night of Nov. 7th, 1837. He would have been thirty-five years old the next day.

"As to Mr. Lovejoy's general appearance and demeanor, Mr.

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Henry Tanner, the historian of this time of great excitement, gives the following testimony: "He was of medium height, broadly built, muscular, of dark complexion, black eyes, with a certain twinkle betraying his sense of the humorous, and with a countenance expressing great kindness and sympathy. His demeanor among friends manifested meekness and patience, which nothing short of the controlling power of the Christian religion could produce in one possessed of a will so strong and a nature so energetic. There probably had not lived in this century a man of greater singleness of purpose, or one who was more meek and peaceful, or more courageous in maintaining principle in the face of passionate opposition."

BLACK HAWK WAR WITH COUNTY VOLUNTEERS.

We are again indebted to Mr. Norton for the following interesting account of Madison County's part in the Black Hawk War:

"The story of Madison County's part in the war of 1812 has already been told. At the conclusion of that conflict there was peace in the land, save sporadic outbreaks on the border, until what is known as the Black Hawk War, commencing in the bloodless campaign of 1831 and ending with the massacres, rather than battles, of the summer of 1832, the expulsion of the warring tribes and their practical extermination. It is a sordid and unhappy record,—replete with horrors. Judge Moses, in his 'History of Illinois,' says: 'It is the story of the calling out of 8,000 volunteers to cooperate with 1,500 regulars in expelling from the State a band of 400 Indian warriors with their some 1,000 women and children at the expenditure of millions of money and the loss of hundreds of lives.' The loss of life, of course, fell principally upon the Indians.

"The real cause of the war was the detestation in which the Indians were held by the pioneers. They coveted the rich lands the Indians held, and their slogan was "The Indian must go." The alleged cause, however, arose out of diverse interpretations of the treaty of 1804 between the government and the Sac and Fox Indians. It was a jug-handle treaty by which the Indians ceded all the territory lying between the Mississippi, Wisconsin, Fox and Illinois Rivers, some 30,000,000 acres, for the sum of \$1,000 annually paid to the tribes in perpetuity. The treaty, however, provided that 'as long as the ceded territory remained the property of the United States the Indians should have the privilege of living and hunting thereon.' It was the vague wording of the instrument permitting different interpretations, which gave the excuse for hostilities."

DANIEL WEBSTER IN ALTON—1840.

Mr. Norton tells us the following anecdote about Daniel Webster:

"Capt. Joseph Brown, in his 'Reminiscences of Early Days in Alton,' relates this anecdote of the august Daniel Webster: 'I heard Daniel Webster in Alton when he ran against Henry Clay for the nomination for President. He was given a banquet at the Alton House, and after the banquet at which the champagne flowed freely, he was called out to speak and held on to the railing of the porch of the Alton House, which was then situated on Front Street, and made his speech. It was said of him as of Prentiss, of Mississippi, and Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and many others, that he made his

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best speeches when partly intoxicated. After Webster's speech, which was a political one, Major Hunter, the founder of Hunterstown, said to him: 'Mr. Webster, I want to take you a short drive to see my fine pasture.' 'Your pasture,' said Webster, 'tell me who is going to be elected!' Major Hunter, was religiously paralyzed, but they went to ride.'

"Both Webster and Clay, it will be remembered, missed the nomination in this campaign the prize going to Harrison. Such incidents remind us that even such popular idols as the 'God-like' Daniel have feet of clay."

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE—OCTOBER 1858.

The following account of this famous debate has been taken from Mr. Norton's History:

"From a national standpoint the most important political meeting ever held in Madison County was the seventh and last joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas in the famous campaign of 1858, which brought Lincoln to the forefront as a great Republican leader and made him and Douglas rival candidates for the Presidency in 1860.

"At the time of the Alton meeting the contest between Lincoln and Douglas had lasted almost four months, during which time each had made almost one hundred speeches. The six joint debates had carried them from the extreme north to the southern part of the State and from the eastern to the western boundary. Now there remained only one more joint meeting scheduled for Alton, Friday, October 15, 1858.

"It must have been with a feeling of relief that the two speakers found themselves drifting down the Mississippi from Quincy on the Steamer 'City of Louisiana' on the day before their final combat. They arrived before daybreak and repaired to the Alton House, then kept by H. S. Mathews, which had been selected for Democratic headquarters. After breakfast a committee of Republicans called on Mr. Lincoln and escorted him to the Franklin House, of which S. Pitts was the landlord, where he held a reception to visiting delegates. No processions or displays of any kind were attempted except a parade by the Springfield Cadets accompanied by the Edwardsville band. By agreement of representatives of both parties all banners, emblems, mottoes and campaign devices were excluded from the speaker's stand, but the streets were gorgeous with a multitude of banners with strange devices. * * * *

"Across Third Street stretched a banner reading: 'Illinois, born under the ordinance of 1787; she will maintain its provisions.' Others bore such inscriptions as: 'Old Madison for Lincoln,' 'Too late for the Milking.' Many others bore local allusions. The Democrats concentrated their efforts on a grand royal banner stretched across Third street bearing the motto: 'State Sovereignty—National Unity.' In fact Alton held a feast of banners on that balmy Indian summer afternoon when the two Illinois gladiators closed with each other for the last time.

"The speakers addressed the assemblage from a platform on the east side of the City Hall where some six thousand persons had gath-

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ered from the city and adjacent country including many who had come up from St. Louis. * * * *

"Frederick Trevor Hill, of New York, in a late article in the 'Century,' has the following comment on this debate: 'Douglas had the opening and closing word, and for the first time during the contest he indulged in no personalities, but devoted himself to argument, inveighing only against the Buchanan administration, which he bitterly attacked, to the delight of his Republican auditors. Indeed, when Lincoln rose to reply, informally heralded by an enthusiastic Democrat, who defiantly shouted, 'Now let old Long Legs come out!' he 'came out' with such humorous references to the Democratic feud that the audience, largely composed of Douglas men, was plainly disconcerted and not a little dismayed. It was only for a moment, however, that Lincoln permitted himself to be diverted from serious discussion of the issues. He had before him a large body of Democratic voters, and to them he addressed himself with unanswerable logic and great tact.

"Douglas presented a really pitiable appearance physically, for he was utterly worn out and evidently at the point of collapse. His voice, which had been in poor condition at Quincy, was now almost gone, and, to quote one of his hearers, 'every tone came forth enveloped in an echo. You heard the voice, but caught no meaning.' Notwithstanding this, he struggled bravely to hold the attention of his auditors and his closing words were an appeal for his favorite 'Popular Sovereignty' theory, which Lincoln had stripped of its sophistical veneer until, as he said, it had as little substance as the soup which was made by boiling the shadow of a pigeon that had been starved to death."

TOWNSHIPS IN MADISON COUNTY.

