

Bond County Genealogical Society News

Volume 33, Issue 2

Summer July 2018

Official Newsletter of the Bond County Genealogical Society of Greenville, Illinois,
published jointly since 2014 with the Bond County Historical Society

Breuchaud Grandparents Once Owned Hoiles-Davis Musuem House

The Hoiles-Davis Museum enjoyed a surprise visit from a surprising family on Saturday morning, June 30, 2018. Suzanne **Schurman Ammann** of Pocahontas and her cousins – brothers, Jim **Schultetus** of Springfield Illinois and Eric Schultetus of Nevada – are three of the grandchildren of Robert and Rose **Breuchaud** who owned the Hoiles-Davis Museum house in the 1950s! The names of Robert and Rose (in association with the house) were brand new to us and fill in another blank in the long ownership history of the property. The Breuchauds operated the Busy Bee Café in downtown Greenville and sold their house to the **Alexanders** in the mid-1960s.

Bond County Historical Society purchased the house from the Alexander family estate in 1998. Meeting and talking with these cousins as they reminisced about the house and their grandparents was a great joy and a font of new information! We look forward to staying in touch and trading more stories and photos. Thanks for visiting!!



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Special points of interest:

- Were Illinois' Governors "Mostly Good and Competent Men"?
- "Goat Museum" Curator Surprised by Friends with a National Honor!
- Genealogists Don't Die; They are Just Doing Hands on Research.
- "Defective", "Dependent", & "Delinquent" Census.
- Shoal Creek Serves as Rest Stop for Native Peoples on Forced Trans-Mississippi Relocation.
- A Young Wife Killed in 1868, Murderer Hangs.
- We Say Goodbye to Three Noble Friends.
- DNA Match Unites Sisters for First Time.
- Query Seeks Info re: Ernest Oechsner Family.

Bond County Genealogical Society

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Vice President - Kevin Kaegy
Treasurer - Elaine Anthony
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Corresponding Secretary - Cindy Tischhauser
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Editor - open
Directors - Gerald Jenner (emeritus),
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Program - Kevin Kaegy
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Hospitality - Cindy Tischhauser
Cemetery - open
Research - Cindy Tischhauser &
Rebecca Clausen
Newsletter Editor - Rebecca Clausen
Webmaster - Rebecca Clausen

Bond County Genealogical Society membership dues are \$10 per 2-person household for the current year. A lifetime membership for a 2-person household may be purchased for a one-time payment of \$175. Members are eligible to vote and to serve as BCGS officers and appointees.

If you would like to become a member please send your name, address, phone number, email address, and the surnames you are most interested in researching with appropriate check or money order to:

Bond County Genealogical Society,
P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL
62246-0172

Membership forms also are available on our website. www.bondcogen.org

"Leaders are the ones who keep faith with the past, keep step with the present, and keep the promise to posterity."

- Harold J. Seymour

Bond County Historical Society

2017-2018 Officers

President - Kevin Kaegy
Vice President - Jim Schutte
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Pleasant Mound Twp - open
Old Ripley Twp - Kathy Brewer
Shoal Creek Twp - Tom Varner
LaGrange Twp - Gary Tischhauser
Mulberry Grove Twp - Jeanette Dothager

Bond County Historical Society membership dues are \$15 per family for the current year. Lifetime memberships are also available. Members are eligible to vote and to serve as BCHS officers, directors & appointees.

If you would like to become a member please send your name, address, phone number, email address, and a check or money order for \$15 to:

Bond County Historical Society,
P.O. Box 376, Greenville, IL 62246

Membership forms are also available on our website.

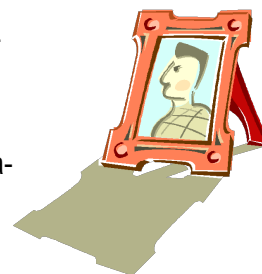
www.bondcountyhistorical.org



Monthly Society Meetings

It was decided in 2013 that the two societies would meet jointly for Program Meetings and this practice continues. Meetings are generally the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm. Please check the Greenville Advocate newspaper, www.bondcogen.org or WGEL Radio (101.7 FM) for times and locations. Announcements will be made ahead of time whenever there is to be a business meeting for one or both of the two societies. Also, there will be no December meeting.

The Bond County Historical Society specializes in questions about the history of the county and communities. If you have questions about family history, burial sites, census records, birth records, or death records from Bond County, please contact the Bond County Genealogical Society instead. All genealogy requests submitted via email to info@bondcogen.org will be researched and answered in order received as time permits. There is no flat fee for requests as we attempt to reply with electronic documents, but if your request requires printing, postage, or original document access and retrieval you may be responsible for those charges.



**Invite a friend
to an interest-
ing and educa-
tional program
meeting or
special event!**

2018-2019 Events Calendar

September 4, 2018 Rural Church History Program w/ Potluck at Reno Baptist.

September 25, 2018 We're still planning! What do you suggest?

October 23, 2018 Historical & Genealogical Societies Annual Dinner Mtg plus Elections.

November 27, 2018 Business 'Year Wrap Up' Meeting at Hoiles-Davis Museum.

March 16, 2019 16th Quilt Show w/ Bed Turning Program at Greenville FMC.

*Share your
ancestor's
tale in the
Bond County
Genealogical
Society
News!*

Uncharted Territory: What's Your Story?

"Uncharted Territory" are the stories found deep in your family tree. What's Your Story? Was your ancestor a Bond County native or did he pass through, stay briefly and then move on? Where did she live? What kind of work did he do? What clues did your ancestors leave to mark their path in, around or across this county?

Have you considered sharing your ancestor's tale in the B.C.G.S. News? If you have a story you'd like to share, please contact the editor. Please find submission details and guidelines on Page 31.





The Hoiles-Davis Museum is located at 318 W. Winter Street in Greenville, Illinois.

May-Oct: Open Saturday 10 a.m. to noon and Sunday 2 to 4 p.m.

Nov-Apr: Open first Saturday of each month 10 a.m. to noon.

Admission by donation.

Tours also by appointment. Groups welcome. Advance notice required for guided tours. Call (618) 664-1590

Hoiles-Davis Museum

Bond County Historical Society hosted an Open House at the Hoiles-Davis Museum Tuesday night, April 24, 2018. We highlighted several new exhibits that were recently installed for the season. Big thanks to the Displays Committee for working so hard again this spring! Check us out weekends through October!! We're air-conditioned and have a nice restroom and book shop!

Our new exhibits this year include the Bond County Volunteer Fire Departments, the Pocahontas Coal Mine, commercial items from Bond County farm implement dealers, a celebration of 1968 featuring the "Original Sweet 16" Hot Wheels cars from Mattel, and the contents of a World War I ditty bag that had belonged to Robert Wilson's father, Glen B. Wilson. A display of the Greenville Garden Club, celebrating 25 years, is probably one of the most colorful exhibits ever shown at our museum! Recent acquisitions from F. Samuel Bauer and Rebecca File Addington include historic school items, interesting objects like an ornate six bottle cruet caddy, a German ceramic smoking pipe, souvenirs from the St Louis Word's Fair of 1904, and a small book of poetry by a Bond County farmer.

Ongoing exhibits are the period parlor room with the Almira Blanchard Morse rosewood piano (the first piano in Bond County!) and the "Abraham Lincoln" settee from the Smith home; the Civil War room continuing to exhibit Col John B Reid's presentation sword; the mills of Bond County, the Birger Gang – one of southern Illinois' 1920s organized crime faction, and the "Friendship" quilt from Woburn Christian Church.



Top: Turn out jacket from GFPD, loaned by Denny Wise, Fire Chief. Middle: Electricity-free mine intercom "phone". Bottom: Hot Wheels cars celebrate 50 years in 2018 (as does the museum's facility manager!)

Genealogical Society Library Shelf

The Genealogical Society Library collection is housed on the lower floor of the Greenville Public Library. There is a booklet in the room which lists all the holdings and a microfilm reader/printer for doing research in the Greenville Advocate and other Bond County newspapers. The building has wireless internet access so you can do supplementary research while you are there. The room is kept locked, so the key must be requested at the Circulation Desk. The Greenville Public Library's hours are posted on their website: www.greenvillepubliclibrary.org ~ 414 W. Main Ave. Greenville, Illinois (IL) ~ Phone 618-664-3115 ~ Fax 618-664-9442

If you experience technical difficulties with our microfilm reader, please contact Jane Hopkins (jhopkins4616@sbcglobal.net 618-664-4616) or Kevin Kaegy (kevink@markuscabinet.com 618-210-2256).



Illinois Governors, 42 in 200 years

The Greenville Public Library held their annual historical program fundraiser on April 19, 2018 with the topic "Illinois Governors". Kevin **Kaegy**, the speaker, singled out six statesmen in particular who served and led with honor, presented in recognition of the state bicentennial in 2018. His major source of information was Robert P. **Howard's** book, Mostly Good and Competent Men: Illinois Governors, 1818-1988.

From Kaegy's scholarly perspective, corruption and criminality amongst our full historical line of governors has been the outlier condition. The majority of Illinois' executive leaders were fine - "mostly good and competent" - as they've dealt with challenges of the political and economic systems themselves. One of Kaegy's continuing themes was that Illinois is chock full of resources: mineral, agricultural, industrial, and people themselves. Its troubles have always come around to financing and budget. In our next 200 years, we need innovative, independent leaders who can devise realistic, long-term budgets and income to support our resources and create a sustainable, successful state.



Shadrach Bond (1818-1822) As Illinois's first governor, Bond led a fledgling state that had true prospects but almost no transportation infrastructure or cash in hand. Bond made transportation his top priority. Because the state had almost no money, the General Assembly passed and Bond signed bills to build privately operated toll roads and bridges. The main road connected Bond's home town - the state's first capital, Kaskaskia on the Mississippi River - with what was then the state's largest city, Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. After two centuries of improvements, much of it is now part of Illinois Route 13. Bond's most controversial act was his attempt to veto an act passed by the General Assembly to create a non-capitalized State Bank of Illinois. The bank was ready to issue banknotes and make unsecured loans based on the prospect of future economic growth within Illinois. Bond warned that the result could be "a state of things still more embarrassing," but the under-capitalized bank was chartered anyway, and promptly went bankrupt, justifying Bond's concerns (Howard 6). Bond died of pneumonia in April 1832 at his farm in Kaskaskia and was buried in the family cemetery. In 1881, the town of Kaskaskia and Bond's farm home were swept downstream when the flooded Mississippi changed course, but luckily his remains had been moved two years earlier to a hilltop in Chester, the new county seat (Howard 7).

Edward Coles (1822-1826) Coles' inaugural address included a clear call for the end of slavery in Illinois and revision of the Black Code, as well as advocated internal improvements (especially a canal link to the Great Lakes) and aid to agriculture and education. He advocated tax-supported free schools and criticized the unregulated state bank for allowing borrowers to postpone debt payments – neither issue being solved during his term. Prior to his term, in "a dramatic scene on two Ohio River

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Governors, continued....

(Continued from page 5)

flatboats lashed together" Coles freed his own Virginia plantation slaves "immediately and unconditionally," gave each family land, and hired some to work on his Edwardsville farm (Howard 11).

