

CHAPTER 1

Moweaqua's Earliest Inhabitants

The Wilderness Road

*The forest is dense and the river runs deep,
And the Wilderness Road is long;
The Shawnee lurks where the wild things creep,
But the Pioneer's heart is strong!*

*Over Warrior Path through the Cumberland Gap,
To the "dark and bloody ground",
Where broad rough tongues of the black bear lap
The cold sweet water found;*

*Still the trail leads on to the west, to the west,
Where the bluegrass land gives room
To the piney boughs of the blackbirds nest,
And the wild crab orchard's bloom.*

*But the nights are dark as the watch is kept,
No warming fire can be laid,
For the eyes of the woods will not have slept,
And the savage is not afraid.*

*Wilderness Road! You have known the brave,
The American Pioneer!
All that he had, he willingly gave
Pressing on to the next frontier!*

—Sherry Lowe Wempen

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EARLIEST INHABITANTS

Long before the white man came giving Moweaqua its name, businesses, and houses, American Indians called this their home. They were descendants of a Mongolian racial stock who migrated from Siberia to Alaska via then existing land bridges. Evidence has been found here of the various peoples who have inhabited the area. This was a convenient location for primitive people, as the prairie land furnished food for grazing animals, and lakes, ponds and marshes containing wild life still typical of our area. Some animal species are now extinct, however, and most of the marshes have long since been drained, leaving scant evidence of their existence. Due to the difficulties encountered in prairie travel both men and animals found protection. Small groups of Indians were able to live here totally isolated from each other. Eventually, however, these groups traveled about to trade and communicate with other groups. As proof of the distances these groups moved, several interesting artifacts have been found near Moweaqua. A pendant which was hammered and laminated from raw copper indicates trade with people in the far north. An obsidian (volcanic glass) spearpoint gives evidence of trade with the western states. Flint and chert, the stone used to make arrows and spears, is not native to this area. A cache of flint tools found near Moweaqua and containing more than 100 items, and another including 93 items, were made of rocks mined in Pike County.



Bone nibbler used to shape flakes into arrow.

The first culture to populate this area was hunters. The large, triangular shaped spear parts found here were left by them. They were nomadic, and no actual camp sites have been found here. These people depended entirely upon the animals which they hunted, to furnish them with meat, clothing and bones for tools.

In time the area became more populated and the Indians learned to gather and store nuts and other foods in large quantities. They could then spend longer periods of time in one place. This led to their development of skills for growing foods to supplement their diets.

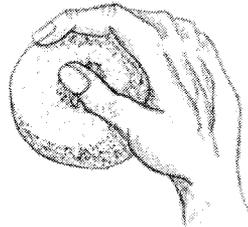
The most sophisticated Indian culture then evolved when they learned to make and use polished flint, clay pots, stone pendants and gorgets and banner stones. These and other objects have been found in the Moweaqua vicinity at Indian campsites. By being able to spend long periods of time in one area, the Indians had time to invent and make elaborate tools as well as hand made stone jewelry for adornment.

The Indians usually built their homes near rivers, streams, and springs, so the families would have a sufficient supply of fresh water for cooking, bathing and fishing. In this area they lived on the main stream now known as Flat Branch, and on its numerous feeder streams. They usually built their houses on the north or west slopes of the streams, permitting the sun to dry the soil after rains and warm the homes.

A few nearby Indian graves have survived the destructive force of nature and indicates a belief in life after death. These contain small clay pots which held meat to be used by the dead on their way to the next hunting ground. These

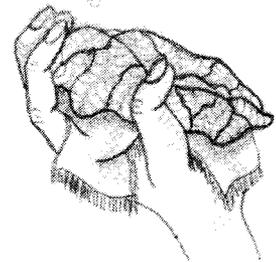
people found guidance from their spirits. They made ceremonial artifacts at the guidance of their spirits. Their belief in these spirits helped them throughout every phase of their lives.

The women apparently made most of the clothing and many of the rock tools. The men hunted, built homes and kept the area safe from possible invasions from intruders. The Flat Branch Indians used the picking method for making stone axes (see Illustrations A and B). This stone was plentiful in this area, found in glacial wash outs. Another stone was used as a hammer to peck away at the selected one until the rough shape of an ax evolved. It was then polished and sharpened with sandstone and water. (See Illustrations A and B)



A.

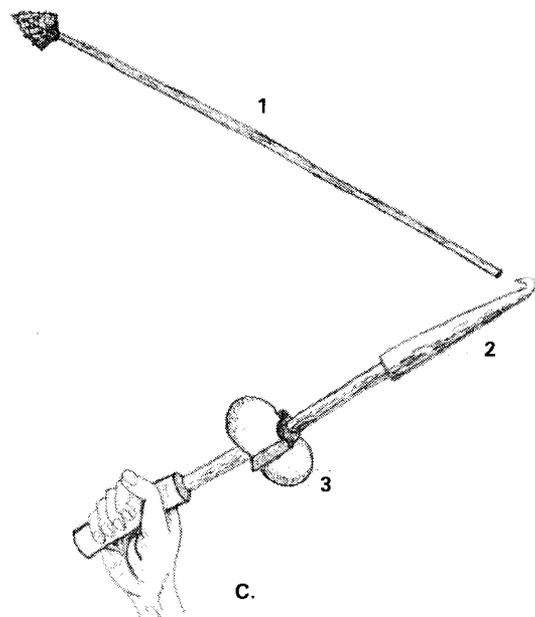
Hammer stone



B.

Flint core

Arrows and spears were made from flakes of flint which were sheared off larger flint cores. A bone tool (see Illustration E) was used to shape and sharpen these flakes. Many of the tools found along Flat Branch show evidence of having been reworked. Many of the arrows and knives have been reflaked until they became only a fraction of their original size. Through observances of the size of the arrows found along Flat Branch, it appears that spear throwers (see Illustration C) rather than bows were commonly used. The spear thrower is a weighted device for thrusting arrows and spears quickly at a great distance.



C.

1 - Arrow or spear

2 - Bone nibbler used to shape flakes into arrow

3 - Banner stone weight, made from green or red shale or slate

EARLY SETTLERS

Among the first white men in this area were David Roach and Aaron Armstrong, who traveled through what is now Shelby County while serving as scouts during the War of 1812. Other scouts and the squatters and settlers who followed found a beautiful prairie land with groves of trees, particularly along the water courses, rich soil with few rocks, and grass which grew higher than the head of a man on horseback. Game and fish were plentiful and although the buffalo were gone, their horns were frequently found.

Perhaps the first white man to settle in the vicinity was Samuel Widick in 1824. Coming from Kentucky, he built a cabin on Flat Branch three miles south and one half mile west of the present town. Just a year later Peter R. Ketchum settled six miles south of the Widicks. In these years game was so abundant that Mr. Widick could stand in the doorway of his home and shoot deer.

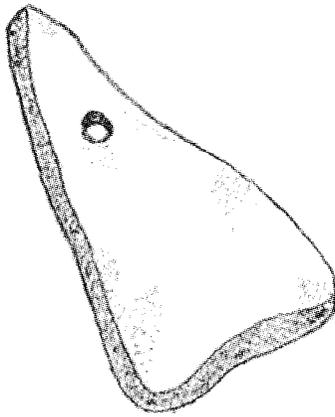
The following presents a sketch of early settlers in four townships: Penn, Prairieton, Flat Branch, and Moweaqua. In 1825 Daniel Roach guided Robert Tolly, Elias Armstrong, John Armstrong, and David Roach to what is now Penn township. They brought stretchers and log chains, cut and hauled logs to the site and erected a log cabin. Heavy rains prevented the completion of their home so they returned to Madison County, across the Mississippi from St. Louis. The next year, 1826, John Armstrong, his wife Jane (Roach), daughter Elizabeth, Elias Armstrong, John's brother, and Robert Tolly returned in an ox wagon and finished the cabin, in which the Armstrongs lived. The first white child born in Penn township was the Armstrongs daughter, Mary. Their nearest neighbor was the Levi Casey family who lived ten miles southeast.

In 1830 Henry Johnson cleared a few acres, built a cabin, became dissatisfied, and sold out to John Armstrong for a hunting shirt. Mr. Johnson's father, an Indian, remained, living with his Indian family. Three years later Mr. Armstrong sold the Johnson land to William Drake who remained a few years.

Prairieton township, surveyed in 1821, is located in the northeast corner of Christian county. Early settlers included Aaron, Samuel, John McKenzie, George Jacobs, Sr., who came in 1838, the same year as did Michael Schneider, Jacob Traugher, Martin Stombaugh, Elijah B. Hymer, John S. Bilyeu, Daniel B. Hymer, and Ellington Adams. In 1854 Mr. Bilyeu married Malinda Workman in the Campbellite church southwest of Moweaqua and the couple had fifteen children.

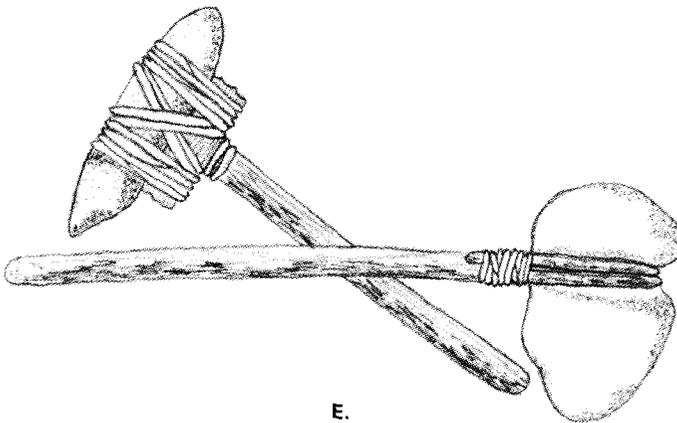
Decatur was the closest post office, and letter postage was 25 cents, a figure which seems destined to be reached again within a few years. The closest milling facilities were in Shelbyville. There was a crude horse-mill in the area owned by Aaron McKenzie but was time-consuming to use, as its capacity was only about two bushels per day.