Fort Russell	Leef	St. Jacob
Moro	Pin Oak	Olive
Marine	Chouteau	Nameoki
New Douglas	Hamel	Alhambra
Omphgent	Foster	Helvetia
Alton	Jarvis	Godfrey
Edwardsville	Saline	Wood River
Venice	Collinsville	

EDWARD COLES

Mr. Coles made known his intentions to become a citizen of Illinois, March 10, 1819. He was inaugurated Governor December 1822. Gov. Coles was the first person to free his slaves and was a strong abolitionist. Illinois is proud of his record, and an appropriation of \$5000.00 has been made for a bust of Gov. Coles to be placed in the Court House in Edwardsville.

Places of Interest

Monks Mound, Near Collinsville.

"Dr. F. J. Snyder, of Virginia, Illinois, the renowned ethnologist and archaeologist, has written instructively of the primitive peoples, as has the late Hon. William McAdams, of Alton, also widely celebrated in the same field of research. The son of the latter, Clark McAdams, of St. Louis, has likewise made valuable contributions to the unwritten history of Madison county's primitive peoples, and from the papers of those authorities, published by the State Historical Society, the editor makes the appended excerpts bearing on the subject in preference to submitting his own observations.

"In the State Historical Society Journal of July, 1909, Dr. Snyder writes: 'The large level-top mounds built by the Indians, known as antiquarians as Temple or House mounds are, in this latitude an exceptional class. There are less than fifty of them in the State of Illinois; but in that limited number are included the largest earth-works of the aborigines in the United States. In form they are either truncated pyramids, square or oblong—the 'teocalli' of the Mexicans—or describe the frustrum of a cone, with a circular base. They vary in outline, as well as in dimensions, from low platforms elevated but a few feet above the surrounding surface to huge structures elaborately terraced and provided with broad ascending roadways.

"For form and magnitude and for surprising numbers in such a limited area, the well-known group of Indian mounds in the northern end of the American Bottom is the most remarkable of all the aboriginal works in the United States. In their very accurate and reliable map of that wonderful antiquarian and district, published in 1906 by Dr. Cyrus A. Peterson and Clark Adams, of St. Louis, they say of the great Cahokia mound, that it is treble in size of any similar structure in the country, and was originally the central feature of several hundred mounds within a radius of six miles. As sixty-nine mounds are figured on their map, within a radius of only two miles, their estimate does not seem extravagant.

"Brackenridge, who visited that part of Madison County in 1811, says: "I crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis, and after passing through the wood which borders the river, entered on an extensive plain. In fifteen minutes I found myself in the midst of a group of mounds, mostly of a circular shape, and at a distance resembling enormous hay ricks scattered through a meadow. One of the largest, which I ascended, was about 200 paces in circumference, thought it had evidently undergone considerable alteration from the washing of the rains. The top was level with an area sufficient to contain several hundred men. Around me I counted 45 mounds or pyramids, besides a great number of smaller artificial elevations, in a semi-circle about a mile in extent, the open space on the creek. Pursuing my way along the bank of the Cahokia I passed eight others in the distance of three miles before I arrived at the largest assemblage. When I reached the foot of the principal mound, I was struck with a degree of astonishment not unlike that which is experienced in contemplating the Egyptian pyramids. What a stupendous pile of earth! To heap up such a mass must have required years and the labor of thousands. Nearly west there is another of smaller size, and forty others scattered through the plain. Two are also seen on the bluff, at the dis-

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tance of three miles. Near the mounds I also observed pieces of flint and fragments of earthen vessels. I concluded that a very populous town had once existed here, similar to those of Mexico described by the first conquerors."

"Many of the mounds seen here by Brackenridge have vanished before the inexorable agencies of civilization, the plow and harrow, and from natural erosion. In that Cahokia district may still be counted a dozen mounds of the domiciliary type—square or circular, with flat tops—the most noted of which is the great Cahokia mound deriving its name from the creek near its base. It is also known as Monks' mound from the colony of Trappist monks once located thereon. On the crest of the bluffs three miles east of the great mound, are situated two smaller mounds called 'sugar-loaf' mounds."

THE CASTELLATED ROCKS, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

This early account of the explanation of our bluffs is taken from Mr. Norton's History.

"Between Grafton and Elsay, and for two or three miles below, the 'frightful rocks, are fashioned into many weird and fantastic shapes and forms. Stately columns and pillars stand out from the face of the cliffs, leaving caves, hollows and amphitheatres between. A side view gives the impression of the long-extended turreted walls and towers of medieval castles. They are termed the 'castellated rocks,' and are unsurpassed in awe-inspiring grandeur on the Mississippi; but why the Frenchmen should have looked upon them with fear is hard to explain. How the cliffs came to be thus fashioned is a question upon which geologists differ. The material is magnesian or oolitic limestone, and the agent that fashioned them was evidently erosion, but that hardly explains the uniformity of the unique formation.

"One thing is plain: The outlet of the great lakes was once down the valley of the Illinois and the Mississippi. Some great upheaval of nature threw up a barrier, or watershed, along the west shore of lake Michigan which turned the drainage of the lake system eastward, and the magnificent river which once swept down the valley of the Illinois dwindled to the present, comparatively, puny stream, leaving rich bottom lands on either side. But the Mississippi in those days was a lordly stream, at least six miles wide, opposite the present boundaries of Madison and Jersey counties. It expanded from the bluffs on the east side of the Mississippi to the bluffs on the further side of the Missouri, and that river itself emptied into the Mississippi opposite these castelled bluffs, instead of over twenty miles below, as at present. The impact of the fierce current of the Missouri, also, against these rocks may have had much to do with their fantastic fashioning."

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LOVEJOY MONUMENT IN ALTON.

Mr. Norton ranks this historic monument as a most interesting memorial

"The monument is emblematic of the triumph of the cause for which the hero died. The sculptor's ideal of victory was expressed throughout the entire memorial. The winged statue of Victory which crowns the main shaft and the exultant eagles surmounting the sentinel columns, alike express the idea of triumphant consummation. It is a magnificent piece of work from an artistic standpoint and as solid as the everlasting hills. Described technically the monument is a massive granite column some 93 feet high, surmounted by a bronze statue of Victory 17 feet high, weighing 8,700 pounds. This shaft in three sections, weighing respectively 16, 18 and 22 tons each, is one of the largest columns in this country. The base consists of a round plinth, square cap, die and base in form of a seat. It stands in the center of a terrace 40 feet in diameter, surrounded on three sides by a granite exedra wall 9 feet high on outside, having a seat on the inside. The terrace is floored with 6-inch granite flagging and is reached by seven granite steps. Two large granite pedestals, surmounted by ornate standard bronze tripods, finish the exedra walls. By the steps are two granite sentinel columns 30 feet high, surmounted by bronze eagles 8 feet over the wings. On each of the four sides of the die is a bronze panel with an inscription.

"The idea of the monument association in preparing the inscriptions was to let Lovejoy speak for himself as editor, minister of the gospel and opponent of slavery, and a quotation from his speeches was placed under each of these heads. The fourth inscription is in honor of the men who stood by him and risked their lives and property for the same cause. The inscription and historical data are:

(South Front)

(Medallion of Lovejoy)

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY,
Editor Alton Observer,

Albion, Maine, Nov. 8, 1802

Alton, Ill., Nov. 7, 1837

A Martyr to Liberty

"I have sworn eternal opposition to
slavery, and by the blessing of God, I
will never go back."

