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PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ILLINOIS AUTHORS

by

RALPH CULLOM WOODMANSEE

THESIS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

in the

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of the

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Bachelor of Library Science

Katherine G. Sharp

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF Library Science
INTRODUCTION

This list of Illinois authors is the result of the examination of a large amount of material in both the University of Illinois and Champaign Public libraries. The compiler does not claim it is complete, for such a result could be assured only after years of research, yet he does hope and believe that all material directly referred to or actually contained in either of the above mentioned libraries has been listed.

In scope, the list has been limited to those persons who have resided in the state for at least one year, and have published something previous to 1850. About each writer when possible a short biography has been given, these biographies having been arranged chronologically by the date of first publication in a preliminary chapter. Each author in this list is numbered and the number repeated after his entry in the bibliography, thus making a reference from the list to the biography perfectly simple. Of the publications of any author, those produced after 1850 are included so long as he is resident of the state although in a few cases volumes published after leaving the state are entered. In this latter case only works treating of history, or travel and description in Illinois have been considered. When it has been possible to examine the books, an exact copy of the title page has been taken; otherwise only such information as place, date and size. In the list the authors are arranged alphabetically and the works under each author chronologically.
It has been almost impossible to follow any hard and fast rules because special cases have arisen requiring slightly different decisions. For instance James Hall has been listed by Thomson as an Ohio author, and a complete list of his works given. Because his earlier works were written before leaving the state and because his later ones bear the impress of Illinois influences, his complete bibliography is given in this list which contains several publications that have escaped Thomson.

Macaulay has said "the literary rubbish of one generation is the priceless treasure of the next" and for those who are interested in the early history of Illinois this bears a special significance. Probably no one will deny the fact that the great history of the state is still unwritten and when it is written much of its material must come from pages whose value has previously been considered ephemeral.

The literary history of the state may be said to have commenced in 1814 with the publication of the Illinois Herald at Kaskaskia. Previous to that date there are few records directly from residents of the country. In 1813 Morris Birkbeck wrote an account of the settlements in Edwards county made by himself and George Flower in 1817. The latter wrote a very full account of the same settlements but they were not published until some time after his death. In 1819 George Flower published a series of letters on the advantage of the colony and refuting certain misrepresentations of the country made by interested parties. In 1823 James Hall issued his first volume entitled "An account of the west." From that date until his death in 1868 his pen was continually employed. In 1831 Mr. Peck issued his "Guide for emigrants" followed by other volumes
bearing directly upon the description of the western country. From this time on little that may be classed as history or description of the country was written. Perhaps those who demanded a recognition of the agricultural merits of the Illinois country were satisfied with the results of their earlier work in that line.

A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the state while the southern part was settled from the slave states, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A rigorous effort made to protect slavery in the state constitution of 1817 barely failed and was again renewed in 1825. Such men as Peck, Hall, and Beecher dashed into the fight and with pen and voice assisted in a defeat that made Illinois a free state forever. The defeat of the constitutional convention of 1825 was only a link in the chain of events leading to 1861, but something more was required to tip the scales, and when in 1837 J. P. Lovejoy was assassinated by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, the fires of party hatred and civil strife flared with murderous intensity.

The internal improvements of the state commencing with the Illinois and Michigan Canal which received its first appropriation in 1831, and the contemplated system of railroads and river improvements brought the state in 1840 an indebtedness of $14000000 with a population of only 480000. Of this period of financial depression strangely enough we have but little mention except in the pages of periodical publications.

Among those who were prominent in early literary activities none deserve more praise or did nobler work than the representatives of the church. Such men as Akers, Beauchamp, Beecher, Chase,
Gale, Peck, and Turner have left their impress upon the institutions with which they were at different times connected. Their physical exertions were immense and the product of their pen has generally proven them to be strong mentally. In the educational forces of the state those first on the field were partly the result of the work of these men. McKendree college at Lebanon, Illinois college at Jacksonville, Shurtleff college at Alton, Knox college at Galesburg, and Jubilee college at Peoria, all owe their existence in part to men who had given their lives to ministerial duties.