Flat Branch township is one of the northwestern townships of Shelby County. The pioneer settler was Robert Tolly, who came to the area with John Armstrong in 1828, built a cabin, improved a small tract of land, and lived there until his death in 1844. In 1830 William and Moses Smith, Joseph Brimhall, and Michael Thornton settled in the immediate area. They did not buy land, but "squatted," erected cabins, and lived largely by hunting, trapping, and maintaining small gardens. A few years later they migrated to Arkansas. At about the same time William Smith, a Baptist preacher, and his son-in-law Isaac Romine settled



D.

Polished stone pendant made from slate.



E.

Hafted primitive stone celt (ungrooved axe) and grooved axe.



F.

Flint flake

The language spoken in this area was apparently Algonquian. The tribes known to be of Algonquian origin consisted of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Shawnee, Miami, Wea and Plankashaw. The Moweaqua area shows no signs of large concentrations of Indians. The camps were probably of modest size, leaving the impression that these people lived and traveled in small bands.

As the white men moved into central Illinois, the Indians were forced out. Eventually the Indians were assigned to reservations in Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin. The prairie Indians lived hard lives and usually died at young ages. However, these peoples inhabited this area for thousands of years and possessed many traits similar to those of Moweaqua citizens today.

in Flat Branch township. Jonathan Denton came to the area in 1832 as did Solomon Scribner. The next year the latter married Lucinda Smith, the first wedding in the region. They also moved to Arkansas.

Robert Tolly's brother James located in the township in 1833 and built the first frame house. Other early settlers included John Housh, W. P. Sellers, W. R. Clark, William Chadwick, Willis and John Virden, and Tom Candy Ponting.

The first pioneer in what is now Moweaqua township was Jacob Traughber who arrived in 1831 from North Carolina via Sangamon County. He built a log cabin, improved a farm, dying in 1868 at age 71. In 1831 Isaac Vice, William Morris, and two Stewart brothers settled, most of them later moving to Iowa. Other early arrivals included Frank Armstrong, William Gregory, Joseph Hall, William and John Drake, and James Worsham.

The "Deep Snow" of 1830-1831, one of the most severe in Midwest history, decimated the game population for much of the 1830s. The numerous snowfalls, followed by heavy sleet, formed crusts of ice between the layers of snow strong enough to withstand deer and hunter. For weeks at a time people would remain within their homes, venturing out only when starvation compelled them to search for food, although this was scarce, resulting in suffering and hunger. In many places the snow was three to five feet deep and much higher where it had drifted. In the spring when this melted the rivers, streams, and marshes flooded, causing more problems for the inhabitants.

In the 1830s the closest good-sized settlement was Springfield, which was reached by oxen-pulled wagons, a trip requiring several days. Four year old cattle sold for about \$8 per head, horses from \$40 to \$50, and corn, which brought 6 cents to 8 cents a bushel, was commonly used as fuel for fires.

In the 1830s and 1840s Indians lived in camps in the Moweaqua vicinity and often came to visit the farmers. The settlers considered them friendly, and vice-versa evidently, as the Indians permitted the newcomers to come to their camps and compete in foot races, wrestling, horse races, and other contests.

The settlers' cabins were made of logs, chinked with mud or clay. By proper notching of the logs and wooden pegs a cabin was built without a nail or lock. Many an early "window" cut in a cabin was graced with well-greased parchment or hide scraped very thin for light as windowpane was unknown on the frontier. Much of the early furniture and floors were puncheon type. Since pewter or china dishes were scarce and expensive, wooden utensils — plates, bowls, buckets, and noggins — were common. Gourds served as drinking cups and dippers. Those people who were fortunate enough to own china often packed these dishes in a bag of seed wheat or oats when traveling to central Illinois.

The women in these years used iron kettles, skillets, and Dutch ovens to cook food over the fireplace, with meat often roasted on a grid or spit. Venison, bear, fish, and birds went on the table as well as wild berries, fruit, nuts, molasses, maple syrup, and honey for sweetening. Sugar, which had to be bought, was too expensive for general use but some people had sugar chests to store the precious commodity. Meat was preserved by drying, salting, and smoking. Fruit, berries, and even wild honey were also dried. Preserved fruit was put in a crock or jar with a piece of parchment soaked in whiskey or brandy and a piece of bladder tied

snuggly over the top. The same process was used for mince-meat.

Large kettles served to heat water for washing. White cloth of linen or cotton was boiled in soapy water in a kettle to bleach it. Wool had to be washed in cooler water and was bleached by putting it in the sun. Soap was made in kettles with lye, grease, and soft water which was boiled and stirred until it thickened, then poured in molds to dry, and cut in bars. Soft soap was often stored in gourds.

Women spun thread and yarn, dyed it with indigo, madder, or other dyes made from various barks, roots, flowers, or berries, according to the color they wanted. On their looms they wove cloth for clothing, bedding, counterpanes, and other uses, then sewed by hand.

Specie, or coined money, was scarce. Since most trade came through St. Louis to and from New Orleans and points between, French and Spanish coins were often used. Common was the picayune, a small coin worth 6¼ cents. Two picayunes equalled a bit, which was 12½ cents; two bits were worth 25 cents or a quarter of a dollar. The economic Panic of 1837 made specie more scarce than it had been before.

From the 1820s until the 1850s there were considerable numbers of settlers in what became the Moweaqua vicinity. Some stayed only a few years, others remained permanently. This area, then was not unknown in 1852 when Michael Schneider, assisted by C. C. Wells, Asa Eastman and H. B. Plant laid out the new settlement. The year 1853 witnessed the first marriage — between Mary Taylor and Ezekiel Prescott. There were then just four houses, two log, two frame. They were occupied by C. Wells, Philip Ennis, R. Smith, and Simon Spowler. Life in the village of Moweaqua had begun.

The honor of naming Moweaqua belongs to Mattie Wells (McCoy) whose father worked to help put the railroad through the area. She chose the name, originally spelled "Moawequa," possibly from the Indian name for what is now Flat Branch and which meant either "weeping woman" or "wolf woman". According to articles written by Robert Vogel in the 1962 volume of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, controversy exists over the origin of this name. Besides the above explanation, Mr. Vogel mentions that it could have come from the Indian name, "Mowawequa" for the South Fork of the Sangamon River. Another interesting speculation Vogel notes is that Moweaqua, sometimes called Wowequa, was the name of a seventeenth century Mohegan Indian, the brother of Chief Uncas, made famous by James Fenimore Cooper in his Leatherstocking Tales. The contention that Moweaqua means "muddy water" is probably without foundation as no authoritative source gives this as a possibility.

Whatever the background of the name, Miss Wells was given two city lots for her efforts. These were the lots upon which the J. Wheeler Brown home was later built.

The original spelling "Moawequa" was according to tradition either misspelled by a Shelby County clerk or a postmaster. Although most early legal documents use the modern spelling, the local brick works imprinted "Moawequa" on their bricks, the Illinois Central Railroad used that spelling for years, and the first newspaper was the Moawequa Register.

Following are some biographical sketches of early settlers in the Moweaqua area.

THE ADAMSON FAMILY

The Adamson family started in the United States when William Adamson, a native of Spain, came to this country. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His son, Ephraim was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, and served in the Civil War as body guard to President Lincoln in Washington, D.C., in 1864, and was there at the time of the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of our Nation, and was at the Capitol during the Grand Review, in which he took part.

After the War, he ran a huckster route in eastern Ohio, and on this route he met a lovely maiden, Josephine Scott, whom he married, and the young couple came to a farm near Moweaqua, Illinois in 1868. They became the parents of eight children, one of whom was David or Dave as he was known, served as Mayor, also served on the Village Board and was President of the School Board. He helped install the first electric lights and the first telephones in Moweaqua. He became a hardware merchant in 1900, and carried on this occupation for sixty years. He married Ollie Steidley, daughter of Edgar and Mary J. Steidley. They also had eight children, Madge—married Glen W. Gregory, they had two sons, Glen Richard and David Franklin. Glenn Steidley—married Hazel Bean, they had one son Charles Willard. Maude—married Paul D. Raycroft, they had one son, David—Dunbar Dwight married Bernice Bailey, their children were Ronald, died in infancy, Eleanore, Vernon Dwight, Arlene, and Larry. Josephine—married Verne H. Coffman, they had one son Lee Harding. Duane—married Hester Zietz, they had one son Alan, Janet—married Charles Campbell, he was killed in the Moweaqua Mine Disaster, in 1932, shortly after their marriage. She later married Hal Hammil and had a daughter Jody.

John and Jane (Roach) Armstrong

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were early settlers in Penn Township, coming there in 1825. Some of their experiences as pioneers have been passed down through the years. Once when they were returning home from a long trip to St. Louis to trade, they were alarmed to see smoke rising from their cabin. It was not burning, but there was a fire going in the fireplace. No one was inside, but the winter firewood had been used up and all of their apples and potatoes stolen. The culprit remains unknown.

Indians had a summer camp not far from the Armstrong home. Toward the end of summer they would take hens,



John Armstrong



Jane Roach Armstrong

eggs, shoats and other items from the settlers. Mr. Armstrong preferred to remain on good terms with the Indians, but he also could not allow the thievery to continue. He went to their camp as a friend and told them that some of the Ward and Odor men were planning to come to their camp and drive them away. The Ward and Odor families were considered by the Indians to be dangerous enemies, the Indians packed and left.

