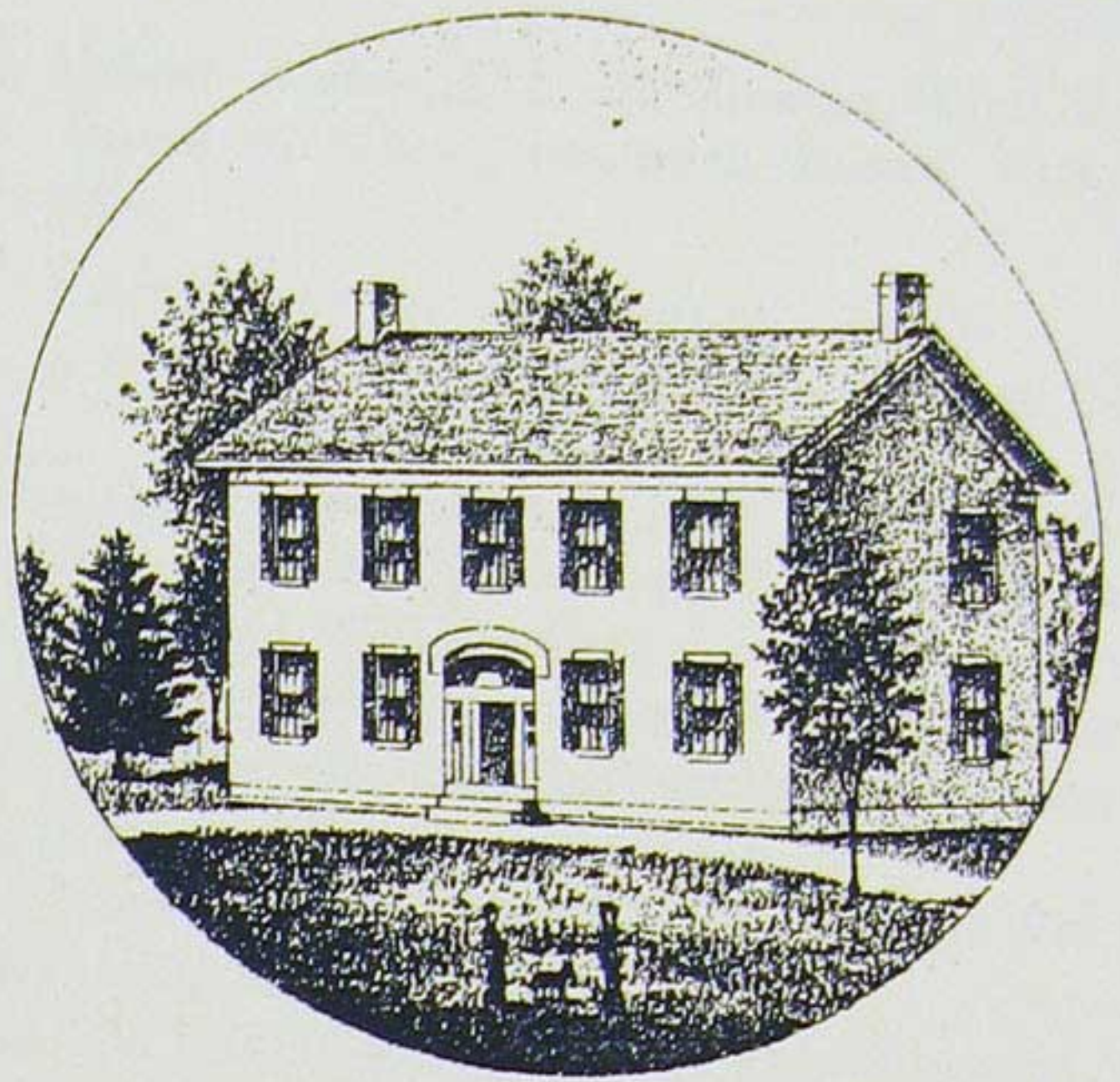




SCHOOL.



JAIL.



COURT HOUSE.