To the legal profession the state owes a debt of gratitude which only the absence of authentic written history has prevented the public from acknowledging. The judges and lawyers of the state from its territorial organization in 1809 have not only framed her codes of jurisprudence and laws but have been foremost in every enterprise which developed her resources, founded her institutions, and it may also be said, protected religion within her boundaries. Illinois has a vast amount of un-written history, but such men as Brown, Reynolds, Ford, Breese, and Edwards have left us rich material for future utilization.
Pittman, Philip.

An officer in the British Royal Engineers first sent to Pensacola, Florida, 1763. From there he went to Mobile and New Orleans. He was given charge of an exploring expedition up the Mississippi river, and early in 1768 reached the Illinois country. In 1768 he returned to Florida and at once sailed for England.

Hitchins, Thomas.

Born in Monmouth, N. Y., 1730, he was the first government surveyor, an officer of the Sixtieth Royal (British) regiment, and later an assistant engineer under Boquet. At the outbreak of the Revolution while stationed at Ft. Charles, he resigned his commission because of sympathy with the patriots and three years later was imprisoned in the Tower of London for treason. He devised the present system of Government surveys in this country and was serviceable in carrying it out. He died in Pittsburg, Pa., 28 April, 1787.

Beauchamp, William.

Born in Kent Co., Delaware, 26 April, 1772. The son of a Methodist circuit rider his boyhood was passed in Virginia.
Beauoliamri, William. (cont.)

From 1797 his experience was varied, occupying pulpits in Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, and Indiana. In 1815 he took charge of the "Western Christian Monitor" the only Methodist publication in the United States. In 1817 he began building up St. Carmel, Ill., acting as teacher, preacher, civil engineer, lawyer, and mechanic. Died at Paoli, Indiana, 7 October, 1824.

Russell, John.

Born at Cavendish, Vermont, 31 July, 1793. Of very poor parents he succeeded in gaining entrance to Middlebury college in 1814 though almost contrary to parental command. In order to acquire the needful funds for college he wrote "The Authentic History of the Vermont State's Prison," and by its sale was enabled to finish his course without the aid of his parents, graduating in 1818. Soon after completing his course he went to Georgia as a teacher but remained only a short time emigrating to the west, spending the winter of 1818 in Indiana and later locating in Missouri in St. Louis county. In 1828 he moved to a farm in Green county giving it the name of Bluffdale and here he spent the remainder of his days, the position of Postmaster having been in his family since 1829. From the time of his arrival in Illinois, he was constantly at work, either at editorial work or teaching and even preaching. The University of Chicago conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

3 Appleton's cyclopaedia of American biography. 1888.
Russell, John. (cont.)

He died 31 January, 1883.

Birkbeck, Morris.

Born in England about 1762 or 3. Emigrated and settled in Edwards county, Ill., in 1817 where he purchased a large tract of land and founded the town of New Albion. He was an active opponent of slavery and assisted largely in defeating the aim of those who wished to make Illinois a slave state. He was Secretary of State under Coles in 1824 but resigned after three months, a hostile Legislature refusing to confirm him.

Pope, Nathaniel.

Born in Louisville, Ky. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1806 living afterwards at New Orleans, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and locating finally at Kaskaskia, Ill. in 1808. In 1809 he was first Territorial Secretary, and in 1818 U. S. Judge of the District which at that time included the entire state. In 1818 he was Territorial Delegate and during his term was largely responsible for the act authorizing the formation of a state government. Through his endeavors the northern boundary of Illinois was fixed at 40° 30' north instead of at the southern bend of Lake Michigan. He died at the home of his daughter Mrs. Lucretia Veatman, in St. Louis, Mo., 23 January, 1850.

6 Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
Hall, James.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 13 August, 1792. He was educated for the law but volunteered as a member of the Washington Guards in the war of 1812. He commanded a detachment at Chippewa in 1814 and fought at the battle of Lundy's Lane and the siege of Erie, receiving official recognition for his services. He was promoted a Lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. artillery and in 1815 sailed with Decatur's expedition to Algiers. In 1818 he resigned from the U. S. Army and was admitted to the bar, beginning to practice at Sherrinestown, Illinois in 1820. In 1827 he moved to Vandalia continuing to practice his profession with much success. At this period he was associated with Robert Blackwell in the publication of the "Illinois Intelligencer" one of the first papers in the state. In 1833 he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio where he died after a life of usefulness 5 July, 1828. At different times he was editor of the "Illinois Gazette," "Illinois Intelligencer", "Illinois Monthly Magazine" and the "Western Monthly Magazine." Probably no person in the history of the state of Illinois has accomplished so much in literary lines that has been of lasting value. His historical sketches are to be depended upon and cover a field that historians have yet to work out in detail. His works of fiction reflect truely the atmosphere and incidents of pioneer life and with a few exceptions are located in this state.
Flower, Richard.