Although most of the Indians in this area were friendly, their cultures were different from that of the white man. They were effective in using surprise attacks, feigning friendliness and sometimes taking property. Their warriors gained honor through killing or capturing white people. The white families realized the inherent dangers, and used many means to protect their food, crops and livestock, as without these they would starve.

The Armstrongs knew white people who had been captured by Indians and returned for ransom. They also knew of settlers who were tortured just out of rifle range of would be defenders. They did this to draw the other people out so they, too, could be captured.

There were many wild animals around the settlers' cabins. Panthers roamed freely and often frightened the people. Even experienced pioneers sometimes mistook a panther's cry for a human voice heard from a distance. Mr. Armstrong killed three panthers near his cabin, one of the pelts measuring a record eleven feet, four inches.

The first white child born in Penn Township was the Armstrong's daughter Mary (Campbell). They had a total of eleven children, only one having died before reaching maturity. Descendants of John and Jane Armstrong who now live in the Moweaqua area include Daisy (Armstrong) Sanders, Robert J. Sanders, Mary Carol (Sanders) Kneller, Todd and Timothy Kneller, Vern Jacobs, Erma (Jacobs) Bilyeu, Thomas M. Bilyeu, Belle Harriet (Meryman) Gillette, Louis Gillett, Lisa and Michael Gillett, Mark Gillett, Carroll Gillett, Jane (Housh) Stephens, Richard Corby, Lawrence Goodwin, Betty (Goodwin) VanSyckel, Jean (Stine) Hodge and Brett Reatherford. Other descendants have scattered throughout the United States.

Mrs. Chester B. (Jean Stine) Hodge Sr. was born September 20, 1910 in her present home. Her parents were R. G. Stine and Essie (Armstrong) Stine. Jean attended school in Moweaqua, and later graduated from the Frances Shimer School in Mt. Carroll, Illinois. She is a licensed funeral director and was a partner with her husband and her mother in the Stine-Hodge Funeral Home until 1969 when they retired and sold the firm to Dawson-Wikoff Funeral Homes.

Jean is a member of the Methodist Church, a charter member of the American Home Club, and also belongs to the Shelby County Historical and Genealogical Society.

Jean was married in her home September 30, 1930 to Chester B. Hodge. He was born January 23, 1905 in Bloomington, Illinois, a son of William and Belle (Jones) Hodge. His parents were born and reared in LaRue County, Kentucky and came to McLean County, Illinois about 1900, where they farmed until about 1922, then moved to Bloomington.

Chester was employed by a chain drug company. He and Jean lived first in Rockford, then he was transferred to Peoria, then later to Chicago. In late 1931, Chester and Jean returned to Moweaqua. He had decided he wanted to learn the funeral business from her father. He started as an apprentice with the Stine Funeral Home.

The fifty-four victims of the Moweaqua mine disaster of 1932 were all prepared for burial by the Stine firm, with the aid of other funeral directors who came to help. All but a few of the funeral services were conducted under the direction of the Stine Funeral Home.

In 1934, Chester Hodge attended the School of Mortuary Science in St. Louis, Missouri. After completion of the required courses, he received his Illinois license. Chester was active in several organizations. He served on the school board, the park district board, and the cemetery board.

Chester died May 13, 1974, leaving his wife, Jean, and four children. Audrey Carol, now Mrs. Edward Carnegie of Wheat Ridge, Colorado, and three sons, Chester B. Hodge, Delaware, Ohio, Robert S. Hodge, of Elgin, and R. Garey Hodge, Springfield. He also left four grandchildren: Teresa and Thomas Hodge, and Brett and Sherry Reatherford. A brother and two sisters also survive.

Two sets of Jean's paternal great-grandparents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Macklin) Stine and Samuel and Mary (Stine) Coulter, lived two or three miles apart on farms in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania.

In 1869, Samuel and Elizabeth Stine and their children moved to a farm southeast of Moweaqua in Flat Branch Township. Later, they moved into town where Samuel had an interest in a store. Samuel Stine died in Moweaqua on February 14, 1877, and Elizabeth died on October 30, 1884 in Moweaqua.

Their son, Robert M. Stine was born August 15, 1851 in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. On March 4, 1879, he married Matilda A. Coulter, who was born April 3, 1856 in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Stine) Coulter who had moved here in 1875. David R. Coulter, a son said he had finished cutting a couple of cords of wood on Jacks Mountain on part of the farm, adding "and that was hard work." He told his father he wanted to come to Illinois where the land was richer and had fewer rocks, as this was the word from friends and relatives already here. It ended by Samuel and Mary Coulter moving here in 1875 with some of their children. Part of their children elected to stay in Pennsylvania. Samuel Coulter died in Moweaqua in 1882, and his wife, Mary, died in 1902.

Robert and Matilda Stine lived on a farm until January 1881 when they moved to town. On January 18, Robert Stine bought Mr. Melcher's interest in the firm of Melcher & Riley, funeral directors, carpenters, and builders.

The new firm of Riley and Stine were also funeral directors, carpenters, and builders. In August 1887, the firm became known as Robert Stine, funeral director, carpenter, and builder. He built many homes, barns, and business buildings, including the store building for Haslam & Aydelott in 1895 which is located at 122 N. Main, and the building at 124 N. Main for Miss McHenry's millinery shop. Robert also built the house at 307 E. Elm.

Robert Stine served on the village board of trustees, on the board of education, and was water commissioner and fire chief. He died in 1899, leaving his wife and three children. Roy G. was born June 26, 1880, Samuel Lloyd was born February 8, 1882 and Jessie Rebecca was born March 24, 1887. Samuel Lloyd died May 18, 1908. Jessie married Bert Dickerson and lived in Decatur until 1966 when she moved to Pontiac, Illinois. She died January 1, 1973.

After their father's death in 1899, Roy and Lloyd continued in business as Stine Brothers. Roy went to the

Worsham School of Mortuary Science in Chicago, and received his state license as an embalmer. After Lloyd's death in 1908, Roy continued in the funeral business as sole owner. He was mayor of Moweaqua for one term and was fire chief.

Roy was skilled with tools and machinery. He built his first automobile by purchasing a foreign-made chassis and building onto that. He sold the completed car for fifty dollars cash and a barrel of oil, and bought his next car "ready-made." Roy designed and installed a built-in house vacuum cleaning system which was powered by a small gasoline engine. He installed one of these in the Decatur home of his uncle, D. R. Coulter. His next project was an electric bell alarm that rang if the house doors were opened. Then he perfected a thermostat for the coal furnace, an electric elevator for the funeral home, and other mechanical devices.

Roy bought his first motor hearse in 1916. In 1936, he moved his place of business from down town to 314 E. Elm to a house remodeled for a funeral home. Roy died February 12, 1938. His widow, Essie Stine, her son-in-law, Chester, and her daughter Jean continued the business as the Stine-Hodge Funeral Home until October 15, 1969 when they retired.

Roy Stine married Essie Armstrong on June 27, 1909. She was the youngest child of William F. and Emma (Garey) Armstrong. She was born April 12, 1885 in Moweaqua Township. Her sisters and brother were Tressie, who married first to George Goodwin and second to Oscar O'Dell. Bird, who married first to Ed Shride and second to M. W. Hoffield, and brother Charles, who married Effie Jesse.

Essie worked in the post office and then in the Bowman-Hudson Drug Store from 1907 until her marriage. She was active in a number of community projects. She was a member of the Methodist church, Red Cross, Mother's Club, P.T.A., cemetery board, as well as an active role as a licensed funeral director.

After his wife died on August 26, 1886, William Armstrong and his four children made their home with his parents, Beverly and Emmaline Armstrong. Emmaline was a daughter of James and Nancy Virden. Beverly was a son of John and Jane (Roach) Armstrong.

John's father, Aaron Armstrong, along with Daniel Roach had scouted this area during the War of 1812, and being pleased with it, told relatives and friends. Aaron's wife was Mary Landers. They came from Warren county, Kentucky and settled in Madison county, Illinois.

Brett Reatherford was born February 13, 1956, a son of Carol D. and Audrey Carol (Hodge) Reatherford, who lived near Moweaqua. Brett's sister, Sherry Jean, was born April 13, 1961. Brett went to first grade in Moweaqua then moved to Colorado with his family. He returned to Moweaqua in the summer of 1975 to visit family and friends. He stayed with Merlin and Norma Reatherford while employed during the summer. He goes to Moweaqua High School and lives with his grandmother Hodge. He enjoys fishing and baseball. His father, Carol D. Reatherford, is a son of S. W. and Dena Drewes Reatherford, and lives near Denver, Colorado where he is a food service salesman. His sister and his mother, now Mrs. E. C. Carnegie, live in Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

Jean and Chester's children are: Audrey Carol, who is a partner with her husband, E. C. Carnegie, in business enterprises in several western states. Chester B. Hodge and his wife, Margaret (Titus) live in Delaware, Ohio. He is an electrical engineer. They have two children, Teresa, who is in

high school, and Thomas, who is in middle school. Robert S. Hodge and his wife, Delores (Hopkins) live in Elgin, Illinois. He teaches art in Elk Grove Village High School, and she is an elementary teacher in Bloomingdale, Illinois. R. Garey Hodge is an art teacher and tennis coach at Lanphier High School in Springfield, Illinois.