(North Front)

Champion of Free Speech

(Cut of Lovejoy Press)

"But, gentlemen, as long as I am an American Citizen, and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, to write, to publish whatever I please on any subject—being amenable to the laws of my country for the same."

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"Whether on scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is where he dies for man."

(East Panel)

Minister of the Gospel
Moderator of Alton Presbytery

"If the laws of my country fail to protect me I
appeal to God, and with him I cheerfully rest my
cause. I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

(West Panel)

Salve, Victores!

This monument commemorates the valor, devo-
tion and sacrifice of the noble Defenders of the Press,
who, in this city, on Nov. 7, 1837, made the first armed
resistance to the aggressions of the slave power in
America.

"In addition to these epitaphs in bronze the following explana-
tory inscriptions are placed on the granite bases below the urns:

Erected,
by the State of Illinois,
and citizens of Alton,
1896-97.

Dedicated,
In gratitude to God,
and in the love of Liberty,
November 8th, 1897.

"The members of the association in charge of the erection of
the monument were: Edward P. Wade, president; William Armstrong,
vice-president; John E. Hayner, treasurer; W. T. Norton, secretary;
Chas. Holden, Jr., asst. secretary; Henry C. Priest, Edward Lewis, L.
Pfeiffenberger, George D. Hayden, W. A. Haskell, David R. Sparks,
Henry Watson, H. G. McPike, John A. Cousley, Isaac E. Kelley. Chas.
A. Herb, the first president, died in office."

CENTENNIAL MONUMENT IN EDWARDSVILLE.

This monument was to commemorate the century of progress that was the occasion of the Centennial and Mr. Norton tells us

"The character and design of the monument was a matter which called for careful consideration. The selection was in the hands of a special committee appointed by the Legislature. In response to calls for plans, designs were submitted by a large number of artists of note and finally the contract for the memorial was awarded to Charles J. Mulligan of Chicago, and W. C. Zimmerman was selected as the sculptor. The design for the monument shows a splendid figurative and artistic conception. It was at first thought it would be necessary to use three sections of stone but it was finally decided to use a single block of Georgia marble. Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Zimmerman visited the quarries of the Georgia Marble Company, in that State and spent some time there making a selection and in "rough shaping" the mammoth block of marble. The block selected weighed 60,000 pounds. As designed by the sculptor the memorial stands sixteen feet high and is strikingly symbolical and suggestive. The apex of the huge block is surmounted by a great belted globe, and on this is engraved a map of Illinois of which Madison County was once so large a part. On the four fronts of the memorial are sculptured striking allegorical figures. One of these is typical of Justice with arms out-stretched around two pillars, and swords pointed downward. The other three figures represent Wisdom, Virtue and Plenty. The carvings on the other sides of the monument are: an American Indian, typifying the original inhabitants of the country; an American farmer and illustrations of the American Revolution. On the face of the monument are engraved the words: "Commemorating One Hundred Years of Progress."

"This splendid memorial will convey to coming generations, as nothing else could, an adequate conception of the appreciation of the people of today for the labors and sacrifices of the pioneers which made possible the triumphs of the present."

CONFEDERATE SHAFT IN NORTHERN PART OF ALTON.

Again are we indebted to Mr. Norton for the following account and description of the Confederate Monument.

"A military prison was located in Alton during the war on the old penitentiary grounds. Several thousand prisoners were incarcerated therein during the four years of strife and some fifteen hundred died during that period and were buried in a cemetery set apart for that purpose. For many years after the war the cemetery was neglected and the slabs which marked the graves rotted down or were carried away by vandals and used for fuel, and the identity of those buried there was thereby lost. Some seven years ago congress passed an act providing for markers for the graves of the Confederates who died in northern prisons, but in this case the disappearance of the original slabs made identification practically impossible, so the Sam Davis chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, located here, petitioned the war department to appropriate the sum the permanent markers would have cost to the erection of a monument in the center of the grounds upon which the names of all of the soldiers there buried should appear. The petition was granted, the government purchased

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and improved the site and surrounded it with a substantial iron fence, and the contract for the monument was let. The work was completed in September, 1909. The memorial is a lofty granite column, some forty feet high. On the four sides of the base are large bronze plates on which are engraved the names, companies, and respective regiments of all the Confederates buried in the cemetery. It is a splendid specimen of artistic workmanship, a fitting memorial to brave, though, from the Union standpoint, misguided men, and also a tribute to the magnanimity of the government. The inscriptions on the monument, in addition to the names, are as follows:

"Erected by the United States to Mark the Burial Place of 1,354 Confederate Soldiers who died here and at the Small Pox Hospital on Adjacent Island, while Prisoners of War, and whose Graves cannot now be Identified."

"The monument cost \$5,000 and the government pays \$60 annually for the care of the grounds.

"The Alton chapter of the organization, known as the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was established some seven years ago. It was named after a brave young southerner who, captured within the Federal line, refused to reveal certain information he was known to possess and suffered the fate which the rules of war demand in such cases. The original officers were: Mrs. John N. Drummond, honorary president, a position she held during her life. President, Mrs. S. H. Collins; Vice President, Mrs. G. G. Grommett; Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Gregory; Treasurer, Mrs. Scott Cunningham, succeeded by Mrs. Anna Cunningham; Custodian of Cemetery, Mrs. Harry Basse, succeeded by Mrs. Daniel Miller. Mrs. Collins is still president at this writing.

"The handsome entrance to the grounds, which lie in the northern section of the city, was erected by the Sam Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, at a cost of \$700. It consists of two gracefully carved archways of stone between the pillars of which are swung massive iron gates. On one of the pillars is a tablet inscribed:

"Erected in memory of the Confederates who died in Alton Prison 1862-65, by U. D. C. through efforts of the Sam. Davis Chapter, in the year 1910."

"On the opposite pillar is inscribed:

"Soldier, rest, thy warfare o'er;
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking;
Dream of battlefields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

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MOORE MASSACRE MONUMENT EAST OF ALTON.

Earlier in this history the Moore Massacre was mentioned and now Mr. Norton tells us of the monument in memorial of this terrible atrocity.

"Sunday, September 11, 1910, was a red letter day in the annals of the peaceful rural settlement in the forks of Wood River, where the Moore family first settled in 1804. It was the scene of the savage massacre of members of three pioneer families by Indians. Over 1,000 spectators gathered on the John Moore farm to witness the unveiling of the monument erected by the grandchildren of Capt. Abel Moore in memory of the victims of the Wood River massacre described elsewhere in this work. The monument is erected on the old trail between the homes of Rason Reagen and Abel Moore. It faces the county road and stands about three hundred yards east of where the massacre actually took place. Frank Moore of Chicago, the youngest son of the famous cavalry leader of the Civil War fame, Maj. Franklin Moore, and grandson of Capt. Abel Moore, presided and made the opening address of welcome. The monument was unveiled by Miss Harriet Moore, of Wichita Falls, Texas, during an address by Miss Edith Culp. The plot of ground on which the monument stands was presented to the people of Madison County and accepted in their behalf by Prof. John U. Uzzell, county superintendent of schools. Addresses followed by Hon. N. G. Flagg, of Moro, and Hon. J. N. Perrin, of St. Clair, and Maj. E. K. Pruitt, of Fosterburg. The exercises were interspersed with patriotic songs by a male quartet.