A brewer, banker, sheep-breeder and agriculturist was born at Hertford, Hertfordshire, England about 1761. Little information is to be found about him although his brother Benjamin was a political writer of some note in London. With his son George he emigrated to Illinois in 1817 locating at Edwardsville. The following characterization is taken from the "history of Edwards county" by his son George. "He was of marked features and imposing mien, hasty in temper, decided in speech and prompt in action never trying to conceal his thoughts. If once convinced of the truth of his impressions no earthly power could turn him from his course." His death occurred on the 8th September, 1823.

Messinger, John.

Born in West Stockbridge, Massachusetts 1771, he was a pioneer surveyor and cartographer. Although his early days were spent on the farm he received a good education and was especially strong in Mathematics. In 1783 he went to Vermont where he became familiar with the trades of the carpenter and the millwright. His home was in Kentucky from 1799 till 1802 at which time he moved to Illinois, locating first in the American bottom and later at New Design, now in Monroe Co. In 1806 he taught one of the earliest schools of St. Clair county after which he took up surveying, doing a great deal of railroad work. In 1818 he was a delegate to the convention that
Messinger, John. (cont.)

framed the first constitution and later served as speaker of the first General Assembly. Died 2 1/2 miles north of Belleville, 1846.

Woods, John.

Long, Stephen Harriman.

Born at Hopkinton, N. Y. 30 December, 1784. He was a civil engineer and teacher who in December 1814 entered the U. S. Army as Lieutenant in a Corps of Engineers, acting as instructor in Mathematics at West Point. From 1818-23 he had charge of an exploring expedition between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. In 1823-24 he occupied a similar position in an expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi. Later he was employed by different railroads introducing an original system of curves and a new kind of truss bridge which afterwards was generally adopted. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society. Died at his home at Alton, Illinois, 4 September, 1846.

Biggs, William.

Born in Maryland in 1755, he there received a fair elementary English education. In 1755 he enlisted in the regiment

Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
Biggs, William. (cont.)

raised by Colonel George Rogers Clark for the conquest of the Illinois, and was elected lieutenant of his company. In 1784 in company with his two brothers and a few of his military comrades he returned to Illinois to find a permanent home. In 1790 he was appointed sheriff of St. Clair county, the first county organized in the Illinois. The remainder of his life until 1813 was spent in civil service after which time he engaged in the manufacture of salt. He is described as a very handsome man, tall, erect, of fine military figure, with florid complexion, dark hair and eyes, and having keen intelligence, and a pleasant affable disposition. He died in Madison county in 1827.

Beecher, Edward.

Clergyman and educator was born at East Hampton, Long Island, 27 August, 1803. A brother of Henry Ward Beecher he was a gifted speaker and a deep thinker. In 1822 he graduated from Yale college and after studying theology a short time was ordained pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston. In 1830 he became president of Illinois college at Jacksonville, remaining until 1844 when he resigned because of the criticism his ardent anti-slavery principles and expressions provoked. Returning to Boston he served as pastor of the Salem Street Church till 1856, and during this period acted as editor of "The Congregationalist." In 1856 he again came to Illinois accepting the pastorate of the First Congre-
Beecher, Edward. (cont.)

gational church at Galesburg, which he retained till 1871 when he removed to Brooklyn. To him more than to any person is due the reputation of Illinois college for independent thought. Living through and taking an active part in the Lovejoy Affair he certainly must have been able to write clearly of the early problems of our state. He died in Brooklyn, 27 July, 1895.

Peck, John Mason.