FIRST COUNTY COURT.\*

Alan Emmerson, judge, Matthew Rice, James Hunt, associate justices. 1859-1853.

At the June term a notice is placed on record wherein the clerk was ordered to post notices to the effect, that sealed proposals would be received until the tenth of June, 1851, for the building of a frame court-house to be thirty-six feet square, and that for plan and specifications, parties were asked to call at the clerk's office. At a special term of the court held the 14th of June, 1851, the subject of building a new court house was taken into consideration, when it was decided, that as the people had met and expressed themselves in favor of constructing a brick court-house, the court ordered that further action upon the same be postponed for the present.

September 1st, 1851, the commissioners appointed to mark, view, and locate a state road from Albion to Salem in Marion county, made their report, with plat of the same. The road was subsequently opened, it being a distance of about fifty miles.

The following is a table of the property assessed and the taxes charged in the county for the year 1852:

Aggregate value of lands . . . . .	\$458,002
"    "    personal property . . . . .	177,061
Total value of taxable property . . . . .	635,063
Amount of State tax . . . . .	\$1230.62
"    County tax . . . . .	1606.38
Total tax . . . . .	2837.00

On the 5th of September, 1853, notice was given for the sale of the old court-house. It was to be sold at auction to the highest bidder. The purchaser, according to the conditions of the notice, was entitled to a credit of six months, and was required to remove the house from the square within nine months from date of sale. Gen. William Pickering subsequently became the purchaser, paying the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars. At the special term of October following, the new court-house was examined and accepted by the court.

Upon settlement of the county treasurer with the court at the December term, 1853 it was shown that the county income for six months, plus the balance in the treasury, was \$689.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and that the amount paid out for the same time was \$689 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ , leaving 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. in the treasury.

SECOND COUNTY COURT.

Alan Emmerson, judge; Matthew Rice, Jonathan Shelby, associate justices. 1853-1857.

The most important matter brought before the court in this term was the petition from 519 citizens of the county, that the honorable body pass an order at the earliest day practicable to postpone the sale of all swamp lands unsold for the term of two years; alleging in their prayer, that on account of the great scarcity of money among the farming population, caused by the failure of the corn crop of the preceding year, a large portion of the actual citizens were unable to purchase

said lands, which being the case would render it easier for foreign speculators to secure all the best swamp lands at the lowest valuation. The petitioners further prayed that the court would invest all said lands in the Alton, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad; and that the annual revenue arising from said investment be forever set apart for school purposes. The action of the court upon the petition was substantially as follows: That inasmuch as the court had not received the legal evidence of title to the swamp lands, as provided by an act of the legislature, the sale of said lands should be postponed; but, should the inhabitants of the county desire to make such investment of the proceeds of the land after the proper evidences of title were had, and the expenses for surveying, draining, etc., were paid; then it would not be the disposition of the court to contravene the wishes of the people, provided sufficient evidence be given from said railroad company of its ability to build the road within a reasonable time; and provided further, that interest at the rate of six per cent. upon said investment be first secured, and that the same be applied to the school fund, to be paid semi-annually in advance.

THIRD COUNTY COURT.

Alan Emmerson, judge, Jonathan Shelby, Britain Walser, associate justices. 1857-1861.

At the September term of court, 1858, the following petition was placed before the court, with 219 names attached: "To the honorable court of Edwards county. The undersigned, residents and legal voters of Albion precinct, respectfully request your honorable body not to grant any license in said precinct for the retail of spirituous or vinous liquors after the present license shall have expired, unless a majority of the legal voters of said precinct shall petition for such license to be granted." On considering the prayer of the petitioners, two of the members of the court voted against granting the prayer, and one was in favor of it.

At a meeting of the citizens of Albion and vicinity, held on the 11th of May 1861, a resolution was passed in substance as follows: That Alan Emmerson, judge of the county court, is hereby requested to convene a special term of the county court at the earliest day practicable, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following resolution: "Resolved, That the honorable court of Edwards county are hereby respectfully requested to pass an order of their court, to pay out of the county treasury a sufficient sum of money to pay the cost of a full suit of uniform for the use of the Volunteer Militia Company of Edwards county, now organized and ready for marching, and waiting for the orders of the governor of the State of Illinois.