"The monument is built of concrete and stands twenty feet high. It is a handsome shaft, built by Rev. R. E. Farley of Wichita Falls, Texas, while on his summer vacation. On its face is this inscription:

"In memory of the victims of the Wood River Massacre, July 10, 1814. William and Joel, aged eight and eleven years, sons of Capt Abel Moore; John and George Moore, aged ten and three years, sons of William Moore; Rachel Reagen and her children, Elizabeth and Timothy, aged seven and three years. Murdered by Indians about 300 yards in rear of monument. Dedicated Sept. 11, 1910, by descendants of Capt. Abel Moore."

"The grandchildren of Capt. Abel Moore, who erected this monument are: Dr. Isaac Moore, of Alton; John Moore, of Wichita Falls, Texas; Frank Moore, of Chicago; Irby, Joel and Luella Williams and Mrs. John Culp, of Wood River; Thomas Hamilton, of Buffalo, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary J. Deck, of Roodhouse; Lewis Moore, of Granite City; Mrs. Mary Moore, of Seattle, Washington."

REMNANT OF LOVEJOY PRESS, ALSO TABLET AND STONE
ON THE SPARKS MILLING PREMISES IN ALTON.

As part of the Sparks Milling Co., contribution to the Illinois Centennial celebration, a bronze tablet has been erected on the southwest corner of the mill building on the river front marking the spot where the assassination of Elijah P. Lovejoy occurred, November 7, 1837.

The tablet is inscribed as follows;

This Tablet
Marks the Scene of the
Tragic Death at the Hands of
a Pro-Slavery Mob
on Nov. 7, 1837,
Elijah Parish Lovejoy
who gave his life
for Liberty of Thought
For Liberty of Speech,
For Liberty of Press,
and for Liberty of Man.

Placed in commemoration of his heroism by the Sparks Milling Co.

In addition to the bronze tablet, the Sparks Milling Co., had erected on a granite base, and suitably inscribed, the remnant of the old printing press which the mob was seeking to destroy and which Lovejoy died to defend. The rusty main frame of the old hand press on which the Alton Observer was to be printed was dug up at the southwest corner of the mill building a few years ago, 18 feet under ground, when excavation was being made for the foundations of new scales on which to weigh wheat. The explanation of the frame of the printing press being there is that the press, after the killing of Lovejoy, was dragged from the warehouse of Godfrey & Gilham, which stood on the site, where the old mill building stands, and was thrown into the river. The river at that time extended further inland. What was deep water in 1837 when the riot occurred is dry land, and the river bank is far to the south of where it was over 80 years ago.

The plan of the Sparks Milling Co., was to set this frame of the press on a granite base, permanently fixed, and to have it on the lot at the front of the office of the milling company. There is a possibility the warehouse may have extended very close to where the office of the milling company now stands.

In the Illinois Centennial observance many historic spots have been marked, but there were none marked that carried any greater human interest than this of the Sparks Milling Co. The discovery of the old frame of the Lovejoy press was quite by accident. It followed discovery of some marble slabs which were first supposed to be tombstones, but which are now believed to have been the marble imposing stones Lovejoy intended to set up in the Observer office. In those days spoiled tombstones were often smoothed on one side and used for imposing stones in newspaper offices and now, since the discovery of the old press frame so close by, it is practically certain the marble slabs found first, and sledged to pieces by workmen who were digging a deep trench there, were the Lovejoy imposing stones.

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THE RUFUS EASTON MEMORIAL IN ALTON.

The Easton Memorial Fountain was erected by the Vigilant Improvement Association as a monument to the man who, 100 years before, founded the City of Alton. The fountain is situated at Third and Easton streets, that site being chosen because it was on a public square which is at the street named for Alton's founder. The fountain carries a light in the center which will illuminate the vicinity. It is the plan of the donors of the fountain to make of this square a place where the public may go to enjoy cool breezes in summer time and the drinking water is to be provided there whenever there is need for it. The fountain is just a part of a block east of the Alton post office, and people who climb the hill to the post office may go on a short distance farther and get a cool drink in hot weather.

The Easton memorial was dedicated on the afternoon of Friday, September 27, at five o'clock. The program at the dedication consisted of band music, the unveiling of the monument, the presentation of it to the Centennial by the V. I. A., organization. Speeches of acceptance were made by P. B. Coyle, for the Park Commission; W. D. Armstrong, for the Centennial; Mayor Sauvage, for the City, and Governor Lowden, for the State of Illinois.

NEW COURT HOUSE IN EDWARDSVILLE.

Madison county on Monday, October 18, 1915, celebrated the completion and occupation of the new quarter-million dollar court house at Edwardsville, the county seat. The dedicatory exercises commensurate with the dignity and importance of the event, which in a way marks an epoch in the history of one of the principal divisions of the great state of Illinois.

Months of labor and years of preliminary effort reach their fruition when the huge white marble structure that belongs to the people and was erected for their service, is turned over to those who are to have it in charge. As a monument to progress and enterprise, to public-spirited view and to willing self-sacrifice, the new court house stands for many years to come.

That the building is a thing of beauty is agreed by all who have inspected it at long or short range. The exterior is pleasing in appearance, substantial, and built four square and solid, without excess of ornamentation. Upon the inside the pleasurable glow induced by the outside view gives way to one of profound admiration, for the interior, taken as a whole, and by its several parts, presents an arrangement at once beautiful and convenient. It is a building that seems worth every penny that was paid for it, and there is no reason to doubt but that it will serve Madison county for many years to come, and still remain in a substantial state.

There are four entrances to the building. The main entrance faces Main street. The other entrances are on the three sides of the square and face St. Louis, Second and Purcell streets. The windows are nearly uniform on all sides, they being in three sections in the larger and two in the intermediates. The amount of glass used in these windows is approximately one-third of the four elevations of the building, while

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an immense double glass skylight sheds brightness throughout the inner courts.

From the outside the building appears to be but three stories in height and this is true except in the Second street end. Here there arises another story, or "texas" which is skillfully concealed from view from the street. In this portion is housed the quarters of the jurors, which are quite palatial in their appointments and includes sleeping rooms, shower and tub baths, toilets and lounging rooms.