Clergyman and educator was born in Litchfield, Conn., 31 October, 1783. In 1811 he moved to Green Co., New York where he at once united with the Baptist church and entered on pastoral work supporting himself by teaching. In 1814 he was given a church at Amenia, New York which he retained till 1817 when he was sent west as a missionary. During the next nine years he traveled through Missouri and Illinois as a preacher and teacher, finally locating at Rock Spring, St. Clair Co., Illinois, when in 1826 he established the Rock Spring Seminary. From this institution grew Shurtleff college founded at Upper Alton in 1835. In securing endowments for this institution he traveled thousands of miles obtaining $20000. Up to 1843 he devoted much time to aiding in establishing a Theological Institute at Covington, Kentucky, and for two years following was Corresponding Secretary and Financial Agent of the American Baptist Publication Society. He was a man of indomitable will, unflagging industry and thoroughly upright in
Peck, John Mason. (cont.)

Conduct. In the early history of Illinois for a period of twenty-five years perhaps no man exerted such a powerful influence for good and the advancement of education. In 1858 he received the degree of D. D. from Harvard. His death occurred at his home at Rock Spring, 15 March, 1859.

Edwards, Minian.

Born in Montgomery county, Maryland in 1775. During his youth he was tutored for a time by the celebrated William Wirt, and completed his course at Williamson college. At the age of 19 he went to Kentucky, studied law and rose to be Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals. In 1800 he was appointed by Madison the first Governor of Illinois Territory which office he held till 1813 when he held the position of Senator for two terms. In 1816 he was elected Governor of the state. An able, magnanimous, incorruptible man he left many friends and admirers when he died at his home in Belleville, Illinois, 20 July, 1833.

Breese, Sidney.

Statesman and jurist was born in Whitesboro, New York, 15 July, 1800. He graduated from Union College, moving to Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1818 and in 1820 was admitted to the bar. During that year he was Postmaster of Kaskaskia and Assistant Secretary of State, and superintended the removal of the Archives to the office at Vandalia. From 1822-27 he was Prosecut-
Breese, Sidney. (cont.)

ing Attorney and later U. S. District Attorney for the state. He was the first official reporter of the Supreme Court issuing its first volume of reports. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers during the Black Hawk War, held a position on the Circuit bench in 1835 and on the Supreme bench in 1841. In 1843 he resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate as successor to R. M. Young defeating Stephen A. Douglas. He served here till 1849 holding the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Lands. He was one of the first to suggest a transcontinental railroad to the Pacific and also was one of the originators and promoters in Congress of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861 he was Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, Circuit Judge in 1865 and Supreme Court judge in 1857. His home was at Carlyle, Illinois; but he died at Pickneyville, 23 June, 1878.

Edwards, Cyrus.

Born in Montgomery Co., Maryland in 1793, he moved to Kentucky in 1800 where he took up the study of law. In 1815 at Kaskaskia, Illinois, he was admitted to the bar, and for the next fourteen years practiced alternately in Missouri and Kentucky. In 1829 he settled at Edwardsville, Illinois, abandoned law on account of his health and engaged in business but in a short time changed his location to Upper Alton. In 1833 he was sent to the House by the Whig party. In 1840 and 1840
Edwards, Cyrus. (cont.)

He was again elected though the last time he went as a Republican. Served in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He was deeply interested in the cause of education and assisted in its advancement in this state. He received the Degree of LL.D. in 1852 from Shurtleff college. Died at his home in Upper Alton in September, 1877.

Baldwin, Theron.

Clergymen and educator was born in Goshen, Connecticut the 1st of July, 1801. He graduated from Yale college in 1827 and spent the next two years in a theological school, receiving his ordination as a home missionary in 1829. He was corresponding secretary of that famous "Yale college band" to whose influence Illinois owes more than to any other agency. For two years he had charge of the Congregational church at Vandalia, and during that period was active in procuring the charter of Illinois college of which he was a trustee till his death. From 1831 he was agent of the Home Missionary Society in Illinois continuing in that position for several years. In 1838 he accepted the position of Principal of Monticello Female Seminary remaining with that institution for five years. He died at Orange, New Jersey, 10 April, 1870.

Henry, John Flournoy.

Born on a farm at Henry's Mills, Scott Co., Kentucky,
Henry, John Flournoy. (cont.)

