

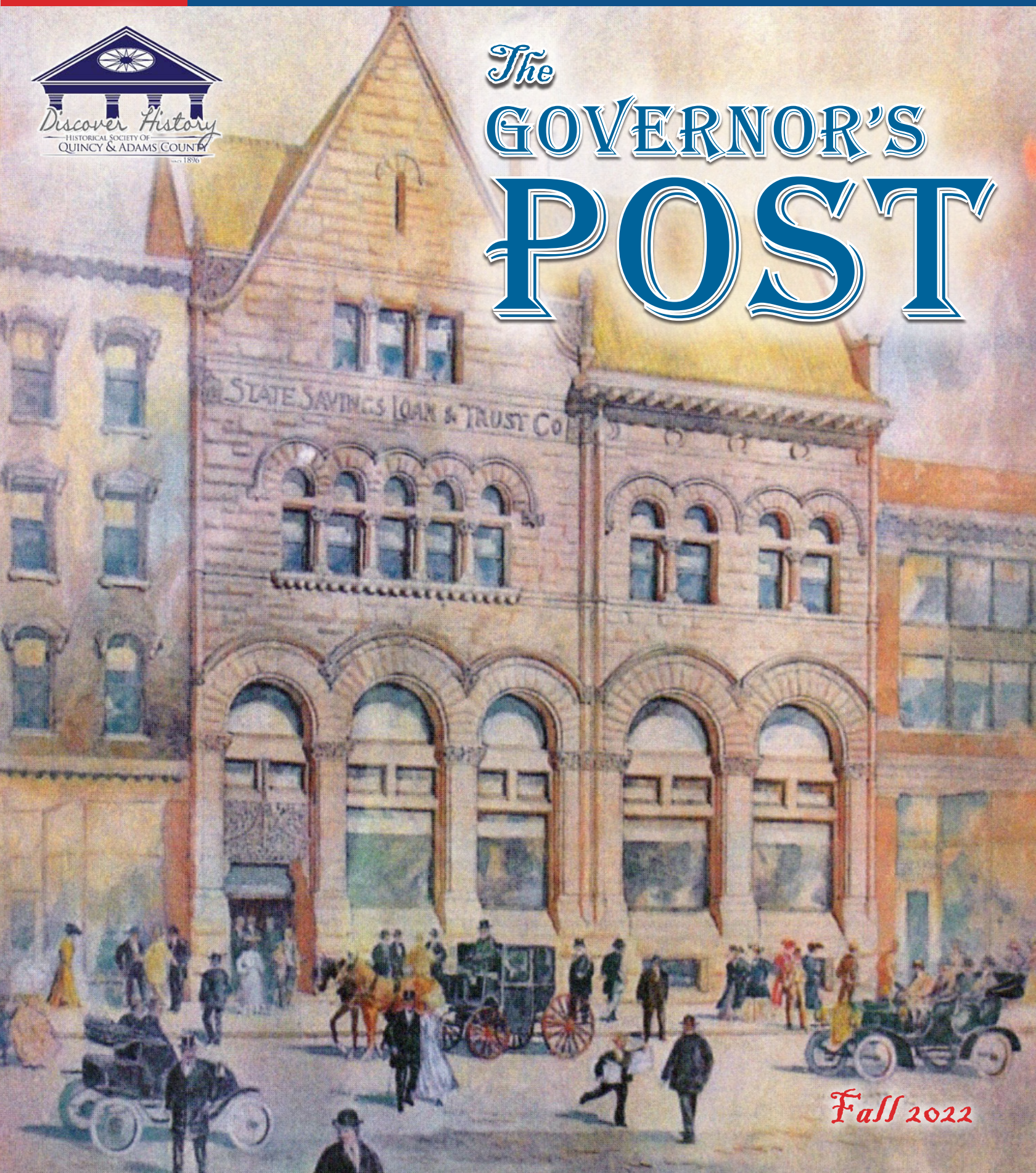
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# HISTORICAL SOCIETY

of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, Est. 1896



## *The* GOVERNOR'S POST



*Fall 2022*



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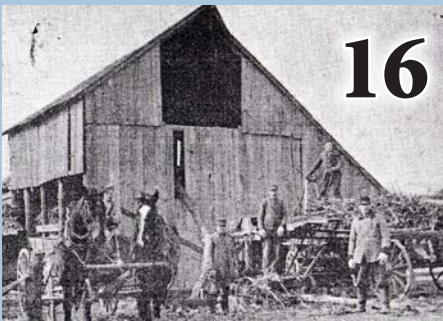
*Paul Warfield Tibbets, Jr.*

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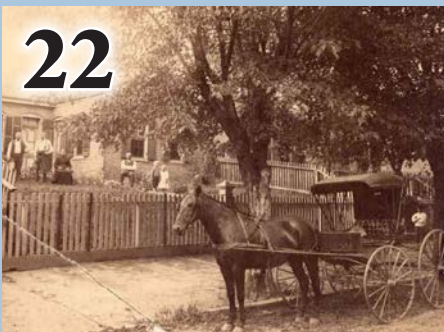
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*On the Cover: State Savings Loan and Trust Company at 428 Maine Street in Quincy was founded by the Bull family during the Civil War. It closed on November 15, 1930, during the Great Depression.*



*The Governor John Wood Mansion was reopened with a public reception in 1982 after a years-long restoration project that began in 1974.*

## Mansion Restoration Committees Honored

The Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County will honor those responsible for the restoration and maintenance of the Governor John Wood Mansion with a **40th Anniversary Celebration Cocktail Party on Saturday, September 17, from 4:30 -6:30 pm, at the Mansion on 425 South 12th Street, Quincy.**

This year is the 40th anniversary of the Mansion's restoration. The historic home was saved twice by the Quincy community—once in 1907 when it was earmarked for destruction and again in 1973 when it was closed to the public due to termite damage and structural deterioration. In 1974 the Board set a goal of restoring the home, a project that was completed in 1982.

The restoration required unprecedented leadership from the Society; hundreds of thousands of dollars from the community; and hours and hours of hard work from those involved. The home has been described by many as the finest example of Greek Revival architecture in the state and the fact that it was initially preserved by a historical society influenced the preservation movement throughout Illinois. Janet Conover, a member of the Restoration Committee, explained this in an interview with Kittredge Cherry of *The Quincy Herald-Whig*. "In 1906, a Committee to Save the John Wood Mansion was organized by the Historical Society, and in less than a year of negotiations and struggles with the city council, land owner, etc., the Mansion was purchased and in 1908 restored. This is cited as the landmark, the start of the Preservation movement in the State of Illinois."

The Governor John Wood Mansion is on the National Register of Historic Places. It was also named one of Illinois' 150 most important architectural structures in 2007 and in honor of the 2018 Illinois Bicentennial, the Mansion was recognized as one of the Illinois 200 Great Places by the American Institute of Architects-Illinois.

Honorees will include members of the Restoration Committees and Board of Directors involved in the project.

## THANK YOU

To the Restoration Committees, to the many gracious donors, to all of the HSQAC Board members past & present, and to the multitude who have loved and cared for the Governor John Wood Mansion since the Historical Society took stewardship of "Quincy's House" more than 115 years ago.



*40th Anniversary of the Restoration of the John Wood Mansion*



# Get to Know Our New Board Members

## Tony Crane

Tony Crane, a Quincy native, is a semi-retired architect who received his professional training at the University of Illinois, the Ecole Superiere Des Beaux in Paris, and the San Francisco Institute of Architecture. Formerly a principal partner of Architecnics Inc. in Quincy, he is now a consultant having officially retired recently.

Tony is involved in a variety of professional and civic groups including the American Institute of Architects, Rotary, Vermont Street Methodist Church, and the United Way. He currently sits on the Board of Trustees of Culver Stockton College, the Board of the Quincy Business and Technology Center, the Board of Woodland Home, the Board of the Civic Center Authority, the Governance Committee of the Community Foundation and the Board of the "Friends of Lorenzo Bull House." Previously, Tony served on boards of Quincy University, the Quincy Museum, and the Redmond and Lee Youth and Adult Association.

Tony is married to the former Patricia Henry of LaGrange, Missouri. They have three children and one grandchild.



affiliation with Klingner she was the Production Manager for Quincy Community Theatre.

Her volunteer work includes being a Diplomat for the District and a member of the Square Peg Groupe Troupe, which provides costumed performers for "meet and greet" events and plays. She has also appeared several times in events sponsored by HSQC.

A licensed drone pilot, Kelsey enjoys spending time with friends and family, photographing local landmarks, performing in local theatrical productions, and exploring new places. Her last onstage appearance was in QCT's 2021 production of "Chicago." She lives in Quincy with her dog Daisy and her chameleon Artemis Drogon Remley IV.



Committed to community service, Cecil now sits on the Human Rights Commission, the Board of Bella Ease, and the Board

of the Jackson-Lincoln Pool. He is also a trustee of his church, Green Chapel Baptist, in LaGrange, and volunteers in the Blessing Men's Group. This fall Cecil will be a mentor at Iles Elementary here in Quincy.

Cecil's pride and joy is his son Bradley who will be a senior this fall at McKendree University where he is a music education major.



## Kelsey Pigg

Kelsey Pigg, a Quincy native, is a Marketing Coordinator at Klingner and Associates, P.C. After graduating from Quincy Senior High School, she earned a degree in English and Communication from the University of Illinois. Prior to her

## Cecil Weathers

Cecil Weathers is a native of LaGrange, Missouri. He attended Highland High School before enlisting in the US Air Force in 1974. After serving one tour of duty, Cecil was hired by the Defense Department at the Hughes Missile Plant in Tucson, Arizona, where he was employed as a chemical specialist for almost eighteen years. Returning to this area in 1993, Cecil held jobs at Celotex and at the Illinois Veterans Home until he retired in 2008.

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# Paul Warfield Tibbets: Dreaming of a Life in the Clouds Part I



*Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" at the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institute. Surplus JN-4s were purchased by pilots after WWI and became a popular aircraft on the barnstorming circuit of the 1920s. Paul Tibbets, Jr. made his first flight in a "Jenny" in 1927 in Florida.*

*By: Rob Mellon*

Through the years, many influential men and women have hailed from the Gem City, but maybe the person that has had the greatest impact on world events was Paul Warfield Tibbets, Jr. He commanded the crew of the Enola Gay, the B-29 that dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. Tibbets' mission of dropping the world's first atomic bomb was a major factor in ending World War

II. The plane used in the bombing was famously named after Tibbets' mother, Enola Gay Haggard, and although his mother was from Iowa, the Tibbets and Warfield families on his father's side both have very long and historic ties to Quincy.

The famous pilot's great grandfather Joshua Tibbets came from the East and first settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, before moving to Quincy in 1831. At that time

Quincy was just a small community of fewer than 500 people. Joshua's trade was cabinet making but when he arrived in Quincy he found it difficult to establish a woodworking business in such a small community.

After years of hard work, Tibbets was able to gain both financial stability and the civic distinction of being one of the founding fathers of the Gem City. Joshua Tibbets married Lucina Ames, and the couple had a large and very successful family. Their oldest son Lemuel Tibbets became a medical doctor, and their youngest son, Charles Joshua Tibbets, became a dentist. Dr. Charles Tibbets was Paul Tibbets, Jr.'s paternal grandfather.

