

the soil is in proportion to the humus content. They therefore sow cover crops. And above all, they know that all soils are not adapted to fruit trees; that a tree to live long must root deep in rich soil, and that in the loess soil covering our limestone bluffs nature has given Adams county one of those pre-eminent areas of natural adaptation which place her unrivaled in readiness to produce fruit fit to enter into that competition of excellence for which the exacting markets of the work are offering most suitable reward.

CHAPTER L.

ADAMS COUNTY'S BENCH AND BAR—PRIMITIVE PRACTICE IN THE MILITARY TRACT—CIRCUIT JUDGES—EARLY MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

The early bench and bar of Adams county had a fame, justly acquired, in Illinois. It was the bar of the "Military Tract"—that part of the State between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers and south of the latitude of Rock Island—which had been reserved by the federal government for the soldiers of the War of 1812, whose patriotism was recognized by "Bounty lands." On the bench in that circuit presided jurists of recognized ability and acumen, and at this bar practiced lawyers of learning, eloquence and skill, whose renown was widespread, all contributing to give to the bench and bar a lustre which time has not dimmed and which will ever be a source of pride to Adams county.

The first circuit judge was John Yorek Sawyer, a native of Vermont, whose name appears enrolled as a lawyer December 7, 1820. On the bench Judge Sawyer sustained an excellent reputation for ability and integrity. He was appointed at the session of 1824-5, and two years later was legislated out of office by the law of 1826-7, which repealed the circuit court system and threw upon the supreme judges circuit court duty. Judge Sawyer's first court was held July, 1825, in the cabin of Williard Keyes, on Front street, near the foot of Vermont, this being the only one of the three cabins then comprising Quincy "in which there were no children." The session was but formal, and the first business session of the court was held October 31st, following. After leaving the bench, Judge Sawyer resumed his profession at Vandalia, then the state capital. He died March 13, 1836, at which time he was editor of the Vandalia Advocate.

Judge Sawyer was succeeded by Samuel D. Lockwood, of the supreme court, whose name is recorded as the first licensed lawyer in Illinois, the date being May 14, 1819. Lockwood was born in Central New York, and came to Illinois in 1818, stopped first at Kaskaskia, and finally settled at Jacksonville, which was his residence until he retired from the bench in 1848. Then he removed to Batavia, where he died about 1885. Judge Lockwood was a man of excellent education, learning and refinement, who reflected exceptional honor on the position held by him.

In 1831, a fifth judicial circuit having been added, Judge Richard M. Young was appointed. Judge Young was a Kentuckian by birth, a man of exemplary habits, refined mind, industrious disposition and good judgment, who held the public confidence and who served out his full term of six years with dignity and credit. After serving his term he was successively United States Senator, Illinois State Agent in Europe, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, Commissioner of the General Land Office, and finally he engaged in a legal agency business. His last days were passed in an insane asylum.

James H. Ralston, who succeeded Judge Young, in 1837, had been a practicing lawyer in Quincy, and was also a member of the state legislature in 1836-7. Ralston also was a Kentuckian. His services on the bench, while creditable, were brief, as he resigned in 1838, and was elected state senator in 1840, and was an unsuccessful candidate for congress a year later, after which he went to California, where he was found dead in the woods, having either died suddenly or been killed by some animal.

Judge Ralston's successor was Peter Lott, who came to Illinois in 1835 from New Jersey, locating at Carthage, Hancock county, whence he soon came to Quincy, where he resided for some sixteen years. Judge Lott had more than ordinary ability and made a good record on the bench. He was a Whig till about 1836, when he joined the democratic party, in which he became prominent. Retiring from the bench in 1841, under the re-organization of the judiciary law, he resumed the practice of law, was elected to the lower house of the legislature in 1844, enlisted as a private in Col. Bissell's regiment of Illinois infantry on the outbreak of the Mexican war, rose to the position of captain and acquired credit at Buena Vista. Returning home, he was elected circuit clerk and recorder for four years, after which he went to California and was placed in charge of the United States mint. He died a few years later, in Central America, while dis-

charging a high trust under the government. Under the re-organization act, the appointment of the supreme judge from this district was Stephen A. Douglas, who assumed the office in 1841. The history of Douglas is too well known to call for space in this connection. While on the bench Judge Douglas had several local questions of a peculiarly vexatious character to handle, including some connected with the Mormons and the division of Adams county. In these as in other matters, Judge Douglas always retained the confidence of the public, while his exceptional ability is well known to all. On the election of Douglas to congress in 1843 over O. H. Browning, he was succeeded on the bench by Jesse B. Thomas, a son of the Jesse B. Thomas who was territorial judge of Illinois from 1809 till 1819, was one of the first two United States Senators and was the author of the famous Missouri Compromise bill. Judge Thomas, who succeeded Douglas, was probably born in the Indian Territory. He was a democrat. His two years' record on the bench was creditable. He was transferred to a northern circuit and died a few years later.