17 January, 1793. In the Fall of 1792 he moved to Lincoln Co., Kentucky, where he soon came to be a man of importance, serving with Harrison in 1813 and winning the title of Major-General. He received a medical education graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1818. In 1820 he moved to Bois Brule, Perry County, Missouri, where the next year his wife died. In 1831 he became Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1833 he resigned his position and moved to Illinois settling at Bloomington. His only experience in politics was in 1826 and 27 when he represented the Hopkinsville district in the U. S. Congress. Mr. Henry was a man of fine presence, six feet in height, muscular build, with the courtly bearing of a "gentleman of the old school." He never used tobacco in any form and always attended the Presbyterian church. Died in 1873.

Young, Richard Montgomery.

Born in Kentucky in 1786. He studied law and was admitted to the bar the same year he came to Illinois, 1817, locating at Jonesboro. In the second General Assembly he served as a Representative from Union County. In 1835 he was Circuit Judge, Presidential Elector in 1833, U. S. Senator in 1837, and Justice of the Supreme Court in 1843. From the latter position he resigned in 1847 to become Commissioner of General Land.
Young, Richard Montgomery. (cont.)

Office, and in 1850 he became Clerk of the National House of Representatives. He died in an insane asylum in Washington, D. C. in 1853.

Akers, Peter.

Born in Campbell county, Virginia in 1790 and at the early age of sixteen began teaching. Later he moved to Kentucky, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1817. In 1819 he began the publication of a paper called "The Star" which existed only a short time. In 1821 he was converted, and joining the Methodist church began preaching at once, and in 1832 moved to Illinois as an evangelist. In 1833 he became President of McKendree college and later established a manual training school near Jacksonville which he maintained for a few years. From 1837 to 1852 he was minister and Presiding Elder at Springfield, Quincy, and Jacksonville, and again President of McKendree college from 1852-57. He died at his home at Jacksonville 31 February, 1888.

Black Hawk. (Wa-ka-ta-mish-kia-kia-k). 22

Born in Kaskaskia, Illinois 1767. At the early age of fifteen he ranked with the braves and became a successful leader. About 1783 he succeeded his father, who was killed, as head chief of the Sac. By a series of treaties, reflecting anything but credit to the white men, the Sac and Foxes ceded
Black Hawk. (cont.)

their land to the United States. They were forced in 1831 west of the Mississippi but in the Spring of 1832 Black Hawk returned and began to massacre the Whites. Then ensued the Black Hawk War after which Black Hawk was deposed and Keokuk made chief in his place. He died at his camp on the Des Moines river, 3 October, 1838.

Wakefield, John A.

Nelson, David.

Born near Jonesboro, Tennessee, 24 September, 1793. He was educated at Washington college, Virginia and studied medicine at Danville, Kentucky and Philadelphia graduating at the latter place. He went to Canada with a Kentucky regiment in 1812 as surgeon, and later to Florida with the army of Andrew Jackson. In 1825 he was licensed to preach by the Presbyterian church, spending three years in Tennessee and meanwhile being connected editorially with the Calvinistic Magazine at Rogersville. In 1830 he moved to Missouri and established Marion college, of which he became president. In consequence of the slavery question in 1830 he moved to Illinois and settled near Quincy, where he founded an institute for young men. He died at his home at Oakland, Illinois, 17 October, 1844.

22 Appleton's cyclopedia of American biography. 1883.
24 Appleton's cyclopedia of American biography. 1883.
Koerner, Gustavus.

Born in Germany in 1809 and received a university education. In 1833 he emigrated to this country settling at Belleville, Illinois, at once taking a prominent part in politics. In 1842 he was elected to the General Assembly, in 1845 to the bench of the State Supreme Court, and in 1852 to the office of Lieutenant-Governor. At the close of his term in the latter office he changed his views siding with the Republican party. He was a Union man serving on the staffs of Fremont and Hallock, receiving the appointment of Minister to Spain from Lincoln in 1862, and resigning in January, 1865. He was a member of the Chicago convention of 1860 that nominated Lincoln and a Republican Presidential Elector in 1868. In 1870 he began a second term in the Legislature, was a member of the first Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, in 1871, serving as their president and in 1873 a member of the Cincinnati convention that nominated Greeley. He died in Belleville, Illinois, 9 April, 1896.