Ninian Edwards (1826-1830) Edwards' gubernatorial term was another period of rapid growth for Illinois. In the decade from 1820 to 1830, the population nearly tripled from 55,211 to 157,445. During this era, Illinois was the fastest-growing territory in the world. Edwards had a four-year running fight with the legislature, chiefly over the management of the always struggling State Bank of Illinois, which it had established in 1821. From the beginning the bank had been underfunded, its notes had badly depreciated, and it had helped put the state deeply in debt. Edwards undiplomatically attacked bank officials and politicians alike, accusing them of fraud and perjury. After winning the Winnebago War, Edwards urged the federal government to remove the remaining Native Americans from northern Illinois, and they did, applying diplomatic pressure. On July 29, 1829, the Potawatomi, Ottawa and Ojibwe ceded 3,000 square miles of northern land to the State of Illinois; the Winnebago made a cession in August. Edwards was an amateur doctor with a sizable charitable practice, even refusing to flee from his Belleville home during a cholera epidemic, choosing to treat his stricken neighbors, a decision which took his life in July 1833.

John Reynolds (1830-1834) A compulsive campaigner, the most significant event of his administration was the Black Hawk War in 1832. He called out the militia, and was field commander, often appearing in person on the battle-grounds. He was recognized by U.S. President Andrew Jackson as Major-General, and was authorized to make treaties with the Indians. He left the governor's seat early to begin an intermittent career in Congress. John Quincy Adams called Reynolds "untruthful, vulgar, and knavish."

Thomas Ford (1842-1846) One of the most controversial politicians in the nation's history, he worked hard to repair the fiscally irresponsible Internal Improvements Act that built expensive bridges, canals, roads and highways, often in places where few people or communities existed. This bill was passed years earlier with the aid of a previous state representative, Abraham **Lincoln**, and Ford's actions helped turn the economic crisis around, although the debt for the Act would not be paid off until 1882. Ford also worked to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which greatly improved the state's finances. Mormon historians blame Ford for failing to protect leaders including Joseph **Smith** and his brother from unfriendly factions who ultimately murdered the Smiths and were acquitted of the crimes in the lawless Nauvoo area. Ford authored an Illinois history, based on his personal observation, covering its first three decades of statehood.

Henry Horner, (1933-1940) The first Jewish governor and a Progressive, he fought the Chicago political machine and had quite the difficult administration during the Depression. Horner pushed through revisions to the state's revenue system – substitution of the retail sales tax for the inadequate property levy that had been the state's chief support since the frontier era. Sales tax funded unemployment relief which helped ease the suffering of the state's Depression victims. Horner was a passionate Lincoln collector, helped the state purchase New Salem, old courthouses, and other historically significant sites. He died in office at age 61.

John Goldsmith presented NSDAR Historic Preservation Medal: Surprised at Society Meeting at DeMoulin Museum

"[My husband] John received a special award tonight [June 13, 2018] from the Benjamin Mills Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. He was selected as a recipient of the National Society DAR Historic Preservation Medal for his work with the DeMoulin Museum. They only give around 30 of these medals a year out nationally! He had no idea that he was selected. As a winner of the award, his name was entered into the Congressional Record by Illinois Congressman John **Shimkus**!! Special thanks to Cindy **Tischhauser** and Jeanette **Dothager** for their work on the application. Thanks to all the volunteers, supporters, and visitors to the museum. Without you, none of this is possible."

— Gina **Lewis Goldsmith**

"For years NDAR has recognized and honored persons who have done extraordinary work in preserving local landmarks, objects of historical or cultural significance, and who encourage youth leadership and education. Your extraordinary work as the curator



John Goldsmith poses with the ladies of the Benjamin Mills chapter of NSDAR. (Photo by Gina Goldsmith.)

for the DeMoulin Museum in Greenville has helped preserve the history of the DeMoulin brothers and their factory, while also helping to educate the community on their history." —US Senator Dick **Durbin**

"A major objective of the DAR is to preserve history and Goldsmith has been tireless and creative in his preservation efforts. We're so proud of you. Thank you!"

—Lisa **Stephens**, Chapter Regent

John **Goldsmith**, near speechless and visibly emotional, DID give a speech plus an abbreviated presentation featuring a DeMoulin factory tale: He humbly said, "I accept this prestigious national honor for my mom [Norma] and all the volunteers." He later added on social media: "I was prepared for a night of tales about spanking machines and bucking goats. As I looked around the room of people who had gathered, I suspected something was going on. I wasn't sure what... Thanks to Lisa Stephens for her kind words tonight. And thanks to those who attended this surprise announcement. So many of you knew... and kept it secret (including my wife)! The DeMoulin Museum has grown from a dream that mom and I shared to a nationally recognized tourist attraction. Thank you to our amazing museum board members, volunteers, supporters, and visitors. I accept this honor on behalf of all of those who have joined me for this incredible journey. The best is yet to come. I don't know what it is. But I have faith in this museum's ability to make magic happen!"

"Goldsmith has been involved for many years with promoting historic preservation and tourism. In addition to creating the museum, it recently moved into the historic Central Christian Church building (constructed in 1882 as the Grace Episcopal Church). He is the former Greenville tourism director, former Chamber of Commerce director, former president of the Bond County Historical Society and former executive director of the Historic National Road Association."
—WGEL 101.7 FM Daily News

Online Genealogical Resources

7 Little-Used Tricks for Finding That Missing Maiden Name

By Melanie Mayo at <https://familyhistorydaily.com>



If you're completely stuck trying to find the maiden name of one, or many, of your female ancestors you're not alone. Because women often left their maiden names long behind when they got married they can be incredibly hard to uncover in some cases — and not being able to find one can often mean a complete dead end.

If we're lucky, we can find a maiden name in one of the usual resources — on a marriage certificate or death record, in the census, or listed on the birth or baptismal record of a child. But very often this is simply not the case. Too often, informants on death records did not know, or bother to list, the maiden name of a woman, or married names were used in place of maiden names. Sometimes these records simply aren't available, especially if you're researching women before 1850.

There is still hope, however, even if you have come up short in the past. Take a look at these 7 unique tips for finding a maiden name and see if you can apply them to your own research.

1. Look at the first and middle names of her children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. Just be careful not to make assumptions that can lead to incorrect additions to your tree. Make sure you find a connecting document.
2. If you can locate the death record for your female ancestor, and it doesn't show the maiden name as it usually should, look at the last name of the informant. It MIGHT be a sibling.
3. Take a look at the people listed directly before and after your ancestor in the census — at least on the same page and the page before and after. These were your ancestor's neighbors, and they could be family.
4. Also in the census, look for an elderly mother or father living with the family. Check the census records of grown children too. Very often, as a person aged and their spouse passed on they went to live with family.
5. Try searching by first name only and add some other identifying information (such as a birth date or death date) or relationships (such as spouse or children). Removing that surname will allow whatever database you're searching to explore new areas that may turn up records you haven't seen.
6. She could be listed as middle name/nickname plus married name instead — or under a misspelling of her first name. Avoid this by using the same strategy as above (include other identifying details) but exclude the first name in your search, or use a middle name or nickname if you have one.
7. Look where you wouldn't normally.
 - the birth records of ALL children of a female ancestor (just because you couldn't locate the maiden name on a birth record for the child you descend from in your female ancestor's line doesn't mean you won't find it on a record for one of her other children)
 - an obituary for your ancestor or her spouse or children

*"Remember
the Ladies,
and be more
generous
and favorable
to them than
your
ancestors."
— Abigail
Adams,
March 1776*

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Online Genealogical Resources, continued...

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- in a will
- in a burial record
- or in a military pension record.
- other special local, cultural, religious, military, federal or employment records



As always, verify everything — use assumptions only as tools. Have a trustable source for every single fact.

Where have you located the maiden names of hard to find female ancestors?

Do You Have a Defective Ancestor?

By Amy Johnson Crow at <https://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com>

Besides the “regular” population schedule that we usually use in the census, some years have other schedules. In 1880, the Special Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (sometimes called the DDD Schedule) gave further information about people in seven different categories: Insane, Idiots, Deaf-Mute, Blind, Homeless Children, Inhabitants in Prison, Paupers and Indigent.

There are two easy ways to tell if your ancestor is listed on the 1880 DDD schedule. Is he or she living in an institution, such as a county home, infirmary, or jail? If so, he or she is likely on at least the “Pauper and Indigent,” “Prisoners,” or “Homeless Children” lists. Depending on their mental and physical health, he or she might also be on the other schedules. If your ancestor wasn’t living in an institution in 1880, take a close look at their census listing. Look in the section labeled “Health,” and see if anything is checked in the columns for blind, “deaf and dumb,” idiotic, or insane. If something is checked, that person should be on the appropriate part of the 1880 DDD. You can make sure that you’re looking at the right person by comparing the household and family number on the population schedule with the household and family number listed on the DDD schedule; they should match.

Although the 1880 DDD schedule was part of the Federal census, not all of the states turned over their copies to the National Archives. Some loaned them to NARA for microfilming; those states are available on [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com) in the collection “U.S. Federal Census – 1880 Schedules of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes.” Some, including Illinois and Iowa are available on [FamilySearch.org](https://www.familysearch.org). Also

look in the FamilySearch Catalog; additional titles can be found there. Some of those are also online, so be sure to click on the title to check availability.

Some states still have their copy in their state archives or state library. Also, [Family Tree Magazine](https://www.familytreemagazine.com) published a list of where some of the DDD schedules can be found. Though it isn’t comprehensive, it should give you a good starting point.

DEAF-MUTES.

The object of this Supplemental Schedule is to furnish material not only for a complete enumeration of deaf-mutes, but for an account of their condition. It is important that every inquiry be made as to the cause of deaf-muteness, and that the proper notice be given to the Special Schedule (No. 2), under the name (with Schedule page and number) of every deaf-mute or dumb only (excepted) as deaf-mute. A deaf-mute is one who cannot speak, because he cannot hear sufficiently well to learn to speak. Deaf-mutes may obtain education like as to the number of deaf-mutes, and their residence, from physicians who practice medicine in their respective districts, also from school-teachers. Their education may be derived from questions addressed to deaf-mutes themselves. Do you know any deaf-mutes in the neighborhood? The class listing of the deaf and dumb, arising from their inability to give that they must each other out for the sake of companionship and ordinarily have every deaf-mute for miles around.

NAME	City or Town	County of residence	Age	Sex	Color	Married	Single	Widowed	Divorced	Never married	Deaf-mute	Deaf	Mute	Deaf and dumb	Other
Sharp, August G.	Shoal Creek	Bond	10	M	W										
Smith, Sarah M.	Shoal Creek	Bond	10	F	W										
Green, John L.	Cottonwood Grove	Bond	27	M	W										

Portion of the 1880 Schedule of Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes, Cottonwood Grove Precinct [present day Shoal Creek Twp], Bond County, Illinois. Image on Ancestry.com. The document reveals details about the supposed cause of a disability, age at which it came on, the amount of care required or self-sufficiency, and if the person has ever been institutionalized.