REVEREND JOHN BAUMGARTEN

Reverend John Baumgarten preached at the "old German Methodist Church" located by the Ludwig Cemetery in the late 19th century. This church was abandoned and torn down many years ago. Reverend Baumgarten's wife's name was Wilhelmina. John Pistorius lived across the road from the church. One day in the 1890's when his brother, David, was there helping him, the church members gathered to cut the preacher's wood for him. One knotty piece resisted all the big boys' attempts. An old man named Phillip Ludwig was there. He was not a big man, but had worked hard and cut up many a tree in his life. He grasped an ax, raised it no higher than his head and brought it down. The knotty log flew apart into two pieces. He said his secret was that he gave the ax a slight twist at the moment it hit the wood. Mr. Ludwig had a huge family, many of whom became preachers and professional people. He allegedly made the strange statements that "No daughter of mine will marry a man who doesn't wear suspenders!" It is not known if any did. At this same wood chopping affair, David Pistorius met his future wife, Emma, daughter of the Baumgartens'. Shortly afterward Reverend Baumgarten died as a result of a fall from a cart while riding over frozen ground. His wife moved their family to Boody, where David and Emma's courtship flourished into a great marriage producing five onery, active children with a marvelous sense of humor and remarkable trends toward mischievousness. One of their children, Kenneth L., became a doctor and located in Moweaqua.

JOHN S. BILYEU

John S. Bilyeu was born in 1834 to John H. and Elizabeth Workman in Missouri. When he was three they came to Illinois. In 1854 he married Malinda Workman, daughter of Stephen and Effie Maddox Workman. They were married in the Campbellite Church southwest of Moweaqua and settled on a portion of his father's land in Prairieton township. They had fifteen children. John acquired about 700 acres of land, allowing his sons to farm portions of it after they married. He died in 1915, two years after his wife's death. One of his sons, Josiah, married Mary Lawrence and they had four children. Haldon, one of these children, married Frances M. Johnston and they had two sons, Larry and Dale. Haldon is the only descendant owning and living on the original Bilyeu holdings.

BOHLEN

Peter Bohlen was born in Germany, coming to the United States in 1872 at the age of seventeen. He came to Moweaqua and obtained his U.S. Citizenship. Maria DeBuhr came from the same area of Germany in 1876, visiting relatives in Nokomis and later Moweaqua. Peter and Maria were married in 1878 and settled 5½ miles northeast of Moweaqua. They became members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Decatur. A few times each year when the roads were passable, the Decatur minister made his way south to hold services in member's homes and later in Long Grove



Peter and Maria Bohlen

School. Seeing the need for regular religious instruction, the family later attended Sanner Church. The Peter Bohlen's had eleven children, two of whom died in infancy. The others are: Anka, who married Elmer Clipston; Hanko, who married Martha Sanner and had Mary Elizabeth, wife of Judge Robert Sanders; Haldon, who married Doris Bilyeu, developed the Bohlen Addition and had eight children; Glen, who married Betty Stewart; Ella married Charles Schmidt and lived near Gillespie and had seven children; Herman married Eda Tabbert. They had three children, one of whom, Ralph, still lives in Moweaqua. Martin married Nellie Sanner and had three sons, one of whom, Orlando, farms near Moweaqua. He married Virginia Andrews. Jennie married Ervel Pierce and had four sons, one of whom, Clark, settled on a farm east of town and married June Pope. Nellie married Roe Stich and had two children. William H. married Winnifred Bridgewater and later moved to Missouri. They had two sons. Helen married Lloyd Gregory, Sr. They had three children, one of whom, Mark, is the local superintendent of schools. He married Von Hays.

C. HENRICH BUNNING

Claus Henrich Fredrich Bunning was born in 1847 to Carl and Katherine Bunning in what is now East Germany. His father was a blind flour peddler. C. Henrich, his mother, sister, two brothers and half brother and wife sailed for America in 1871. They came up the Mississippi River from New Orleans and eventually settled in the Allenboro community near Moweaqua. In 1881 C. Henrich became an American Citizen.

He bought 80 acres of land and received five more for wood and lumber. In 1880 he had won \$5,000 on a Louisiana lottery ticket and bought eighty more acres, receiving another five for wood and lumber. In 1873 C. Henrich Bunning married Martha Bohlen, a neighbor who had come from Germany with her brother Peter in 1872. To this union were born six children: Anna married Herman Bauer; Elizabeth married George Wooters; Henry and William married sisters, Francis and Anna Zimmerman, lived on the home farms and passed them on to their children; Martha married George Matthew; Herman married Flossie Wicker. Henry and Francis had two sons who grew to maturity, Marvin and Arthur. William Bunning's wife, Anna, had spent several months in Alaska during the gold rush in 1904. William's father died when William was thirteen, at which time he took over the farming.

EVERETT BURGNER

Mr. and Mrs. Burgener came to Radford, Illinois, from Decatur, Illinois, at the end of World War II. They operated the Radford Grocery and Post Office. Mrs. Burgener was the post mistress for about 20 years, she retired in 1968. The Burgeners now live on their farm land south east of Radford.

Samuel Burgener, the great grandfather of Everett Burgener came to this country from Faulensee, Bern, Switzerland. He brought his sons John and Jacob and three daughters. They settled in Galion, Ohio and in 1852 the entire family moved to Olney, Illinois.

Christopher, son of Jacob Burgener married Frances Arli Baker, who had been born in West Virginia. The couple moved to Flat Branch Township where they purchased land from Bessie and Frank McCoy in 1899. Christopher Burgener had seven sons: Alfred, Amos, Harlow, William Clarence, Ira and Everett.

Mrs. Burgener's father, William R. Burns, who was of English descent, settled in the Kinney area. Her mother, whose family came from Ireland, settled in Macon County.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgener have one daughter, Mary, who is Mrs. Tom Birley. The Birleys' have two daughters and one granddaughter. They live in Arcola, Illinois.

WILLIAM J. CLARK

William J. Clark, born in 1836 in Ohio, came to Illinois with his parents when he was 18. He married Elizabeth Scott in 1864. He owned 120 acres of land, raised horses, joined the Methodist Church in 1899, retired and moved to town in 1893 and died in 1904. He and Elizabeth had one son, Charles, born in 1866. He married Margaret Widick in 1892, was a farmer and stock raiser and lived on the home farm. He invented a carriage heater, fire lighter and flue stop among other things. He and Margaret had four children before his death in 1899. Margaret later married Guthrie Robert Bridgman and had three children. Charles' daughter Fern married William Wooters and lived on the home farm. They had two sons, Lawrence and Charles.

EDWARD AND ELIZABETH GREGORY

Edward Gregory was born in Kentucky in 1817. His parents, Peter and Mary Dobson had come from Virginia. In 1843 Edward, then living near Tabensport, Indiana, married Elizabeth Winchell and he began farming for himself. In 1858 Washington Gregory, Edward's youngest brother, moved his family to Illinois, settling seven miles north east of Moweaqua. Seven years later Edward, Elizabeth and their seven children sold their Indiana farm and came to the Moweaqua area in a covered wagon, the youngest sons on horseback. The oxen pulling the wagon refused to cross the bridge over the Wabash River and had to be left behind. Rainy conditions made the trip especially difficult. The last night of the trip was spent near Yantisville, twelve miles from Moweaqua. Near what is now the Aubrey Duncan farm the wagon mired down, but Washington heard of their plight and rescued the Gregorys. All of their money was left in the trunk in the wagon but it was still there the next day. The Edward Gregorys had a log cabin built six miles east and two miles south of Moweaqua, where they lived during 1865-66. They built a permanent home across the road and the family's fortunes increased until they owned a mile of

land on each side of the road separating Pickaway and Penn Townships. They were supporters of the original Little Flock Church.

Elizabeth was remembered for her unusual thrift and industriousness. After her death Edward sold the home place and moved to Moweaqua. He passed away in 1901.

Of the Edward Gregory's seven children, four sons married four Park sisters:

James married Deborah Parks, they had no children.

John Lafayette married Mary Rosetta Thomas in 1870. Seven of their children lived to adulthood. Edward married Nellie Thompson and had Ralph (married Lila Weakly had Joan, Thomas, Patsy and Janice); Wayne (married Virginia Hawley and had Richard); Alta (married Elmer Hal Weakly and had Jean, Lloyd and Jennett); Florence Gregory married James Edward Jordan in 1900 and had Gregory (married Hazel Wilson and had Norman, Marvin, Florence Ann and Paul). Aileen (married Lawrence Pinkston and had Blaine, Shirley, Johnny, Bill, Tom and Connie). Herbert (married Helen Protsman and had Lyle, Ralph, Dale, Warren and Robert). Horace (married Stella Cole and had Jim, Wanda, Anna Lea, Elenor and Norma). Arthur Gregory married Eve Mae Shride and had two daughters. Alta Gregory married Lloyd Jordan, her brother-in-law's brother, and had Gerald (who married Pauline Wilson, Hazel Wilson's sister, and had Barbara). Mary (married Noble Adams and had Paul) and John (married Eileen Richards and later Harriet Howe. His children were John Bob, Susan and Nancy.) Trace Gregory married Eva Bilyeu and had Corrine (married James Johnson and had James; Eloise (married Gale Stewart and had Jim and Janice). Ward Gregory married Pearl Humphrey and later Florence Fogelman. His children were Joseph (married Norma Englebrecht); Marjorie (married George Tolly and had Ronald, Richard, Roger and Diana); Ward (married Hildreth Shepherd and later Joyce Scoville. His children were Larry and Lorie); John (married Virginia West and had Connie).

Laura Rosella Gregory married Joseph Thomas. Three of their four children left heirs: Debbie Elizabeth married Walter Humphrey and had Clarence, Laura Jane (married Wayne Jacobs and had Mary Jane, Eleanor, Kenneth and Keith); Glen (married Mary Bridgman and had Marjorie, Louise, Juanita and Glen, Jr.); Ruth (married Wayne Hays and had James, Eula Mae and Von); Vern and Gertrude. Fred Clinton married Ida Mae Jarvis and had four children; John (married Lucy Snyder and had three children).

Thomas Jefferson Gregory married Martha Parks and had five children: Rose married Robert Hammil and had Meriam, Paul, Haldon and Robert. Morton married Norma Lyons and had Verne and James Marlin. Lloyd married Helen Bohlen and had Norma, Lloyd and Mark. Thomas married Vida Torrence and had Thomas, Louis James and Charles.