Lincoln, William S.

See page 31

Lovejoy, Owen.

Clergyman and congressman was born in Albion, Maine, 6 January, 1811. The son of a clergyman he was early thrown...
Lovejoy, Owen. (cont.)

on his own resources but managed to get a college education graduating from Bowdoin. In 1836 he moved to Alton, Illinois, joining his brother Elijah Parish Lovejoy. The murder of the latter in 1837 induced him to devote his life to a crusade against slavery. He was ordained a minister, having previously studied theology, and officiated as pastor of the Congregational church at Princeton. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature on the Liberty ticket, and in 1856 he was elected to Congress by a large majority, holding the position four terms. He was courageous in the support of his principles and and as an orator had few equals. He died in Brooklyn, New York, 25 March, 1864.

Chase, Philander.

Born 14 December, 1885 at Cornish, Vermont. He early adopted the Episcopal faith and was ordained a priest in 1799. He went to New Orleans in 1805 remaining till 1811 when he went to New Haven, Connecticut. In 1817 he took up missionary work in Ohio but in 1819 he was consecrated a Bishop and after a visit to London he laid the foundation of Kenyon College and Gambier Theological seminary. Differences having arisen he resigned the presidency of Kenyon college in 1831 and for three years did missionary work in Michigan. In 1835 he was chosen Bishop of Illinois, and after a second visit to England founded Jubilee college at Robin's Nest, Peoria county, Illinois in 1838 although a charter was not obtained until 1847.

Chase, Philander. (cont.)

He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1795 and through his life proved one of the most successful pioneers of the Episcopal church in the west. He died 20 September, 1852.

Reynolds, John.

Born in Kaskaskia, Illinois in 1800 the first nine years of his life were spent on an Illinois farm. He received a common school education and two years at college at Knoxville, Tennessee after which he took up the study of law, beginning to practice in 1812-13. He was a noted scout against the Indians winning the title of "The Old Ranger" and many events of his life would appeal to the present generation as extremely exciting. In 1818 he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the state, his home being at Cohokia having moved there shortly after beginning to practice law. Retiring from the bench in 1825 he served two terms in the Legislature and was the successful candidate for Governor in 1830, personally commanding the state volunteers in the Black Hawk war of 1832. In 1834 he resigned to accept a seat in Congress as the successor of Charles Slade, receiving the same office again in 1838. As a classical scholar his reputation does not amount to much, his style being rather colloquial. He was temperate in habits, an ardent champion of slavery, and had many friends even among his political opponents. He died at Belleville, Illinois, 8 May, 1865.

Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.

Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
Educator and agriculturist was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, 7 December, 1805. He grew up on a farm but must have had some educational advantages as we find him teaching school before he had reached his majority. He entered an academy at Salem in 1827 but remained only a short time, finally completing his education at Yale, graduating in 1833. He at once accepted a position as tutor in Illinois college, and during the next fourteen years taught in nearly every branch embraced in the college curriculum. In 1847 he retired from college duties and gave his attention to scientific agriculture, being especially successful in the introduction of the osage orange for practical purposes in Illinois and the western states. In 1850 he began formulating that system of industrial education, which in 1862 was adopted by Congress, providing for liberal donations of public lands for the establishment of "Industrial colleges" in the several states, and out of which grew the University of Illinois. He was one of the chief factors in founding and building up the Illinois State Teacher's Association and the State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. A zealous champion of free thought and honest convictions he early won the respect and admiration of those who knew him, and time only can show the magnitude of his work. He died at his home in Jacksonville, 10 January, 1890.
Brown, Simeon DeWitt.

Came to Peoria, Illinois, from western New York, probably in 1837 or 38. His name appears in the Peoria directory for 1837 but only that of Mrs. Sarah Brown at the same street number in the directory for 1858. He was a gatherer of inconsiderable trifles, no definite profession or trade; a sort of surveyor but decidedly interested in local history; one of those wandering minstrels who are of little use to the world until fifty years after they are dead. In 1844 he published the first "Peoria Directory," now a very rare and almost priceless book of 194 pages, 18°. In 1851 he published Brown's Record and Historical View of Peoria, with an Almanac for 1851, and a Business Directory of the city, printed by E. O. Woodcock, Main street, 1850. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Brown was not a college man, but rather an eccentric lover of his fellow men who lived by the side of the road.