Grave Matters: Campground Cemetery, est 1830

Far from forgotten, Campground Cemetery in Mills Township, Bond County, is well cared for sitting beside a church with an active congregation. It may exist off the beaten path, but that just solidifies its delegation as a hidden treasure. Campground is south of Greenville, seven miles from downtown, near Beaver Creek and southwest of Greenville Airport. Bond County Genealogical Society visited in August 2007 as part of their Rural Church History program series.

Mills Township was originally called Beaver Creek Precinct and had two villages: Dudleyville and Wisetown. Dudleyville (2.1 miles north of Campground) was surveyed and laid out in March 1857 on the Carlyle Road. It was named for John **Dudley**, owner of the land and proprietor of the first store. A post office was established at Dudleyville in 1861, and remained in operation until 1902. It was primarily a farming community, the flat prairie suited to agribusiness of crops, stock and dairy. Shops historically acknowledged include cooper, wagoner, blacksmiths, merchant and storehouse, butcher block factory, brickyard, carpenter, three sawmills and physician. **Basler's** peddler wagon would come through as well. In 1882 there presently were twelve families in Dudleyville comprising fifty inhabitants (W H **Perrin's** History of Bond and Montgomery Counties).



Visit via bicycle from downtown Greenville (7 miles - 37 minutes): Ride south from Greenville on Fourth Street. Cross Route 40 and continue south on Dudleyville Road. Road starts to meander so watch for traffic on blind corners. Pass Marcoot Jersey Creamery (Stop off and grab an ice cream or whey ice on your return journey!). Watch for Campground Trail veering off to the right. Pedal one more mile and Campground Church and Cemetery are ahead on the right. There are two entrances from the road.



Campground Cemetery and Cumberland Presbyterian Church south of Greenville on July 7, 2018. Photos by editor.

In 2018, the human inhabitants number 12 or 13. The early 1857 survey remained small and the village has never annexed homes as they grew across streets from the outer edges. All the present homes are either original or built on spots of other structures. One family today owns nearly all of the incorporated village—Jim and Barb **Kaegy**, who have raised and sold blond “show mules” since 1980 (their herd of mules, mares, and jacks can double the population if you choose to enumerate in that manner). Ten years ago both dairy farmers, **Eymans** and **Marcoots**, got out of the milk business, but Marcoots did switch to cheese products giving brand new life and marketing to their Jersey herd north of the village.

One of the nice things Bond County Historical Society President and Dudleyville native, Kevin Kaegy, really likes about the long close knit village is how everyone looked after each other, including the odd characters, such as Fred **Plant** who lived in a shack on what's still referred to as Fred's Patch.

While the Camp Ground Cumberland Presbyterian Church's official record book has unfortunately been lost, historians believe it was organized about 1825 and called a “society”. The members met in a log cabin purchased of a man named **Durham**. The Church and Cemetery both are located on an old Indian campground. The white man settled this area for use of the same large spring as the Indians had used centuries ago. Religious services started when a band of moving settlers stopped for a two-month revival. This inspired neighbors to build a church. It had a dirt floor and a tall pulpit. The second building was erected here in 1875, but re-

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Campground, continued...

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placed in 1892 by the present structure. In 1980, about fifty were regularly attending Sunday services. Less than thirty usually attend in 2018. Historically, there have been seventeen Cumberland Presbyterian churches across Bond County! Dudleyville Free Methodist church, est 1880, also drew a good congregation until it closed due to the rapid growth of Greenville Free Methodist church, associated with the new affiliated Greenville College, est 1892. Interesting fact: Campground Presbyterian has spawned a seemingly disproportionate number of new pastors from its congregation. At least a dozen have been called to minister while attending services there and most follow through with seminary, or appropriate training for the chosen denomination, to continue preaching and serving faithful communities for decades.

Tradition holds that the first man buried at Campground was escaping pursuers from Collinsville. While camping one night by the quiet church, they caught up with him; giving their own brand of justice. The next morning some neighbors cut him down from the tree and buried him near the church ("History of Rural Bond County Churches" compiled by Kevin Kaegy, October 15, 1980).

In her 1965 essay on Early Churches in Bond County, Illinois, Mrs B P **Dodson** said, "Today Campground Cemetery is a memorial to the old pioneers who lived nearby and now are resting in their eternal sleep. Most of the families had emigrated from North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Among them being the **Henrys, Goodsons, Floyds, Mills, McNeils, Kingsburys** and others." Additional surnames with high representation include: **Barbey, Blizzard, Harlan, Hockett, Kaegy, Lagant, Royer** and **Ulmet**.

As stated before, the record book, including records of burials, is unavailable, but the database at crowd-sourced FindAGrave.com lists 983 interments. Bond County ILGenWeb (<http://bond.illinoisgenweb.org>) lists 924 burials (information and many photos contributed by Frank **Elam**).

There are several interments from as early as 1835 recorded by name on Bond County ILGenWeb, but the earliest existing marker reads 1838. There are purportedly 41 veterans buried at Campground (whom are honored loyally with the placing of U.S. flags), including Shadrach **Bond** (no, not the first governor of Illinois, a younger one!, born Feb 2, 1893; died Feb 14, 1949) who served CSK US Navy in WWI. There is at least one Revolutionary War patriot.

Notable recent friends lost and able to be found at Campground include Rev Tom **Hoffmann** (1954 - 2017): farmer, pastor, and a president of the Campground Cemetery Association. Tom was active with Bond County EMS and served twenty years as Fire Chief of the Keyesport FPD.

Lester **Harnetiaux** of Wisetown died in office, February 2015, as a third term president of Bond County Historical Society. He was also Vice President of Bond County Genealogical Society. Realtor, appraiser, volunteer, sports booster, art collector, and lifelong historian, we as societies and individuals continue to miss Lester and often take notice of local happenings and facts he would have loved to experience were he not gone too soon.

Not all but the first of those resting in the peaceful plots of Campground slipped into death by natu-



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From Sand Pits to Showplace, Part 2

Continued from Part 1 of "From Sand Pits to Showplace" in the B.C.G.S. News Vol 33, Issue 1, Winter 2018.

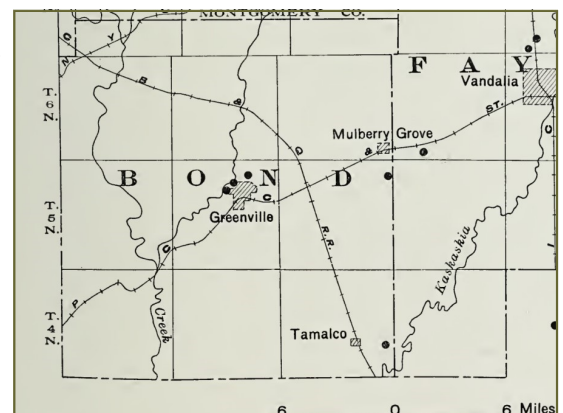
The Nicol Sand Company expanded their Metro-East molding/foundry sand loading operation to Greenville, Illinois in 1914. At the time of local man Walter File's fatal accident in January 1918, hard labor and sporadic work resulted in a high turnover of employees. Irvin Nicol, a son of the company's founder, ran the Greenville location.

Editor's Note: Generous thanks to Cindy Reinhardt for her original article in Illinois Heritage Magazine AND for sharing with me her original 1979 interviews which expressly mentioned the Greenville operations. Find my complete Works Cited and Consulted for your further reading pleasure following Part 2.

As Irvin remembered, later in 1918, the Nicol Co. began to mechanize. The company purchased large Armleder trucks which ultimately proved to be "very expensive failures. The trucks were too heavy to move on sand... and by 1920, these were traded for lighter, ton-and-a-half Ford trucks, which worked very well. Also during the 1920s Nicol began experimenting with mechanical shovels. The first was a steam shovel which proved as disastrous as the Armleder trucks... Fortunately, a gasoline powered shovel they introduced in 1924 proved effective and greatly reduced the amount of manpower required to load a car of sand" (Reinhardt). Of all the Nicol sand pit locations at the time, the gas shovel worked best at the Greenville operation because of the thick uniform veins of sand here.

Cindy Reinhardt's article explains, "Although Irvin Nicol, Gustav's oldest son, was manager of the Greenville branch throughout the 1920s, the location of the pit did not remain the same. Until 1922, the Nicol Co. worked a pit near the Catholic Cemetery in Greenville. Then, from 1922-1926 they worked a sand deposit about 1 ½ miles east of Tamalco, also in Bond County."

In 1925, there were at least six companies loading natural-bonded molding sand around Bond County, as documented in a report by the Illinois State Geological Survey. Three were in the Greenville vicinity, 2 over-looking branches of Shoal Creek - W. M. Peterson and Sons, Ed. B. Squier of St Louis, and Garden City Sand of Chicago were mining on the north and west edges of the city, all hand-shoveling. G. Nicol and Son were working a sand deposit near the Kaskaskia River at Tamalco, most likely mechanically shoveling. Mulberry Grove hosted two companies along Hurricane Creek - Coarse Red Molding Sand, hand-shoveling 2 ½ miles east of the town, and Warren Sand 1 ¼ mile south of the town, where interestingly, "the face is shot down and the sand hauled by wagon" (Littlefield). Irvin Nicol, in his 1979 interview, suggests he was at least one sand company supplying distributors from Mulberry deposits: "We loaded some sand in Mulberry Grove, but we were never established there. We just went up to Mulberry Grove and loaded a few cars up



Sand Pit locations in Bond County in the year 1925.

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there... [Over the years,] we sold to Manley and to Carpenter Brothers and Warren Sand Company."

"After 1926," Reinhardt's article goes on, "Irvin returned to Greenville, but worked a new area west of the present day Greenville hospital... They loaded 660 cars of sand in Greenville for the year 1929, but in 1930 the full force of the Depression was felt when they loaded only 30 cars of sand." The Depression marked the end of the Greenville operation for the Nicols. This branch remained on the books until October 1942 but the company never loaded more than 45 cars a year after the stock market crashed. Irvin left the company in 1930, leaving it to his father and brothers, and afterward when the occasional order for sand came in, the active manager would load the sand alone, hire one or two family members or local men, or even contract the order out to another sand company who would fill the order using Nicol equipment.

Gustav Nicol, Jr, in a 1979 interview with his grand-niece, Cindy Reinhardt, recalled Greenville in the mid-1930s:

"Most of the time while I was there I was doing it all myself. I was loading the truck and hauling it and shoveling it back in the car and everything, because [my brother Roy] couldn't afford to hire anybody. They had a shovel, a power shovel, a Bay City power shovel that we loaded with. Loaded it on a truck, then hauled it down to the railroad and dumped it in the cars, coal cars. But if you dumped it in a box car, you dumped it in the door way and you had to shovel it back by hand to the end. We didn't have no conveyors or anything...

"[Fine sand was for] fine casting, stove lids and things like that that had to have a smooth finish on it. But the heavy sand [in Greenville] was used for heavy casting like big old heavy railroad car undercarriages and stuff like that. Something that didn't have to have a real smooth finish. [Demand for coarse sand] just kept going down hill from the depression time on... They quit building railroad cars and things like that... When the war came along why there was a big demand for that [finer sand that my brother Albert had]."