Wallace Gregory married Lydia Parks.

Franklin married Amandee Smith and had nine children. Horace Wilber married Mary Kautz. Raymond married Nelle Housh and had Carl and Ruth (married Bernard Campbell and had Marjorie and Gene). Lenna Mabel married Clifton James Walker. Glen married Madge Adamson and had Glen (married Ardis Ellrich) and David (married Mildred Gilpin). Howard Blaine married Irene Lee and had Lee Howard. James married Mabel Townens. Lois married Frederick Bell and had Mary.

Richard Gregory married Elizabeth Parks and had eight children: Harley married Eloise Wisner and had David, Garry and Mark Andrew; Kendall (married Doris Baker and later Virginia Bridges. He had Grier, Thomas, Kendall and Virginia). Edna Maude (married Edward Easley and later Courtland Bales. She had Clark (married Dorthy Dobson and had James, Alan, Katheryn and Dorthy). James Everett married Christeen Cameron and had Joan. Richard married Frede Lonee Roach and had Barbara (married Roy Christian Mohoffa and had Gregory, Julia, and Sarah). Deborah married Roy Richardson.

DAVID HAYS

David Sherman Hays departed this life in the house that he was born in on April 7, 1947. He was born on May 20, 1865, the son of J. W. and Susan Hays. He lived his entire life farming in Prairieton Township. He married Clara Elliott in 1889, to this union were born five sons. Hobert preceeded his parents in death. The four surviving sons were:

Floyd, born December 9, 1890 married Martha Edmunson of Blue Mound and moved to Rio Vista, Texas. Floyd died there in 1970.

Wayne, born July 28, 1902 married Ruth Humphrey of Moweaqua. They made their home on a farm southeast of Moweaqua, when they retired they purchased a house on North Shelby Street. They still reside there. Wayne and Ruth had three children: James, married Rosemary Trueblood of Moweaqua and had seven children. Eula Mae married Arnold Metzger of Decatur and they have one son, Mike. Von married Mark Gregory of Moweaqua and they have two sons, Jason and Nathiel.

John, born March 2, 1910 married Gladys Young of Hoopeston. John works for the State of Illinois as a meat inspector. John and Gladys have one son, David. David married Karen Bland of Decatur and they have two daughters, Johnnie and Kris.

Ray, born February 4, 1906 married Emma DeClerck of Assumption. Emma was the daughter of Dominic and Christian Timerman DeClerck. Ray went into the trucking business at first he hauled livestock for the local people. As times changes and transportation became more important Ray started driving for a company based in St. Louis. Ray retired in 1961 to enjoy visiting his many friends. Ray died in September of 1975. Ray and Emma had four children all born in the Moweaqua Hospital and educated in the Moweaqua schools.

Robert (Bob), during Bob's senior year at Moweaqua High he set state football records gaining 1,314 yards on 98 tries in seven games. Bob married Mae Shuster of Moweaqua and they have two children, Barbara Ann, a junior and Alan, a sixth grader. In the spring of 1964 Bob and Mae purchased a lot on the "old school" ground from Roy Snyder and built their home.

Ray (Bud) married Linda Daughtry of Taylorville and they have four children: Brad a 7th grader, Brian a 3rd grader, Chris a 1st grader, and a daughter Nicole at home. In 1965 Bud and Linda purchased a home one mile south of town from Oliver Morrell.

Marilyn married Jerry Kater of Macon. Jerry was the son of Clifford and Goldie Woolfe Kater. Goldie was born the daughter of Sanford and Maybelle Portwood Woolfe. She attended the old Nebraska School west of Moweaqua. Jerry and Marilyn have two daughters, Terri Lyn an 8th grader

and Michele Lyn, a 3rd grader. In 1970 Jerry and Marilyn purchased a lot in the Allen Addition from Lyman Davis and built their home.

Karen Sue married Bill Jordan of Moweaqua. They reside on Route 4, Decatur, Illinois. Karen and Bill have two daughters, Rayann, a fifth grader at Macon Grade School and Heather, 2½ years old. Karen operated a beauty shop in Moweaqua for several years. In 1968 Karen and Bill purchased the remodeled Dr. Sparling home. The house had been a portion of the Moweaqua Hospital, housing the maternity ward. Many ladies of Moweaqua have told Karen of their experiences in the old O.B. Ward.

CLARK A. HEDGES

Clark A. Hedges was the earliest known Hedges to settle in Moweaqua. His ancestor Sir Charles Hedges of England, born about 1650, was educated at Oxford, served as Secretary of State under both King William III and Queen Anne, and was a member of Parliament. Sir Charles' only child, a son named Joseph, was born about 1680, and evidently was sought after by the king's men for poaching on the royal hunting grounds. He eluded his pursuants and secreted himself on board a ship bound for the Virginia colony. Joseph Hedges died in 1723, leaving a widow, four sons and five daughters. One of these sons was Solomon Hedges who is said to have lived over a hundred years. He was married five times and was the father of twenty-one sons and ten daughters. One of these sons was the great grandfather of Clark A. Hedges who settled near Moweaqua around 1870.

Clark Hedges married Bertha Meisternese of Decatur. She died in childbirth, and he later married Louisa E. Elsum of Moweaqua. To this union were born five sons, three of whom died tragically in their youth. The two surviving sons were:

Elsum married Gertrude Reed of Ashmore, Illinois. They had one son, Elsum, Jr., who married Mary Shands of Mississippi in 1949. Elsum, Jr. lives in Owensboro, Kentucky, and is an F.B.I. agent. They have a daughter, Eleanor, and a son, William.

James E. Hedges, Sr., married Esther Stump of Moweaqua in 1922. Jim was a local businessman for many years before buying a farm which he then operated. He died in 1954, his wife having preceeded him in death many years before as the result of an auto accident. James and Esther Hedges had an only son, James, Jr.

James E., Jr., was born in 1931 and married Mary Ann Sanner in 1955. Jim farms and they live at 404 North Macon Street. They have two children: Carol Ann was born in 1956 and is a student at Eastern Illinois University. Jamie was born in 1964 and is a student at Moweaqua Schools.

JOSEPH MARION HOUSH

Joseph Housh was born in Flat Branch Township in 1849, the second son of John D. Housh and Elizabeth Armstrong. When he was twenty he went to California via wagon train and engaged in teaming. Four years later he returned to this area, bought a farm and built it up. In 1874 he married Rebecca Ann Lord, daughter of Andrew and Mary. Joseph was a local deputy sheriff for many years. The most famous case during his service was the Atteberry killing. The father was apparently shot by his two sons. A Chicago lawyer defended the sons, and according to tradition they were found

not guilty, a mob later taking the law into its own hands and hanging them. Rebecca Ann was a local midwife. They had six children who lived to adulthood.

Lottie Maybelle (Colbert, Bethards).

Gid married May Primmer and had Merle and Guy Leroy.

Nell married Raymond Gregory and had Carl Russel and Ruth.

Earl married Hazel Dell Marie Miller and had Dorothy, Rebecca and Marjorie.

Luella married Isaac Mathias and had Evelyn, Elizabeth and Gloria.

Jessie married Cedric Snyder and had one son, Joe.

CHARLES BARTHOLOMEW HOWARD

Charles Howard was born June 13, 1845, in Waverly, Illinois. After moving to Christian County with his parents, he enlisted in the Union Army in 1862. He returned home three years later and married Francis Wilbourn Scott of Petersburg, Illinois in 1868. They went to Wichita, Kansas, in a covered wagon to seek their fortune, but returned to Christian County. In 1901 Charles purchased a livery stable in Moweaqua at the corner of Main and South Street where the L & W Market is now located. In 1905 the Howards operated the Moweaqua Hotel. They later moved away, but returned to spend their remaining years at 317 West Madison Street. Charles Howard passed away in 1921, his wife in 1939.

Charles and Francis Howard had ten children, but only Charles Ladd remained in Moweaqua. He was born June 10, 1885, in Johnson County, Missouri. He married Pearl Louise Standley of Obed, Illinois, in 1905. For many years Chalk, as he was called, was a leading auctioneer in central Illinois. He was mayor of Moweaqua from 1923 until 1952. He and Tom Cross held a partnership in a cattle and horse business. Chalk was quite civic minded, spending much time working with young people and senior citizens. He was active in politics and was a strong and vocal proponent of the Republican Party. While making preparations for the Moweaqua Centennial Celebration of 1952, Chalk was stricken with his first heart attack and was put to bed for complete rest. Because he had worked so hard for this celebration, the parade was re-routed past his bedroom window. A public address system was also set up to transmit all the celebration activities to his room. He passed away September 16, 1955. On his tombstone in Westside Cemetery are the words: "Charles (Chalk) Howard. . . The Poor Man's Friend." Pearl died at the age of 72. Charles and Pearl Howard were the parents of eleven children, six of whom lived to adulthood.

Frank Golden Howard was born in 1906. She operated one of the first beauty shops in Moweaqua. In 1927 she married Glenn A. Vilmure of Assumption. They spent many years in Decatur in the grocery businesses. They retired in Florida in 1960.

Louis Frances Howard was born in 1907. She taught third grade in Moweaqua for a year, marrying Tom Stewart in 1929. They settled in Florida in 1935.

Robert Scott Howard was born in 1911. He married Lucille Gamble of rural Assumption in 1937. After living many years in Michigan, they, too, retired in Florida.

Wilma May Howard was born in 1921. She married Joseph Myers, Jr., of Mt. Zion, where her husband farms and she operates a beauty shop.

Betty Jean Howard was born in 1924. She married P. J. Cearlock in 1942. She has been employed in the accounting department at Caterpillar in Decatur for twenty years.

Evelyn Lucille Howard was born in 1930. She married Wayne Lowe.