Gilman, Charles.

Born in Bangor, Maine, 30 June, 1807. He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter academy, entered Bowdoin college but graduated at Brown university. Immediately after graduation he practiced law at Newmont, Maine, Bangor, and finally in 1837 or 38 moved to Quincy, Illinois. He was Reporter to the Supreme Court of Illinois for five years before his death. He was editor of a monthly law journal which had a high reputation. In 1836 he edited the Eastern Magazine for
five months and the Maine Monthly Magazine for six months. The qualities of Mr. Gilman as a reporter were pre-eminent and it was expected that he would be soon placed upon the bench of the Supreme Court but he contracted that dread disease, Asiatic cholera and died at his home at Quincy, 24 July, 1849.

Bledsoe, Albert Taylor.

Born at Frankfort, Kentucky, 2 November, 1809, he received an education especially strong in Mathematics graduating from West Point in 1830. For two succeeding years he was on duty at Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory, at the end of his time retiring from the service. During 1833-34 he was Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and teacher of French at Kenyon college, Ohio, and for the next two years Professor of Mathematics at Miami University. After spending sometime in theological study he served as rector for several churches in Ohio and Springfield, Illinois. In 1838 he began to practice law and moved to Washington but soon changed to his original profession holding positions in the universities of Mississippi and Virginia. He served in the Civil War as a Confederate Colonel, afterward becoming Acting Assistant Secretary of War. After the war he again entered the ministry where he won a reputation for eloquence. He was a man of great ability but lacking in stability of character. He died at Alexandria, Virginia, 8 December, 1877.

32 Gilman, N. P. Letter written 2 Apr. 1903.
33 Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
Brayman, Mason.

Born 23 May, 1813. Brought up a farmer he soon deserted that kind of work and learned the printer's trade. This did not suit his tastes and in 1836 after a few years study we find him admitted to the bar. In 1838 he was City Attorney of Monroe, Michigan remaining until 1842 when he moved to Springfield, Illinois. In 1843 he was Commissioner to adjust Mormon troubles, Major-General in the Civil War, Governor of Idaho, 1876 and a resident of Wisconsin in 1880. He died at Kansas City, Missouri, 27 February, 1895.

Kenyon, William Asbury.

Born at Hingham, Massachusetts 27 August, 1817, the son of John Wilder, changing his name for some unknown reason. He was a journeyman tailor by trade widely in Mississippi. His book was the first collection of poems printed in the state. He died at the place of his birth 25 January, 1862.

Sturtevant, Julian Mason.

Born in Warren, Connecticut 26 July, 1805, he removed early in life to Summit county, Ohio. Graduating in 1820 from Yale, he accepted a position as principal of an academy at Canaan, Connecticut, but after two years work he entered Yale Divinity school receiving his diploma in 1829, and at once moving to Illinois where he became instructor in Illinois college. In 1831 he assumed the Chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy retaining this position until 1844.
Sturtivant, Julian Mason. (cont.)

When after the retirement of Dr. Beecher he succeeded to the office of President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. 1876 he resigned the presidency giving his attention to Mental Science and Government. 1838 after fifty-six years of active service he retired entirely from the institution. In 1863 he visited Europe in the interests of the Union cause delivering effective addresses. He received the Degrees of D.D. from University of Missouri, and LL.D. from Iowa university. He died at his home at Jacksonville, 11 February, 1886.

Farnham, Eliza Woodson (Burhaus)

Philanthropist and author was born in Rensselaerville, New York, 17 November, 1815. She moved to Illinois in 1835, returning to New York in 1844 when she accepted an appointment as matron of the female department of the state prison at Sing Sing that she might prove the possibility of governing such an institution by kindness alone. In 1849 she went to California remaining until 1856 when she returned to New York and took up the study of medicine, later organized a society to find western homes for destitute women. She died in New York City, 15 December, 1864.

Hilgard, Theodore Erasmus.