Just as Gustav, Jr remembered, by 1938, the Nicol Sand Company hit a resurgence of luck, though not in Bond County. The national economy was heating up on the threshold of World War II and uniquely strategic sand deposits were discovered at Savanna, Illinois. The sand there varied in grain size from the very finest to medium coarse, thus giving them a product for the widest possibilities of industry use. In the 1950s Nicol began furnishing sand for blacktopped streets. In January 1960, Albert Nicol sold the family company to Portage Manly Sand Company and continued to manage the Savanna plant until its closure (Reinhardt).

A 1963 Illinois State Geological Survey directory listed three groups operating in Bond County. Robert **Pruitt** Sand and Gravel hauled near Greenville, Greenville Gravel Company mined at the west edge of Greenville and Cyril Munie Gravel worked 1 ½ miles north of Keyesport (Busch).

It proves difficult to find evidence of Greenville's Nicol Sand Company pits today, as so much of the land has been redeveloped and tales have emerged to explain the terrain and equipment left behind. Land near the Catholic cemetery – site of Walter **File**'s accident - became a landfill and a housing development. North of town, just east of the second Greenville Nicol Co. sand banks, the bluffs and bottoms were used as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp between 1935 and 1941, and then in the same footprint, the hospital was completed in 1960. South of that site, between Highway 140 and Beaumont Avenue lies an

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Sand Pits to Showplace, continued...

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intriguing expanse of 40+ acres with many stories and myths.

It was already "the gullies" in the 1910s as Greenville College students explored trails around Shoal Creek northwest of the city; the gullies offered year round seasonal activities to hikers, birdwatchers and those making proposals of marriage, according to Mary **Tenney**, G.C. professor and author. In her 1942 book, Tenney described the area, "Same old gullies, just as full of romance as ever. Even the new highway cutting through hasn't taken away their charm. And Mrs. Hoiles' sunken garden is even more beautiful than it used to be."

These gardens were described by Eleanor **Pennington** (publishing as **Wilson**) in her 1993 book of collected tales: "[Married in 1899,] Alice [**Baumberger**] and Guy [B.] **Hoiles** developed the Hoiles Gardens behind their house, and there is probably no G.C. student from that time to this who has not visited these grounds. Out of this sandpit area the Hoiles created foot trails, planted flowering shrubs and trees, and installed fish ponds. These gardens were soon known as the place to go, and the Hoiles Gardens over the years have been open for the public to enjoy." On August 11, 1914, the ladies of the Greenville Federate Club gave a Fairy Fete attended by more than 1400 people which included a production of "The Sleeping Princess." The children's play, filled with dancing flowers and fairies, is an allegorical adaptation of the old folklore story of the "sleeping beauty" and was first performed in the gardens' pergola stage the summer before (Greenville Advocate). The same year as the Fete, Nicol Co. began loading sand near the Catholic cemetery.



Author Allan H. **Keith**, whose father acted in one or more of the 1910s "Sleeping Princess" plays, in a 2003 essay described how the "Home movie film of Greenville in 1938 brings back memories for some people and new insights into the past for others. Video taped copies of the 'Shea Family Video Album' have been viewed by many people since they were made available to the general public... Hundreds of people are photographed... One impressive aspect of the film is that ordinary working people are highlighted and are often shown in their work settings.... Other scenes show Greenville College, the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) camp north of Greenville, the Hoiles sunken garden, and the city water and sewerage plants. Also seen are the library, the post office, the mausoleum at Montrose Cemetery, a crowd of people at an oil well site, and also at an auction... This video is a real prize."

North of the gardens are the gullies which stretch north towards a soggy stream, natural spring and crumbling sandy bluffs. For decades, grade school and college students explored the winding, steep paths, wondering who left the stone and metal buildings at the feet of those bluffs, rusting tower and heavy trucks, excavators and an immense, disintegrating conveyor contraption. Reinhardt's interviews with her great uncles reveal that Nicol Co. had no buildings at any site in Bond County besides a truck shed at Tamalco. Greenville

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College [since renamed Greenville University] acquired the gullies in 2011 and transformed a good amount of it into their manicured Beth-El nature trail, complete with proper stairways, retaining walls, boardwalks and disc golf course, making it infinitely safer to explore but destroying most of the mystery, history and illicitness. A 2011 G.C. press release seems to explain the industrial relics: "A portion of the acreage was once used as a gravel quarry providing dramatic changes in elevation now covered with young trees and foliage."

Almira Manor was constructed in the 1980s adjoining the Hoiles Gardens to the east. Montrose Cemetery and Mausoleum is located to the west of the gullies and to the southwest of Nicol's second Greenville sand supply. The unfortunate sand loader Walter File's burial place is a literal stone's throw from the gullies, and if the trees were not in the way, definitely in sight of his employers' last operations.

Do you know more about the gardens, gullies, sand or gravel operations? Do you have your own personal anecdote about the area to share? Please attempt to answer the questions posed and clarify more stories for our readers! Write to info@bondcogen.org or attend an upcoming meeting of the joint Bond County Historical & Genealogical Societies and let us know!



Stone building defaced with decades of graffiti. Photo copyright Lydia Shalanko, used with permission.

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Slavery and Illinois: the Land of Lincoln, Part 1

Based on the presentation "Lincoln & Slavery in Illinois" by Kevin Kaegy, February 28, 2018 at the joint meeting Bond County Historical and Genealogical Societies

A self-educated lawyer and poet, Abraham Lincoln is responsible for more specific lasting achievements in human liberty than anyone else in the United States, perhaps the world. The 1870 Federal Census is the first to name all emancipated slaves, 4 million of them, and an extremely important tool in African American family research.

208 years ago Abraham Lincoln was born. The United States was only 80 years old, the largest self-governing republic in the world, an experimental government. When Lincoln was elected president in 1860, a cadre of southern states split from the union, believing in this way they could preserve their particular states' right to hold slaves as property. What made them believe this was the only solution?

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, a slave state. Due to multiple land disputes, his father moved the family into first the non-slaveholding territory of Indiana then the free state of Illinois. Abraham grew up a common laborer, without formal education, but an avid reader. His father Thomas was not privileged, but a dutiful, Christian citizen, farming and working as a carpenter. The Lincoln family never owned slaves and their social class may have even competed for jobs with slave labor. In 1831, Abraham struck out on his own to New Salem, Illinois. At twenty years old, he hired onto a flatboat taking merchant goods down the Sangamon and Mississippi rivers to the port of New Orleans. Upon witnessing firsthand, possibly for the first time, slaves shackled, singing spirituals, he noted, "My heart was moved. I knew I had to do something about that THING."

In 1834, Lincoln, the former store owner, and present postmaster, surveyor and law student, was elected to the Illinois General Assembly. He served four successive terms in the Illinois House of Representatives, supporting expanded suffrage and the abolition of slavery. In 1836, as anti-slavery agitation and petitions to Congress increased in the East, resolutions passed in several other states by strongly pro-Southern legislators saying that "the right of property in slaves, is sacred to the slave-holding states by the Federal Constitution, and that they cannot be deprived of that right without their consent" (Mitgang). The Illinois General Assembly debated and passed resolutions of their own which denounced abolition; The Senate, unanimously, and in the House with none but Lincoln and five others in the negative. The original anti-abolition resolution read:

- Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we highly disapprove of the formation of abolition societies, and of the doctrines promulgated by them.
- Resolved, That the right of property in slaves, is sacred to the slave-holding States by the Federal Constitution, and that they cannot be deprived of that right without their consent.
- Resolved, That the General Government cannot abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the consent of the citizens of said District without a manifest breach of good faith.
- Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit to the States of Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, New York, and Connecticut, a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions." (Basler)



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Lincoln co-wrote with Representative Daniel Stone a mild and carefully worded protest against the resolutions on the subject of domestic slavery and presented it to the House:

- Resolutions upon the subject of domestic slavery having passed both branches of the General Assembly at its present session, the undersigned hereby protest against the passage of the same.
- They believe that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy; but that the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than to abate its evils.
- They believe that the Congress of the United States has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the different states.
- They believe that the Congress of the United States has the power, under the Constitution to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but that that power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said District.
- The difference between these opinions and those contained in the said resolutions, is their reason for entering this protest. (Basler)

In Illinois Lincoln lived among and knew slaves and free persons of color on a regular basis.

Even though Illinois was a northern state, loopholes in its laws allowed the practice of slavery which French and southern settlers had brought to the land to continue, making the future Land of Lincoln a quasi-slave state. In 1830, the Federal Census enumerated over 700 enslaved persons residing in the state of Illinois. Most of these were held on large farms and salt mines in Randolph, Chester, and St Clair counties in the southwest. But there were many domestic slaves and indentured servants in other counties and cities across the state. Fayette County tallied 24. Two lived across the street from the Vandalia Statehouse where Lincoln served as representative.

Look for Part 2 of "Slavery and Illinois: the Land of Lincoln" in the next issue of the B.C.G.S. News!

New Portrait of Lincoln Placed in Bond County Courthouse

This original portrait negative of Abraham Lincoln was made in June 1860 by Alexander **Hesler** in Springfield, Illinois. Lincoln said of this portrait: "That looks better and expresses me better than any I have ever seen; if it pleases the people I am satisfied." On Saturday, June 30, 2018, during Bond County's Fourth Fest celebration, a portrait made from the original 1860 glass negative was unveiled for display in perpetuity on the judicial floor wall of the Bond County Courthouse. It will replace the existing, older portrait of Lincoln. The Illinois Judges Association and Illinois Bar Association and their foundations donated the funds to have the portraits placed in all 102 Illinois counties. Items from a major private collector in Madison County were on view at an Open House also at the courthouse. Most of these artifacts are rarely on public display, and some of them were be on display for the first time. Lincoln spoke in Greenville September 1858 during his Senate race with Stephen **Douglas**. Although the two candidates did not debate each other, they both spoke in Greenville at the same spot one month apart. Lincoln even stayed in the Franklin House, a hotel that stood on the northwest corner of Greenville's city square.



Above (left to right): Circuit Judge David Dugan, 5th District Appellate Court Justice David Overstreet, Attorney Dennis Orsey, Bond County Judge of the 3rd Circuit John Knight, Associate Circuit Judge Sarah Smith.

Homemade Ice Cream & Pie Social - June 21, 2018

Storms in the area Thursday, June 21, 2018, necessitated moving the Homemade Pie, Homemade Ice Cream, and the Greenville Municipal Band to the First United Methodist Church. Plenty of dessert-lovers found us and made our fruit and pastry creations a delicious part of their evening. Thanks everyone for enjoying a sweet treat and a band concert at Hoiles-Davis Museum's annual fundraising event! Thanks to our bakers and our ice cream churners, and thanks ever so much to Cindy **Tischhauser** for organizing it again this year!



Greenville Woman Unites With Sister

*Adapted from a story in May 15, 2018 Greenville Advocate by Emily **Lucia-Rose***

Kansas City, Missouri resident Trish **Green** and Greenville resident Lora **Vieregge** (pictured on the right wearing shorter hair), half-sisters through their birth father who until recently did not know of the other's existence, met for the first time Friday, May 11, 2018. Both had joined Ancestry.com and sent off DNA samples using that site's 23 and Me program. After some distant cousin matches and communication dead ends, a notification of a closer family match came through for Lora. Despite earlier disappointments, she jumped on it.