ISAAC LOGENBACH

Isaac Logenbach was born in Ohio in 1821 of Jacob and Eleanor (Shofe) Logenbach. Isaac was the youngest of fourteen children. He came to Pickaway Township, Illinois, in 1856. Two years later he settled on a quarter section of land purchased from the Illinois Central Railroad. He had married Elizabeth Cole in 1854. They had nine children, one of whom was Mary Elizabeth who married John Pinkston. They had eleven children and raised them in a log cabin a mile east of Pleak. Their next to youngest child, Jake, served the people of the Moweaqua area in many capacities. Jake married Nellie Mae Craig in 1922. Mr. Pinkston's vocation was auctioneering. He was supervisor of Pickaway Township for twelve years and held that same position in Moweaqua Township for another twelve, resigning due to ill health. He was a talented money collector as he proved by being financial chairman of the Moweaqua Centennial in 1952, Dr. Sparling Day and other civic affairs. After his retirement in 1964 a community dinner was held in his honor.

WILLIAM MOSS

In 1890 William and Angeline Workman Moss sold their farm near Moweaqua and went by train to the Oklahoma Territory. They built a log cabin on their claim and planted a crop. However, not one drop of rain fell, so they decided to return to Moweaqua in a covered wagon. Mrs. Moss became seriously ill in Sedalia, Missouri, so she and her two small children finished the journey by train. Mr. Moss's only possessions, his team and wagon, became his livelihood upon his return, as he became a teamster. Later he built a home at 230 West South Street, cutting down the trees and sawing most of the lumber himself. This was the first house built in the Ponting Additon; and Miss Marie Moss, one of their nine children, still lives there.

Leslie Moss, the eldest son, was a life time resident of Moweaqua. He was a rural mail carrier and an electrician.

Nelson served in the armed forces during World War I, dying shortly afterward from an illness brought on by the war.

Charles graduated from Moweaqua High School and enlisted in the State Militia. After attending officer's training school he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He saw active duty in Europe during World War I, and was wounded and gassed in the Battle of the Marne the day before the Armistice was signed. The following spring he was well enough to return to the states but unable to take the Illinois climate, so he went to California where he attended college. He then became head of the College of Agriculture for Veterans in Imperial Valley, California and later Superintendent of Whitter State School for delinquent boys. While living in Whitter Charles noticed a certain boy who passed his home at exactly the same time each morning. He found out that the lad ran a fruit stand, so he told him he could pick a certain number of avocados from his tree free of charge each morning to sell at his stand. Each morning the boy picked the exact number stipulated. Later the boy hitch hiked back to Charles home where he

was nominated for his first public office. The boy's name was Richard Nixon. Charles later became Federal Contact Representative for the Veterans' Administration in Southern California.

Ada Moss graduated from Moweaqua High School in 1904, delivering the salutatory address. She then became assistant postmistress here until she married Orville Brooks.

Marie was Valedictorian of the Class of 1914, later graduating from I.S.N.U. In 1921 she was employed by Moweaqua Schools to teach fourth grade, a position she held for forty-seven years. After her retirement she taught kindergarten in Macon and later in Moweaqua.

Mollie graduated in 1918. After attending I.S.N.U. she became librarian for the Moweaqua Public Library. She later taught in area elementary schools, retiring at Stonington where she had been employed for twenty-one years.

Mabel graduated in 1921 and married Joseph Birley, becoming a homemaker.

Vera passed the teachers' examination before her senior year in high school, making her as well qualified as most of her instructors. She graduated in 1922 as Salutatorian. She received her degree from Millikin and taught in several area elementary schools. She married Rudolph Klay in 1929 in Pana and later lived in Blue Mound. She retired at Stonington after having taught seventeen years there.

Mildred graduated as Valedictorian in 1924 and later obtained her degree from I.S.N.U. She taught at Conor and Long Grove rural schools and then fifth grade in Moweaqua. She married Jesse Lanter in 1935 and retired from teaching until 1952, when she began teaching at Macon, a job that continued for twenty years.

Altogether the Moss girls have an aggregate of over 150 years of teaching to their credit.

William and Angeline Moss were devout members of the local Christian Church. Their children continue in this tradition.

ANDREW D. NORTHCUTT

Andrew Northcutt was born in Kentucky in 1813. He married Silena Masterson in 1835. They moved to the central Illinois area two years later, and she died in 1848. Andrew married Mary Hammer in 1850, having previously moved to Prairieton Township. He had ten children. Mary Elizabeth, a daughter of his first marriage married Randall Adams, who had come with his parents to Prairieton Township the year he was born. He was one of eight children. One of these, Aden, married Minnie Radford in 1880, daughter of Robert in whose honor Radford was named. Aden and Minnie had two children. His daughter Zoe married Benjamin Blosser, whose grandparents, Issac and Mary Mathias Blosser had come from Ohio to Moweaqua after 1862.

TOM CANDY PONTING

Tom Candy Ponting was born near Bath, Somersetshire, England, in 1824. His ancestors had come to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror. Candy was his mother's maiden name. He and his brother John came to America in 1847. Tom came to this area when Moweaqua was being laid out, traded all his money for gold and went on horseback with a

partner to Texas. They carried their gold in buckskin belts. They bought 700 Texas longhorn cattle, then crossed the Red River into Indian country, where they grazed their cattle as it was too early in the season to head north. Mr. Ponting became acquainted with several Indians and went to a council meeting between the Creeks and Ketchies. He bought 80 more steers and returned to the campsite. He had been gone longer than expected and his partner, giving him up for dead, had started on. It took Tom three days to catch up with his party, and he was quite angry about their having gone ahead. They faced many hardships getting the cattle to Illinois. Heavy rains caused rivers to be difficult to cross, Indians were always near. He would tie his shirt in a creek overnight to wash it. When they got to St. Louis they pitched a tent right with the cattle, as they understood them. They also bought new clothes. To cross the Mississippi River, they put the cattle on a ferry boat and had hard work keeping them from jumping into the river. When they returned to near Moweaqua they set about preparing a place to winter the cattle. They bought corn for 15 cents a bushel and fed out 150 head, to market. In the spring they drove these fat cattle to near the Ohio border where they loaded them on railroad cars. At several stops Mr. Ponting unloaded the cattle to let them graze. Finally, at Bergan Hill, New Jersey, they were unloaded, swum across the river and were sold in New York City. These were the first Texas longhorns ever sold there. This was in 1854.

Mr. Ponting returned to Moweaqua and in 1856 married Margaret Snyder, daughter of Michael and Margaret Snyder. They lived near Stonington until 1881 when Michael Snyder sold his home and 500 acres of land to his daughter, Margaret, and she and Tom moved there.

Mr. Ponting spent much of his life traveling through Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Texas, Canada and in the East to buy and sell cattle. His longhorns and Herefords won top prizes at many cattle shows. He encouraged many men to settle in the Moweaqua area. His wife was responsible for handling many business affairs when he was away. She often had to shoot at wolves from the door of the summer kitchen when they came near the house. By the turn of the century, Mr. Ponting owned 2700 acres of land in Illinois and Texas.

The Tom Pontings had a long and happy life together, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary in 1906. During their later years they vacationed throughout the United States and also went to England. Mr. Ponting had an autobiography published in 1904, entitled *The Life of Tom Candy Ponting*. This is available at the Moweaqua Public Library. Tom and Margaret Ponting had seven children, three of whom grew to adulthood:

Jessie Alice Ponting married J. Wheeler Adams in 1883. Their children were Alta (Mrs. Clyde Hight) whose son is Clyde Wheeler Hight; Thurman, who married Ariel Williams and their daughter is Jessie Ann; Zelma (Mrs. Russell Curran) whose children were Eleanor, Blake and Sara; Lois (Mrs. Wayne R. Lowe) whose children were Sherry and Wayne; and Cecelia (Mrs. Charles Walsh) whose children were Mary, Flora and Charles Hoyt. Mrs. Walsh married Arthur Johnson after her first husband's death.

Everette Ponting married Stella Rockey and they had two sons—Tom who is married to the former Phyllis Bankson and Everette, Jr.

Earl Wayne Ponting was married to Cecelia Michael. He later remarried but left no descendents.

EZEKIEL PRESCOTT

One of Ezekiel Prescott's ancestors, Samuel Stacy, was master of the Bon homme Richard and had an active part in the battle with John Paul Jones. Mr. Stacy's sword and log book are on display in the Smithsonian Institute as tribute to his fighting skill.

Ezekiel Prescott was born in the east and was known as Ezekiel Prescott Stacy. But after a violent fight with his father he left home and forswore his father's name retaining his mother's family name. The Prescott name can be traced back to Sir Jess Prescott who served Queen Bess in England.

Ezekiel Prescott came to Moweaqua in 1852 with seventy-five cents in his pocket. He sought board and lodging in the Taylor Home where he met Mary Taylor. He was smitten with her charms and decided to remain in this crude little settlement. They were married on July 16, 1853, making this the first wedding to be held in the newly incorporated village. The shirt worn by the bridegroom was the first white shirt ever worn in Moweaqua. This stiffly starched shirt with its high, uncomfortable stock was washed and ironed by Mattie Wells, who was responsible for giving the town its name.

Mr. Prescott walked beside his ox team to Springfield in order to purchase supplies to start a blacksmith shop. As this business flourished, he gradually accumulated land. The firm with which he dealt in Springfield once sent a collector to Moweaqua on foot through mud and water to collect the fifty cents Mr. Prescott owed them.

Zeke Prescott was rough of speech, stern of manner, and demanded respect from his children, although it was said that he possessed one of the kindest hearts. At Christmas time each year he spent hundreds of dollars for gifts to poor children and aged helpless women. Most of this was done anonymously with the recipients never knowing their benefactors identity.