The Warfield family's ties to Quincy go back to just after the Civil War. William



*The Tibbets family moved to Iowa when Paul was only 3 and then to Florida when he was 9.*



*A view from 5th and Hampshire in Quincy in 1915. Paul Tibbets was born in Quincy on February 23, 1915.*





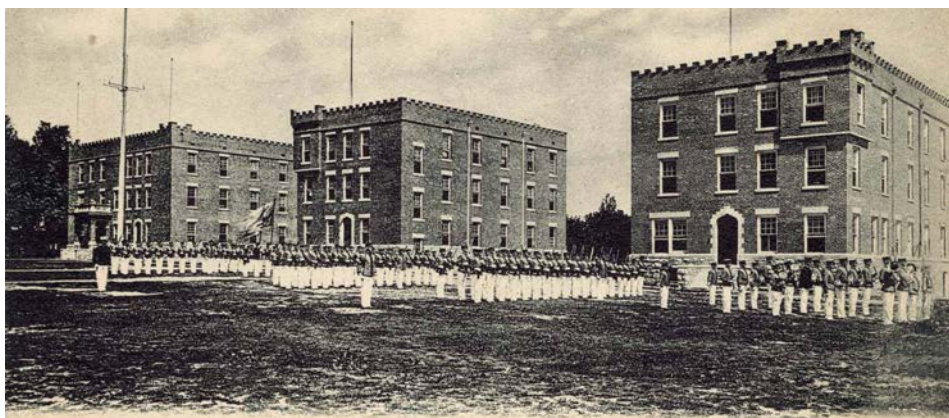
*Doug Davis was a famous American barnstorming pilot and air racer in the 1920s and early 1930s. Davis was killed at the National Air Races in 1934.*

Smith Warfield, Sr. came to Quincy and started Warfield Grocery in 1866. He developed a thriving business and was able to build a huge fortune eventually owning several businesses in Illinois and Iowa. He was the president of the Warfield-Pratt-Howell Grocery in Des Moines and the Director of the State Savings and Trust in Quincy. He also owned and operated the streetcar system in Quincy for a time. In addition, Warfield was instrumental in establishing the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy, as well as the Newcomb Hotel and the Empire Theater. He built a grand Richardsonian Romanesque home at 1624 Maine Street in Quincy in 1886.

William Warfield married Malvina Howell in Atlantic City, New Jersey, and the couple had three sons and two daughters. Their daughter Susan Warfield was Paul Tibbets, Jr.'s grandmother on his father's side. Susan was known throughout the community as a patron of the arts becoming the president of the Atlantis Club.

Susan Warfield married Dr. Charles Tibbets in 1887. The couple had two children before their divorce in 1898. Their oldest son was Paul Warfield Tibbets, the father of Paul Tibbets, Jr. Several years after her split with Tibbets she married C. Arthur (Pfeiffer) Fifer in 1912.

Paul Tibbets remained close to his grandmother Susan Warfield Fifer until her death in 1958. As evidence of his affection for his grandmother, Paul was listed as a guest of Susan's at an event at the Quincy Country Club in the summer of 1944. By that point Tibbets had been



*Western Military Academy in Alton, Illinois. The academy opened in 1879 and closed in 1971.*

deployed to Europe and North Africa and had flown numerous combat missions during WWII. He returned to the United States in 1943 which allowed him to attend the Country Club event in Quincy with his grandmother.

Paul Tibbets, Jr.'s father, Paul Warfield Tibbets, Sr. worked in the prosperous Warfield family grocery business. Warfield, Pratt & Howell Grocery was headquartered in Chicago but spread across the Midwest to such cities as Davenport, Des Moines, and Sioux City in Iowa. Paul, Sr. met Enola Gay Haggard of Carroll, Iowa, and they married. The couple had two children, Paul Warfield Tibbets, Jr., and a daughter, Barbara Ann Tibbets. The early years of the Tibbets family were spent in Quincy.

Paul Warfield Tibbets, Jr. was born in Quincy, Illinois, on February 23, 1915. It was not long before the young family was on the move. The grocery business transferred his father to Davenport, Iowa, when Paul, Jr. was just three years old; when he was five, the family moved again to Des Moines, Iowa.

On a snowy Iowa day in 1924, Paul Sr. boarded a plane in the bitter cold to visit his mother, Susan, in Florida. Susan Warfield Fifer liked to spend winters in Florida and summers in Illinois. Almost at the exact moment the Miami sun hit Paul, Sr.'s face, he made the decision to move the entire family to the Sunshine State. Once in Florida, he started a confectionary business in the Miami area. Paul Tibbets, Jr. was just nine years old when his family moved from Iowa to Florida.

Miami had been incorporated as a city fewer than 30 years before the Tibbets family arrived, but the 1920s was a time of significant growth for the city. Paul Tibbets, Sr., in an effort to promote his confectionary business, hired famed barnstorming pilot Doug Davis in 1927 to fly over the Hialeah Race Track and

Miami Beach to drop Baby Ruth candy bars which were affixed to tiny parachutes. Paul, Jr. was extremely excited that Davis was coming and dressed in his best barnstorming attire to greet the famous pilot. Davis said he needed another person to ride in his Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" open cockpit biplane and throw the candy bars out of the aircraft. To his father's chagrin, Paul, Jr. enthusiastically volunteered. Initially his father denied him permission to ride with Davis, but after Paul, Sr. talked with the pilot, he acquiesced -- so, in 1927, at age 12, Paul Tibbets, Jr. took the first -- and by his own admission, the most thrilling-- flight of his life.

1927 was an interesting year in American history. Babe Ruth, as part of the vaunted '27 Yankees, broke the record for the most home runs in a season when he hit 60 round trippers that year. Ruth's record would remain intact for many years, until another Yankee, Roger Maris, hit 61 homeruns in 1961. 1927 was also the year that Charles Lindbergh flew the Spirit of St. Louis across the Atlantic, becoming an indelible part of U.S. history. Likewise, the



*Paul Tibbets as a trainee at the Aviation Cadet Training Program of the U.S. Army Air Corps in 1937.*

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barnstorming ride Paul Tibbets, Jr. took over Hialeah Race Track and Miami Beach that same year changed Tibbets' life forever and also eventually led to another indelible part of U.S. History. From that point forward, he was fascinated with flight and was determined to learn to fly himself.

Just like his grandmother back in Quincy, Paul, Jr. felt he had the best of both worlds. He lived most of the year in Florida, but spent the summers in the Midwest. He worked on his uncle's farm in Iowa during most summers when he was a young man, and being in the Midwest made it possible for him to visit his grandparents in Quincy.

When Paul was in 8th grade, he started attending Western Military Academy (WMA) in Alton, Illinois. He spent his 8th grade year and his entire high school career at the academy. The private military preparatory school opened in 1879 and its special designation with the federal government and sterling academic reputation made it a great place for ambitious young men to go to school. Several of the academy's graduates went on to attend prestigious universities. Many of them also had successful military careers serving in World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam.

Tibbets was not the only WMA alum to distinguish himself during WWII. Edward O'Hare was in the class ahead of Tibbets at the academy. O'Hare was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions during WWII. He was killed in action in 1943. Chicago's O'Hare International Airport was named in his honor.

After graduating from WMA in 1933, Tibbets attended the University of Florida in Gainesville. The Tibbets family had a long history of having medical professionals in the family, and the expectation was that Paul Tibbets, Jr. would become a doctor.

After years of the restrictions of a military school, however, Tibbets did not handle the personal freedom at the University of Florida very well. By his own admission he spent too much time at social events and parties and his grades suffered. After the poor performance of his first year at Florida, his father said that if he did not improve academically he would no longer pay for Paul Jr.'s education. With an intense dedication to his studies, Paul Tibbets, Jr. significantly improved his grades. Paul, Sr. was so pleased with his son's academic rehabilitation that he bought Paul a DeSoto automobile, although some car enthusiasts today might say that was more of a punishment than a reward.

Paul's goal was to study medicine there and become an abdominal surgeon. In his spare time, he continued to take flying lessons and rent airplanes for recreational flights. Eventually, he decided to make his passion his profession. Although he was very excited about his career choice, he knew that convincing his father would not be easy.

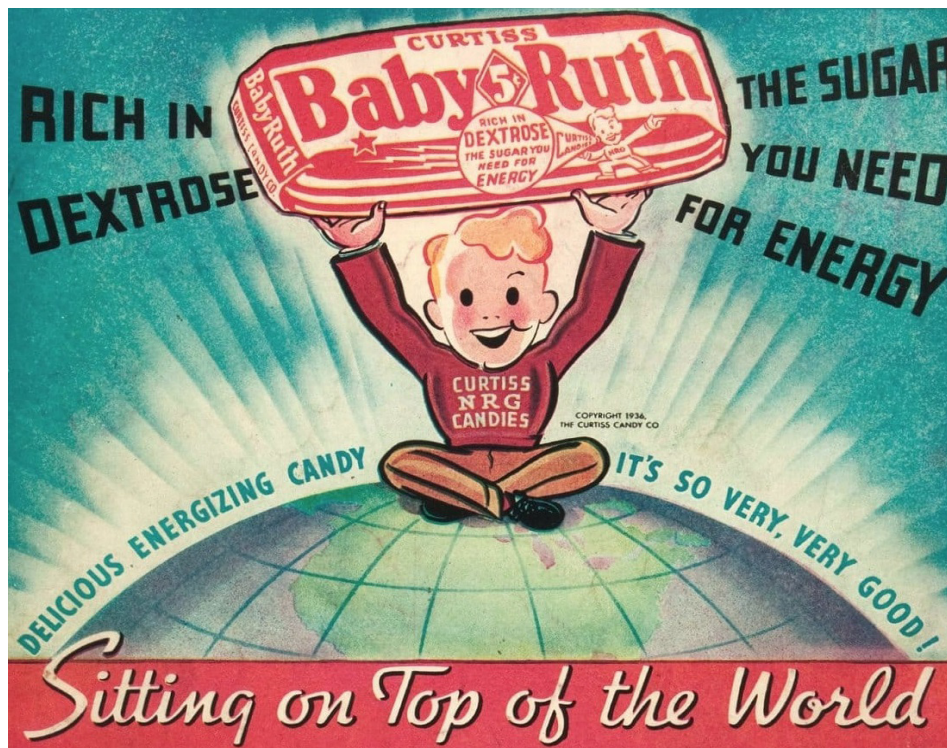
Paul Tibbets, Sr. always wanted his son to be a doctor and continue the Tibbets' family tradition of having a medical professional in the family. He also viewed being a pilot as extremely dangerous and not a proper way to make a living. After some serious cajoling and most importantly, the support

of Paul's mother, Enola Gay, his father reluctantly acquiesced, just as the elder Tibbets had done with Paul Jr.'s first flight with the famous barnstormer.

Paul Tibbets, Jr. now knew he was going to be a pilot, but in the 1930s it was not easy to find employment in the airline industry, which was in its infancy. The airlines were interested in seasoned pilots with proper credentials, not a neophyte pilot like Tibbets. Paul knew there was one place to get flying

experience without attending a costly training and certification program – the Cadet Army Air Corps of the United States Army.

On February 25, 1937, Paul Warfield Tibbets, Jr. joined the United States Army Air Corps at Ft. Thomas, Kentucky. He was a great candidate for the Aviation Cadet Training Program because he had a college education and had previous flight experience. It was a cold Thursday morning in Kentucky in February 1937 that Paul Tibbets began his military career, a career that would take him all over the world and last nearly 30 years.



*Paul Tibbets flew with Doug Davis in his Curtiss JN-4 "Jenny" and tossed Baby Ruth candy bars attached to tiny parachutes onto a local Miami race track and over Miami Beach in 1927 when Tibbets was 12 years old.*

One day while he was driving with his mother in South Florida they passed the Miami airport. He explained to his mother that he always wanted to learn to fly. While his father was afraid that flying was too dangerous, Enola Gay Tibbets always encouraged her son and supported his desire to become a pilot. Paul Tibbets, Jr. began taking lessons and was soon able to rent a plane for recreational flights.