Where the entrances are effected in the center of the building on all sides, the walls have been panelled out for about two feet, from which stone steps extend to the granitoid pavement. The front elevation is supported by fourteen massive columns. Entering the building there is seen a complete passage way through the building to Second street and the same is true of the entrances leading from either Purcell or St. Louis street. Once inside the building and through the low vaulted causeway, the vast lobby or rotunda bursts upon one in all its beauty. The lower walls are lined and finished in imitation of brown stone, but the ceilings and the edges of the light well that reaches upward to the top of the court are brilliantly white. Contrasting this is the golden finish of the heavy oak doors, handsomely ornamented with their bronze locks and hinges. The open court is uniform on all the floors.

The present beautiful white marble building will be the fifth court house for Madison county, although as a matter of fact there was another building antedating these which was used for a court house, but as it was regularly employed for other purposes, and was not owned by the county it could hardly be classed among the court houses.

—Edwardsville Intelligencer.

Lewis WOOD RIVER, THE STARTING POINT OF THE LEWIS-CLARK EXPEDITION, MAY 4TH, 1804.

The early history of the great northwest, is the history of Capt. Merriwether Lewis and Capt. Clark.

So much has been written on this subject, that both romance and fact have become confused. What information I can give you today, has been told to me and verified by relatives of Capt. Lewis—I refer to Mrs. Martha G. Herdman, of Morrissonville, and the members of the Burrus and Merriwether families of Carrollton and Shipman. Captain Lewis was a man of commanding presence, affable, yet courageous, a scholar-student and statesman. He served as private secretary to President Jefferson later becoming Governor of the Louisiana Territory, in 1807. It is said by historians that he took his own life while suffering from a severe illness, his relatives state that he was undoubtedly killed by his body servant, as that person was found on the streets of New Orleans with Captain Lewis' snuff box, watch and other valuables. Whatever may have been his fate, our country is indebted to his bravery. He was one of its great explorers.

Captain Clark was a member of the regular army, and a brother of General Rogers Clark. His name is linked with that of Capt. Lewis

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in the great expedition that travelled from the mouth of Wood River to the Pacific.

From time to time the subject has been agitated in regard to suitable marking the spot where this important event began to make history—many places along the route have memorials and blazed the trail made famous by these men, the end of their journey has become a worldwide shrine for tourists and sightseers—why not the beginning?

The matter of financing and erecting a shaft or monument on the banks of Wood River is now being discussed. The Associated Press is giving wide publicity to the plan. The Madison County Historical Society naturally would father such a movement and at our meeting in the winter when we transact our business, the best way to further the cause will be discussed and resolutions passed. In the meantime much preliminary information will be obtained and our members are requested to cooperate.

The winter of 1803-04, was spent at the mouth of Wood River. Here the flat boats were made from timbers cut in the forest, the supplies were laid in and all necessary material purchased. The men comprising the expedition were drilled and prepared for their arduous trip, some of them died of sickness, and were buried in the old Milton Cemetery. It has been suggested that the corner of the Cemetery be a suitable place for the memorial. After all preparations were completed, the party entered the mouth of the Missouri River, May the 14th, 1804. The question has been raised by those interested "if this was the spot, as the place was designated as opposite the mouth of the Missouri and the present mouth is some miles below Wood River." The facts are that the Missouri River has changed its mouth three times, coming in first at or near Brick House Slough above Alton. Later it changed opposite Wood River, some years afterwards owing to a heavy flow of ice, the mouth across from Wood River was stopped up, and it forced its way to its present location. So you see the spot is historically correct.

Madison County is proud of its connection with the Lewis-Clark expedition and today pays honor to these men with thought and word, later to develop into a more tangible and permanent expression of our sentiments.

STATE HOSPITAL, EAST OF ALTON.

During the administration of Governor Frank Lowden, appropriations were made to select a site for another State Hospital and to erect buildings. A plot of land just east of the corporate limits of the City of Alton was chosen. The completed buildings were dedicated at the Centennial exercises in the Fall of 1918 by Governor Lowden, members of his staff and the Madison County committee. Since that time many new improvements have been installed and new buildings added.

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SITE OF OLD CITY HALL, ALTON, SCENE OF LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATE.

On April 22, 1924, the City Hall in Alton burned and the following is quoted from a newspaper article which appeared in the Alton Evening Telegraph, at that time.

"An historical building passed today.

"Richness of the history of the old City Hall probably is not realized by most Alton persons. But it is possible to conjure up thoughts of the stirring scenes that had much to do with determining the destinies of the people of the State even the nation.

"Alton once was a far more important municipality than it is now. Alton once was important because of geographical location and because of its size which, comparatively, was great.

"This epoch-making events had a center and that center was the City Hall.

"It is easy to think of Alton's pride when a city of less than 10,000 it saw rise to challenge the heavens themselves a great building, three stories in height, and a model of the colonial architecture of the period. A building which stood out on its square a strong, a dignified, a powerful thing; a building which aroused the envy of other communities and filled the breasts of Altonians with a pardonable pride.

"That was in 1858. The same year Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, then candidates for the United States senate from Illinois, debated the question of slavery—in this city where years before—in 1837—a man paid with his life for upholding the stand of the abolitionist.

"Presidents spoke from the steps of the historical building. President Johnson, following the Civil War, on his famous "swing around the circuit" spoke there. Following his address the president was met by a fleet of 38 steamers under command of Commodore Joseph Brown which accompanied him to St. Louis. Commodore Brown one time was Mayor of Alton and later became Mayor of St. Louis.

"With President Johnson on his visit here were William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and General Ulysses S. Grant. Secretary Seward addressed the people, following President Johnson but General Grant maintained his customary silence, receiving, however, the greatest applause

"President Millard Filmore spoke here in 1851, seven years before the City Hall was built, it is believed on the site of the building. President Filmore then was in office. He arrived by river steamer and departed by train for Springfield from the railroad station across the street.

"Other presidential candidates who spoke from the City Hall were John M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbell, and William J. Bryan. Palmer was the presidential nominee in 1896 of the Gold Democrats, and Trumbell was a candidate for nomination before the Liberal convention in 1872. Bryan was the Democratic candidate in 1908.

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Theodore Roosevelt was in Alton the same night Bryan was as vice-presidential candidate with McKinley on the Republican ticket.

"Old records show that the 'Know-Nothing' or American party carried Madison county for President Filmore in 1858. He received 1658 votes, Buchanan 1,154, and Fremont 1,111.

"It has been recalled that the City Hall was the meeting place of departing soldiers for three wars. Alton's men, her contribution to her nation in the Civil War, gathered there before departing for the front; in the Spanish War it was the same, and in those days of the World War they gathered there to hear wishes of God-speed on their journey to face the enemy.

"In the 'old days' when the City Hall was the center of civic activity the upper floor was the 'opera house.' There many actors who later became famous played with the 'ten-twenty-thirty stock companies."

After the burning of the building much controversy was held as to where a new building should be built. Many were in favor of choosing a new site but the vote to rebuild it on the same site carried several times. The original plot of ground was given to the city for the purpose of building a city hall by Rufus Easton, founder of the town, who was then in St. Louis.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE OF ALTON, ILLINOIS.