Mrs. Prescott traveled with her husband to many parts of the United States. She always took her bed along, and at each stopping place whether in California or Illinois, had the ticking filled with fresh fragrant straw.

The Ezekiel Prescotts had four children: May Porter, Agnes Rettig, Lou Simpson and John Prescott. Mrs. Rettig's descendants are: Sam Rettig, Wilhelmina Schafer, Celia Noling and Vera Kidd. Celia Noling had two daughters: Henrietta Webb and Carolyn Leesman who each have two children: Karen and Pamela Webb and Douglas and Katheryn Leesman.

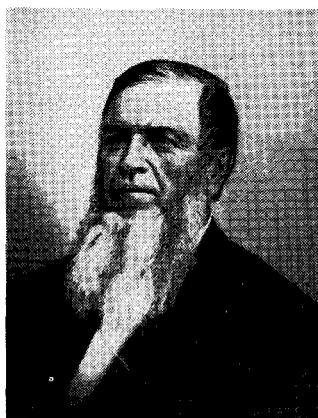
MICHAEL SCHNEIDER

Michael Schneider, founder of the city of Moweaqua, was one of the land pioneers of central Illinois. He was born in 1813 on the banks of the Rhine River in Germany. In 1824 his father, then a widower, brought five of his seven children to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, later moving near Cincinnati, Ohio. Michael and his sister were left in Germany with an uncle. Two years later, in 1826, they set sail from Hamburg, landing in New York after an eighty day sea voyage. They joined their father in Ohio, where he had bought farm land. Soon Michael started working for Andrew Hereds and in 1833 accompanied him to Illinois via the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They located on Lick Creek in Sangamon County, where Mr. Hereds built one of the first steam grist mills ever operated in this state.

In 1835 Mr. Schneider borrowed \$50 and bought forty acres of government land in Christian County. This was the claim of Mrs. Denton. He and his wife Margaret Kautz, whom he had married two years earlier, settled in a log cabin on this land in 1837. This was just west of the present Moweaqua city limits. Lacking better means of transportation, Mr. Schneider loaded his wheat into carts and used oxen to pull them to St. Louis where he received .37½ cents a bushel for his grain. His hogs brought \$1.25 to \$1.50 a hundred pounds.

Through the bounteousness of the land and the judiciousness of the Schneiders, Michael was in time owner of two thousand acres of land in his area. He then built a lovely home, using some of the logs from his cabin for the basement supports. This home is now owned by D. O. Andreas. He selected the present site of Moweaqua to become a town and in 1852 plotted this part of his land for this purpose.

In 1882 he gave a city block for a public park, which still is in use. He encouraged the building of the railroad by donating lots where the track was built. He also gave Mr. Eastman land on which to build a mill.



Michael Schneider



Margaret Schneider

The Schneiders, whose parents were Lutherans, became united with the Methodist Church shortly after their marriage. Throughout their lives they were devoutly religious, often having church meetings in their home when ministers of any denomination happened by.

Michael Schneider died in 1896, four years after his wife's death. The Michael Schneider's had seven children; who changed the spelling of their name to "Snyder."

Michael III farmed near Moweaqua. He married Francis Malone, and they had a son, Albert. His second wife, Ellen Deffenbacker, was the mother of four daughters; Margaret, who married Frank Hudson; Ida, who married John Thomas; and Lena, who married Frank Moore. William R. Moore and his son Bradley are the only descendants of Michael III's line now living in Moweaqua.

Christopher, lived with his brother William, helping with the farming.

Margaret (See Tom Candy Ponting)

William J. completed high school in Mt. Zion. He enlisted in Company H, 116th Illinois Infantry and saw much service in the Civil War. He then returned to Moweaqua and married Eleija Anne Gwinner in Brown County, Ohio, which was her home. William was noted for the interest he took in the moral and religious good of Moweaqua. He held many local and area offices in the Methodist Church. He farmed

420 acres in Flat Branch Township, mainly engaging in livestock. He bought this land in 1866 and worked hard to clear and build it up. He and his wife had six children: Lulu, who attended Illinois Wesleyan and taught school; Ernest, whom married Mittie Blanchette, and had two sons Blanchette and Gwinner; Mabel (Ayars); William, who married Ethel Charleton, and had two daughters Lida (Mrs. Will Taylor) and Grace.

Present Moweaqua residents descendants from this line include: Blanchette and his sons Gwinner and James and their children who are still at home: Kim, Beth, Michael; Paul, Jennie, Julie and Mary Elen (Lehman).

Valentine married Lillian Snow. He was a local banker and they had ten children: Clarence married Grace Lordes and had four daughters, Migonne, Martha, Emily (Mrs. Willesley Nicholson) and Helen (Hudson). Karl married Cora Snell and had three children, Clark, Ken and Robert; Ralph Waldó married Lula Coffman and had one child, Melissa; Lillian married Walter Whalon and had to sons, Edward and John; Mattie (Mrs. Will Andrews) had four children, Virginia, Isabel, Lillian and Bill; Roy V. did not marry; James Blaine married Mable Frazee and had one child Betty Jane; Cedric married Jesse Housh and had one son, Joe; Margaret (Mrs. Curtis Light) had two children Jon and David; Fred died in infancy. No direct descendants live in Moweaqua now, although Mrs. J. Blaine Snyder is still in this city.

Adam married Nanny Jarman. Their four children were: Eugene, who married Grace Coffman and had two children, Claude and Anna; Corrine (Mrs. O. L. Scribner) who had three children, Robert, Helen and Northcutt; Jarman, who married and had one son, Verne; and Raymond, who with his first wife had a daughter Creta Jane and with his second wife, Donna, had two sons, Raymond, Jr. and Mark. Moweaqua descendants from this line include Anna (Corby) Miller, her daughter, Mary Ann Gorden, and two of her children still at home, Linda and Mark Gorden. Mrs. Claude V. (Elsie) Snyder also resides in Moweaqua.

Caroline M. married James Gregory and they had Mary, Lou (Bowersock), Archie, Jamie, Arthur and Blanche (Corrington). None of their descendants are in the Moweaqua area.

Peter died in infancy.

VALENTINE SNYDER

Several local Snyders have had the name Valentine. This article concerns the Valentine who was probably Michael's nephew. Valentine was born in 1831 in Ohio of Valentine and Elizabeth Hawk Snyder. His father was killed in a fall from a roof before Valentine was born. He came to the Moweaqua area and in 1853 married Louisa Traughber, daughter of Jacob and Mary Simmons Traughber. They had seven children. One son, William Leonard, was operating a restaurant with his brother Edward in Kansas in 1886 when he married Mary Ellen Parsons. They and other relatives returned to this area two years later. William L. and Mary Ellen had six children: Merville married Zeva Miller, Glenn married Hazel Blakemore and later Leora Hadley, Mabel married Clarence Miller, Roy, Harry married Blanch Tankersly, Leonard married Salley Temple and Edith who married James Spriggs. After his death she married Harold Eversole.

SAMUEL WIDICK

Samuel Widick was born in Virginia in 1780. He married Nancy LeMasters and they had twelve children. Mr. Widick served in the War of 1812, having previously moved to Kentucky. In 1824 he and his family emigrated to Illinois, settling on Flat Branch Creek. In 1832 he served as a Mounted Volunteer Ranger in the Black Hawk War. All the Rangers had to supply their own rations, arms and ammunition. Their duty was to protect the frontier of Macon County. He was mustered out of service in that same year, at which time he was 52 years old. After having lost his wife and several children through illnesses, Mr. Widick joined Captain Francis N. Long's Volunteer Company from Christian County in 1861 to fight in the Civil War. Although he was 81 years old, he gave his age as 41 in order to be accepted. He died the next year. Those descendants of his still in the Moweaqua area are Zeva Miller Snyder, Lois Adams Lowe and family, Erma Gloriã Johnson and brothers, William Bennett Widick and family, Fern Clark Wooters and family and Clyde Wheeler Hight and family.

MOAWEQUA CALL,

CHAS. M. HITER, EDITOR.

A big line of Pocket Cutlery cheap, at Adams'.

The family of Officer Armstrong, are visiting friends at Taylorville.

Misses Daisy Kirkman and Gertrude Hoxsey are visiting in Decatur.

Misses Clark and Klar, of Pana, are guests of Geo. Klar's family at Obed.

D. G. Shaner, the popular jeweler, spent two days on business in Blue mound last week.

Wm. Matzy has resigned his position as night watchman, and is succeeded by Jack Richardson.

W. W. Snell, of Flat Branch, rejoices over the advent of a new son, born Wednesday. Billy here's our son.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, mother-in-law of J. V. Casey, has been suffering from a large abscess on her neck.

Shelby Horse Fair next week. Several of our young ladies and gentlemen have made arrangements to attend.

Oscar Frazee, the famous tile maker, has been compelled to shut down at his works on account of dry weather.

S. M. Adams has a splendid line of pocket knives which he is offering at marvelously low prices. Call and see them.

Mrs. Den Sanders, near Old Stonington, has been seriously ill lately, but is now convalescent. Dr. Hoxsey is her physician.

Mrs. Richard O'Brien returned Monday from an extended visit with her son, Dan, at Springfield. Mrs. Dan O'Brien and children accompanied her home and are now visiting here.

Before starting on his Kansas tour W. C. Miller called on Shaner, the popular jeweler, and purchased a fine watch and chain. "Billy" believes in patronizing home dealers. This is right.

R. E. Tobey the popular dentist, will be at Dr. Hoxsey's office August 16 and 17. Parties desiring first-class dentistry will do well to consult him. His prices are reasonable and all work warranted.

V. Snyder, jr. will leave next Tuesday for Kansas where he will look after his landed interests and visit relatives. "Volley" bought his tickets of us and went out via the Palace Vandalia and Chicago & Alton Lines.