After two years at the University of Florida, Tibbets transferred to the University of Cincinnati in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his great grandfather Joshua Tibbets had lived as a boy in the early 1800s.



# Antique Fire Pumper Featured on *Illinois Stories*

The first fire engine used in Quincy and also one of the first used in the state of Illinois was the subject of a recent episode of the popular (but recently cancelled) *Illinois Stories* PBS series on WQEC.

Members of the Quincy Fire Department and the Historical Society were featured in the segment which was filmed at the Governor John Wood Mansion campus in Quincy in May. Quincy Firefighter Cole Miller set up a demonstration of the hand-operated antique pumper in which a total of four men - two positioned on either side - pumped the machine manually while another man maneuvered the hose and sprayed. The Quincy Fire Department also brought one of its present-day fire trucks to the campus so Miller could explain the differences between the two machines. Quincy firefighters and program host Mark McDonald assisted with the demonstration.

The antique pumper has had many names throughout its history including Rough and Ready, the A. C. Bickhaus, Old No. 1 and Quincy First. It was purchased in 1838 for \$1,234 and remained in Quincy until 1869 when it was sold to Shelby, Mo. It returned to the community when the City of Quincy bought it back in 1892.

After being stored in Quincy for several years, the 1600 pound pumper was refurbished by a local company in the 1990's. Since then it has been a popular attraction at Quincy's Lincoln in the District celebration and also a feature in an exhibit at the Society's History Museum on the Square. The fire pumper is now routinely included on tours of the historic Governor John Wood Mansion.



Members of the Quincy Fire Department demonstrated the fire pumper to Mark McDonald (pictured left), host of the PBS program *Illinois Stories*.

The video also includes HSQAC Executive Director Rob Mellon and McDonald touring the Society's Livery, the outside exhibition site which serves as home for the pumper as well as some of the Society's other larger pieces.

The video is also available on YouTube and on the HSQAC website.

The Historical Society plans to dedicate the video to Quincy firefighter Steve Pezzella who passed away earlier this year.



The original fire pumper was purchased by the City of Quincy in 1838 for \$1,234.



DEDICATED TO THE  
**MEMORY** OF  
STEFANO "STEVE" PEZZELLA

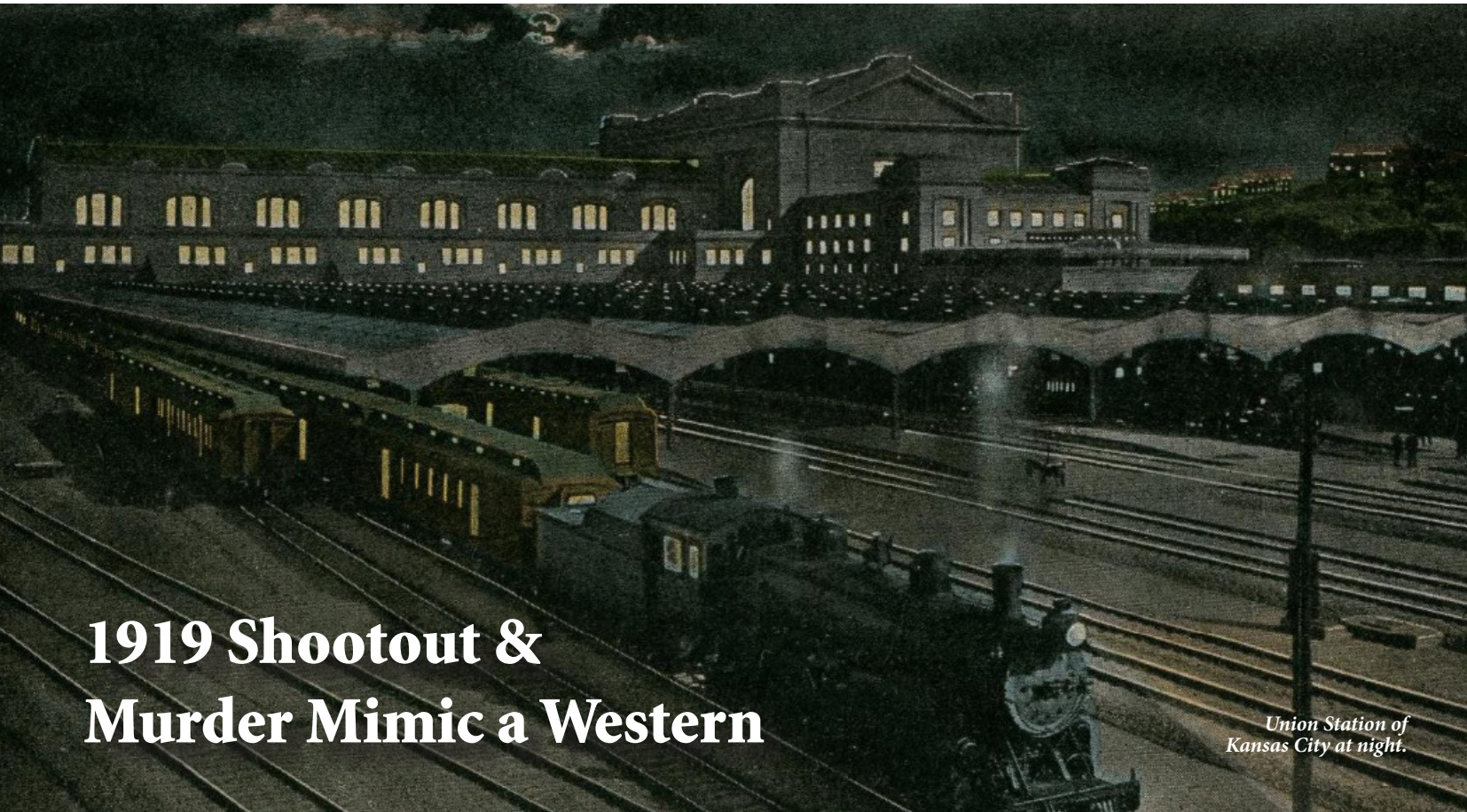


★  
REMEMBER AND HONOR

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
1984-2022

The Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois would like to dedicate the *Illinois Stories* presentation on Quincy's first fire pumper to the memory of Quincy Fire Department Firefighter and Paramedic Steve Pezzella. May he rest in peace.





# 1919 Shootout & Murder Mimic a Western

*Union Station of Kansas City at night.*

*By: Beth Lane*

A phone inquiry to the Historical Society by a descendant of Sheriff Jim Simmons led to research and this story of a murder on Hampshire Street, which was followed by a shootout on the Kansas City train, and the deaths of an innocent bystander and two Quincy law men at the hands of a pair of brothers from Missouri. The events read like the script of a western movie.

Wednesday evening, April 2, 1919, Emil R. Licht, the proprietor of a pawn shop, the Gem City Loan Bank, located at 333 Hampshire, was murdered during a robbery. Thirty-four gold watches were stolen, along with jewelry, diamonds,

and cash. The robbers escaped Quincy by stealing a boat tied up near the North Side Boat Club and rowing across to the Fabius River in Missouri. Once they reached Missouri, they continued upstream as far as a railroad crossing bridge. It was assumed they then boarded a passing train.

Upon investigation, suspicion fell on a pair of men who had stayed next door at the Cissna Hotel at 302 Hampshire. Proprietress Mrs. Zack Cissna reported that the men stayed in their room all day and only left at night. After they had vacated the premises she found in their room a nickel-plated flashlight and a club which had been left behind.

The next development happened on Sunday, April 13, 1919. That day two men were arrested in Kansas City when they attempted to pawn some of the stolen watches. When apprehended, the two had only seven of the missing watches in their possession, but authorities believed them to be the culprits. Authorities were notified in Illinois, and Sheriff Simmons and Quincy police officer Robert E. Bumster went to Kansas City to bring the two back to Quincy. The two men gave their names as Frank Mason and Fred Holt when they were arrested and claimed to be a cook and a waiter. An enterprising Quincy detective, Fred Scharnhorst, found a local cook who had purchased a set of knives from the pawnbroker bearing the initials "F.H." This seemed to prove that Fred Holt had indeed been in town.

Both of the arrested men claimed alibis, but their stories conflicted. The two "yeggmen," as thieves were known at the time, were not the actual murderers, but part of a larger gang operating out of Kansas City. The men who pawned the watches fingered another duo, known as Clyde Estabrook and Harry Wells as their source for the stolen watches. This pair was also arrested by Kansas authorities. Estabrook proved his alibi, and saved himself from transport back to Quincy. Sheriff Simmons and Bumster headed back to Kansas City to pick up Harry Wells on a charge of murder. They were prepared to deal with danger, but the outcome was beyond all predictions.



*Men from a criminal gang operating out of Kansas City killed a pawn broker in Quincy on April 2, 1919. The assailants stole a boat from the North Side Boat Club and escaped to Missouri.*



About 11:30 on Saturday night, April 20, aboard the Eli train eastbound on the tracks between Annabel and Clarence, MO, a gunfight broke out which left one man dead, three wounded, and the prisoner missing. Prisoner Harry Wells, whose real name would turn out to be Wilford Lankford, was seated with Sheriff Simmons. Bumster sat across the aisle. A man entered the car, shot Bumster and then shot the Sheriff as he was turning to return fire. Sheriff Simmons was shot twice more, but still managed to return fire and wound the gunman. Both the prisoner and his bleeding companion jumped from the slow-moving train – the prisoner out a window and the gunman through the car door after shooting an innocent male passenger who happened to be in the way. The unfortunate man, Frank Vache, was with an acting troupe on the way to Quincy for a performance at the Orpheum Theater. He died in the train car in front of his wife and young son.

Brakeman L. C. McKenzie jumped down and followed the wounded gunman as he fled the train. The shooter, who gave his name as Bert Clare, took shelter in the power house of the Clarence Light Company and believing he was dying confessed to McKenzie and a railroad flagman, J. F. Shoemaker. Clare said he had killed Emil Licht and could not let his friend Wells be prosecuted for that crime.

Former Chief of Police Koch hurried to Clarence to interview Clare. Clare insisted that Wells only handled the “loot” and was never in Quincy. Koch believed Clare to be the brother of a John Clare who killed the chief of police in Clinton, Iowa, two years before.



*Robert Bumster was a Police Officer in Quincy who was killed in the line of duty during the incident involving the Lankford brothers. He died five days after the incident in Quincy.*



*Edwin "Big Jim" Simmons was shot four times by Clarence Lankford in 1919. He survived the initial encounter but eventually succumbed to the wounds he received from the incident and died on June 8, 1924 at the age of 40.*



*Members of the Quincy Police in 1908. Top row from left to right – Edwin Simmons, H.J. Recker; middle row – Jessie Laird, Carl Bergmann, Thomas Ryan, George Ohnemus; bottom row – P.R. Riney, M.D. Clune, Edward Ryan, William Wittmann, Fred Scharnhorst.*

Once back in Quincy, Detective C. C. Carlyle, special agent for the Burlington Railroad, positively identified the prisoner as Clarence Lankford, born in Bevier, MO, and sent to the state prison in Missouri (along with his brother, Wilford) for robbing the Dearing Store at Taylor, MO, in 1916. In all there were four Lankford brothers from the Palmyra area. Oddly, Clarence Lankford would have been in the Missouri Prison about the same time as another notable Quincy criminal, Ray Pfanschmidt.

Clarence Lankford recovered and began regaling one and all with tales of his criminal feats including an escape in 1919 from a Kansas City Jail. His story about the Licht murder matched the known facts, but things got murky when he discussed the gun battle. Sheriff Simmons maintained that he was shot in the back by a second gunman, and the actors also said there was a second gunman. The prisoner claimed he was alone.