The court, upon considering the above request, passed an order in compliance with the resolution, one member dissenting on the ground, as he believed, that the court was not vested with such power. At the September term of the same year, an order was passed by the court, that five cents on each hundred dollars be assessed for

\* In the fall of 1849, the name of this body having county jurisdiction, was changed, and until 1873, was known as the County Court, having a president judge and two associate justices.

the purpose of creating a fund to provide for the families of members of the military companies that were then, or should be subsequently organized and mustered into the United States service. Jesse Emmerson, John Smith, and James R. Jacobs were appointed by the court to make distributions to said families, with stipulations that they exercise careful judgment in the discharge of their duties.

The valuation of real and personal property in the county for the year 1860, was . . . . .	\$1,121,395.00
State tax . . . . .	7,333.45
County tax, including school tax, etc. . . . .	6 135.78
Acres in cultivation, wheat, 6,368; corn, 15,442; other field products . . . . .	9,607

#### FOURTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Jacob Kramer, Sanford Emmerson, associate justices. 1861-1865.

According to the report of the county collector for 1863, the delinquent tax was but \$30 70. Only nineteen names were reported as not paying their taxes, fifteen of whom had left the county—three were not found, and one was reported dead.

Nothing of an unusual character came before this court, its time being mainly occupied in regulating road and bridge affairs.

#### FIFTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman, Daniel P. Hunter, associate justices. 1865-1869.

At the September term of court, 1865, the following petition, signed by fifty-seven of the legal voters of the county, was presented for the court's action: "The undersigned, legal voters of Edwards county, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body, that you will at your next meeting on the first Monday of September, submit to the voters of the county the question of township organization, to be voted on, for or against, at the next general election. The court ordered that a vote should be so taken in the several voting precincts at the time specified in the petition.

On the 3d December, 1866, Saywell Perkins gave his bond as sheriff and *ex-officio* collector in the sum of forty-two thousand nine hundred and one dollars.

At the March meeting of the court in 1868, a petition of the legal voters of the county was presented, requesting that an election be called to ascertain if the citizens of the county were in favor of taking stock in the Grayville and Mattoon Railroad to the amount of \$150,000. The court ordered an election to be held on the 28th day of March, 1868, with proper stipulations to protect the people against any non-performance of agreement or action on the part of the railroad company. The vote resulted in favor of subscribing for the above amount of stock.

December 10th of the same year another election was ordered to be held on the 16th day of January, 1869, for the purpose of increasing the aforesaid amount to \$180,000. The court, at a special session in the same month, rescinded the order made on the 10th inst., and substituted an order that an election should be held on the 23d of January, to vote for or against taking \$40,-

000 stock in the road, in addition to the \$150,000 already voted,—making in all \$190,000 stock for said railroad.

On account of the order made by the court at the first election, giving only twenty-six days' notice, instead of thirty days as the law required, said appropriation became null and void, leaving but \$40,000 stock voted for the road. From this fact and some other causes, the company built the road passing Albion four miles to the eastward. For the benefit of future readers of history, we will here state that the road, at this writing, is known as the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railway.

#### SIXTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman, Edward Handley, associate justices. 1869-1872.

December 7, 1869, John B. Orange, a justice of the peace, made report that, in the absence of the coroner, he had held an inquest on the body of James Blackford, a non-resident of the county, who was killed at the house of John Carbaugh on the 21st of September, 1869, and that the deceased had no effects on his person; therefore, the petitioner asked that his fees might be allowed by the court.

At the March term in 1872, the court ordered that each owner of dogs in Edwards county be taxed for the year, 1872, as follows: "That one dog shall be exempt for the head of each family, and that all over and above one dog be taxed two dollars per head"; and it was further ordered that the proceeds of such tax be paid into the county treasury.