Born in Mannheim, Germany, 14 February, 1790. He studied at the University of Heidelberg and Paris, and took a

36 Bateman. Historical encyclopedia of Illinois. 1900.
37 Appleton’s cyclopedia of American biography. 1888.
Illegarll, Theodore Erasmus. (cont.)

legal course in Coblenz. He practiced law during the French rule holding several offices, till 1835 when he emigrated to St. Clair county, Illinois. Here he specialized in viticulture with some success producing a wine that acquired a high local reputation. In 1851 he returned to Germany in an official capacity and with the exception of a short visit to this country some years later passed his remaining days there. He translated several ancient and modern poems into German some of which were published, notably Ovid's "Metamorphoses" and "The Fire-fish" from Moore's "Lalla Rookh." He died 14 February, 1873.

Gale, George Washington.

Clergyman and educator was born in Dutchess county, New York, 13 December, 1789. Left an orphan at the early age of eight years, his character was wonderfully developed under the charge of his older sisters. Graduating from Union college in 1814 and from the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1816 he at once began ministerial work in Jefferson county, New York. Later he established the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro out of which grew Lane seminary and Oberlin and Knox colleges. In 1835 he conceived the idea of establishing a colony and an institution of learning in the west and as a result Knox college was formed and located at Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. Gale was the leading promoter of the enterprise...
Gale, George Washington. (cont.)

Making a liberal donation of lands from 1840-42. He died at his home in Galesburg, Illinois, 31 September, 1861.

Purple, Norman Higgins.

Lawyer and jurist was born in Exeter, New York, 29 March, 1803. In 1836 he moved to Peoria, Illinois, where in 1844 he was elected Presidential Elector being appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court at Quincy the next year. In 1848 he returned to Peoria remaining there until 1863 when he went to Chicago where he soon became one of the most prominent lawyers. He died in Chicago, 9 August, 1863.

Mc Connell, John Ludlow.

Born in Jacksonville, Illinois, 11 November, 1826. He graduated from the Transylvania Law School and followed his profession at his home. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican War and after the battle of Buena Vista where he was twice wounded, was promoted a Captain. He died 17 January, 1868.

Flower, George.

Born in Hertfordshire, England in 1780, in affluent circumstances, he came to America in 1817 as the associate of Morris Birkbeck in founding the English colony at Albion, Edwards county, Illinois. The large wealth possessed by Mr. Flower gave him a responsible position in the colony, and in

40 Appleton’s cyclopaedia of American biography. 1888.
41 Bateman. Historical cyclopaedia of Illinois. 1900.
the eventful strife which accompanied the attempt in 1823 to legalize slavery in the state no one enlisted with a truer heroism than he. Mr. Flower numbered among his friends and correspondents such personages as Jefferson, Lafayette, and Cobbett of England and by these and the majority of all who knew him he was held in the highest esteem. Mr. Flower met with the losses which are the prescribed lot of colonizers of the world. The wealth and position which he at first command-ed were finally succeeded by poverty and for many years he lived in retirement in Indiana or among his children in his home state. His death occurred at Grayville, White county, Illinois, 15 January 1862.

Lincoln, William Sever.

"General William Sever Lincoln was born in Worcester, November 22, 1811, and died there November 3, 1889. He was a graduate of Bowdoin college, class of 1833, and, like his brothers, Daniel and Edward, was educated as a lawyer in accordance with the wish of their father, but like them never confined himself to law practice. He opened an office at Millbury in 1834, but in 1837 he went with his wife to St. Louis, and a little later settled in Alton, Ill. At Alton General Lincoln resumed the practice of law and became City Attorney. Returning to Worcester ten years later, he settled on the Mill Farm in Quinsigamond village, which his great-grandfather, Judge John Chandler, had owned. About 1858 he sold that place and bought Willow Farm, the present residence of Mrs. Lincoln.

From boyhood the military attracted him, and in 1862 he went to the front as Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, of which he afterward became Colonel. At New Market, Va., he was wounded and taken prisoner. He escaped, and after three weeks of suffering and wandering over the mountains, often without food, travelling by night and hiding during the day, he finally reached the Union lines, nearly worn out by fatigue and exposure. A very interesting account of his imprisonment is contained, as an appendix, in his book above mentioned. He was brevetted Brigadier-general in 1865.

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