His successor on the bench, in 1843, was Norman H. Purple, who proved to be a judge of superior ability, being peculiarly well adapted for the position of jurist. Judge Purple retired from this circuit in 1848, by reason of the change in the constitution re-organizing the districts and making judges elective. Purple returned to Peoria and resumed the practice of law. He died about 1864.

William A. Minshall, of Schuyler county, succeeded Judge Purple, in 1848. Minshall, who was elected as a Whig over William R. Aicher, of Pike county, and was one of the oldest lawyers in Illinois, had stood at the head of the bar in his own county and on the bench maintained his excellent reputation. Adams and Hancock counties being created a separate circuit in 1851, Judge Minshall was succeeded by Onias C. Skinner, who had for several years been a prominent lawyer in Hancock county and then in Quincy, his later residence. While Judge Skinner had lacked educational advantages, such was his force of intellect that he rose to a front rank at the bar, while his standing on the bench was high. Judge Skinner was elected to the supreme court in 1855. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1870, occupying the position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He died in Quincy in 1877.

Judge Joseph Sibley, who succeeded Judge Skinner, in 1855, was born in Westfield, Hampden county, Mass., and died in Quincy June

18, 1897, in the 79th year of his age. His early life was spent on a farm; he attended the district school and local academy, was admitted to the bar in 1846 and soon after settled at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, where he began the practice of law, and with success and distinction. He was elected to the state legislature in 1850, re-elected in 1852, moved to Warsaw in 1853, was elected to the circuit bench in 1855 for the 13th circuit and was re-elected for three successive terms. When the appellate court was re-organized in 1877, Sibley was appointed by the supreme court to that bench, where he served till the expiration of his term in 1879. He moved to Quincy in 1865 and made his home here till his death. A man possessing strong individual traits of character, Judge Sibley had good judgment, was well versed in the fundamental principles of the law, and these qualities, coupled with his integrity and general ability, made him a good jurist, and, in time, one of the most eminent circuit judges in the state. While to strangers he sometimes appeared cold, with a disposition to bluntness of expression, he was really a kind-hearted man. At the time he retired from the bench he had been presiding judge for nearly half the existence of Adams county.

Judge Sibley was succeeded by Judge John H. Williams, who served with excellent credit until 1885 and is still practicing his profession in Quincy.

William Marsh, who succeeded Judge Williams, served from 1885 till 1891. Judge Marsh was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., March 11, 1822, attended a private school near Ithaca, took an academic course, then entered Union college at Schenectady, from which he was graduated with honor in 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, practiced first in Ithaca and came to Quincy in 1854. He died April 14, 1894. It was said of him in the bar resolutions on his death that he was "an exemplar of professional virtue and forensic attainments most fittingly calculated to excite the just emulation of all whose exalted privilege it is to minister at the altar of justice. An honest, able lawyer, a just, pure and profound judge, a kind, fond and faithful husband, a polished, scholarly and accomplished gentleman."

Judge Marsh was succeeded by Oscar P. Bonney, who served one term, from 1891 until 1897. Judge Bonney was born September 8, 1852, near Chambersburg, Clark county, Mo., and died in Chicago, February 14, 1905. When a babe, his parents moved to Putnam county, Ill., thence to La Grange, Mo., thence to Quincy, and thence to Columbus, where

Oscar grew to manhood. After a few years as student at La Grange college, he came to Quincy, studied law with Ewing, Wheat & Hamilton, was admitted to the bar in 1873, was successively city and state's attorney and was holding the latter office when he was elected circuit judge. In a recent sketch of Judge Bonney this true summary was written: "His moral, upright life; the integrity that characterized his intercourse with all persons and his sterling ability as a lawyer; his professional etiquette and his just and logical rulings and sound judgments while on the bench, so endeared him to his fellows that his memory will be fondly cherished for many years to come." During his term as circuit judge, Judge Bonney was nominated for supreme judge, but was defeated by Joseph N. Carter.

Judge John C. Broady succeeded Judge Bonney and served till 1903, making an excellent record. Judge Broady continues to reside in Quincy and is practicing his profession.

His successor on the bench was Judge Albert Akers, who is making a commendable record. Judge Akers resides in Quincy.

The Hon. Chauncey L. Higbee was one of the judges of this circuit and of the appellate court for the third district of this state, and the Adams County Bar records show this fitting memorial tribute: "That for his many virtues as a private citizen, and his learning and abilities as a lawyer, legislator and judge, as well as for his able and faithful discharge of every duty devolving upon him, whether in private or official capacity, the deceased will be long remembered, not only by his friends and admirers and the bar, but by the public at large."