Sheriff Simmons was soon well enough to sit up in hospital and smoke a cigar, but the bullets could not be removed. Bumster was failing. On Friday evening, April 25, Officer Bumster died of his wounds. Clarence Lankford prudently decided to enter a guilty plea in order to prevent the possibility of hanging. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Yet the story continued. After Clarence was sentenced to prison, his brother, already a fugitive from another charge, was arrested near the southern Illinois prison



*Clarence Lankford was arrested in southern Illinois for allegedly attempting to free his brother Francis from prison. Clarence was moved to Joliet Prison where he engineered a short-lived escape before being recaptured.*

holding Francis Lankford. It was thought he was plotting an escape for his brother. Clarence Lankford was then moved to Joliet Prison, where he engineered a short-lived escape before being recaptured.

Sheriff Simmons returned to duty in Quincy, but never fully recovered. He died from complications of his wounds in June of 1924. Estabrook, one of the first men arrested and released, went to jail for murder in 1920. Mrs. Bumpster became Probation Officer for the Adams County Court. Mary Ellen Bumster served until 1925 when she retired due to ill health. The third and fourth Lankford brothers were not accounted for.

*Beth Lane is the author of "Lies Told Under Oath," the story of the 1919 Pfanschmidt murders near Payson. She is a former executive director of the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County.*



# FROM THE COLLECTION

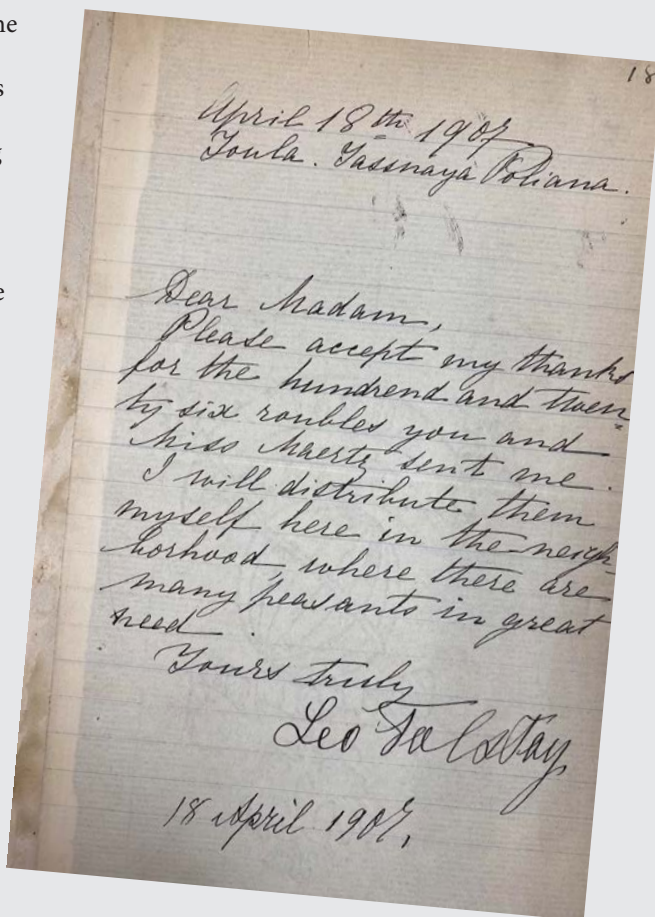
## A Letter from Tolstoy

Among the interesting artifacts in the Society's collection are several letters in the Louise Maertz file. Maertz was a prominent, wealthy Quincyan who followed family tradition by devoting her life to helping those in need.

Born in Quincy in 1837, Maertz was educated locally and "on the continent." During the Civil War, she volunteered with the Needle Pickets, a patriotic women's group, before she was accepted as a nurse in Dorothea Dix's Army Nurse Corps. After service in Vicksburg, New Orleans, and St. Louis, Maertz returned to Quincy to continue her family's charitable works.

Among the letters in the file are ones from Leo Tolstoy, the famed Russian novelist; social worker Jane Addams from Chicago's Hull House; and Dr. Thomas Barnardo, the director of the London-based Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Children.

The April 18, 1907, letter pictured here is from Tolstoy himself and thanks Louise and her sister Emma Cyrus for their donation of 126 rubles for Russian peasants left destitute after the Russian Revolution of 1905. A second Tolstoy communication dated May 20, 1907, acknowledges the receipt of a check for starving Russians. In it, the author notes that a more effective use of this donation would be to provide for "cattle, instruments, and even clothes" for the needy if the sisters have no objection.



Louise Maertz

In a 1908 letter from Hull House in Chicago, Jane Addams thanks Louise and her sister for a "generous check for \$40.00." Addams states that part of the money was used to provide a room for an old man who had recently been forced to move out of a barn.

A fourth document in the file is from Dr. Barnardo who writes to "the Misses Maertz and Mrs. Cyrus" to inform them of the receipt of their recent donation, describing it as "unspeakably welcome and helpful."

These four examples from the Maertz file are typical of the remainder of its contents. Just reading and handling them helps us appreciate the generosity of the Maertzes, especially Louise, and makes history come alive.



Reg Ankrom

## ANKROM SELECTED FOR PANEL

Reg Ankrom, HSQAC member and former executive director, has been selected to participate in the prestigious 27th Annual Lincoln Forum Symposium November 16-18 in Gettysburg. The theme of the symposium is Lincoln in the Civil War White House. Ankrom will serve on the panel discussing Lincoln and the Democrats, joining Lincoln Forum Chairman Harold Holzer and other historians.

Ankrom, a noted author, is writing a three-volume biography on the U.S. Senator Stephen A. Douglas. His first two books, *Stephen A. Douglas: The Political Apprenticeship* and *Stephen A. Douglas, Western Man*, are available in the HSQAC History Shop. *Western Man* was recognized earlier this year as "Best in Illinois History" by the Illinois State Historical Society.





**HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY**  
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**LINCOLN LAWYERS** **OCTOBER 1ST AND 15TH**

**MAUSOLEUMS, VAULTS, AND CRYPTS** **OCTOBER 8TH AND 31ST**

**RETURN TO THE ROARING 20S** **OCTOBER 22ND AND 29TH**

**WOODLAND CEMETERY 1020 S. 5TH STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS**



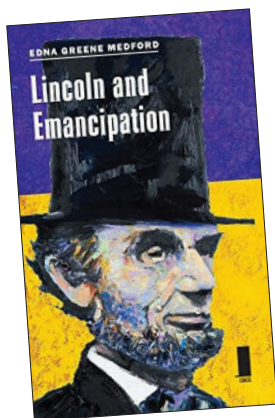
## MEDFORD HEADLINES SYMPOSIUM

The fourth Civil War Symposium sponsored by the HSQAC and the Tri-States Civil War Round Table will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 28th and 29th, 2023, at the KROC Center at 405 Vermont in Quincy.

The keynote presentation will be given at 7:00 on Friday evening by Dr. Edna Greene Medford, Professor Emerita at Howard University in Washington, D.C. At various times during her distinguished career at Howard, Dr. Medford served as teacher, department chair, and dean. The title of her talk will be “Dog Whistles, Red Meat, and Political Discourse in the Age of Lincoln.”

Dr. Medford holds degrees from Hampton University, University of Illinois, and University of Maryland. Her academic specialties include Lincoln, the Emancipation Proclamation, and African-American History.

The author of *Lincoln and Emancipation* and a co-author of *The*



*Emancipation Proclamation: Three Views*, Dr. Medford appears frequently on C-Span as both speaker and panelist. In 2009 she was named Laureate by the Lincoln Academy of Illinois, thereby receiving the state's highest award, the “Order of Lincoln.” She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Lincoln Forum, the Board of the U.S. Grant Association, and is Vice President of the Abraham Lincoln Institute.

In addition to Dr. Medford, there will be several other presenters at the two-day event. Following Medford on Friday evening will be Tennessean Cody Engdahl who will offer a history of the Civil War entitled “The Civil War Through Fiddle Tunes.” First up at 8:00 on Saturday will be a group of Adams County historians discussing local Civil War topics in the Earlybird session. At 9:00 Dr. Curt Fields, a Symposium favorite, will talk about Ulysses and Julia Grant. At 10:10, another popular repeat Symposium speaker, Dr. Sam Wheeler, will tackle the 1847 Matson Case in which Lincoln defended a slave owner. Closing the Symposium at 11:20 will be Dr. Tim and Emily Roberts who will read and respond to Civil War letters exchanged by William and Jane Standard, a Lewiston, Illinois, couple. Dr. Roberts



Edna Greene Medford will serve as keynote speaker at the next Civil War Symposium in April 2023.

is on the faculty at WIU and is the author of “This Infernal War,” a well-received edited collection of letters exchanged by the Standards from 1862 until the 1865 Grand Review in Washington, D.C.

Reservations are required in order to participate in the Symposium which is again free and open to the public. Please call the Society Office at 217-222-1835 if you would like to attend. Also, this event is paid for by donations; if you are able to help us defray the expense, please let us know.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY

# ROARING 20s

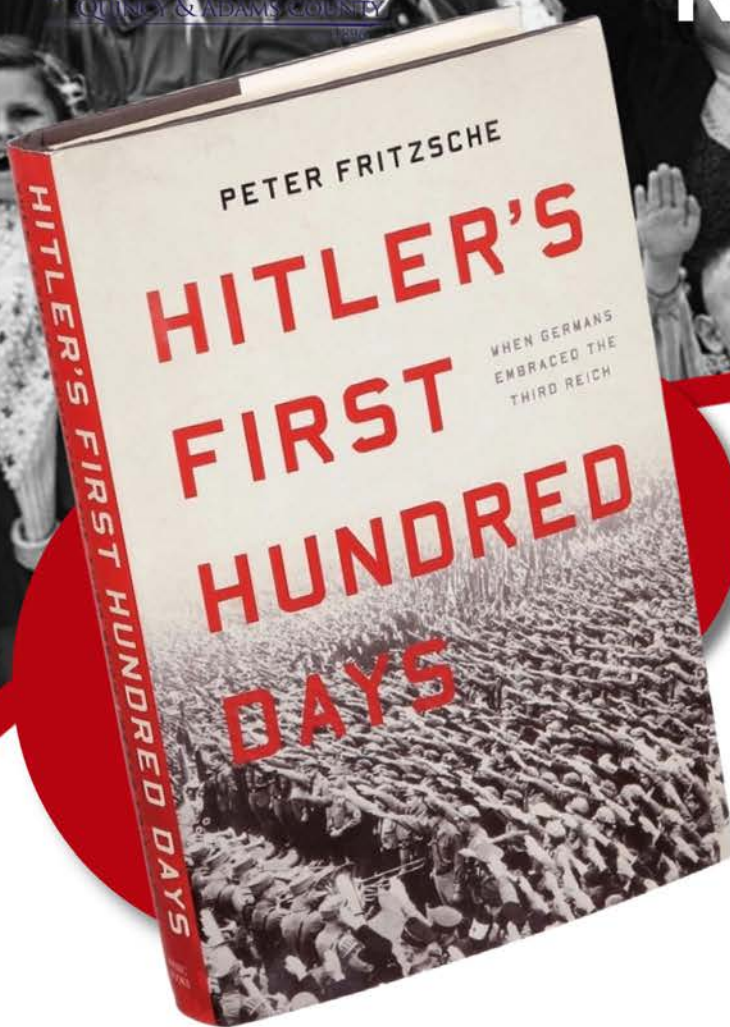
FALL 2022 EXHIBIT  
COMING SOON

HISTORY MUSEUM  
332 MAINE STREET  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS





**SUNDAY  
NOVEMBER 6, 2022  
2 pm**



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Dr. Peter Fritzsche

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**Dr. Peter Fritzsche**

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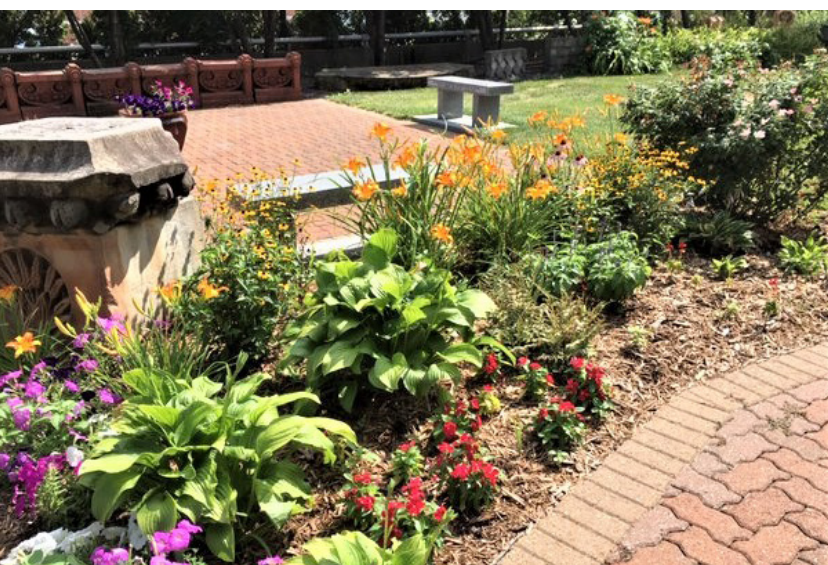


Those readers interested in flower gardens may want to check out the Historical Society's plots at each of our campuses. At 332 Maine, blooms line the east and south sides of the building. Both sections in these areas were completely torn up and reworked this past April and now exhibit lots of color. The blooms on the east wall of the Museum reflect the handiwork of Nancy and Norm Boone; the southeast plot is a result of the efforts of Cindy and Paul Soebbing; and the south section is a product of Donna O'Neal's hard work. Each of these volunteers deserves our thanks for a continuing job well done.

Similarly, at the Mansion at 12th and State, visitors can view the handiwork of several additional volunteers. The gorgeous Parlor Garden area north of the Mansion has been redesigned and cared for by Jan Leimbach. Our Herb Garden has been tended by Teri Hanlin and Robin Thompson and lies at the east of the home and north of the cabin. Finally, our unusual and authentic Prairie Grass Garden, at the south edge of the property along State Street has been designed and developed by Jack Ball. These gardeners, too, deserve our thanks for hours of expertise and labor.

Other volunteers also help with watering plants and weeding all areas. These include Lynn Niewohner, Judy Crocker, Jackie Cabel, and Jan Hummel. Underlying all these efforts is the dedication of our incredibly-talented grounds keeper/maintenance man, Dan Doan, who picks up the slack in all gardening areas. Special thanks also to Home Depot, South End Plants, Bergman's Nursery, and Hy-Vee on Harrison for donations of plants this year.

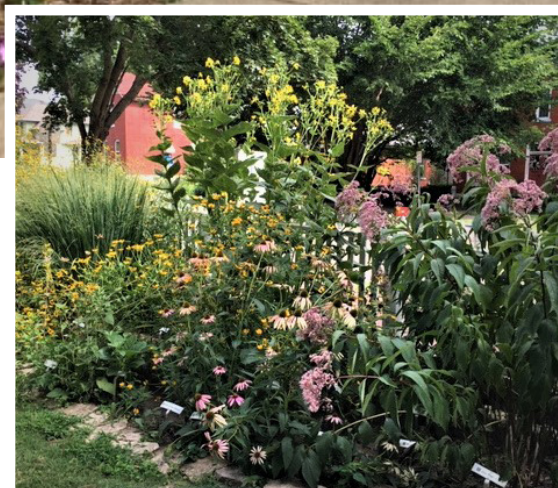
We are always looking for new volunteers, so if you are interested, please contact our garden coordinator, Beth Young, at 217-222-1835. You need not be an expert; we will train you. *(Photos by Beth Young)*







**OUR GARDENS ARE BEAUTIFUL  
BECAUSE OF OUR GARDENERS!  
THANKS FROM HSQAC!**





# Community in **FOCUS** *Kingston, Illinois*



*Painting by Jan Kobell called Farmers with Oxcart in the Water. Immigrants loaded oxcarts and headed west from eastern states. They used the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers as highways and settled in many small communities in Western Illinois, including the small village of Kingston.*

## Kingston: Once a Thriving Town

*By: Linda Riggs Mayfield*

About 15 miles east of Quincy, a few miles past Liberty on Ill. 104, a small sign indicates a blacktop heading south to Kingston. The sign would have been unnecessary 140 years ago: Kingston was a thriving town on the road that connected Quincy to Jacksonville. Today, Kingston is an unincorporated collection of a half dozen residences south of the highway, a church, a water tower, and a vast, hilly cemetery that contains more than 830 marked graves, a reminder of the town that used to be.

In the early 19th century, veterans were awarded land grants called bounties, as rewards for their service. Congress set aside 5,000,000 acres between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers for the veterans of the War of 1812. Bounty lands lured Easterners west, and veterans who chose not to go west often sold their land, sight unseen, to the more adventurous. Beginning in 1816, people settled in the

newly opened lands of the Illinois Military Tract. Some stopped briefly and moved on, but the first settlers in Kingston, in what is now the northwest corner of Beverly Township of Adams County, planned to build a city.

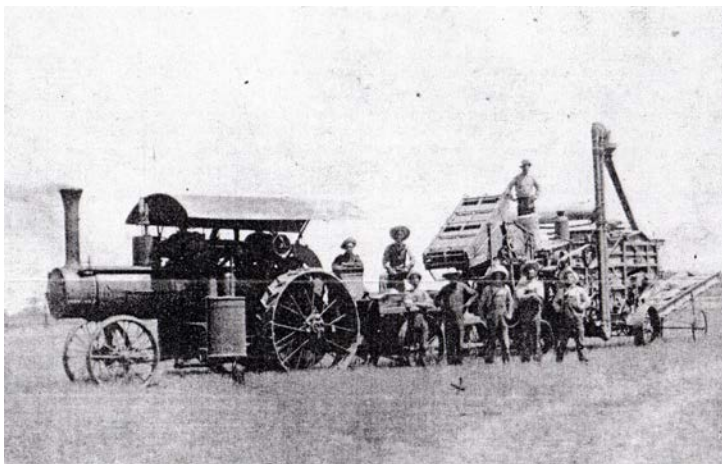
Thomas King, the “proprietor” of that parcel of land, had it surveyed and laid out on April 19, 1836, and named it Centerville. The town was platted with 160 lots arranged in 16 city blocks, 10 streets, and four alleys. Anticipating the grandeur King thought would come, the streets were laid out 60 feet wide, with the central street, Maine, an astounding 130 feet wide. Apparently, the residents soon began calling it Kingston (King’s Town). Its name as Centerville was not even known until its discovery on a deed in a government indexing project in the mid-20th century.

Kingston’s early settlers established an election precinct and selected election judges: Richard Buffington, Azariah

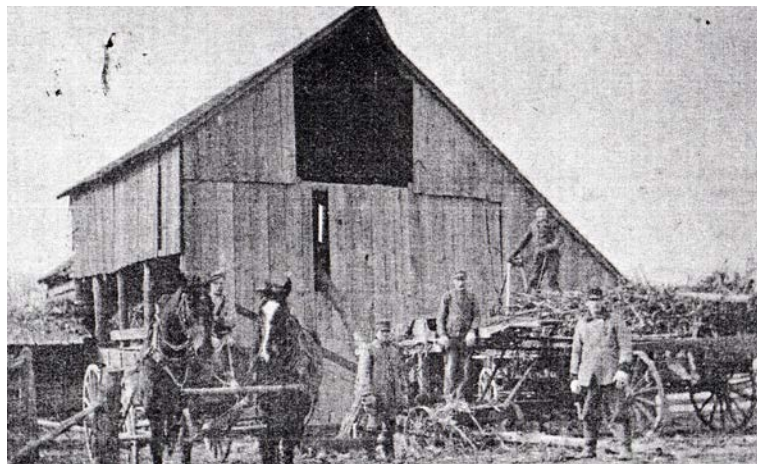
Mayfield, and George W. William. William Stevens was elected supervisor; James Sykes Sr., clerk; and James Sykes Jr., judge. Mayfield had been the first settler in the township in 1834, and lived on his farm about two miles east of the nearby village of Beverly in the Mound Prairie area. The senior Sykes had come from England to Brooklyn, New York; then two generations of his family settled near the Mayfields at Mound Prairie in 1834. Beverly Township was not officially organized until 1850, so evidently Beverly and Mound Prairie were included in the first Kingston voting precinct.

The two main “highways” for the settlers coming into western Illinois were the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and well-used trails that connected docking points on the rivers became roads for the immigrants’ oxcarts. Soon a road between Quincy on the Mississippi and Meredosia on the Illinois went through Kingston.





*"Old Threshers" from Kingston.*



*Beverly Township farmers next to a barn near the Village of Kingston*



*James Sykes moved to Beverly Township from Brooklyn, New York in 1834 when he was 14 years old. His father built the second house ever erected in the township in the fall of that year.*

As many as 35 families from England settled in southeastern Adams County, and many of their graves are in Kingston Park Cemetery. Surnames still found in Adams County are those of the early English settlers: Henthorn, Hill, Holt, Mason, Morley, Sykes, and others. Several Bimson brothers came to Kingston from England and shared a house on the north side of town until they became established, then their families joined them. A legend persists that at least one brother died at sea on his way to bring his family back to Kingston. Another brother reportedly built the first mill in the community on the west bank of Grindstone Creek, the first steam-operated mill in the county.

The "mill of McVey and Bimson" at

Kingston was two stories high, with the "bolter" upstairs. Two 20- by 3-foot boilers, lying side-by-side, were powered by burning 4-foot cord wood. A large mill pond was scooped out to provide the required water. In dry times, farmers were permitted to bring their livestock there to drink. Farmers brought their grain and ate their packed lunches, played cards, and pitched horseshoes while they waited for their order to be ground. One memorable day the head block on the boilers "blew," filling the building with steam and sending the four mill hands frantically racing across the field.

The traffic on the road through Kingston increased. Teamsters hauling freight stopped to spend the night, and the town became the stage route's relay station between Quincy and Perry. The drivers changed horses at Kingston. Commercial traffic required service providers: hotels, blacksmiths, barbers, and doctors for people and animals. The men who provided those services had families, who also needed goods and services. Stores opened. Traveling salesmen, known as "drummers," came and stayed in the hotels while they made local sales.

Five hotels, several blacksmith shops, several grocery and dry goods stores, a molasses mill, drug stores, and pool halls thrived. J. W. Bowman operated a hauling business, making two round trips to Quincy each week with teams of horses, one way per day. A dentist set up his practice on the second floor of the home of Hack Edgly, and Dr. John McKinley presided over a small hospital.

Dr. Walter Davison, born in the township in 1875, practiced medicine in Kingston for 58 years. Charlie Deihl was

known as "doctor of livestock." The closest undertaker, Fred Frey, was several miles north at Liberty, so a supply of coffins was kept upstairs above John Buffington's blacksmith shop. Grieving residents in need could purchase one without having to travel.

William and Conrad Hofmeister emigrated from Germany to Kingston to access the abundance of white oak timber. William set up his cooper's shop to make barrels, and the family also operated one of the hotels. John Rickart's store ledger recorded William's 1854 purchase of "11 yds, calico @ 12-1/2 ¢, \$1.38; 1 lb. coffee, 25¢; 5 lb. sugar, 25¢; blacking, 5¢."