The women began talking though text and then over the phone. They discussed meeting in Kansas City in summertime but Trish and Lora's husband cooked up a surprise. Trish drove to Greenville where Lora's friend and stylist arranged the meeting in her salon. As each got their hair done mere feet from each other, Lora suddenly realized, through guided small talk, who the other customer was!

"I really wanted to do this special thing for Lora," Trish said, "because I heard in her voice that she had been lonely all of her life."

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You Know You're Taking Genealogy Too Seriously If...

1. The local genealogy society borrows books from you.
2. Your house leans slightly toward the side where your genealogical records are stored.
3. You can recite your lineage back eight generations, but can't remember your nephew's name.
4. You've never met any of the people you send e-mail to, even though you're related.
5. You've not only read the latest GEDCOM standard, but also you understand it.
6. The only film you've seen in the last year was the 1880 census index.
7. During an ice storm and power outage, you ignore the pleas of your shivering spouse and place your last quilt around that 1886 photograph of dear Uncle George.

List courtesy Genealogy tagged Poems & Quotes at <https://www.dennydavis.net/>

Quilt Block Contest Invites Entries For 2019

Quilters of all ages and skill levels are encouraged to participate in the Bond County Historical Society's Quilt Block Contest. Whether you're a new hobby quilter or a veteran quilting professional, challenge yourself with creativity in the 2019 block theme, "Celebrations"!

Quilt block entries illustrating the theme "Celebrations" can be constructed using any method (piecing, appliqué, embroidery, embellishments, etc), but construction should be visible from the back. Blocks will be judged on correct size, color coordination, design, workmanship, and adaptation of theme. Categories are Adults; Children ages 5-8; ages 9-12; and ages 13-18. Prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third place in each category.

Completed quilt blocks are due February 23, 2019. Official Contest Rules and Entry Forms shall be available at the HSHS Holy Family Hospital Auxiliary Thrift Shop in Greenville, Illinois and online at www.bondcountyhistorical.org.

Blocks will be exhibited at the 16th Bond County Historical Society Quilt Show on Saturday, March 16, 2019, at the Greenville Free Methodist Church. For more information, call Jan Eyman at (618) 326-7343.



2017's Block Contest theme, "County Fair", drew a wide variety of designs and subjects.

Quilt Show Seeks Nominations for Featured Quilter in 2019

Is your parent, spouse, aunt, uncle, grandmother, child, nephew, neighbor, teacher, or best friend a prolific quilter or piecer? And do they live (or did they used to live) in Bond County? We want to hear about them! The Bond County Historical Society Quilt Show Planning Committee is seeking nominations for our next Featured Quilter for the 2019 show. The chosen individual shall curate a prominent display of quilts of all

colors and sizes at the 16th Quilt Show being planned for Saturday, March 16, 2019.

It only takes 12-25 quilts to create an engaging Featured Quilter showcase showing off their piecing, embroidery, appliqué, and/or quilting talents! Please ask your nominee for permission to suggest their name as a potential Featured Quilter. We'll also need to know how best to contact your nominee.

Speak to your favorite member of the quilt show committee to suggest your nominee; or contact Nadine Baldwin - (618) 567-1948 nadinebaldwin@hotmail.com. You may also send a message to the Hoiles-Davis Museum Facebook page with your nomination.



Bond County Historical Society featured Joyce Skinner of rural Pocahontas and member of the Black Diamond Quilt Guild at the 15th Quilt Show Saturday, March 18, 2017.

Erastus DeMoulin: The Humble Brother

The DeMoulin Museum (205 South Prairie Street, Greenville, Illinois) hosted the Bond County Historical and Genealogical Societies for a program and refreshments on Tuesday, March 27, 2018. John **Goldsmith**, curator of the museum and author of the 2004 book: "Three Frenchmen and a Goat: The DeMoulin Bros. Story," presented our topic on Erastus **DeMoulin**, the oldest of the three brothers and perhaps the least known. But it was Erastus' family line that ran the factory for around 40 years. Founded in 1892 as a manufacturer of lodge paraphernalia and regalia, DeMoulin Bros. & Co. of Greenville, Illinois is one of the nation's leading makers of marching band uniforms. The company's diverse production history has included graduation caps and gowns, choir robes, church and lodge furniture, and lodge initiation devices. They employ close to 100 people in 2018.

"We don't know a whole lot about this gentleman, other than church-goer, family man, loved working at the factory with the other guys, master blacksmith, inventor and patent holder. I wish I had more to tell you about him... He was so connected with the people that he worked with and loved them so much..." - JG

In 1922, a practical joke by DeMoulin employees on a local railroad shipping agent involving a DeMoulin trick chair led to a lawsuit that eventually cost the factory \$5,000. When the lawsuit was filed, it was against DeMoulin Bros & Co AND Erastus DeMoulin.

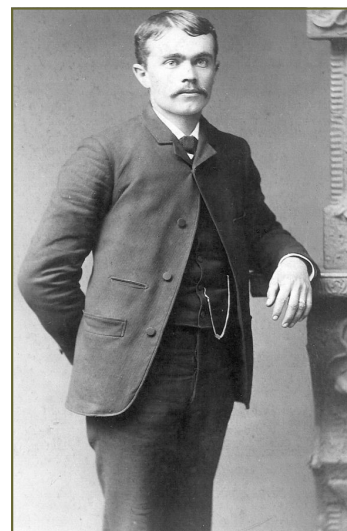
While U.S. and Ed were fairly certain their brother was not behind the prank, Ras did take the blame, protecting his buddies who worked back in the plant including a friend who eventually served as one of his pall bearers. "I think that story is very indicative of the character of Erastus." - JG

Born September 9, 1860 in Jamestown, Illinois, Erastus (often referred to as Ras or E.R.) was the oldest of the three DeMoulin brothers. Unlike Ed and U.S., who were often in the spotlight for their community leadership, investments, and various adventures, Erastus preferred to be in the background. For this reason, there are fewer accounts of Erastus in the newspapers of the time, the Greenville Sun and Greenville Advocate, than his brothers. Most of what we know is based upon U.S DeMoulin's autobiography, the recollections of family members, and a handful of newspaper articles.

The DeMoulin family moved from Jamestown to tiny Sebastapol, Illinois where they owned the general store/post office and blacksmith shop. U.S. remembered his eldest brother as "a strong and brawny boy." U.S. wrote, "He was most considerate in every way, and especially when about seventeen years of age often missed school as to help father in his blacksmith shop in order to keep expenses down." Erastus would eventually take over operation of the shop and teach his brothers the art of blacksmithing.

Lynn **Malan**, a great nephew of E.R.'s, was often told that Ras was known as a talented blacksmith, whose shop was lined with tools he had made.

When Ed DeMoulin launched his Modern Woodmen of America factory in 1892, he asked his brother to do the metal work for the initiation goats. In the fall of 1901, Ed and U.S. asked Erastus to move to Greenville and become plant superintendent. The Greenville Advocate told its readers that Erastus was "an experienced iron worker, and, like his two brothers, a me-



Erastus DeMoulin strikes a humble pose in his brother Ed's portrait studio, 1890.



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chanical genius." The newspaper predicted that he would "no doubt be a valuable addition to the factory as well as to the city." Erastus and his family moved to Greenville in August 1902 and he assumed the role of foreman of the company's mechanical department.

Bill DeMoulin, E.R.'s grandson, felt his grandfather preferred the production end of the factory's workings rather than being in the public eye. When the factory incorporated in December 1905, Erastus was a stockholder and member of the board of directors, but not an officer.

Like his brothers, E.R. held patents on some of the factory's zany lodge initiation devices including the Knife Throwing Board and Trick Mirror.

He served two terms on the Greenville City Council and was a dedicated member of the Greenville First Baptist Church. Erastus played tuba for many years in the Greenville Concert Band alongside his brothers.

E.R. was undoubtedly a family man and was wed to his wife Leonie Malan from 1886 until her death in 1934. They had three children: Oradelle, Lillie, and Leslie.

Granddaughter Elizabeth "Bebe" **Pirtle** described him as "one of the sweetest men in the whole world." Grandson James **McDonald** recalled Erastus as "a very gentle soul." Both had fond recollections of E.R. sitting on his porch and welcoming his grandchildren and their friends with treats or pennies to buy candy with.

Proud of his French heritage, E.R. and his wife would host the family for tripe dinners. He also raised grapes in a small vineyard in his yard and made his own wine in his basement.

Following his retirement in the early 1930s, Erastus continued visiting the factory. On the morning of March 27, 1936, he spent time at the factory before going home to work in his garden. That evening he sat in his chair to read for a few minutes before laying down to rest. He suffered a heart attack in his sleep and never awoke.

In his obituary, the Greenville Advocate praised Erastus as "a man of quiet demeanor and a lover of his home and family."

Perhaps there is no greater reflection on his character than the men who were selected to be his pallbearers: Joe **Clare**, Sr., Charlie **Lipple**, Phil **Diehl**, Charlie **Gum**, Ernie **Streiff** and Alvin **Watson**. They were not the movers and shakers of Greenville. They were employees who worked alongside Erastus.

Although he was not the founder of DeMoulin Bros. and preferred the company of his co-workers and not an office job, Erastus' family line carried the company into the 1990s. After U.S. DeMoulin's retirement as company president, he turned the reins over to his nephew, Leslie, Erastus' son. The factory was later led by Erastus' grandson Bill and great grandson Dick.

Bonus fact: Erastus and family lived in two different Greenville homes very near the present Hoiles-Davis Museum house: at 321 W Washington in the 1910s and '20s, then at 403 S 3rd in the 1930s.

*The brothers' parents Elisha DeMoulin and Marie **Sordet** DeMoulin had a total of eight children - two died in infancy and were buried on the family farm. Interestingly, one of these babies was their firstborn son who was an earlier Erastus [source: U.S.'s memoir]. Elisha and Marie are buried in 'Gullick and Sebastopol Cemetery' near where Bond, Clinton, and Madison counties all come together.*

"Ed and U.S. are buried at Montrose Cemetery and Erastus and his family are buried at Mt Auburn, but part of the reason is, I'm fairly sure, Ras and Leslie (his son) were investors who started that cemetery... The family was French and very proud of their heritage. Bastille Day was a big occasion. They all spoke French, they grew up speaking French, what I don't know is how good their English was. Erastus' English may not have been as good as his two brothers'." - JG

The Other Trail Of Tears: Ohio to Indian Territory by Way of the National Road

Chance discovery in a book of "Readings in the History of the American Frontier" made by Fayette County researcher leads to new and expanded knowledge of native peoples' forced trans-Mississippi relocation and details on their multi-day rest stop in Bond County.

Most are familiar with the Trail of Tears: the removal of Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee people (including mixed-race and black freedmen and slaves who lived among them) from their traditional lands in the Southeastern states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. They were relocated to areas west of the Mississippi River that had been designated by the United States government as Indian Territory. Many of the relocated people suffered from exposure, disease, and starvation while en route to their new designated reserve, and many died before reaching their destinations. A particularly brutal forced march in 1838 by the Cherokee Nation gave the whole series of relocations their "Trail of Tears" name. The U.S. sent 7,000 soldiers to remove 16,000 Cherokee which eventually took 4,000 Indian lives.