Chauncey L. Higbee was born in Clermont, Ohio, in 1820. In 1845, he published a newspaper at Nauvoo, Ill., whence he moved to Pittsfield, Ill., where he began the practice of the profession to which he proved to be such an eminent adornment. He was a representative in the 19th General Assembly and state senator in 1859-61. He was elected circuit judge four times, the first time in 1861, and was elected appellate judge in 1878. Judge Higbee died December 7, 1884, leaving a memory that will ever be held in honor and esteem, and leaving both a name and a career which are being nobly perpetuated by his able son, the Hon. Harry Higbee, of Pike county, Illinois.

THE ADAMS COUNTY BAR.

In the course of some biographical sketches in his "Reminiscences of Quincy," published in 1882, the late Henry Asbury gives this para-

graph concerning lawyers: "Our earliest lawyers here before 1831 were John E. Jeffers, Louis Masquerier, George Logan, James H. Ralston, Archibald Williams, O. H. Browning, and soon after Robert R. Williams, James W. Whitney, Thomas Ford, afterwards governor, Adolphus Hubbard, who became lieutenant governor, his remains lying in the present courthouse square. Of what might be called our second batch of lawyers here from 1835 to 1847, there were the following: M. D. Browning, Henry Asbury, Peter Lott, William Darling, Jacoby Halleck, Ebenezer Moore, Calvin A. Warren, N. Bushnell; in 1837, Andrew Johnston; 1836, John R. Randolph, Charles Gilman, Almeron Wheat; 1839, Charles A. Savage, Horace S. Cooley; 1840, Philo A. Goodwin; 1841, J. Quin Thornton, William H. Ralston, James M. Burt, Louis M. Booth, E. J. Phillips, William H. Bennesson; 1843, Isaac N. Morris, Egbert A. Thompson, Charles B. Lawrence, Charles H. Milner, Isaac M. Grover, Abraham Jonas, Perkins Cleveland; 1847, Adolphus Engleman, David L. Hough, George C. Dixon, Peachy R. Gilmer, Charles W. Billington, Joseph M. Higbee, George Williams, Seth C. Sherman, Onias C. Skinner; 1845, Jonathan M. Bassett, Bushrod W. Lott, Homer Parr and John Tillson." Mr. Asbury added that only about twelve out of the list of forty-six were known to be living at the time he wrote.

✓ Archibald Williams was born June 10, 1801, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Having received the first rudiments of an education he was thrown upon his own resources early in life. He first engaged in manual labor, but being of a studious disposition, turned his attention to teaching. His fondness for study caused him to select the law for his profession, and he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1828. A year later he came to Quincy. During his first six years' practice he achieved the highest rank as a lawyer and jurist and as a man of stainless character. He was elected three times to the state legislature. In 1847 Judge Williams was selected against a democrat in a democratic district to serve in the constitutional convention. He was twice nominated by the whigs for United States senator, but was defeated, and was also the whig candidate for congress in the campaign immediately preceding the birth of the republican party, but was defeated. He was offered a seat on the United States supreme bench, but he declined the high honor on account of his advanced years. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor as district attorney for Illinois, and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln as district judge for Kansas.

Judge Williams was a man of strong convictions, but one who entertained great respect for the views of others. He died in Quincy, September 21, 1863, leaving the record of a distinguished, noble and pure life. To quote from the bar resolutions, October 27, 1863, he was "eminently a frank and sincere man. You always knew where he was and what he was. He never deceived a friend or betrayed a trust, or trifled with an interest. None ever doubted his word. None ever questioned his honesty. He was alike the ornament of official position and of the private station. The reputation shed by the influence of his moral deportment was not less beneficial upon society than his legal and logical mind and professional courtesy were upon the bar. He lived for others, not himself. He lived for the benefit of his race and country. He was not a tiring industry and great endowments, without it, leaving behind him little else but the rich inheritance of his professional and exemplary character."

Nehemiah Bushnell was a native of Connecticut and was graduated from Yale college in 1835. He was admitted to the bar in 1837 and came to Quincy the same year and formed a partnership with O. H. Browning, which lasted till his death. Soon after establishing himself in this city, Mr. Bushnell conducted the editorial department of the Quincy Whig for a time. These expressions from members of the local bar on Mr. Bushnell's death show the high estimation in which he was held. Hon. O. C. Skinner referred to him as an "example of a life of patient, public and professional labor, public usefulness and unsullied fame, distinguished alike by learning and talent—a great and good man." Hon. W. A. Richardson said: "He could have adorned the presidency of any institution of learning in the land. He was qualified to have discharged the duties of any department of their institutions. His talent, his learning, his sense of justice, would have made him conspicuous and eminent on the bench of the supreme court of the United States." Judge Sibley said: "The needy always found in him a generous giver, the unfortunate a ready sympathizer, and the intelligent conversationalist a mind stored with the richest fruit of miscellaneous knowledge." Mr. Bushnell died in 1873.