As the town grew, entrepreneurs bought and sold their new businesses in rapid succession. Mr. Roth sold his store to Mr. McVey and Mr. Nations, who sold it to Mr. Terrell, who sold it to Mr. Stitler, who sold it to Mr. Chapman, who sold it to Bill and Walter Flick, who sold it to Bill Fusselman. The population of Kingston reached at least 200.

The need for social, educational, and religious institutions grew. In 1854, a two-story school was built on the southeast corner of lot where the last school, now boarded up, stands. Classes were held on the first floor, meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic and Masonic orders were held in the meeting room on the second floor, and the G.A.R. stored their guns there. Eventually a large Masonic lodge was built, reported to be second only to Quincy's in size and elegance. Baptist and Methodist churches served the town. A Christian Church was built in 1854 and sold to the Methodists in 1862, for \$350,

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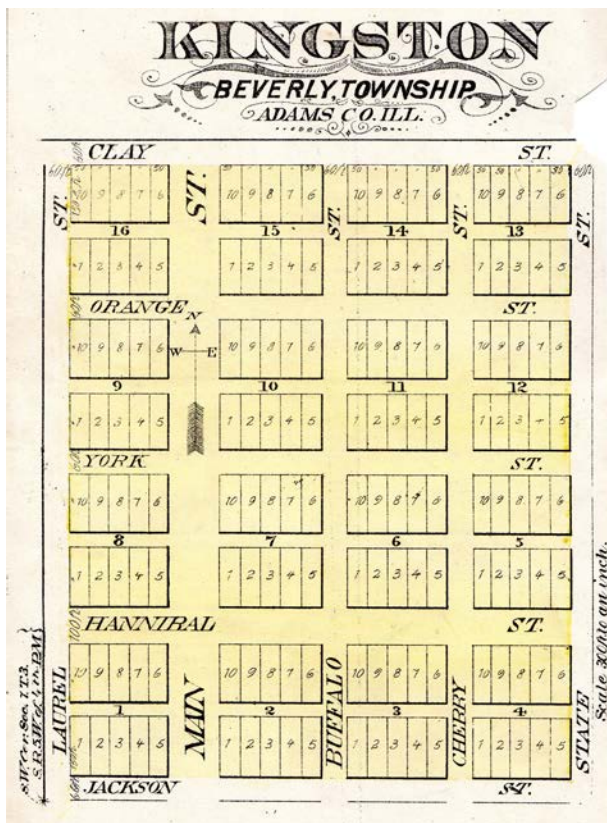


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after their church burned. It is now the oldest church in continuous use in Adams County.

When Kingston became big enough to have its own post office, there was already a one with that name in Illinois; so on April 22, 1851, Kingston's was given the name Fairweather. It remained Fairweather until the post office was closed on January 31, 1907, and Kingston residents' mail was delivered from the Beverly post office.

Kingston thrived, but roads and transportation improved, and eventually there was no need to include an overnight stop when traveling from Jacksonville or Springfield to Quincy. Although a few businesses remained open until the 1960s or later, the town's population decreased steadily. Centerville had been a little-used and long-forgotten name, Fairweather only a historical postal name, and finally, most of the town of Kingston, itself, became a memory.



Map of Kingston from the Atlas of Adams County, Illinois 1872.



A two-story school was built in Kingston. Classes were held on the first floor and meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic were held on the second floor. The GAR stored their guns there as well.

Linda Riggs Mayfield is a researcher, writer and online consultant for doctoral scholars and authors. She retired from the associate faculty of Blessing-Rieman College of Nursing, and served on the board of the Historical Society of Quincy & Adams County.

Governor John Wood Mansion - 425 S. 12th St.

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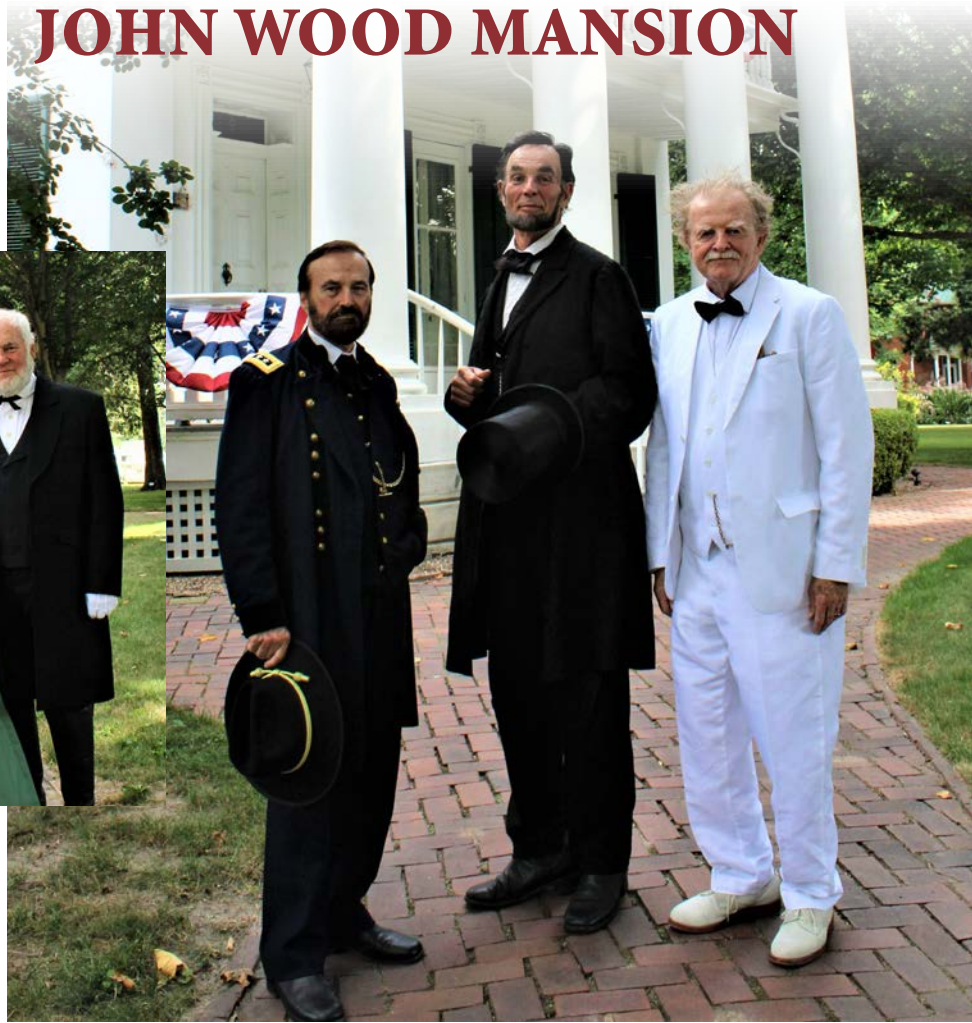
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# LINCOLN, GRANT, & TWAIN AT THE GOVERNOR JOHN WOOD MANSION



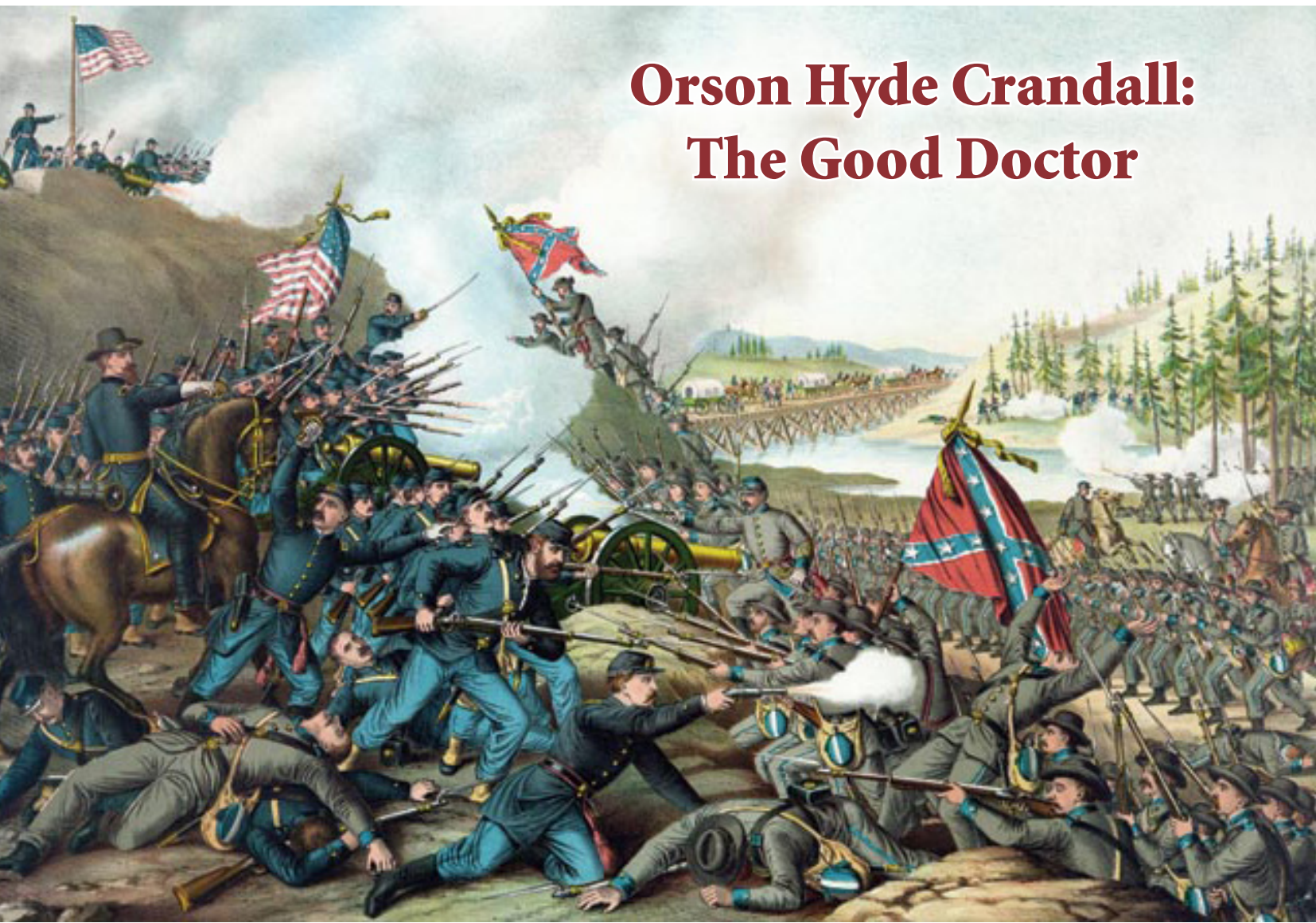
On August 13th, the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County and the Tri-States Civil War Round Table held Lincoln, Grant and Twain at the Governor John Wood Mansion in honor of the Bicentennial of Ulysses S. Grant's birth. The event featured nationally known re-enactors who discussed Grant's life and their interactions with him. Local re-enactors portraying Governor Wood and Mrs. Governor Ann Streeter Wood were also featured.

The program was set in various rooms of the historic home of Wood in Quincy and featured a tour format with small groups accompanied by tour guides entering the Mansion every half hour. Mrs. Governor Wood (Kelsey Pigg) greeted each group before showing them into the home where they met Lincoln (Fritz Klein), U.S. Grant (Dr. Curt Fields), and Mark Twain (Warren Brown) who spoke to each group. Lena Fields was featured as Julia Grant. Grant discussed his life, and Lincoln and Twain explained their relationships to him. A brief question and answer session was held following each presentation and photographs were also taken.