But tribes of the "old Northwest" faced relocation as well. In the peace negotiations ending the War of 1812, Great Britain failed to secure a permanent homeland for them and encroachment by even more American settlers led to big problems. In 1826, more than 250 Shawnee and Seneca moved from their lands in Ohio west to Kansas at the encouragement of their Indian agent even though no federal monies were provided. More Seneca asked for removal in 1828 "to avoid the evils of the white population around them" (Snook).

The passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 destroyed existing treaties and did not define Indians' constitutional rights. Government authorities, in less than a decade, implemented the removal of tens of thousands of Native Americans to enable settlement by Caucasians of European origin, published Daniel Littlefield and James Parins in their 2011 Encyclopedia of American Indian Removal: A-Z, Volume 1. Selling most of their possessions before walking and riding hundreds of miles to a foreign land, deportees usually suffered greatly, Mary Stockwell points out in her 2014 book, The Other Trail Of Tears: The Removal of the Ohio Indians. Unprepared for winter weather, parties escorted and supplied by federal officials of varying degrees of competence and malfeasance repeatedly began their long journeys in the fall. The removal act opened 25 million acres to white settlement and slavery.

Debbi Snook, in her 2003 article "Ohio's Trail Of Tears," published in The Cleveland Plain Dealer, timelines the Seneca, Shawnee, Ottawa, and Wyandot (Huron) peoples' emigration and adversities. By 1831 "the Seneca of the Sandusky River area leave Ohio for Oklahoma, the first tribe in the state to be officially removed. A grueling nine month journey through winter claims more than 30 lives. Rep. David Crockett bucks President Jackson and the Tennessee legislature and speaks against Indian removals. In mid-September 1832, several hundred Shawnee and Seneca leave Logan County for Oklahoma. The unwieldy caravan is 80 miles long. In late September, Ottawa and Shawnee leave Wapakoneta for Kansas."

These September 1832 tribes travelled west along the National Road – "a superhighway of dirt, rock, and timber" – constructed 1811 to 1838 and linking Cumberland, Maryland with the Mississippi River. The Road in Illinois had been surveyed in 1828 yet was unfinished in the western half of the state. Plus, it split into two routes with two river crossings – at Alton and at St Louis (National Road Association of Illinois).

Recently, a friend of Bond County Historical Society, Linda Hanabarger – an involved member of the Fayette County Genealogical & Historical Society – contacted BCHS President Kevin Kaegy after she ran across an entry in Robert Richmond and Robert Mardock's 1966 book, A Nation Moving West. It was an account of participants in the Ohio Trail of Tears camping along Shoal Creek southwest of Greenville in 1832. The book describes how members of several tribes—Seneca, Ottawa, and Shawnee—were part of a group led by an Indian agent searching for additional

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money for food in Vandalia, Greenville, etc., as they travelled west.

The following excerpts are from a letter sent from James B. Gardiner to General William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the West. Gardiner wrote from Hickory Grove, Bond County, Illinois, October 25, 1832. Hickory Grove was the original name of the town of Pocahontas as founded in 1828, remaining so until the name of the post office was changed in 1850.

"Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you, that I am thus far on my way from the state of Ohio, to the country west of the Missouri and Arkansas, with about eight hundred emigrating Indians... The first detachment, composed of about two-thirds Senecas and one-third Shawnees are now encamped on the east fork of Shoal creek, two and a half miles east of this place...

"With very few exceptions, the Indians are on horseback, and in their own wagons and carriages...

"We have, as yet, received but ten thousand dollars, which sum... was nearly exhausted in the preparatory measures... From the time of leaving Indianapolis up to the present period, we have subsisted ourselves, the Indians, and about six hundred horses, principally on funds borrowed from the Indians themselves!... A few deaths have occurred on the road; but the number of births has at least been equal to that of the deaths.

"When I arrived at Vandalia, I confidently expected to receive some definite instructions from the War Department, relative to my future movements. I have not, however, received a solitary line since my departure from Ohio.

"The prevalence of the cholera at St. Louis, with considerable virulence as we learn, has induced me to halt the line of emigration in this vicinity, for three or four days, for the purpose of asking your advice and opinions as to my further progress... Deeply sensible of the responsibility which devolves upon me, I am extremely solicitous to exercise all possible prudence and caution, in preserving the lives and the health of the... human beings committed to my care...

"I therefore respectfully ask your advice as to the proper time, and place and manner of crossing the Mississippi; the route from thence, with one of the tribes, to the confluence of the Neosho and Arkansas rivers, and with the other two, to the southern side of the Kansas... and the best and cheapest mode of supplying subsistence and transportation on the way...

"The Indians are becoming extremely uneasy, from the exaggerated reports [of sickness and destitution of funds] they have heard along the road; and it is important that their fears should be quieted as far as practicable."

They eventually crossed the Mississippi at St. Louis where some of them contracted cholera, and then proceeded further west. This episode was also reported in an article in the *New York Courier* (December 4, 1832), which was reprinted in a newspaper in New South Wales, Australia.

"About 800 Indians of the Seneca, Shawnee and Ottawa tribes, including a few Munsees and Delawares, left Shelby county on the 27th of September, and notwithstanding fifteen days of unavoidably delay on the march, in consequence of inclement weather, bad roads, some sickness, and a few deaths, they crossed the Mississippi on the 1st instant [December 1st], in good health and fine spirits. The distance travelled was upwards of 400 miles. Nearly two-thirds of the emigrants were women and children—many of the former were old and decrepid [sic]... The march was without parallel in point of rapidity. They were well supplied with provisions, and all necessary comforts. The distance travelled beyond the Mississippi was about 300 miles.

"Notwithstanding this prosperous commencement of the emigration, it is a matter of regret to learn... thirty miles west of St. Charles, in Missouri, on the 6th ultimo [November 6th]... some cases of sickness and death had occurred decidedly marked with cholera. Waitesh-newa, an excellent man, and principal Chief of the Ottawas, died on that day—and another Ottawa man and a woman were not expected to live until the next morning. From the exposed manner of living, and intemperate habits of the Ohio Indians, great calamity may be expected to ensue, in case the cholera should spread through their camps."

Chasing My Own Tale!

Story and photos submitted by Nancy Marti of Maryville, Illinois, June 2018

nancydmarti@charter.net

For the past two years I have been going through family photos and a few old documents that were in my late mother's files. I was putting together a scrapbook / photo album / family history to pass on to my nephew. My efforts were hit or miss as I had time, and there always seemed to be something else to fill my time.

This past February I went to Milwaukee (WI) to attend the funeral of my mother's cousin, Jim **Taylor**, whom I hadn't seen in over fifty years. Prior to her death my mother, Jean Elizabeth (**Buchmiller**) **Marti**, kept in touch with Jim's sister, Mary (Taylor) **Sanders**, through Christmas cards, letters, and photos - her father and my grandmother were brother and sister. After my mother died in 2013, Mary and I continued to keep in touch through letters, photos, and email. When I knew that everyone would be so close - just a few hours away - I gathered what photos I had from the Taylor-Buchmiller family and headed north. As I shared photos and memories with Cousin Jim's children, there were many questions about their great-great grandparents and the town where their dad had grown up. Actually there were more questions than answers.

Once home I decided to get busy and try to find answers to some of their questions. My first step was to ask local historian and friend, Rebecca **Clausen**, for advice. She made several suggestions and took me to Greenville University to view the microfilm of The Greenville Advocate and The Sun. I had several dates (marriages, births, and deaths): using these I found many articles about my great grandparents and their families. On my next trip to the library - this time a solo trip - I had more dates and found more names and places to investigate. A third trip yielded even more nuggets of information.

At this point I knew where several people were buried and decided a road trip was in order. Annis **Hopkins** and I headed east - first to Durham Cemetery, south of Mulberry Grove, where we ended up in a man's driveway - looking perplexed since our online map told us we had arrived at the destination. He pointed across a field and directed us to a place to park and to follow a mowed path about a half mile walk to the cemetery. We found the graves [of John Henry & Jane (**Satterlee**) Taylor] but encountered another mystery: who had placed a contemporary marble tombstone on the site of my great-great grandfather's plot? I'm still working on the answer to this.



We drove to Hagerstown (IL) where many members of the Taylor, **Davidson**, and **Henninger** family lived. From there we headed to Vandalia to South Hill Cemetery to find my great grandfather and grandmother (James Street Taylor and Mary (Davidson) Taylor), her sister (Martha Davidson), and her parents (John and Martha Jane Davidson). Nearby we found William Henninger and Isabelle (**Oglesby**) Henninger (parents of Martha Jane Davidson).

We then went to Evans Cemetery (back in Hagerstown) and found several more members of the Henninger and Davidson families. As we headed for home we stopped at the Mulberry Grove (IL) Cemetery and located the plot of my great uncle, Winslow Taylor, and his wife, Mary Daniels Taylor. Prior to reading my great grandfather's obituary I didn't even know about Uncle Winslow! In time I will track down his family.

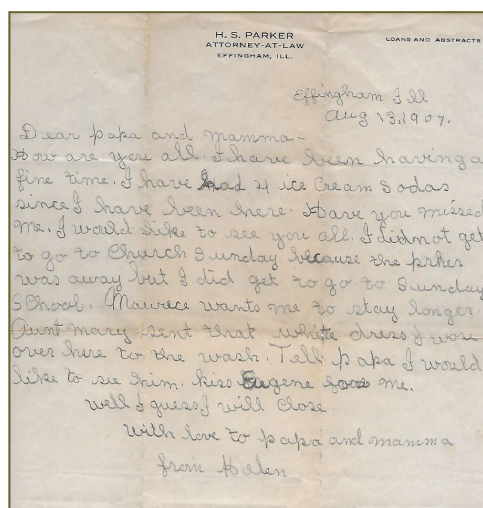
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Left: Henninger Stone in South Hill Cemetery, Vandalia, Illinois. Right: Evans Cemetery gate, Hagerstown. Opposite Page: "Wife of J. H. Taylor" partial stone in Durham Cemetery, Mulberry Grove.

Through information in the History of Fayette County Illinois with Illustrations Descriptive of Its Scenery And Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers, published by Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia, 1878, and information in FindAGrave.com, I learned that many of my ancestors followed the Old National Trail westward from West Virginia, while others had traveled through Kentucky before moving farther north. Several had served in the Union Army during the Civil war.



This letter written by Helen May Taylor [my maternal grandmother] to her parents led me down quite a path (perhaps rabbit hole) of research. I wondered, who was this attorney, H.S. **Parker**, Aunt Mary, and Maurece and why was my grandmother there as a little girl?

I began by googling H. S. Parker, Effingham (IL) 1907. This led me, eventually, to the Effingham County Courthouse Museum. There was a section for questions, so I asked: Can you tell me anything about H. S. Parker, who was an attorney in Effingham in 1907? A reply came within a few hours from a Nurse Historian at the Effingham County Courthouse Museum. She sent me a photo from a souvenir document and a biographical sketch of Col. Harry S. Parker, attorney-at-law published by the Effingham Democrat in 1903.