Calvin A. Warren was born in New York in 1807, was a newspaper man in early life, was admitted to the bar in 1834, moved to Quincy in 1836 and went to Warsaw later, but removed to Quincy in 1839. He first formed a law partnership with James H. Ralston, then

with Almeron Wheat, and was once associated with O. C. Skinner. Warren was at different times engaged in business enterprises, but abandoned them all to follow his chosen profession. As was written of him by the Hon. O. H. Browning, immediately after his death, "He was distinguished as a member of the legal profession for his high legal attainments and for the eminent ability with which he discharged the duties of the important offices with which his name has been honorably associated." Mr. Warren died February 22, 1881. An excellent biographical sketch is given elsewhere in this work of the late Almeron Wheat, the former county attorney, who rendered such conspicuous service when the effort was made to remove the county seat from Quincy.

Charles Gilman, a member of the local bar and reporter for the state supreme court, died July 24, 1849, of cholera. It was said of him that he passed away in the meridian of his life and the full career of his usefulness, and that no man at the bar was better qualified to adorn that branch of his profession. Endowed with a quick and active intellect and possessing a more than ordinary degree of literary and legal attainments, he held a high place in the esteem and affection of his professional brethren.

Philo A. Goodwin was a native of Connecticut, whence he came west and he resided in Quincy nearly a third of a century. He died June 13, 1873. Mr. Goodwin had a profound respect for his profession, was a good lawyer, a safe counsellor, a warm hearted friend and an honest man.

William H. Benneson was born in Newark, Delaware, December 3, 1818. After graduating with honor from Delaware college, 1840, for three years he taught school in Virginia, studying law at the same time. In 1843 he came west and opened an office in Quincy. His first partner was Stephen A. Douglas, who had resigned from the supreme bench of Illinois on June 28, 1843, and who was soon drawn away to engage in his political career. The personal and political friendship of the two continued through life.

In 1849 Mr. Benneson was allured to California gold fields, where he mined for three years and then returned to again practice law in Quincy. He was Master in Chancery under Judge Skinner and Judge Sibley, from 1853-1861. During the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the 78th Illinois Infantry by Governor Richard Yates. Ill health compelled him to resign, and he resumed his law practice.

He stood well among that distinguished

galaxy of lawyers who were his contemporaries. He was not engaged in active practice the last ten or fifteen years of his life, but he still loved the law. He died at his home near Quincy, January 27th, 1899, being the last member of the earlier bar of Adams county.

Isaac N. Morris was born January 22, 1812, in Bethel, Clermont county, Ohio, and was the fourth son of United States Senator Thomas Morris of that state. After attending the university at Oxford, Ohio, he studied law in Cincinnati with Judge Wright and was admitted to the bar. He came to Warsaw, Ill., in 1836, and a year later was united in marriage with a daughter of John P. Robbins. In 1838 he moved to Quincy and formed a law partnership with C. A. Warren and Judge Darling. The next year, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Morris edited the Quincy Argus, now the Quincy Herald. In 1841, by appointment of the state, he was president of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; was a member of the state legislature in 1846, and of congress from 1856 until 1860. By appointment of President Grant he was commissioner of the Union Pacific railroad, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. He died October 29, 1879. The bar resolutions, which were presented by O. H. Browning, read as follows. "Resolved, that we hold in highest esteem the good and noble qualities of the deceased and remember with great satisfaction the zeal and ability with which at all times he discharged the duties devolved upon him by the distinguished public trusts, both state and national, which, from time to time, have been committed to him."

Isaac Mason Grover was drowned in the Mississippi river, while bathing, July 27, 1862, being then about fifty years old. He was a native of Sidney, Maine. He was an upright, honest man and was regarded by the bar as one of the ablest lawyers in the state.

Abraham Jonas was born in England. He came to this country at the age of sixteen, living first in Cincinnati, whence he moved to Kentucky, where he was a member of the legislature. He came to Quincy from Kentucky and served in the Illinois legislature. He served one term as Master in Chancery, by appointment of President Taylor, and died June 10, 1864, while serving another, by appointment of President Lincoln. In the public and private life and character of Mr. Jonas the bar recognized his moral qualities, great singleness of mind in advancing the public interests, indomitable energy in executing laudable purposes and his uniform kindness in his private relations.