Ohio
The Catholic Orphanage of Alton, Illinois was established in the year 1883 by Rt. Rev. Peter J. Balthes, D. D., the second Bishop of Alton. The site selected was at 417 Prospect Street, an old residence, once the property of James H. Lea. Title to this property was acquired by a deed of transfer dated April 11, 1883 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Alton, Illinois, and on June 9th of that year eighteen orphan children were admitted, the first inmates of the institution.

The Sisters of the Precious Blood, an order of nuns with headquarters at Ruma, Illinois, assumed charge of the new orphanage with its meagre accommodations. Mother Clementine, the Superioress at Ruma, appointed Sister Cecilia to take charge in Alton. Four other Sisters came with Mother Cecilia—Sister Mary Ann, Sister Bridget, Sister Pauline and Sister Mary Agnes. Mother Cecilia remained at the orphanage twenty-seven years, and directed its local affairs until her death, which occurred in 1910. Mother Emilia succeeded her, and was superioress until 1921, when she retired on account of ill health. Mother Augusta took charge that year, and is at this time (1925) the local Superioress.

Rt. Rev. James Ryan, the third Bishop of Alton, consecrated in 1888 had a special regard and affection for the fatherless little ones of his diocese, which was evidenced throughout his whole episcopal career. In the early '90s he received a bequest of \$10,000.00 from Chas. L. Routt of Jacksonville, Illinois, and with it and some other funds at his disposal, in the year 1896 he built an addition on the N. E. side of the old building. Father T. E. Cusack was chaplain and superintendent at the time. Ten years later in 1906, under the direction of Father Thos. Fennessy, chaplain and superintendent, he

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dismantled the old building that had served as a private residence, and began the erection of more commodious quarters, and completed them in 1908. The orphanage was then ready for the accommodation of two hundred children, and it was soon filled and crowded to its utmost capacity. In 1914 Bishop Ryan was contemplating the erection of another addition, this time fire proof throughout, and drawings were being prepared: but work on this building was never begun, owing partly to the world war and to an epidemic of influenza which followed. Plans were then changed. A new site was acquired. A beautiful and choice tract of land, containing about thirteen acres, fronting State Street in the 1400 block was purchased by the Bishop for an entirely new orphanage. Title to this property was acquired in March 1919 and work was commenced at once. The building was completed in 1923, free from all incumbrance. It is a Diocesan institution, a magnificent and very imposing structure that cost a half million dollars. It is fireproof throughout and is supplied with an elaborate and most modern equipment. It is capable of housing five hundred children, and is still in charge of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, whose number has increased to twenty-four. The site was selected and purchased, the design of the building was furnished to the architects (Wessbecker & Hillebrand of St. Louis), and the whole structure grew up to its spacious and imposing form under the close supervision of Rev. M. A. Tarrent, its able and zealous chaplain.

The orphans moved from their old asylum on Prospect Street into their new home in October 1923, just a few months after the death of Bishop Ryan, their friend and benefactor. Bishop Ryan's last words were: "Move the children to the new orphanage as soon as possible."

Rev. E. L. Spalding.

MONTICELLO SEMINARY, GODFREY.

Monticello Seminary was founded in 1835 and is one of the most representative institutions of higher learning for girls in the country. Students from all over the United States and several foreign countries are enrolled there and among her graduates are women noted for their culture and general education.

Captain Benjamin Godfrey who built and endowed Monticello was an eastern man. After trying his fortune in various lands and enterprises, he came to Alton and was one of its largest benefactors. Benjamin Godfrey saw the necessity of an institution of learning where women could receive a higher education and he also realized the value of having the religious element in the schools as he said "to the moral, intellectual and domestic improvement of females." The first building was erected at a cost of \$38,000 in Godfrey, and was opened April 14, 1838 graduating the first class in 1841. The buildings were destroyed by fire in 1888, and the new building erected in 1889-90. Dr. Theron Baldwin of Connecticut was the first principal. He was followed by Miss Philna Forbes, Miss Harriet Newell Haskell, Miss Catherine Burrowes, Miss Martina C. Erickson and Miss Harriet R. Congdon.

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PIASA BIRD—RESTORED, OCTOBER 5, 1924, ALTON BLUFFS.

Legend of the Piasa.

Ohio

Many thousand moons before the arrival of the pale faces, when the great Megalonyx and Mastodon, whose bones are dug up, were still in this land of green prairies, the numerous and powerful nation called the Illinois, inhabited the State which now bears their name, over the greater portion of which their hunting grounds extended. For many years they continued to increase in numbers and prosperity, and were deemed the bravest and most warlike of all the tribes of the great valley. At length, near the most populous districts of their country, near the residence of their greatest chief, there appeared an enormous animal—part beast and part bird—which took up its abode on the rock, and banqueted daily upon numbers of the people, whom it bore off in its immense talons. It was covered with scales of every possible color, and had a huge tail, with a blow of which it could shake the earth. From its head, which was like the head of a fox, with the beak of an eagle, projected immense horns, and its four feet were armed with powerful claws, in each of which it could carry a buffalo. The flapping of its enormous wings was like the roar of thunder, and when it dived into the river it threw waves far upon the land. To this animal they gave the name of the Bird of the Pi-a-sau, or "Bird of the Evil Spirit." (According to some, "the bird which devours men.")

In vain did the Medicine Men use all their power to drive away this fearful visitor. Day by day the number of their tribe diminished to feed his insatiable appetite. Whole villages were desolated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illinois. At last the young chief of the nation, Wassatogo, or Ouataga, beloved by his people and esteemed their greatest warrior, and whose fame extended even beyond the great lakes, called a council of the priests in a secret cave, where, after fasting many days, they slept, and the Great Spirit came to the young chief in his sleep and told him the only way to rid his people of their destroyer was to offer himself as a sacrifice. Wassatoga started up, aroused the slumbering priests, and informing them of what had occurred to him, announced his determination to make the required sacrifice.

Wassatogo then dressed himself in his chieftain's garb, put on his war paint as if going to battle, and taking his bow and arrows and tomahawk, he placed himself on a prominent point of rock to await the coming of the monster bird. Meanwhile, as had been directed in his vision, a band of his best braves had been concealed in the interstices of the rock, waiting each with his arrow drawn to the head of the monster when their chief should be attacked, to wreak their last vengeance on their enemy. High and erect the bold Wassatogo stood, chanting his death-song, with a calm and placid countenance, when suddenly there came a roar as of awful thunder, and in an instant the Bird of the Piasau, uttering a wild scream that shook the hills, darted down upon the chief. At that moment Wassatogo dealt it a blow on the head with his tomahawk, and every bow, sprung at once, sent its arrow quivering up to the feather into its body. The Piasau uttered a wild shriek that resounded far over the opposite shore of the river, and expired. Wassatogo was safe. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird had touched him. The Master of Life, in ad-

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miration of the generous deed of Wassatogo, had held over him an invisible shield.

The tribe now gave way to the wildest joy, and held a great feast in honor of the event, and to commemorate it, painted the figure of the bird on the side of the rock on whose summit the chieftain stood, and there it has endured for ages, a mark for the arrow or bullet of every red man who has since passed it in ascending or descending the great Father of Waters.