#### SEVENTH COUNTY COURT.

Samuel R. Hall, judge; Andrew Huffman and Alfred Brown, associate judges, 1872-1873. March 4, 1873, Jesse Emmerson was appointed agent of Edwards county, to sell all the swamp lands remaining unsold; the terms of sale to be one-half cash, and the balance on a credit of twelve months time, taking mortgage to secure the deferred purchase money.

#### FIRST BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, chairman; Andrew Huffman, Alfred Brown, 1873-1878.

At the special December term, in 1873, George Michaels was appointed sheriff and *ex-officio* collector to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Maxwell W. Morgan. On the 24th of March, 1874, the court passed an order that a reward of one hundred dollars be offered, to be paid at the county expense, for the capture of Christopher C. Hunt, a fugitive from justice, charged with killing one, William C. Mading, on the morning of the 14th of March, 1874. Hunt was subsequently arrested, tried and acquitted. At the June term following, John Martin was allowed the sum of one hundred dollars, the amount of the reward offered for the arrest of said Hunt.

#### SECOND BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Josiah Dawes, chairman; Alfred Brown, Francis Greathouse, 1878-1880.

tle in the State of Illinois pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of Edwards county Commissioners' Court this 6th day of November, 1822.

JESSE B. BROWNE, Clerk."

#### CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first Circuit Court held in Edwards county was convened at Palmyra the 11th of July, 1815, Judge Stanley Griswold presiding. The first business of the court was to appoint N. Claypole, clerk of the court. Judge Griswold then produced an allotment, desiring the same to be placed of record which was as follows: Territory of Illinois ss.—Be it known that under an act of Congress entitled an act regulating and defining the duties of the United State Judges for the Territory of Illinois; it is allotted to Jesse B. Thomas to preside in the first circuit; to William Sprigg, in the second circuit, and to Stanley Griswold in the third. Given under our hands and seals this 29th of May, 1815.

Thomas C. Browne presented his commission from the Governor, as Prosecuting Attorney for the district consisting of the counties of Edwards, Gallatin and Johnson. The Sheriff, Abner Armstrong, presented the following panel of Grand Jurors: John Wood (foreman), James Majors, William Arnold, John Neesler, Philip Plough, William Jordan, Spencer Wood, Hervy Crooks, Isaac Greathouse, Enoch Greathouse, Thomas Banks, John Waggoner, Thomas Thompson, Moses Decker, Thomas Pulliam, Reuben Blackford, George Goble and Joseph Lavulette; "eighteen good and lawful men, tried and sworn." The jury retired and found indictments as follows: John Stillwell, assault and battery; Samuel Stillwell, assault and battery; Patsy and Hannah Stillwell, assault and battery; George Antis, larceny; William Spence, using an estray.

The first case tried was the United States vs. John Stillwell for assault and battery. The following jury was empaneled: Henry Crooks, John Neesler, Philip Plough, James Majors, William Arnold, John Arnold, Phil Hull, Thomas Banks, John Shadle, John Arnold, James Adams, and Charles Garner. The defendant's attorney moved to exclude all testimony tending to prove an assault committed on any day except on the day mentioned in the indictment. The court overruled the motion. The jury found a verdict of guilty, when the court assessed a fine of two dollars and payment of costs of prosecution. It will be seen that the petit jury was composed mostly of the members of the grand jury who found the indictments.

In the case of United States vs. Patsy and Hannah Stillwell, after a trial by jury, the prosecuting attorney made a motion that the prosecutrix be exonerated from paying costs of suit. The Judge so ordered. The indictment against Samuel Stillwell, was quashed on the ground that the indictment should have been found for mayhem instead of assault and battery. On motion of the prosecuting attorney the court ordered that a *capias*

be issued in the cases of Armsted, Antis, and Spencer, after which the court adjourned until court in course.

At the July term of court, 1816, the following named applicants were admitted to practice law in this court: Adolphus T. Hubbard, Elias K. Kane, Thos. H. Baker, John McLean, Russell E. Heacock, and Jephtha Hardin.

#### FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

This case came up at the special term of court in January, 1824, on the presentment of the grand jury of an indictment against Shadrach Perry for being accessory to the wantonly killing of one Jones Hobson. On motion of the prosecuting attorney, the court ordered that the prisoner be brought forth for trial. On being arraigned to make his plea, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, whereupon the following jury was empaneled to hear the case: John Hunt, Joseph Rodgers, William Cunningham, Daniel Lynch, Roland Layne, Stephen Simmons, Thomas Hunt, William Stone, Jonathan Shelby, Benjamin Skinner, Christopher W. Wright, and James Stapleton. The trial occupied two days. The jury was out but two hours, when they returned to the court-room and pronounced a verdict of guilty.

The counsel for Perry made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the court. Perry's counsel then moved for an arrest of judgment on the ground that the indictment was defective; first, that it did not set forth the venire in a proper manner, and that the names of the grand jurors were not in the indictment, or the captain thereof, etc., which after being argued was also overruled. The court then proceeded to pronounce sentence in the following language: "The judgment of the law, and the court pronounces it, is that you be taken thence to the place of your confinement and from thence, on the 24th of February next, to some convenient place within half a mile of the seat of justice of this county, and there, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock of that day, be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that the sheriff execute this judgment." WM. WILSON, Judge.

The evidence summed up in the case was substantially as follows: That one Benjamin Clark engaged in an altercation with the deceased, Jones Hobson, in a certain saloon in the town of Albion, and while the two parties were clenched in a struggle upon the floor, the former gave Hobson a fatal stab with a butcher knife. Upon the murderer's attempt to escape, Perry stepped forward with his rifle in hand, saying that he would shoot any man who attempted the arrest of Clark, the homicide thus escaping from the hands of justice. It is said that the knife by which Hobson lost his life is among the rubbish in the present court-house. But it seems that Perry was not born to be hanged. While confined under sentence of death, a "rough" by the name of Jack Ellis who lived in Albion, had a conference with the condemned and proposed to him that for his rifle, he would attempt to obtain his pardon from Governor Cole. The bargain was made, and Ellis mounted his horse and rode seventy-five miles to Vandalia, the capital of the state, at

Kennedy, was cast at a dog, and not with the intention of injuring Flower.

The public whipping-post was resorted to in the early days, as the following from the docket of the June term, 1821, will show. One James Martin, who had been convicted of larceny, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and to receive twenty-five lashes upon his bare back, the sheriff being ordered to "execute the sentence immediately."

#### FIRST NATURALIZATION.

The following was placed on record April 28, 1819: "This day Morris Birkbeck personally appeared in open court, and made declaration of his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Morris Birkbeck had taken his residence in the United States two years and more previous to this declaration, which is in words and figures following to wit: I, Morris Birkbeck, a native of Settle, in England, of the age of fifty-three years, and now, or lately, owing allegiance to his Majesty, the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby declare that it is *bona fide* my intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to his said Majesty, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sworn to in open court."

#### JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

On the organization of the county in 1814, the State was divided into three circuits, Edwards county, forming a portion of the third judicial circuit, of which Stanley Griswold was judge, and presided over the first session of the Circuit Court until 1816. During the following year Thomas Towles presided. From 1817 to 1818, Jephtha Hardin judge. From 1818 to 1819, Thomas C. Browne was on the bench. William Wilson presided from 1819 to 1825. James O. Wattles from 1825 to 1827. Thomas C. Browne again resumed the bench in 1827, and served one year. William Wilson served from 1828 to 1835. Justin Harlan from 1835 to 1841. William Wilson again upon the bench from 1841 to 1849. Justin Harlan from 1849 to 1851. Samuel S. Marshall upon the bench in 1851, and resigned in 1854. Downing Baugh served one year, and resigned in 1855. Edwin Beecher from 1855 to 1865. James M. Pollock from 1865 to 1873. The General Assembly, by act of March 28, 1873, divided the State into twenty-six judicial circuits, in each of which one judge was elected for the term of six years. Edwards county then formed a part of the 24th circuit, and Tazewell B. Turner was elected judge of the circuit. In 1877, by an act of the Legislature, the twenty-six circuits were consolidated, forming thirteen judicial circuits, the twenty-first and twenty-fourth constituting the second judicial circuit under the new regime. Under this law three judges were

required to preside in each district. John H. Halley, of Newton, was elected in 1877 to form the required number of judges in this circuit; the bench then being Judges Tazewell B. Tanner, James C. Allen, and John H. Halley. Since 1879, Chancey S. Conger, Thomas S. Casey, and William C. Jones have presided in this judicial circuit.