Sterling P. Delano was born in Richmond,

Franklin county, Vermont, September 28, 1830. He came with his parents, in 1839 to Indiana, and in 1848 to Hancock county, Illinois. In 1855 Mr. Delano came to Quincy and entered the law office of Browning & Bushnell, and in 1858 he and E. H. Buckley became law partners. Delano enlisted in Capt. Mead's Home Guards, was elected captain and was a model officer. He died August 27, 1862, from effects of a wound accidentally received while in the military service of his country. As a lawyer, Captain Delano was rapidly working his way to the front. He gained confidence and regard not merely by his industry and superior ability, but by his uniform courtesy and high, excellent bearing.

An extended biographical sketch of former United States Senator William A. Richardson will be found elsewhere in this history. The bar's estimate of the character of and abilities of this distinguished citizen may be seen from the following resolutions, adopted February 21, 1876: "He was regarded always as one of the strongest and ablest of our members. Of clear head, strong will, great energy and an intuitive and almost infallible common sense and judgment of men, he was a natural leader and these qualities, united with an integrity never questioned, gave him deservedly great power and influence, as well at the bar as in the political arena where he was so highly distinguished."

The resolutions on the death of Frederick V. Marcy, who died July 14, 1884, were presented by Bernard Arntzen, November 10, 1884, and included this sketch: "He practiced law here nearly a score and a half years. While he possessed a mind which was logical in analysis and comprehensive in its grasp, rendering him an adornment to his profession, still it is also true that in a residence among us for nearly a score and a half years his habits were characterized by continued retirement and constant study, so that he enlisted the respect of all and the enmity of none.

"So industrious was he as a lawyer, especially when engaged in an important case requiring care, study and thought, that it might be said of him, 'he never slept.'" This was the view held of Alexander E. Wheat, as expressed in the bar resolutions on his death. Mr. Wheat was not a brilliant lawyer, but he had few superiors at the trial table, and as an interrogator of witnesses he had no equal at this bar, in the opinion of the association. Mr. Wheat was born at Venice, Cayuga county, N. Y., April 19, 1833. He was admitted to the bar in Quincy in 1857 and resided here until his death, which occurred September 2, 1885.

The only record that can be found of John M. Cyrus is this expression by the local bar: "The life of Capt. John M. Cyrus was cut off while seeking to regain his health in a milder climate during the prime of his manhood, and in the midst of labor and usefulness." The resolutions were adopted March 23, 1874.

Wellington S. Lee was born in Erie county, Pa., in 1822, on a farm. He had some experience in the Mexican war, coming to Quincy about 1850. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in Co. F., 3d Illinois Cavalry, and served with such distinction as to be promoted to the captaincy. He died August 21, 1863, from effects of the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of one of his own men. His only regret at his approaching death was thus expressed: "Oh, why could I not have fallen in battle?" As a lawyer, Capt. Lee was always honorable, courteous and faithful in the discharge of his profession.

"In the life and character of Jackson Grimshaw we recognize a lawyer of eminent ability and learning, and a man of stainless honor and integrity in every station of public and private life." This is the epitome by the local bar of the character of a lawyer who had won more than local fame. Jackson Grimshaw was born in Philadelphia in 1822. At the age of seventeen years he was a civil engineer for the New York and Erie Railroad company. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1843 located in Pike county, Illinois, whence he came to Quincy in 1857, associating himself in the law with Archibald and John H. Williams. Mr. Grimshaw was a prominent member of the convention in Bloomington in 1856 that organized the republican party; was collector of internal revenue from the beginning of Lincoln's second term, until the election of Grant, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. He died at Quincy, December 13, 1875.

Edward H. Buckley was born in Windham county, Conn., August 3, 1814; went to Chicago in 1832; thence to Mississippi as government land surveyor; went to Richmond, Ind., in 1834, where he taught school, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1839. In 1841 he located in Columbus, Adams county, Ill., where he practiced law until 1848; was engaged in the county seat agitation; was a representative in the legislature of 1847, from Marquette, an unorganized portion of Adams county, which aspired to become a new county, but which ambition failed of accomplishment. Buckley moved to Quincy and practiced law; was deputy county clerk under J. C. Bernard; reorganized the records under the new constitution; was appointed city clerk under Governor

Wood in 1852-53. In 1857 he formed a law partnership with S. P. Delano, at whose death the firm became Buckley, Wentworth & Macey. Wentworth retired in 1865, and Buckley & Macey dissolved in 1870. Buckley died January 14, 1890. It was the close of a long and honorable career, lacking but two years of half a century of law practice and active business life in this county.

Maryland was the native state of Rufus L. Miller, who was born at Ridgville, July 27, 1827. He came to Quincy in 1837 and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Later on he moved to Keosauqua, Iowa, and served through the Civil war in an Iowa regiment. After the war he returned to Quincy, where he remained till his death, July 10, 1881. The bar resolutions describe Col. Miller as a true gentleman, a man of unquestioned integrity, a public spirited citizen, an incorruptible lawyer and a brave soldier and patriot.