From the biographical sketch I learned Col. Parker had married to Mary Stuart **Rice**, daughter of Dr. S.S. Rice of Altamont (IL) and that they had two children – Maurece (b. October 23, 1898) and Howard S. (b. December 21, 1903). Maurece was born five days before my grandmother; thus they would be natural playmates.

Using Find-A-Grave, I looked for cemeteries in Altamont (IL) and on to find Dr. S.S. Rice and his wife Sarah Elizabeth (Henninger) Rice.

Ta-da—Henninger was the hook! Sarah Elizabeth Henninger was a sister of my great-great grandmother Mary Jane (Henninger) Davidson. Mary Jane Davidson's daughter – Mary (Davidson) Taylor, was Helen's mother. Helen and Maurece were first cousins, once removed.

I have traced Mary (Davidson) Taylor's brother to Oil Hill (KS), where some members of his family still live. I will pursue this branch of the family at a later date. But first I need to get back to the Marti and Martin side of the family.

Becoming Its Own Museum: The Strand Event Venue Celebrates Pocahontas

Bond County Genealogical & Historical Societies met in Pocahontas for our May 22, 2018 meeting. We ate at Funderburk's for supper and headed over to the DeLaurenti Building Block for an updated tour of Jennifer and Don **Rick's** restoration project. Our societies last toured The Strand, a movie theater that operated in the first half of the twentieth century, in July 2016. Then, it was a disgraceful, dirty, crumbling (and honestly dangerous) hull of what it used to be. But the talented and inspired Ricks saw vibrant and achievable potential - potential for the entire block of the theater, general store mercantile, and a third space which had once served as the **DeLaurenti's** home. And finally, thanks to their pure, fixer-upper spirit and hard work, the Ricks have a beautiful, historic, real venue of achievement; and a springboard to keep going.

From the event venue's rack card: With a full renovation to the space now complete, the former theater offers a charming atmosphere of a 1940s supper club alongside all-new amenities. The original ticket window welcomes guests into the venue and leads them into the main room, which is complete with the original wooden floor boards, rounded bead board ceiling, quaint performance stage, and mementos of Pocahontas' past. A layout of round tables and upholstered chairs can accommodate up to 80 attendees, while an outdoor deck surrounded by landscaping and lighting allows for an additional 20 guests.

The old DeLaurenti kitchen has been saved and remodeled to serve The Strand and features the original large cupboard with three glass doors and a red tin ceiling. Inside the cupboard are several canned veggies, trademarked "Pocahontas"!

Some of the mementos inside The Strand so far include Indian (the elementary school's mascot) bookends and a baseball uniform that belonged to Pocahontas high school principal, Jim **Kesner**; a three feet tall and fifteen feet long "Indians" section of the school's wooden gym floor; a seven foot back bar with mirror made by Mueller Masterbilt Fountains in Decatur, Illinois in 1910; Melvin **Zimmerman's** trumpet he played for silent movies at the theater; a school cheerleading sweater and beanies; pieces of the old fabric movie screen with original advertising preserved and framed; and more than a dozen other photos, artifacts, and mementos contributed by the public.

Jennifer has much more memorabilia she's planning to have framed for display. Every day she hears a story about Pocahontas or receives a photo or artifact for the walls of the venue.

"It's a labor of love, absolutely," Jennifer began her story of painstakingly sanding, staining, sanding, staining, sanding, and poly coating the bead board for the wainscoting of the lower walls before her husband walked in, counted the pieces, and informed her she was 11 short. The venue as a whole "came out better than we ever thought it could," she said. "Now we can start layering on..."

A few of the events held at The "new" Strand so far have been:



Above: Jennifer Rick shows off the original large kitchen cupboard with fresh The Strand logo created by her son. Below: Vintage Hollywood posters greet attendees at the door.



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- * March 16 & 17 Grand Opening Weekend with the Garrett Schmidt Jazz Trio from SIU-E.
- * April 7 Music & Munchies benefiting the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society.
- * May 3 Poetry & Art Night ft Pocahontas K-8th students.
- * May 17 A retirement party for a huge supporter of the Ricks and Pocahontas.

"It's so great to see life back in here!" Jennifer gushed. It had been 75 years since the last live entertainment performed at The Strand.

The Strand operated as a movie theatre between 1921 and 1946, with no advertising, no extended street marquee. It played silent films until 1931, closed, was rewired for sound and reopened 1936. Jennifer has poured through all the local newspapers' archives, directories, and yearbooks. "It was here. People came! People actually spoke more about the ice cream scoops they would buy at the store next door after a show."

Kevin **Kaegy**, BCHS president, said to Jennifer, "We [as historians and community members] truly applaud your incredible work here. When I first heard what you were planning to do with the place, I felt sorry for you – you know I'm kidding, as your friend! But really, this is so amazing, and thank you both."

Jennifer posted on The Strand's Facebook page, "When Don and I first purchased the buildings on July 1, 2016, we never imagined how much our lives would change. What started out as 'just another project' has become an amazing experience. We have been blessed with a wonderful community that welcomed us, encourages us, and cheers for us, and it's greatly appreciated."

Now Booking! Perfect for wedding receptions, family reunions and gatherings, business parties, bridal and baby showers, and celebrations, The Strand is ready to help make your special event memorable. Call for booking information: 618-779-7966.

Mercantile Reboot Is Next! Looking for Crafters! The block's central space, the old mercantile, is currently undergoing its own restoration. The Mercantile will soon sell items from the 1800s to about 1950, and will be categorized and displayed like a true old store. The Ricks are still looking for artisan/crafters to help fill the store with wonderful handmade products that will compliment antiques. Must haves are handmade loom, hook or rag rugs; quilts and linens; hand dipped candles; wooden crafted toys, a blacksmith and molasses. The tentative opening date for the Mercantile is mid-September 2018. Please help fill the shelves with "the good stuff," and any other suggestions will be greatly appreciated!

*"Agriculture in Illinois Oral History Project" interview through the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library.
March 8, 2008. In the home of Ben **File**. The person doing the interview is Phil **Pogue**.*

Ben File: Well, when you're little, you don't have much money, but whenever you get a nickel, we'd go down to Pocahontas to DeLaurenti's Confectionary. He kind of had a little store there—this is Judge DeLaurenti's grandfather—and so he ran the store with his daughter, Lena. So we kids would go in with a nickel to get an ice cream cone and we always would want to go to DeLaurenti because he'd give us a big helping. One time we went into the store and he was busy and Lena says, "What can I do for you boys"? And we said, "Oh, we just were standing around. We don't want anything." Then when Mr. DeLaurenti wasn't busy, we said, "Oh, I think we do, I think we need an ice cream cone." So he put on one dip, and then he'd look at us and see how big our eyes were getting, and he'd put on another dip. Then he put on a third dip and he got more enjoyment out of it than we did. All the time Lena was back there scowling because we knew she was only a one-dipper (both laugh). I later told the Judge that I always voted for him because of his grandpa, and the three-dippers, but really I didn't need to because Judge DeLaurenti was one of the best judges we've ever had.

Remembering Lost Friends

Beutonne "Toni" McKean July 15, 1931 – July 18, 2018

Beutonne Elaine McKean, age 87, of Greenville, Illinois, passed away on Wednesday July 18, 2018, at St. Luke's Hospital in Chesterfield, Missouri. A celebration of her life will be held on August 4, 2018, at the United Methodist Church in Mulberry Grove. A time to meet with the family will start at 10:00am and the celebration of Toni's life will follow at approximately 11:30am. In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations are made to The United Methodist Church, 116 N. Church St. Mulberry Grove, IL 62246.

Toni was born to Darrell A. and Edna G. (Mull) Dey in Mulberry Grove, IL. On Sept 10, 1949, she married Richard E. McKean (Feb 26, 1926—Apr 07, 1998). The couple had one son, Randall L. McKean (born 1951). In 1950 she was stricken with polio, hospitalized for over 7 months, and was confined to a wheelchair the rest of her life. This did not stop her from living a full life. She gained quite a reputation in the area, later extending around the country, as the go-to person for genealogy for Bond and surrounding counties. She started in 1971 researching her own family trees and enjoyed it so much that when others would ask for help with their family, she was only too glad to help. For many years, Toni had served as secretary for Bond County Genealogical Society and she wrote and edited several books now held in the society's research library. She had spent thousands of hours helping hundreds of people research their families and was still working up until her death.

William "Bill" Johnson May 14, 1942 – January 31, 2018

"Always doing something interesting. A truly great man who always had a smile on his face and a story to tell. Greenville has lost one of their best." – Anonymous Facebook tribute

William Edwin Johnson, age 75, of Greenville passed away Wednesday, January 31, 2018 at St. Luke's Hospital in Chesterfield, MO. Funeral services were held Monday, February 5, 2018 at The Greenville First Christian Church. Burial in Montrose Cemetery. Memorial contributions suggested to The Hill's Fort Society or Boy Scout Troop #57.

Bill was born on May 14, 1942 in Highland, IL to Howard M. and Leora Emma (Essenpreis) Johnson. He married Tedra Cunningham on September 15, 1962 in Greenville, IL. He is survived by his wife Tedra of Greenville, his children Whitney (Tim) Compas of St. Louis, MO, Dan (Joanne) Johnson of Mulberry Grove, IL, and Ryan (Ashley) Johnson of Greenville, IL. He is also survived by his sisters Margaret (Jack) Kersey of Greenville, IL, and Patricia (David) Vivod of Troy, IL, his grandchildren Michael (Elissa) Johnson, Nathan (Maureen) Johnson, Megan (Stephen) Wait, Sam and Jackson Compas, and Ryder and Aubrey Johnson, along with great grandchildren, Masen and Matilda Johnson, Max and Jesse Wait, and three more on the way.

Bill grew up in Greenville and graduated from Greenville High School. He also attended Greenville College. He was elected Bond County Treasurer in 1970 and served for 34 years before retiring. He was active in The Boy Scouts and participated in many of their yearly activities. He was a member of The Hill's Fort Society, Illinois Society War of 1812, Illinois Territorial Rangers, Sons of The American Revolution, Bond County Historical Society (board of directors), and Bond County Genealogical Society. He delivered Meals On Wheels and was a former member of The Greenville Jaycees and Greenville Optimist Club.

Kevin Kaegy, president of Bond County Historical Society, reflected to WGEL 101.7 FM Radio: "He and I were GOOD friends for well over 30 years. Bill actually served as vice president for our historical society and was very instrumental when we were buying the Hoiles-Davis Museum years ago, [still being County Treasurer and sort-



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ing out the finances on that]. After he retired, he became very involved in the Hill's Fort Society and became, of course, a tireless leader in that. He was the one that was coordinating all these wonderful events and reenactments out at the fort. Bill's knowledge of firearms, firing off muskets and educating the kids comes straight from his decades of work with the local Boy Scouts."

A tribute posted on Facebook by John **Goldsmith** includes: "During our journey through life, we occasionally cross paths with someone who truly makes life better by knowing them. Bill Johnson was such a person. Bill had a thousand stories. He knew a thousand people. Being around him was always a joy. He

was my friend, mentor and role model. Bill did so much for so many. The National Road Association of Illinois. The DeMoulin Museum. The Boy Scouts. Hill's Fort Society. Bond County Historical Society. The Quilt Show. Floats for Dan and JoAnne. He often told me that he worked harder in retirement than he did as county treasurer. And now there's a void. I'll miss the stories. I'll miss the adventures. I'll miss that grin."