URSULINE ACADEMY, ALTON, ILLINOIS.

"In 1858, at the request of Right Reverend Bishop Juncker, the Ursuline Sisters came to Alton to take charge of the schools of the city. On their arrival they opened a school for girls in the building opposite the present site of the Hayner Library on State Street.

"In April of 1861, they began the erection of the present Convent on Fourth and Alton streets. Lacking funds for the completion of the building, in June, 1862, two of the Nuns crossed the sea in order to solicit aid. They were cordially received in Europe and through the help given there and through the generosity of the citizens of Alton, the Convent progressed so rapidly that on December 28th, 1863, it was solemnly blessed by Right Rev. Bishop Juncker and dedicated to the Holy Family. Practically all of the Catholic and many non-Catholic girls of Alton and vicinity were in those days taught by the Ursulines.

"After twelve years Rev Father Ostrop, of St. Mary's built a parochial school on the grounds near his church and invited the Sisters to remain in charge, but the Ursulines were a cloistered Order founded for the sole purpose of educating young girls, and at that time Bishop Baltes did not approve of the Sisters breaking the Episcopal enclosure."

At present there is a campaign under way for the erection of a new Convent and Academy of Music and Art and also a new high school. So far this campaign has been very successful and the erection of these buildings will indeed be a large step along educational lines in Alton because the present Convent is inadequate to meet the demands of the school.

WESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY, UPPER ALTON.

Western Military Academy was founded in 1879 as a home school for boys. It has ten modern buildings designed and erected for school purposes and located in a beautiful park of fifty acres. There are five fireproof barracks; administration, school and science buildings, with complete equipment; drill hall, gymnasium, recreation room, swimming pool, large parade ground and athletic field. This school has an exceptionally strong faculty of twenty mature instructors of successful experience. Their school work is approved by examiners and accepted by colleges and universities, and their graduates enter, without examination, any college or university that receives students on certificate. Complete military equipment is furnished this school by the War Department and a United States army officer in charge of the military department. Its capacity is limited to 300 students.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE, UPPER ALTON.

Shurtleff College is the pioneer school of the West and the oldest institution of learning in the Mississippi Valley. It was founded in 1827 and numbers among its graduates many noted men in the business and professional world. It is a Baptist co-educational institution.

Rev. John Mason Peck erected a frame building two stories high, between O'Fallon and Lebanon, naming it "The Rock Spring Theological Seminary and High School." This institution was moved to Upper Alton and was developed into Shurtleff College. Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff of Boston donated \$10,000 for buildings and other purposes, so the trustees chose the name of Shurtleff College. The institution has passed through various phases of educational activities. In earlier years the Theological department was of most importance, later an academic course was added, but during the past few years only college courses are offered. It has had a number of distinguished men to hold the office of President, and has held a high place among men of learning. It is planned to erect new buildings broadening the scope of usefulness.

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. J. Nick Perrin gives us a brief account of the Madison County Historical Society.

"In line with a patriotic and educational tendency, the second legislative session passed an act, which was approved by the Governor on May sixteenth, 1903, making the Illinois State Historical Society a department of the Illinois State Historical Library. Incidental expenses are to be paid for interviewing old settlers and examining county, church and school and like records under the direction of the Historical Board. And thus, a means was provided by which our historical progress may be preserved and transmitted to the generations to come."

Subsequently county organizations were formed, and Madison had quite a large and interested membership. During the great war the activities were suspended, but of late the society has been having two meetings each year, presenting excellent programs. In the Court House in Edwardsville is a Historical room, set aside for relics and records, quite a good showing has already been made, and the collection will be added to from time to time. Residents of the county are solicited to send items of interest to the society and they will be properly cared for.

The officers elected in 1921 have served continuously, they are:

Mr. W. D. ARMSTRONG, Alton, President

MR. GAIUS PADDOCK, Moro, Vice-President

JUDGE G. W. CROSSMAN, Edwardsville, Secretary.

MISS LAURA A. GONTERMAN, Edwardsville, Treasurer.

MRS. ANNIE C. W. BURTON, Edwardsville, Historian.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

ALTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

One of the only records we have of the Alton Horticultural Society we find in Mr. Norton's History in which he says:

"Mr. Flagg, in his notes on fruit growing in Madison County, has this to say about the Alton Horticultural Society from its organization up to 1872, when he wrote: "The Alton Horticultural Society was organized in November, 1853. Among its original members who have exerted an active influence in introducing and cultivating good fruits were: John Atwood, M. G. Atwood, A. S. Barry, George Booth, S. R. Dolbee, E. S. Hull, B. K. Hart, Charles Howard, Frederick Humbert, Elias Hibbard, J. F. Hoffmeister, B. F. Long, H. G. McPike, James E. Starr, Thos G. Starr and H. S. Spalding. Monthly meetings of the Society are held subsequent to its organization and many fine fruits were exhibited. It is due to the energy and influence of this society that there is so much interest manifested in the introduction of the finer varieties of fruits adapted to this climate. The society, from some misunderstanding among its members, discontinued its meetings in 1857, but in May, 1863, it was revived and has since been in successful operation."

The officers for the year 1925 are Wm. Jackson, president; Ed. H. Riehl, A. B. Davis, vice presidents; F. Hoffmeister, treasurer; Mrs. E. H. Riehl, secretary.

THE HAYNER MEMORIAL LIBRARY

One of Alton's most notable buildings is the Hayner Memorial Library. The main edifice was erected in 1891 by the late John E. Hayner in memory of his wife Mrs. Jennie D. Hayner, and the annex by his grandson Mr. John A. Haskell in 1906. The total cost of the building was \$33,000. It is located on the corner of Fourth and State Streets. The library contains valuable medical books donated by Dr. W. A. Haskell and Dr. A. Gibson. Total of Hayner-Haskell permanent endowment including buildings is \$81,000. Present members of the Library Board are Mrs. W. A. Haskell, Mrs. John Haskell in absence, Mrs. Jacob Wead, Mrs. E. L. Drury, Mrs. H. H. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard Sparks, Mrs. John Duncan, Mrs. O. S. Stowell, Mrs. John D. McAdams, Miss Bertha Ferguson, Miss Eunice C. Smith.

Recent members—Mrs. H. S. Mathews, Mrs. Homer Stanford, Mrs. Wm. Eliot Smith.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, SHURTLEFF COLLEGE

The Carnegie Library at Shurtleff College was opened to the public June 1912. Andrew Carnegie donated \$15,000 on condition the College raise \$15,000 more for an endowment. The library contains many rare and valuable books among them the Grove collection on the subject of Theology.

CHURCHES AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Madison County has churches and fraternal organizations of all denominations. There are also hospitals and homes for the aged.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

LEGION MONUMENT, ALTON

A monument in memory of the "boys" who served in the Worlds War was financed and erected by the East End Improvement Association at a cost of about \$6000.00. It stands overlooking the river on Henry and Fifth Streets. Critics have pronounced it one of the finest designed memorials of its kind.