John Conover was a native of Warren county, Ohio, where he was born in 1838. He came to Illinois in 1852, and to Adams county in 1877. His death occurred November 11, 1881. He was a good lawyer and an honorable, energetic business man.

"As a man he was just, fearless and honorable, and his influence was ever on the side of law and order," is the bar record memorial expression concerning Aaron McMurray. Mr. McMurray was born near Clayton, Ill., September 24, 1840. He enlisted in the 3d Missouri Cavalry, and served three years in the Civil war. On retiring from the service he was admitted to the bar, at which he practiced till his death, October 18, 1887.

General James W. Singleton was born at Paxton, Va., November 23, 1811. He moved in early life to Schuyler county, Ill., where he practiced medicine and also studied law. He was twice elected to the state legislature, and also a delegate to the constitutional convention from that county. During the Mormon troubles he had charge of the military at Nauvoo; came to Quincy in 1852; constructed the railroad from Camp Point to Meredosia; served one term in the state legislature from Adams county; was an emissary of President Lincoln to the Southern Confederacy on a peace mission was defeated for Congress in the 4th district in 1868; was elected to Congress in 1878, but failed of re-election. He died in Baltimore, Md., April 4, 1892, and the resolutions adopted by the Quincy bar April 23, 1892, thus analyzed his characteristics: "He was a born politician and loved the excitement and scramble of politics. He was never more happy than when in the midst of political contests, and yet on

great occasions, he was most prudent and conservative. The confidence of those who knew him best, in his fidelity, integrity and ability was unbounded. It was in his social life that he was most admired, and Boscobel, his country home just east of Quincy, was celebrated the country over as the seat of the most delightful and charming hospitality. Not many years actively engaged in the practice of his profession, still he was a member of this bar.

Hon. George A. Anderson was born in Virginia in 1853; while a child, was brought by his parents to this state, and was reared on a farm. He graduated at Carthage, Ill., college in 1876; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and located in Quincy. In 1884 he served as City Attorney, and also served with distinction as a member of the 50th congress. After 1885 he was a member of the firm of Sprigg, Anderson & Vandeventer. Struggling against adverse circumstances in his youth and early manhood, by his patient industry, application and integrity, he rose to the high standing he occupied in this city and nation. He filled with integrity and honor the various positions awarded him. As a lawyer he was cautious, industrious, zealous and unswerving from the lofty standard and high standing of professional ethics, courtesy, integrity and devotion to the true interests of his clients. He died January 31, 1896.

William McFadon was born in Massachusetts, December 9, 1843. The most of his life was spent in this city, his father and mother having located here when he was a small boy. He was graduated from Harvard University and also from the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of this state February 3, 1869. Although he was away from the city for nearly seven years preceding his death, he was still regarded as a member of the local bar. He was a lawyer in the highest and best sense of the term. In politics he was a republican, but never a blinded partisan; was an upright, public-spirited, law-supporting and law-abiding citizen, and was honored among all his neighbors and those who knew him. Whether at the bar, in the church, in the political arena, or in the citizen's walks of life, he was at all times, in all places, a thorough gentleman. He died at his home in Chicago, March 14, 1898.

James F. Carrott was born in Quincy, July 15, 1849. His whole life was spent here, except the time he was away at school at the Indiana Asbury University, where he graduated in the class of 1869. He studied with and in the office of the Hon. O. H. Browning, and was a favorite of that eminent man. After

his admission to practice in this state he took a course of lectures in the Harvard Law School. He returned and continued to occupy a desk in Mr. Browning's office until that gentleman's death in 1881. He succeeded Mr. Browning as the local attorney for the "Burlington Route." Mr. Carrott was an able lawyer and an esteemed citizen. He died December 23, 1903, in Quincy.

Chester A. Babcock was born near Binghamton, New York, January 17, 1849, and at an early age came with his parents to Matamora, Ill., where his boyhood days were spent on a farm. He attended the Chicago University and graduated in 1874 or 1875. Upon graduating he entered the law offices of Wheat, Ewing & Hamilton, and was admitted to practice January 4, 1877. He located in Quincy and practiced law here until his death, August 28, 1899. As a lawyer Mr. Babcock was capable, active and persistent and was an eloquent speaker.

Bernard Arntzen was born in Prussia in 1834, came to this country in 1849 and located in Quincy; entered the drug business, but later decided to study law; was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was elected city attorney in 1858, in 1860 was the democratic candidate for state auditor; in 1874 was elected state senator and served four years. He was special agent of the interior department to allot lands to Indians. His first work was in Nevada, where his health broke down. During his last years he lived in Duluth, where he died November 2, 1895. He was a capable lawyer and a logical speaker.