"Creekside with Don & Jan" **Stover** lamented their loss as Bill was a frequent magazine writer and podcast guest: "Our hearts are broken... Bill was not only a personal friend of ours, but a friend of the Owl Creek Gazette... Knowing Bill, it was apparent he was a man comfortable in his own skin, able to fit in where ever his journey took him. He enjoyed life, and the people in his life, and the history of life that came before him. It would take a hundred people to replace the man. We offer our deepest sympathies to Bill's family and grieve in our own way alongside them. There is no doubt, he will be missed by all who knew him." February 2018 (Vol 7 No 5) issue of the OCG.

"Bill set records as County Clerk, as a Boy Scout leader, and contributor to the success of the Hill's Fort Society, while managing a creative family business!" – Foy & Judy Meyer

Bill's ancestry is German, English, and Swiss. 4 times great-grandfather on paternal grandmother's side was a War of 1812 veteran whose English family immigrated to Virginia before 1670. 2 times great-grandfather on paternal side was a Mexican War veteran in Tennessee, a blacksmith and cattle broker. Hard-working farmers and a coal miner on German maternal side made their way to Centralia then Ripley, Illinois by way of Kentucky. Female twins occurred on both sides of his tree. There have been multiple Williams on his father's side, though at times the name followed uncle to nephew.

Tom Paine September 14, 1922 – February 7, 2018

Thomas Samuel Paine, 95, of Greenville, Illinois, passed away on Wednesday, February 7, 2018 with his children by his side at his home on the family farm on Terrapin Ridge. Tom's parents built that home and he and his brother were born and raised there. Other than stints at college and in the service, Tom lived his entire life in that home, marrying and raising his family there too. At the end of their lives, Tom, his wife, and his parents were all cared for by family members and each left for heaven from that white farm house.

Services were held at 2:00 p.m. Sunday, February 11 at the Donnell-Wiegand Funeral Home in Greenville; burial at Mt. Nebo Cemetery. Memorials may be made to his resting place, Mt. Nebo Cemetery, or in honor of Tom's love of reading and history, the Greenville Public Library, the Bond County Historical/Genealogical So-

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Lost Friends continued...

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ciety or the local museum of the donor's choice.

Tom was born September 14, 1922 to Thomas William Paine and Emma Verana **Mueller** Paine. He has a younger brother, Edward Emery (Barbara) of Decatur, Illinois who survives.

Tom went to country school on Terrapin Ridge and attended high school in Greenville. He spent a year at Blackburn College in Carlinville and then served in the Army Cavalry in World War II, entering service on August 14, 1944 and was honorably discharged on October 26, 1946. He was one of the last Cavalry soldiers who actually trained on horses, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. Later he served in the Philippines and then in occupied Japan where he gained the rank of Sergeant.

Upon his discharge from the army, Tom returned home and married Helen Winona **Baumberger** of Reno, Illinois on June 15, 1947 at Reno Bethel Presbyterian Church. They spent their married life on the family farm where Tom raised hogs and farmed until he retired in the late 1980s. Helen passed away April 12, 1994 after a ten year battle with cancer. Tom and Helen have two children, Richard William and wife, Mardell, of Port Angeles, Washington, and Patricia Ann, of Greenville. Tom was very close to his only grandchild, Amy Drewel **Coale**, (husband, Caleb) of Tifton, Georgia, with whom he shared his interest in history and leaves a loving legacy.

Tom was a 4-H member as a child and served as a co-leader of the Terrapin Ridge 4-H club as an adult. He was a member and officer of the Bond County Historical and Genealogical Societies. Before the Hoiles-Davis Museum site was purchased, Tom and Helen graciously hosted many of the BCHS meetings at their home. He also served on the boards of the Bond County Farm Bureau, U of I Extension, the Bond County Soil and Water Association, Bond County Pork Producers and the St. Louis Stockyards. He grew up in the Presbyterian Church in Greenville and also attended services with his friends and neighbors at Mt. Nebo Primitive Baptist Church.

He and Helen were active in the community and had many friends, including their life long and beloved social group, the Crazy Couples. In recent years, Tom was a fixture at Marshall **Mollet's** morning coffee "shop" where Tom held the honor of senior member of the group, seated at his reserved spot at the head of the table. Tom also enjoyed countless get-togethers throughout his life with Paine, Mueller and Baumberger family members, and friends and neighbors who will greatly miss his warmth and humor. He so enjoyed you all.

*"We send our love and condolences to... the family [of our good friend and neighbor, Tom]. He will be missed, but we are glad we knew him as well as we did." – Kathy & Bill **Brewer** family*

Tom created an "Ancestor Chart" for the B.C.G.S. members' 1983 book. He came from a line (only broken once) of three "Tom Paine"s. His paternal family has deep roots (six generations!) in Old Ripley; the Paines, **Willefords**, and **Shawls** were early pioneers, some arriving by 1825. Elisha Paine (1806-1871), a gg-grandfather, served in the Blackhawk War and married Nancy Ann **Fenton** (1805-1878) in Kentucky in 1826. William Shawl/Shaul (1819-1904), another gg-grandfather, and his wife Sarah Ann **Dixon** (1822-1891) arrived from Ohio by 1841. Thomas William Paine (1891-1984), Tom's father, served in the Army in the first World War.

On Tom's mother's side he was very Swiss – all 4 great-grandparents. The Muellers and **Brawards** came to Highland / St Jacob before the 1890s. According to travel records, Godfried Braward (1831-1893) may have first immigrated to Illinois in 1854. Samuel Mueller Jr (1854-1942), a blacksmith, emigrated in 1867 and so did his father, Samuel Sr (1825-1908), a tailor.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES: Obituaries; U.S. Census Records; Illinois, Deaths and Stillbirths Index; Social Security Applications and Claims Index; Missouri, Death Certificates; Bond County Illinois History (Red Book).



William J. **Gladden** | (217) 320-2161 | williamgladden@icloud.com
11 East 49th Street, Savannah, GA 31405

Query

Researching father, Ernest **Oechsner** (nee **Meyers** or **Jacobs**). Born abt 1906. Died 1973, Kentucky. I did not know my father, Ernest Oechsner, and am looking for Bond county Oechsners. In about 1910 Ernest, age 4 was taken in from an orphanage by an Oechsner family of Bond/Fayette county. Ernest grew up in Bond county, married, divorced, then moved to Warsaw, Kentucky, where he re-married and had 5 children. Am looking for Bond county information, 1910-1944 on Ernest, the Oechsner family, and their descendants.

Submissions and Genealogical Queries

The B.C.G.S. News is published 2 times a year—January & July. The Bond County Genealogical & Historical Societies invite members to submit articles on Bond County families or histories, research techniques, announcements & queries. Typed submissions are preferred. Please E-Mail to the newsletter committee at bcgs_editor@sbcglobal.net or send to: Bond County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL 62246.

All submissions are subject to editing. Your articles and photos shall remain your property. DO NOT send copyrighted material unless you hold the copyright or you supply proof of permission to print with your submission.

Genealogical queries with connections to Bond County and its communities in Southern Illinois are published free of charge to members (and non-members!) in our Newsletter (though members have priority on query space). Anyone is invited to submit the names and brief identifying information of ancestors they are researching, so that those researching the same persons can exchange information with them.

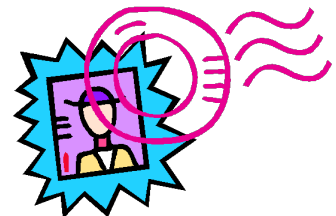
To make your query more effective, include dates, places and full names whenever possible. The query may also be published on our Website. You may E-Mail your queries to the newsletter committee at bcgs_editor@sbcglobal.net or send Snail Mail to: Bond County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL 62246.

SAMPLE QUERY: Researching Edmond DeMoulin, b 11 Jun 1862 Clinton Co IL, mov to Greenville Bond Co IL abt 1886, m1 Constance Vulliet, m2 Anna Diehl. dpl Los Angeles CA 1935. --Submitter's name, address, and email address

General questions for Bond County Genealogical Society and requests for Research & Library help should be emailed to info@bondcogen.org

Good queries are:

*Clear—
Specific—
Simple—
Concise*



Official Newsletter of the Bond County Genealogical Society of Greenville, Illinois,
published jointly since 2014 with the Bond County Historical Society

Bond County Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 172
Greenville, IL 62246-0172
info@bondcogen.org
www.bondcogen.org
www.bondcountyhistorical.org



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Lora added, "I'm still in disbelief that she came here to surprise me! The more she spoke the more her voice sounded familiar and I knew it was her." They had shared pictures of each other previously and knew that their resemblance was uncanny. "Not that there was doubt before, but it's like looking into my own eyes. I'll be 60 years old this year, and I've waited this long to find out that I had a sister. Being an only child, I always felt so alone without a sibling."

Trish teased, "Now you have a sister to irritate you." Lora explained that she always admired the close sisterly relationship between her twin daughters. "Now I have someone to be like that with," she said.

Campground Cemetery, continued...

(Continued from page 11)

ral causes. In 1868, as told in the W H Perrin History, "a circumstance occurred near the little village of Dudleyville, which cast a gloom over the entire community. We allude to the brutal murder of Mrs Louisa **McAdams**, in July of that year, by John **Moore**, a near neighbor. He went to her residence in the absence of her husband, grossly insulted her, and when she attempted to escape from him, he pursued her and cruelly murdered her by cutting her throat from ear to ear."

Moore, age 22 and father of a small child, was married to a sister-in-law of McAdams and following his attempted sexual assault on her, she threatened the exposure of that crime. He went home, considered fleeing the area, but returned to McAdams' property to cover the first crime with a more horrible second. After initially inserting himself into the investigation as a witness, evidence pointed blame in his direction and Moore was arrested, tried, and convicted, finally making a full confession of his guilt, which was afterward published. In October 1869 he swung upon the gallows, under the sentence of the court – the only legal execution that has ever taken place in Bond County. The New York Times even picked up the St Louis Republican's report.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of John W. Moore in Illinois—His Crime and Confession—Antecedents of the Condemned.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 23.

Yesterday, at Greenville, the county seat of Bond County, in Illinois, fifty miles east of St. Louis, on the line of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, JOHN W. MOORE, convicted of the murder of Mrs. LOUISA McADAMS, wife of Mr. JOHN M. McADAMS, on the 5th day of July last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged by the neck till he was dead. MOORE, with his wife, lived on the farm of one JOHN P. GOONSON, about three miles south of Greenville. Mr. GOONSON was an unmarried man. MOORE and his wife kept house for GOONSON, whose father had raised MOORE from the time he was a boy of fourteen or sixteen years until he attained his majority. Mr. McADAMS owned the farm adjoining the one on which MOORE lived; his house, a frame one of two rooms, being situated about eighty rods to the southwest of MOORE's, there being a small branch and grove of timber between the two. McADAMS and MOORE were about the same age, and about two years previous to the murder, MOORE married HANNA ORME, a sister to JOHN ORME, whose wife in turn was sister to the murdered woman, Mrs. McADAMS. Under these circumstances it was