#### FIRST PROBATE BUSINESS.

From the records on file it appears that no regular record was kept of the proceedings of the Probate Court until 1831, when Walter L. Mayo occurs as the first judge then presiding, all prior proceedings being simply the recording of wills of various parties. The first estate regularly probated was that of David Robson, at a special term of court, held the 19th of August, 1831. Robert Mills was appointed administrator of the estate, and entered into a bond of one thousand dollars for the true and honest discharge of his duties, giving Robert Willis and Joel C. Churchill security for the due performance of the same.

#### THE FIRST WILL

Was executed the 14th of September, 1815, by Edward Wilson. The following is a synopsis of said bequest: That Edward Wilson, of Edwards county, Illinois Territory, being weak in body, but of sound mind, do make and publish my last will and testament, to wit: that I bequeath, after my body be decently buried, to my daughter Susanna Bathe, wife of George Bathe, five shillings; also my daughter Mary Enlow, wife of James Enlow; to my son John Wilson, to my daughter, Elenor Enlow, wife of Jesse Enlow; to my son Joseph Wilson; also my son Isaac Wilson; also my son James Wilson, the sum of five shillings each. I give and bequeath unto my grandson, Edward Wilson, one cow and three sows; that I give and bequeath unto my grand-daughter Christiana Wilson, two cows on the following conditions: that the said John Wilson and the said Christiana Wilson continue to live with William Sampson or Jerry Wilson, obeying all reasonable commands until they are of age. I further bequeath that the remainder of my estate be equally divided between my daughter, Jane Sampson, wife of William Sampson, and my son Jeremiah Wilson. And I here nominate and appoint Henry Enlow, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, executor of my last will and testament, etc., hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the fourteenth of September, A. D. 1815.

Witnesses, Smith Shaw, E. N. Cullom, Andrew Montgomery.

#### PROBATE JUDGES.

Walter L. Mayo served as Judge of probate matters from 1831 to 1849. After the adoption of the constitution of 1848, and the organization of the county court, the county judge was given jurisdiction of probate matters. Under this administration of affairs Alan Emmerson served the county as county judge from 1849

to 1861. Samuel R. Hall was then elected, and filled the office to 1873. Under an act of the Legislature of 1871, in pursuance of a provision of the new constitution, the probate court was given concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court in all law cases to a limited amount. Judge Hall served in this capacity to the end of his term, 1873. In the above year, Judge J. M. Campbell was elected, and has ably filled the office to the present writing, 1883.

#### FIRST DEED RECORDED.

The following is a synopsis of the first deed placed on record in Edwards county: It is dated the 7th day of January, 1815, the conveyors being Thomas Pulliam and Nancy, his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars, do convey to August Lavulette dit Tougas, all that tract of land lying in the county of Edwards, Illinois territory, it being the southeast quarter of section 24, township one north, range twelve west which the said Thomas Pulliam is entitled to by patent from the United States, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1812. This deed was signed and sealed in the presence of Robert and Joseph Baird.

#### DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the constitutional convention held at Kaskaskia in 1818, Seth Gard and Levi Compton represented the people of Edwards county. Alvin R. Kenner represented the counties of Edwards and Wayne in the constitutional convention of 1847. At the convention of 1862 R. P. Hanna represented Edwards and Wayne. The constitution framed by this convention was rejected by the people. In the framing of the present constitution in 1870, Edwards and White counties constituted the fourteenth district, and was represented by Charles E. McDowell, of White county.