Colonel W. W. Berry was born in Hanford county, Md., February 22, 1836. He first practiced his profession in Louisville, Kentucky. June, 1861, he enlisted as colonel of the Louisville Legion of the Army of the Cumberland, and made a most brilliant military record. After the war he settled in Winchester, Scott county, Ill., where he practiced law for several years. On removing to Quincy he naturally occupied from the first a prominent position at the bar. He was elected commander of the Illinois Encampment, G. A. R., by a unanimous vote and without his knowledge. He was a highly influential republican leader, but while always ready to help others, he never sought office for himself, although he might have easily secured high position and would have adorned any place. He died May 6, 1895. The bar resolutions on his death were as follows: "Col. Berry possessed rare qualities of mind and heart, a bright intellect and a quick perception, a lofty imagination, a clear insight

into human character, a just regard for the rights of others, a reverence for law and justice and a sympathy for suffering that would have distinguished him in any age. We speak but the simple truth when we say that Col. Berry was an honest and pure man and a just and able lawyer. As a citizen he furnished an excellent example of honesty, integrity, virtue and public spirit. His life was a part and parcel of the development and growth of Quincy. When the Civil war broke out, Col. Berry was of the south and thoroughly southern by birth, associations and interest, yet without a moment's hesitation and with all the zeal and earnestness of a patriot he espoused the side of the Union, and upon the field of battle won, and justly won, a place by side with great soldiers of that war."

Judge Joseph C. Thompson was born at Blairsville, Pa., September 18, 1826, and died in Quincy, Ill., August 20, 1893. The fifth child in a family of seven, he had to work hard and get such schooling as he could pick up at odd times. At nineteen he was qualified to teach, and he taught two terms of school, then read law in Lebanon, Ohio. He came west in 1847 with his uncles, Samuel and Isaac Culbertson, for whom he kept books awhile at Mt. Carmel, Ind., then he returned to Lebanon, where he attended school and taught another term, then attended law school in Bloomington, Ind. He was admitted to the bar at Anderson, Ind., in 1854, practiced two years at Franklin, Ind., then went to Macomb, McDonough county, Ill., where he practiced law till 1868. Then he came to Quincy, which was his home till his death. He practiced law regularly and was also known as a farmer. He was prominent and influential in the democratic party, was a member of the constitutional convention, served four years as county judge of Adams county and made a worthy and honorable record. In May, 1893, he was appointed by President Cleveland as postmaster of Quincy, which position he held at the time of his death. The bar resolutions on his death declare "that in his professional career he exhibited many of the best and noblest qualities and abilities which distinguished the thoroughly honest, honorable and successful forensic practitioner, and was ever alert, diligent and courageous in the defense and protection of his client's interests. His professional intercourse with and deportment toward his brethren of the bar was uniformly characterized by that suavity, firmness and ingenuousness always indicative of manly and generous impulses and pure and elevated principles."

Gen. Elisha B. Hamilton was a native of

Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., where he was born October 5, 1838. He died March 20, 1902, in Riverside township, Adams county, Ill., while engaged in a law suit. General Hamilton served through the Civil war with distinction and at its close came to Quincy and entered upon the practice of law, which chosen profession he followed until the hour of his death. As the bar resolutions recite: "As a friend he was warm and sincere; as a lawyer, learned and accomplished; as a husband and father, he was kind, loving and generous; and as a soldier and a citizen, he was brave, loyal and faithful and delighted in the discharge of all his duties."

James H. Richardson was born in New Albany, Ind., in 1834 and came to this part of the country in 1840. He studied law in the office of Warren & Edwards about 1851 or 1852. On being admitted to the bar he went to Bloomington, Ill., where he practiced till 1862, when he returned to Quincy, where he remained till his death, September 18, 1891. He and Bernard Arntzen were law partners for a number of years. While city attorney, Mr. Richardson revised the city ordinances. He served a term in the state senate about 1870. He was a member of the bar of Quincy for nearly forty years, and the bar resolutions speak well of his ability and standing.

At this writing, Hon. Ira M. Moore is the latest member of the Quincy bar to pass from this life. Mr. Moore was born in 1835, in Fabius, N. Y., where he received a common school education and studied law. He resided in Quincy about thirty-three years, was a member of the state legislature, 1872-76, a justice of the peace four years and was the author of several text books on civil and criminal practice in justice's courts. He died in Quincy April 6, 1905.

Orville H. Browning was one of the most illustrious citizens of Quincy. He was eminent as a lawyer and statesman and filled many important offices in state and nation. A fine sketch and portrait of him will be found on another page of this work.