BUSINESS COLLEGES, PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

In all the towns and cities of the county, are adequate public and parochial schools. In some of the largest places are Business Colleges and some private schools.

GOOD ROADS AND PARKS.

The larger cities and towns are provided with every known modern convenience—paved streets, parks, good sewerage systems, pure water, electricity, street car systems, telegraph, telephone, and postal service, interurban connection with the surrounding territory, good roads leading out of the county in all directions, together with ample police and fire protection.

COUNTY INDUSTRIES.

Standard Oil, Roxana (Shell Oil), Federal Lead, International Tannery, Western Cartridge Co., Illinois Glass Co., Sparks Milling Co., Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., Alton Brick Co., Alton Box Board, Schuessler Foundry, Beall Bros. Tool Works, Laclede Steel, Commonwealth Steel, St. Louis Coke and Iron Co., National Enameling and Stamping Co., Duncan Foundry, Luer Bros. Packing Co., and others.

BOOKS ON MADISON COUNTY FOR REFERENCE:-

Centennial History of Madison County, W. T. Norton.
History of Illinois, J. Nick Perrin.
Record of Ancient Races, Wm. McAdams.
Illinois State Historical Publications.

NOTE—Please keep this book, as only a limited number have been printed. It may be used as a handbook and a book for reference.

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

MEMBERS OF MADISON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1925-1926

Louis C. Iberg	Highland
Armand Zeller	Highland
Patrick Farrell	New Douglas
F. N. Johannstosettel	New Douglas
E. C. Willi	St. Jacob
Charles May	Marine
Edw. Gaertner	Alhambra
Wm. Salter	New Douglas
George Liebler	Troy
Chas. F. Helmich	Edwardsville
F. E. Stahlhut	Carpenter
Otto Nuedecker	Worden
John W. Davis	Collinsville
John B. Schmacker	Collinsville
Jule Maurer	Collinsville
Wm. Jamison	Collinsville
Jos. Lee Nichols	Collinsville
P. S. Montgomery	Edwardsville
Chas. Fiegenbaum	Edwardsville
Robt. C. Cunningham	Edwardsville
F. J. Schlemer	Edwardsville
Hy. F. C. Dettmer	Edwardsville
Aug. D. Unterbrink	Dorsey
Wm. J. Fresen	Granite City
P. G. Lauff	Granite City
H. C. Meyers	Granite City
M. E. Murphy	Granite City
Charles Lexow	Mitchell
Fred Berry	Wood River
Conrad Fichtel	Alton
Charles Raines	Wood River
Grover Wiemers	Wood River
Herbert Gvillo	R. R. 1, Alton
Pearl Smith	Madison
George Darling	Madison
Chas. F. Gaumer	Granite City
Charles Doty	Granite City
Noah L. Hinds	Venice
Edward Hagnauer	Venice
Wm. F. Threde	Alton
Charles Seibold	Alton
E. Wesley Beall	Alton
Ed. G. Putze	Alton
E. M. Dorsey	Alton

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

H. Wm. Bauer.....	Alton
Chas. Trabue.....	Alton
John Mathie.....	Alton
Chas. Yancey.....	Alton
William D. Stobbs.....	Alton
John F. Chambers.....	Godfrey

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Mr. Pearl Smith

HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Edward Gaertner, Chas. F. Helmich, Aug. D. Unterbrink, Chas. Trabue, Robt. C. Cunningham.

COURTS OF RECORD, JUDGES AND OFFICIALS OF MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS, 1925

Circuit Judges.....J. F. Gillham, Louis Bernreuter, George A. Crow
Official Court Reporters.....Frank E. Sebastian, Elmer E. Jones,
Otto A. Krebs.

Bailiff.....Louis Kueker

Circuit Clerk.....John Mellon
Chief Deputy.....Simon Kellermann, Jr.
Clerk.....Daniel J. Tierney

County Judge.....Wm. A. Trares
Bailiff.....Nick Ostendorf

County Clerk.....Joseph Hotz
Deputies.....Miss Clara Schmidt, Norbert G. Hotz, Charles Blatnick

Probate Judge.....George W. Crossman
Bailiff.....S. H. Cross

Probate Clerk.....John B. Coppinger
Chief Deputy.....Eugene Wahl
Clerk.....Miss Doris Barnhardt

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

CITY COURTS

Alton

Judge..... L. D. Yaeger
Clerk..... Miss M. Callahan

Granite City

Judge..... M. R. Sullivan
Clerk..... Al. Homan

States Attorney..... Jesse R. Brown
Assistants..... I. H. Streeper, Joseph C. Steele, M. L. Welch
Stenographer..... Miss Emma Gieseman

Sheriff..... Edward R. Deimling
Chief Deputy..... Thomas C. Dooner
Deputies..... Fred Betzold, D. F. Mack, Paul C. Taylor, J. Wes Talley
Jailer..... George Sims
Assistant Jailer..... Tom Flynn
Matron..... Mrs. Edward R. Deimling

County Auditor..... Louis A. Bright
Chief Deputy..... E. G. Hildenstein

County Treasurer..... William H. Martin
Chief Deputy..... Walter J. Lepp
Clerks..... R. H. Wolf, Miss Lucille Ambrosius

Recorder of Deeds..... Fred H. Stracklejahn
Chief Deputy..... Miss Rose Cline
Clerks..... Mrs. T. Halter, Miss Elizabeth Norton, Miss Amanda Meier,
Miss Louise Daech, Miss Ruth Tethrington.

Superintendent of Schools..... F. M. Scott
Assistants..... J. E. W. Miller, William L. Oliver
Stenographer..... Miss Edna Gieger
Clerk..... Miss Gladys Papek

CONDENSED HISTORY OF MADISON COUNTY

Coroner.....William H. Bauer
Clerk.....Miss Martha Bauer
Deputy Coroners.....Joseph H. Krill, Newport; John Tate, Granite City;
mincent Herr, Collinsville; Louis Spangel, Highland; A. J. Meyer,
Worden; Henry Kueker, Troy; Arthur Baér, St. Jacob; Robert
Daudermann, Alhambra; Hugo Latowsky, New Douglas; David
Livinston, Livingston; John A. Hoehn, Alton; Joel Russell, Alton.

Superintendent of Highways.....Wm. E. Howden
Assistant Superintendent.....F. T. Fulkerson
Clerk.....Carl Brase

County Veterinary.....Dr. M. J. Huggins

County Surveyor.....H. H. Werges

Cuort House Engineer.....Don Metcalfe

County Nurse.....Miss Helen A. Heighway
Assistant.....Miss Anna K. Coudy
Clerk.....Miss Cora C. Blase

Superintendent County Home.....James Stallman
Matron.....Mrs. Mary Stallman
Nurses.....Francsi Parker and wife

County Physician.....Dr. A. H. Oliver, Edwardsville

Members of the Board of Review of Assessments for 1925—
Pearl Smith, Chairman.
William Rheinhart, 1924-1925.
Wm. Sauvage, 1925-1926.
Clerk, Joseph Kellermann.

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