D. L. McBride preached a good sermon to a large congregation at the Baptist church Sunday night. Owing to sickness in Mr. McBride's family he was compelled to postpone the revival which was to have begun this week.

Nathan Humphrey, a good farmer and highly respected citizen, has a car-load of fifteen hundred-pound two-year-old steers that are bovine beauties, and no mistake. Mr. Humphrey is hard to beat on good stock, and his success in life is due to his personal exertions and perseverance, and shows to what an exalted position in life determination, energy and work will elevate a man.

A New Departure.

Last spring Wm. Reighley, sr., procured five German carp, three females and two males. He placed them in an artificial pond built near his house, and now the pond is alive with thousands of young carp, some of them nearly as large as one's hand. These are a very valuable fish for market and Mr. Reighley will soon begin to reap a reward for his trouble and expense in this piscatory venture, in the way of a handsome revenue from the sale of these most excellent fish.

A Little Haggery.

N. R. Connor, at the Eclipse stables, has on hand a full line of all the latest styles of buggies, carriages and spring wagons, which will be sold at hard pan prices. These vehicles are built of the very best material and are warranted first-class in every particular. Call and see them and get prices.

Sam Coniter, well and favorably known here and at Prairie Home, left Tuesday for his home in Pennsylvania. We sold him his tickets via the Vandalia line.

Harve Miller, who shot and killed Mr. Corgan, at Tamaroa, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Jennie Bacon of this place, a few weeks since, has been acquitted; the jury returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Edward V. Ney, son of Fred Ney, left Tuesday for Fairmount, Kan., where he will teach school this winter. Mr. Ney is a promising young man, and we wish him unbounded success. We ticketed him through via the great Vandalia line.

We are determined to close out our stock of Glass and Queensware in order to do so are quoting the unprecedentedly low prices: Glass Cream Pitchers, 5c., reduced from 15c. Glass Spoon-holders 5c., reduced from 15c. All other goods in this line reduced 20 per cent. Call and see them.

M. G. Oakley, of Millersburg, and J. T. Hathaway, of Rosemond, were entertained at the hospitable home of Tom C. Ponting, the Hereford king, last week.

Marbles are all the rage here just now, and the excitement of the game is not confined to the small boy, but seems to have much fascination for the grown-up folk.

John W. Whitmore and family, formerly of Nokomis, but late of Nebraska, has leased the Wm. Adams farm, three and one-half miles west of town, and is now living there. Mr. Whitmore comes among us highly recommended as an honorable and straightforward citizen. We welcome him among us.

Are You Going on a trip? If so you will find it to your interest to call at this office for rates, routes, maps, etc. We are prepared to sell tickets to all parts of the country at the VERY LOWEST RATES.

CHAS. M. HITER, Pass. Agt. Vandalia Line.

H. A. Pratt, living just south of town, is building a large and commodious residence. Messrs Riley & Stine, are the contractors, which is sufficient guarantee that it will be well done. Mr. Pratt is one of our most respected citizens, a good farmer and a man who deserves to be prospered.

Our esteemed friend, W. J. Snyder, had the misfortune to get his hand against a circular saw last Monday. The hand is badly lacerated and quite painful, but we hope to soon see the injured member performing its accustomed duties.

The Brown's Grove and Locust Grove picnics were held on the same day this year. They were both largely attended and much enjoyed by those in attendance, and were both grand successes, socially and financially. It will be remembered that last year the Brown's Grove picnic was seriously interrupted by rain.

Frank Connor, the new baker has repaired and otherwise greatly improved the appearance of the old Deadman building west of Keiser's, and is now prepared to furnish fresh bread, cakes, pies, etc., every day. He also manufactures and has on hand, daily, a splendid line of home made candies. Call and see him.

Shields Sumner, a wealthy and prominent farmer nine miles northeast is building a large, handsome residence to replace the one destroyed by fire some time since. The house contains nine large rooms and a hall. The carpenter work is being done by an Edwardsville contractor. The guttering and other tin work was done by Frank Stroud, the adept and proficient tinner in the popular establishment of S. M. Adams. J. E. Gregory had the contract of furnishing the lumber. When completed this will be one of the finest residences in Shelby county, and we trust that Mr. Sanner may live many years to enjoy it.

Officer Frank Armstrong spent Sunday with friends at Taylorville.

Smith & Son will sell you 9 lbs. of splendid Rio coffee for \$1. Try it.

Joe Armstrong sent out a fine load of porkers to Chicago Monday.

Our grain men are doing a booming business in wheat and oats just now.

Try Hempel's ice-cold, delicious, natural fruit flavored Soda Water. It is a splendid drink.

Prof. Waters' orchestra treated a number of our citizens to a good serenade Wednesday night.

Geo. Daughtry lost his watch last week. Fred Pease found it and got a good dollar for his pick up.

Wm. Daughtry, the popular dray and meat market man, is improving his dwelling by the addition of a bed room.

Read our advertising columns you will find that they contain much valuable information regarding your financial welfare.

Manly & Osborn, the famous threshers, are having a big run now. They do excellent work which largely accounts for their success.

Shippers of live stock from this place will be gratified to know that the stock chute has been thoroughly repaired and is now in excellent condition.

John Clark, that efficient contractor, is pushing rapidly forward the work on J. E. Gregory's new residence, on West Walnut street. When completed it will be a model of neatness.

M. Eichelburn has just completed for J. S. Bilyen, one of the substantial citizens just over in Christian, a mammoth water tank which will be kept supplied with an abundance of good water for his stock by a large wind pump which he will soon erect. Mr. Bilyen is a man who does things right when he starts in.

We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job work on short notice, in a most workman-like manner and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than you ever had work done. All of our type and presses are new and we guarantee our work to equal that of Bloomington or Decatur.

I hereby certify that Mr. C. M. Hiter who contracted with me for my tickets to Kansas has given me more information regarding rates, routes, etc., than any other person whom I have consulted. He alone is entitled to credit for the sales; and for correct and valuable information regarding rates, routes, etc., and courteous treatment I would recommend all wanting tickets to call on Mr. Hiter.

W. C. MILLER.

Willis Parker, an enterprising and thrifty farmer two miles southeast has greatly beautified and added to the comforts of his home by remodeling raising and building to his residence. Riley & Stine, the popular contractors, did the work.

Mrs. B. Scarlett is certainly the champion bird raiser of Moawequa. A few days ago we had the pleasure of inspecting her canary cage containing eighteen or twenty fine birds, many of them excellent singers. Any one wanting a bird should see Mrs. Scarlett. We presume some of them are for sale.

Moawequa Flouring and Saw Mills

SMITH & GREIN, Props. Manufacturers of superior PATENT ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR of the following famous brands: Nickel Plate, Crystal and Rising Sun.

Fresh Baled CORN MEAL! Bran, Shorts and Mill Stuffs always on hand, for sale or will be exchanged for grain. Highest market price in cash paid for corn and wheat.

HARD WOOD LUMBER For sale, and sawing done to order. Call and see us. SMITH & GREIN.

Ah There! R U Aware

That a "wee bit" of cash will do wonders, and a "whole heap" will work miracles, with the undersigned dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Glass, Queens and Woodenware.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Novel Neck-Wear, Etc., and **WALL PAPER,**

of all the very latest patterns and all of which I offer at Rock Bottom Prices. The cash man is the plumed dictator before whom we quake in suppliance, the noblest works of modern civilization, with whom it is a joy to divide

PROFITS. Before buying anything in the Grocery, Wall Paper or Gents Furnishing Goods line call on

GASKILL (CHEAP CHARLEY)

and if I do not cap the climax in prices, terms, quality and quantity of goods, then send in bill of costs for labor lost. We carry a splendid line of all the above goods, and do not linger on prices but sell at most any price to keep in circulation. I have sold

HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS

worth of goods on very small margins in order to benefit the human race, and am now better than ever prepared to save you money when you buy.

Remember all goods are guaranteed as represented, and full weight and honest measure given. To convince yourself that the above are words truly spoken, call and examine goods and prices at

Yours Respectfully **CHEAP CHARLEY.**

J. E. GREGORY, Dealer in

LUMBER!



Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Lime, and all kinds of

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber in car-load lots a specialty. Prices consistent with the times and quality guaranteed.

Sole agent for the celebrated Decatur

IRON FELLOW WAGON,

and the world famed H. W. DAVIS and HAYDOCK BROS.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND SPRING WAGONS.

When in need of anything in my line call and see me for prices before contracting. Thanks for past favors. **J. E. GREGORY.**

As the Mercury Runs Up the Prices Go Down.

This is the case at the Reliable Grocery and Boot and Shoe House of

E. BENDSLEY & CO.

In staple and fancy

Glass and Queensware

GROCERIES,

is the largest and most complete ever seen in Moawequa

FINE COFFEES, TEAS, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, BAKING POWDERS, ETC.,

WE ARE LEADERS.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

In our

BOOT AND SHOE

department we are exhibiting the most elegant line of fashionable

FOOT WEAR

you ever saw.

Embracing a full and complete line of Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

SANDALS, RUBBERS, ETC.,

for Men, Youths, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children, and all

Lower than Mercury in January.

An examination of our

GOODS AND PRICES

is respectfully invited.

G. A. Snook & Co.,

Proprietors of the

Moawequa and Radford Elevators!

Highest market price paid in CASH for

Grain and Hay!

Fresh Ground

CORN MEAL AND FEED

constantly on hand at low prices for CASH.

COAL! COAL!!!

by the bushel, ton or car-load at bankrupt prices

FOR CASH!

Corn Meal and Feed exchanged for Grain.

OUR RADFORD ELEVATOR

has been thoroughly repaired and we are now prepared to handle grain at that point, and for which we pay the top price in cash. Come and see us when you want to trade, we can make you happy.

We have for sale all kinds of

GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

Yours Truly,

G. A. SNOOK & CO.