After meeting the three men, groups visited the 1835 Log Cabin behind the Mansion where they spent time with Governor Wood (Dr. Tim Jacobs). A Civil War encampment by Jon Cook of Roodhouse, Ill., was displayed on the grounds and the Pike Pipers from Pike County, Ill., played 19th century music during the event. A food truck featuring a historically themed menu was also available during the afternoon. The event was sponsored by the Hulsen Family and was free and open to the public. *(Photographs, Abigail Oakley, Arts Quincy)*



# Orson Hyde Crandall: The Good Doctor



*The Battle of Nashville was fought on December 15-16, 1864, and pitted the Union Army of the Cumberland commanded by General George Thomas against Confederate Army Tennessee commanded by General John Bell Hood. It was a spectacular victory for the Union, as Thomas's army attacked and routed Hood's army almost completely destroying it.*

*By: Logan Noble*

Quincy played a prominent role in the Civil War. There were battlefield heroes including Medal of Honor recipients and successful generals like Benjamin Prentiss and James Dada Morgan, but it was the health care field where the city might have had the greatest impact. There were five Civil War hospitals in Quincy and many doctors and nurses from the area participated in the conflict. Dr. Samuel Everett of Quincy was one of the first surgeons killed in combat during the war at the Battle of Shiloh. While several doctors participated maybe one of the most influential was Dr. Orson H. Crandall, or as he was known, "The Good Doctor."

Orson H. Crandall was born in upstate New York in Syracuse in 1827 to farmers of English descent Bemen and Polly

Crandall. When he was young, at only four years old, his parents decided to move to Fort Dearborn, which is now Chicago.

The land where the family settled was next to multiple native tribes near a body of water called Crystal Lake. The clear waters of the lake and abundance of timber provided an ideal location. The Crandalls were the first European settlers to the Crystal Lake area. Bemen Crandall was granted homestead rights to the land by the U.S. Government in 1836. He was part of a group of men that platted the Village of Crystal Lake in 1840.

Orson Crandall left Crystal Lake to gain an education and start a career in the medical field. He obtained his license to practice medicine at Cincinnati's Eclectic School of Medicine. He developed a focus on homeopathy, the area of medicine

based on the premise that the human body is able to heal itself. That field of research was in its nascency at that time.

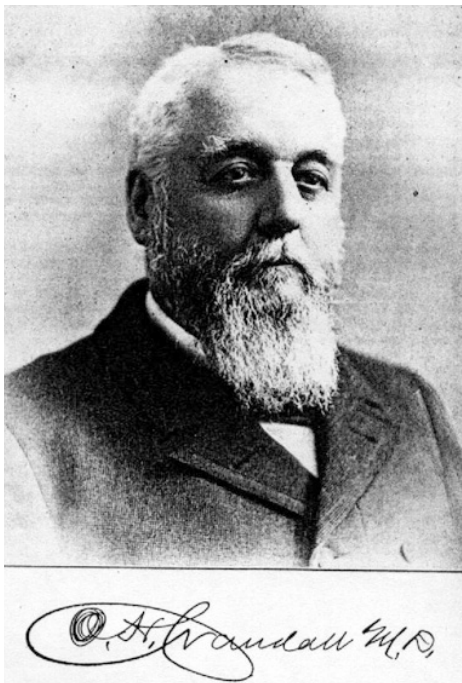
At the outbreak of the Civil War, Dr. Crandall volunteered his service and joined the Union Army. He enlisted in the 24th Missouri Infantry where he served as a surgeon. Throughout his service he was involved in multiple battles, including the Battle of Franklin and the Battle of Nashville.

In 1863, he was captured and made a prisoner of war for about three months. During his months of confinement, he must have lived largely on a diet of raw, sour corn meal for which he had a serious distaste. He was later freed from imprisonment after being exchanged for Confederate prisoners and remained in service of the Union Army until he





*Dr. Crandall was at the forefront of home care and remedies, which many people sought due to the unsanitary conditions of most 19th century hospitals.*



*Dr. Orson Crandall moved to Quincy in 1876 and established a successful medical practice. He was well respected in the entire region and died in 1920 at the age of 92.*

was honorably discharged in 1865. After his years of service in the active Army, Crandall was put in charge of organizing one of the first government hospitals for the veterans of the war in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

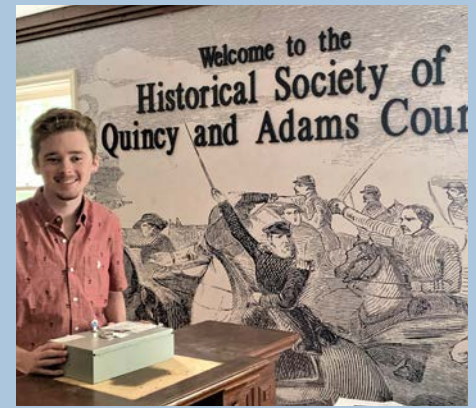
Following his time in the Army, Dr. Crandall moved to Quincy in 1876 and established his medical practice. He became widely regarded and highly respected in the area for his competence and professionalism.

In March 1880, he married local Quincyan Ruth Adelaide Patchin Curtis, and became stepfather to her son, Grant M. Curtis. Ruth was the owner of the Reliable Poultry Journal Publication Company and Crandall became the vice president of the company after the marriage. Orson and Ruth had a very happy marriage, and he was known to have been an excellent father figure to his stepson.

Based on his experience with homeopathy he published a book of practical home remedies. He also invented a number of medicines for home use and owned several patents. One of his most successful was the croup necklace, used for small children in order to sedate coughing. Crandall fully lived up to his Hippocratic Oath, as he was known to offer his services even if individuals could not afford to pay.

Dr. Crandall enjoyed a long career in the medical field as well as a long, healthy life. He was a very energetic man and was often seen actively walking through town. Until a few days before his death, he had guests over and was noted for being in great health even in old age. He lived his life with integrity and was a man who was honored and respected. In regard to historical Quincyans, Dr. Crandall can be ranked as one who is most highly esteemed and remembered for his military service and practice of medicine, as well as for his depth of character and sense of honor throughout his life.

Crandall died in 1920 at the age of 92 and was buried in the family plot at Woodland Cemetery in Quincy.



*Logan Noble, a history major at Culver-Stockton College, was a summer intern for HSQAC.*

## Logan Noble

My name is Logan Noble. I was born and raised in California, about an hour north of the Sacramento area, and lived there the majority of my life. I ended up coming to the Midwest when I was nineteen years old, as my Grandfather was originally from this area and owned a farm in the northeast part of Missouri in the town of Kahoka. For most of my life, I didn't know anyone else with my last name other than my parents and grandparents. I was shocked to find out that most of the ancestors that share my last name were buried in the Tri-State area.

I've always been fascinated with genealogy of people and where they came from, as well as interesting stories of fiction and nonfiction alike, and I eventually came to realize that much of history is a large collection of interesting stories. Quite often I would scroll through encyclopedia pages reading about battles throughout history. I currently attend Culver-Stockton College in Canton, Mo., and am majoring in history. I decided to attend Culver due to the fact that my grandfather attended there for two years before enlisting in the Air Force to become a pilot. I'm about to start my last semester of undergrad studies and after that I plan to continue my education and get a master's degree -- and possibly even a doctorate -- at the University of Missouri in Columbia.

**CULVER**  
**STOCKTON** COLLEGE



# The Early Years of German Immigration to Adams County



*Port of New Orleans in Antebellum America. Many German immigrants arrived at the Port of New Orleans and traveled north to St. Louis. Many Germans settled in other cities and towns in the Midwest, including several to Quincy, Illinois.”*

*By: Lynn Snyder*

Along with 190 other passengers from the Grand Duchy of Baden, Joseph Mast set sail aboard the *Bolivar* from the Havre, France, on April 5, 1834.

After 58 days at sea, the ship arrived at the port of New Orleans on June 2, only to find the city in the throes of a cholera epidemic.

To avoid the sickness in the city, a number of the immigrants, including Mast, took a steamboat north the next day. At the mouth of the Ohio River they left the boat, and camped for a night at the present site of Cairo, where they gathered wood and built a large campfire. The next morning, they boarded another boat, which landed them at St. Louis on June 13. On the 14th they again headed up the river.

On the 15th, the vessel they were aboard collided with a boat headed downstream, and the group narrowly missed shipwreck. Finally, on June 16, Joseph reached Quincy, two and one-half months after leaving the Havre.

Joseph was the nephew of Michael Mast, the first German to settle in the Quincy area, in 1829. While Joseph's trip across the ocean had been plagued by bad weather and sea sickness, all had survived the voyage. However, of his further travels up the Mississippi, Joseph noted, in a letter to his parents dated July 20, 1834, "the trip on the

Mississippi is a sour and unhealthy trip, for cholera reigns mostly on ships. On two ships eight days later we continued; on one 8 died and on the other 28 died."

Nor did Joseph find life in Illinois initially as promising as he had hoped. Although his cousin had become "a rich respected man" with the five houses he had built in town all rented, and two more built on 130 acres outside town where he intended to move, Joseph cautioned his parents not to sell up in Germany and join him immediately.

According to Joseph, work was not readily assured, clothes and equipment were expensive, and farming required work from dawn to dusk and beyond. But, he advised, if they had already sold their holdings, and were intent on coming, they should provide themselves well with food for the ocean voyage, so as to arrive at their destination in good health. Notwithstanding this inauspicious beginning, Joseph and his relatives prospered as citizens of the new city of Quincy, and as farmers of Adams County.

Beginning in the 1830s, German settlers arrived in this area of Illinois in increasing numbers. They were drawn by a mixed topography of upland prairie and timber broken by spring fed streams, and rich forest and river bottomland soils with agricultural potential. These German immigrant farmers, taking advantage of land for sale in the vast Illinois Military Tract, would

settle in the southern sections of the county, particularly in Melrose and Fall Creek townships.

Others, interested in labor and business opportunities offered by the rapidly growing river town of Quincy, would purchase small city lots and build their homes primarily on the south side of the growing city, in the area variously known as "New Bielfield," "Hereford Meadows," or "Calftown."

The reasons for immigration were varied, and while the majority of German men coming to Adams County brought their families with them, in other cases, such as that of Michael and Joseph Mast, the men of the family came first, and later brought over successive groups of parents, aunts, uncles, cousins and siblings.

In 1833 Anton Delabar, a cabinet maker in his native Baden, brought his wife and 10-year-old daughter with him to Quincy, where he built a water-driven saw mill in the area of Third and Delaware. He also established the first brewery, on Kentucky between Fourth and Fifth streets. Many German immigrants, like Delabar, left Germany with the Quincy area as their destination. Others, who had settled elsewhere in the United States, were drawn to the area by reports of its growth and prosperity.

In some cases, their relocation to Adams





*The Conrad Berning home at 813 Monroe St. in Quincy. Several German immigrants moved to the southwest part of Quincy sometimes referred to as Calftown.*

County represented the end stage in the “chain migration” of their family and acquaintances across the country. Such was the journey of the family of Adam Schmitt, born in 1805 in Hesse, who arrived in the port of Baltimore in 1831. A year later, as a furniture maker in Chambersburg, Pa., he married Marie Herlemann, who had immigrated to America with her parents. He next moved his new family to Pittsburgh, where he built and operated a furniture store which burned down after two years, leaving him penniless.

Next, with 15 Schmitt and Herleman family members, Adam traveled to St. Louis, and on to Belleville, to join relatives already living in that area.