#### THE COUNTY IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the organizing of the county in 1814, the act provided for a special election to be held at the seat of justice in March, 1815, for the purpose of electing a representative for the county to the territorial legislature, whereupon Seth Gard was duly elected, which position he held until the admission of the state into the Union in 1818. Guy W. Smith was the state senator in the first General Assembly, and Henry Utter was the first representative in the lower house. The second General Assembly, 1820-22. Robert Frazier was in the senate, and Alexander Campbell representative. Third General Assembly, 1822-24, Robert Frazier in the senate, and Gilbert F. Pell representative. Fourth General Assembly, 1824-26, Stephen Bliss, senator, Henry Utter, representative; Fifth General Assembly, 1826-28, Edwards and Wabash counties formed one senatorial district which was represented by Stephen Bliss, Henry I. Mills, representative; at the Sixth General Assembly, 1828-30, Edwards, Wabash and Wayne counties constituted one senatorial district and was represented by Enoch Beach of Wayne county, Gilbert T. Pell, representative; Seventh General Assembly, 1830-32, Enoch

Beach was re-elected, James Jordan representative; Eighth General Assembly, 1832-34, Henry I. Mills, senator, Thomas Hunt, representative. Both of the above were re-elected to the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies, 1834-35, 36-38; Eleventh General Assembly, 1838-50, Henry I. Mills, senator, Alan Emmer-son, representative; Twelfth General Assembly, 1840-42, Rigdon B. Slocum, senator, Alan Emmerson, representative; Thirteenth General Assembly, 1842-44, Rigdon B. Slocum re-elected senator, William Pickering, representative; Fourteenth General Assembly, 1844-46, Charles H. Constable, senator, William Pickering, re-elected; Fifteenth General Assembly, 1846-48, Charles H. Constable, senator, William Pickering, representative. Prior to the convening of the Sixteenth General Assembly, 1848-50, the constitution of 1848 had been adopted which provided that the state be divided into twenty-five senatorial districts and fifty-four representative districts, the counties of Edwards, Effingham, Jasper, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, and Wabash forming the eighth senatorial district. Alfred H. Grass of Lawrence county was elected state senator to represent this district; Edwards and Wabash counties formed the eighth Representative district, William Pickering of Edwards county, representative; Seventeenth General Assembly, 1850-52, Alfred H. Grass, senator, William Pickering, representative; Eighteenth General Assembly, 1852-54, Mortimer O Kean of Jasper elected senator, Victor H. Bell of Wabash, representative; Nineteenth General Assembly, 1854-56, Mortimer O'Kean, senator, C. C. Hopkins of Edwards, representative, changed to the tenth district; Twentieth General Assembly, 1856-58, Mortimer O'Kean, re-elected, Charles P. Burns of Edwards, representative; Twenty-first General Assembly, 1858-60, Mortimer O Kean, senator, R. T. Forth of Wayne county, representative. (Wayne county had been placed with the tenth representative district) Twenty-second General Assembly, 1860-62, Presley Frunkhouser of Effingham, senator, Nathan Crews of Wayne, representative.

In 1861, the General Assembly made a general revision of the senatorial and representative districts, Edwards, Hamilton, Wabash, Wayne, Clay, Richland, White and Lawrence counties constituted the second senatorial district, and Edwards and White the fourteenth representative district. Hugh Gregg represented the former district in the Twenty-third General Assembly and Chauncy L. Congor of White county was in the lower house; Twenty-fourth General Assembly, 1864-66, John W. Wescott, senator, Jonathan Shelby, representative; Twenty-fifth General Assembly, 1866-68, John W. Wescott, senator, Patrick Dolan, representative; Twenty-sixth General Assembly, 1868-70, J. J. R. Turney, senator, John Landrigan, representative.

After the adoption of the new constitution another change was made in the districts. Twenty-seventh General Assembly, 1870-72, John Landrigan of Albion, was in the senate, and Walter L. Mayo in the lower

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COMBINED HISTORY

OF

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COUNTIES, ILLINOIS.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

DESCRIPTIVE OF THEIR SCENERY

AND

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