THE QUINCY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Quincy Bar Association, a corporation, was organized in 1876, final certificate of incorporation being filed by Joseph N. Carter, Hope S. Davis and Rufus L. Miller in the recorder's office of Adams county, January 20 of that year. The stated object of the association is "to establish and maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members and to increase its usefulness in promoting the

due administration of justice." The association is directed by seven managers, and these are the names of the managers who were selected for the first year: Orville H. Browning, John H. Williams, Alexander E. Wheat, Ira M. Moore, Frederick V. Marcy, Henry Asbury and William Marsh. Judge Williams is the only surviving member of the first board of managers.

After a considerable period the association became inactive, but was revived a few years ago and re-organized upon the former basis and with a fine spirit of interest, which has already shown important and gratifying results. Following is a list of the present officers of the association: President, Joseph N. Carter; first vice president, H. S. Davis; second vice president, F. M. McCann; secretary, Walter Bennett; treasurer, George W. Govert. The present board of managers are: S. B. Montgomery, W. L. Vandeventer, M. F. Carrott, L. E. Emmons, Lyman McCarl, Carl E. Epler, James N. Sprigg. This is the present roll of members of the association: Albert Akers, Charles L. Bartlett, Walter Bennett, L. H. Berger, John C. Broady, A. J. Brockschmidt, John Q. Brown, Matthew F. Carrott, Joseph N. Carter, Harry B. Coffield, W. H. Coon, Clay Crewdson, Hope S. Davis, Homer D. Dines, L. E. Emmons, Sr., L. E. Emmons, Jr., Carl E. Epler, W. G. Feigenspan, Joseph I. Foreman, J. Frank Garner, John T. Gilmer, William H. Govert, George W. Govert, Joseph H. Hanly, W. J. Henry, John T. Inghram, Joseph C. Ivin, Charles A. James, George M. Janes, Merle W. Janes, H. H. Jansen, Uriah H. Keath, W. Emery Lancaster, W. P. Martindale, Frank M. McCann, Lyman McCarl, Charles B. McCrory, Edward J. Mitchell, S. B. Montgomery, Theodore B. Pape, Frank J. Penick, Elmer C. Peter, Thomas R. Petri, T. C. Poling, Arthur R. Roy, Joseph A. Roy, Thomas A. Scherer, Wm. Schlagenhauf, H. E. Schmiedeskamp, Edward Shannon, W. B. Sheets, James N. Sprigg, David P. Strickler, Homer M. Swope, W. L. Vandeventer, John E. Wall, Almeron Wheat, George H. Wilson, Samuel Woods.

One of the most substantial proofs of the bar's renewed interest and progressive spirit is the splendid bar library recently established and to which the county board of supervisors has allotted a room in the court house. The library already contains about 3,000 volumes, worth at least \$6,000. It is the largest and best law library in the state outside of Chicago, and valuable works are constantly being added to it. The association furnishes the librarian, the present incumbent being Miss Margaret Wich, who is a lawyer.

CHAPTER LII.

EDUCATIONAL.

By Prof. N. J. Hinton.

The history of education in Adams county is interwoven with that of the state. Many interesting things pertaining to the early history of education in Illinois are found hidden away in old newspapers, school journals, rare pamphlets, educational reports and congressional and legislative records, not easily accessible to many. We are indebted to W. L. Pillsbury, so long registrar of the University of Illinois, who has ferreted out these facts from their various sources, for much of the information here given.

The first General Assembly of Indiana Territory (of which Illinois was then a part) at the second session, "begun and held at the Borough of Vincennes" passed, November 29, 1806, "An act to incorporate an university in Indiana Territory," and since this act was, doubtless, passed by the help of Illinois members and bears in addition to the approval of William Henry Harrison, Governor, the signatures of "Jesse B. Thomas, Speaker of the House of Representatives," and "P. Menard, President pro tem. of the Legislative Council," both Illinois men and subsequently famous in our territorial and state history, we may fairly claim that it belongs in part to us. Following the enacting clause are numerous "whereases," and a clause creating the corporation and a board of trustees, with Wm. Henry Harrison at the head, who are directed to establish the University as speedily as may be, and to appoint: "A president and not exceeding four professors for the instruction of the youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and the Law of Nature and Nations." It was enacted "That no particular tenets of religion shall be taught in said University by the president and professors." But it was provided in the act that there should be established departments of theology, law and physic when the good of the University and the progress of education required their establishment. Two other sections, 11 and 13, provided respectively, the one for "the utmost endeavors of the trustees to induce the aborigines to send their children to the University for education, who, when sent, shall be maintained, clothed and educated at the expense of said institution," the other for the establishment of an institution for the education of females "as soon as in the opinion of the trustees the funds of the said institution will admit."

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