Still searching for a place to settle, Schmitt and Wilhelm Dickhut, another German immigrant, arrived in the small Illinois town of Quincy in 1834. Liking what he found, Schmitt rented a log “blockhouse” at Third and Hampshire, then returned to St. Louis by the next steamer to gather the remaining members of the family, all of

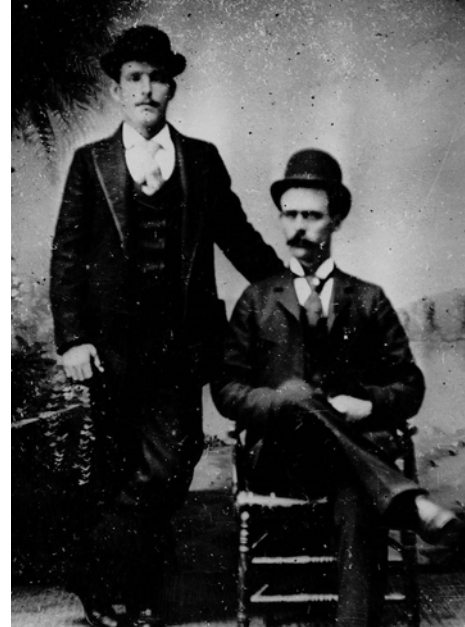
whom joined him in temporarily living in the rented structure. While his father-in-law, Mr. Herlemann, soon moved to a farm in the county, Schmitt remained in town, building a home and a furniture workshop at 10th and Broadway. Quincy founder John Wood, who would serve as the city’s mayor; act briefly as governor of the state of Illinois; and serve his country as an officer in the Civil War was also of German descent. His mother, Katharine Krause Wood, was German by birth, and spoke only German with her son John, who was born in Sempronius, N.Y. When Wood, who had settled in what would become Quincy in 1821, set out to build his fine Greek Revival mansion at the corner of 12th Street and Burton Road, he made a trip to St. Louis to recruit German builders and craftsmen to help with the construction. Many of these men, drawn to the area by a job opportunity, stayed to settle on land initially belonging to Wood. In later years, many of their family members would remember with fondness and respect Woods role in drawing their families to the Quincy area, and giving them the means to stay and prosper.

Indeed, when the German voting block became an important element in the contests of the 1850s, the Quincy Whig, the Republican newspaper in town, quoted from a letter published by its political rival the Herald, which referred to Wood, stating, “His Whig friends here say he’s the only man in the district who can carry the ‘Dutch’ vote” of Quincy. Further, the letter suggested, “should John Wood ever remove from Quincy the ‘Dutch’ would follow him.”

Woods influence on local citizens of German heritage may have been exaggerated in the above instance. However, it is clear that the city of Quincy, as well as Adams County, was enriched by immigrants of German ancestry, who built homes, farms and businesses, and raised generations of their families in their adopted land.



*John Wood, the founder of Quincy, recruited several German immigrants to Adams County to help with the construction of his Greek Revival mansion.*



*Charles (standing) and Anton (seated) Delabar. Anton was a carpenter in Germany but opened a grocery store, saw mill, and later a brewery in Quincy. Charles Delabar was the only son of Anton and Barbara Delabar.*



*Joseph Mast building at 8th and Maine. The building served as a Franciscan monastery and became the first location of Quincy (College) University in 1860 before the school moved to 18th and (Vine) College St.*

This heritage was profound and lasting, and in the 1990 U.S. Census over 56 percent of Quincy residents claimed at least partial German ancestry. These numbers were far higher than those reported for Chicago (9.7 percent), Rockford (30.1 percent), Peoria (34.7 percent) or Springfield (36.7 percent).

*Lynn M. Snyder is a native of Adams County, a semi-retired archaeologist and museum researcher, a former librarian and present library volunteer at the Veterans Home, and a Historical Society board member and volunteer.*





# Rindsrouladen

## Calftown Cookbook



### Ingredients



4 Slices Round Steak (1/4 in)  
 4 tsps. Prepared Mustard  
 2 Slices Bacon, Cut in Half  
 4 tsps. Chopped Onions  
 4 Pickle Spears  
 1 tbsp. Bacon Drippings  
 1 Onion, Finely Chopped  
 1 10 oz Can Beef Consomme  
 Diluted with 1 can Water  
 1 Bay Leaf  
 1 tsp. Butter  
 1 tbsp. Water  
 Freshly Chopped Parsley  
 Salt and Pepper

### DIRECTIONS

Lay the slices of beef flat on a surface and season them with salt and pepper. Spread 1 tsp. mustard over each slice, put 1 piece of bacon on the end of each slice of beef, along with 1 tbsp. chopped onion and 1 pickle spear. Roll the beef up tightly, make sure that it is well closed. Tie strings around it to hold it securely. Heat bacon drippings in a heavy kettle and add the beef roulade. Saute on all sides until nicely brown. Add the onion and saute for another minute. Add the diluted consomme and bay leaf. Bring to a boil and simmer 2 hours. Remove beef roulade and place on a preheated serving platter. Mix flour and butter with water and add to the gravy. Pour gravy over the roulade and garnish.



PREP TIME : 20 MINS



COOK TIME : 2 HOURS



# Clark Statue Refurbished

On June 8th, the HSQAC rededicated a refurbished statue of George Rogers Clark which is located on the bluffs of the Mississippi in Quincy's Riverview Park. Clark, an important figure in 18th and early 19th century history, was a surveyor and explorer in the Northwest Territory as well as a patriotic military officer during the Revolutionary War. The refurbishment of the statue was a joint project of HSQAC and the Quincy Park District.

The statue was originally dedicated on May 22, 1909, with a crowd of approximately 9000 in attendance. On that day, State Senator Campbell Hearn noted Clark's "remarkable campaign that destroyed British authority over the Northwest Territory." E.J. Parker, President of the Quincy Boulevard and Park Association, described the "artistic genius of the sculptor," Charles A. Mulligan, a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago and a student of famed Lorado Taft.

The massive bronze sits atop a white granite base. Clark is looking westward across the Mississippi River, his arms folded on his chest. Attired in the uniform of a Continental Soldier, Clark stands vigilant, his sword on his left side.

The recent repair of the piece was undertaken because approximately ninety years ago, the lower half of Clark's sword and scabbard disappeared. No one has been able to discover what transpired to do this damage. Presumably the cause was vandalism.

Leading the planning and fundraising for the needed repair was HSQAC Board Member Dr. George Crickard who worked with former Quincyan Andrew Jumonville, a well-known artist and sculptor from Bloomington, Illinois.

Jumonville "worked his magic" and brought Clark's monument "back to its original splendor." Appropriately, Quincy Park District officials and HSQAC leaders and members were on hand for the ceremony on June 8th to witness Jumonville's mother Betty cut the ribbon in honor of the restoration.



*L to R: Executive Director Rob Mellon, HSQAC Board Member Rich Keppner, HSQAC member Beth Young, HSQAC First Vice President Jack Freiburg, and HSQAC Board member Lynn Niewohner pictured in front of the George Rogers Clark statue recently repaired by Quincy native and sculptor Andrew Jumonville.*



*L to R: Rome Frericks, Executive Director, Quincy Park District Board; Betty Jumonville, the sculptor's mother; and John Frankenhoff and Jeff Steinkamp, Quincy Park District Board cut the ribbon at the dedication. (Photo by Quincy Park District)*





*Dr. Curt Fields spoke to the crowd as Ulysses S. Grant at the rededication ceremony of Grant's marker in August.*

## MARKER REDEDICATED FOR GRANT'S BICENTENNIAL

On Sunday, August 14, a rededication of the Ulysses S. Grant marker was held at Clat Adams Park along the riverfront in Quincy in recognition of the 200th anniversary of Grant's birth. Dr. Curt Fields, portraying General Grant, spoke about the 21st Illinois Infantry at the ceremony. Quincy Mayor Mike Troup provided a welcome, then unveiled and rededicated the marker with Dr. Fields. The American Legion Post #37 provided military honors.

The marker was placed in the park in 2018 by the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County and the Tri-States Civil War Round Table and paid for with community contributions. The stone honors Grant's departure from Quincy on July 11-12, 1861, as he entered the Civil War with his regiment, the 21st Illinois. (Photos by Rich Keppner)



*Members of American Legion Post #37 presented the colors at the rededication of the marker.*



*The Ulysses S. Grant historical marker is located in Clat Adams Park along the riverfront in Quincy.*

## IN MEMORIAM

Martha Disseler, a former member of the HSQAC Board of Directors, died unexpectedly on June 30, 2022. A Quincy native, she lived in her mother's family home which was built in the 1890's. She was employed by St. Mary's Hospital, the American Red Cross and Quanaa and volunteered for several area groups including the Quincy Public Library's Second Hand Press, Salvation Army and Blessing Hospital's Hospitality House. Martha also served on the Historical Society's Nominating Committee for several years.

Martha is being honored by the Historical Society with an engraved paver installed on the Governor John Wood Plaza at the History Museum on the Square, 332 Maine, Quincy.



*Martha Disseler*





## “FLAT LINCOLN” VISITS JACKSON LINCOLN POOL

Many customized versions of Flat Lincoln were made at the Historical Society's booth at Soul Celebration. (Photos by Jenna Benz Seaborn)



The Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County and special guest “Flat Lincoln” joined in the fun when Soul Celebration was held at Quincy’s Jackson Lincoln pool in June. The event featured a showing of the Disney movie “Soul,” live music, a meal provided by Blessing Health System, and art activities sponsored by Arts Quincy partner organizations. The Society provided a “Flat Lincoln” station with outlined images of Lincoln and crayons for coloring the drawing. Small gifts were also distributed. HSQAC Rob Mellon and Board member Joe Newkirk hosted the booth.

Flat Lincoln is a “kid friendly” version of the 16th President available from the Looking for Lincoln group in Springfield. The smaller image can be printed and cut out for coloring and framing; a life- size “Flat Lincoln” is also available to historical groups. This image has traveled extensively and has been photographed at many historic sites and in several interesting environments. Many Flat Lincoln pictures can be viewed by searching #FlatLincoln on Facebook.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUINCY AND ADAMS COUNTY

2022  
NATIONAL  
COFFEE  
DAY

# LOUNGE & PATIO GRAND OPENING

12TH & STATE QUINCY, IL

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 29, 2022

7AM TO 11AM

JOIN US



FREE COFFEE AND PASTERIES



# Welcome to the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County

The wall mural in the lounge depicting John Wood in battle is from the national magazine Harper's Weekly. Harper's printed this illustration of Gov. John Wood, giving him credit for rescuing 500 trapped Union soldiers under siege at Monroe, Mo., and although Wood led Companies F and H, those forces arrived three days after the skirmish ended.

## OPENING SCHEDULED ON NATIONAL COFFEE DAY



The new lounge has comfortable furniture by the fireplace as well as a large table for small meeting groups.

The Grand Opening of the new lounge in the Historical Society's Visitors Center will be held on National Coffee Day, **September 29, 7 am-11 am**, and the public is invited to attend.

Funded by an anonymous donor over the span of two years, the area contains a full-fledged lending library, relaxation area and coffee bar. Special features include custom bookcases and coffee bar cabinetry; interpretative signage; a wall mural of John Wood from Harper's Weekly magazine; fireplace with vintage mantel; and a vintage welcome counter which is believed to have previously served as a lectern in an area church. Hand laid oak reclaimed barn wood covers the floor and the bookcases and coffee bar are made of walnut. Comfortable furniture faces the fireplace which boasts a marble tile hearth, and black granite covers the countertops in the room. Installation of a coffee machine and cappuccino/hot chocolate machine is expected soon.

Hundreds of books now line the shelves in the area which will serve as the Society's lending library. Books will not be catalogued, and the concept is for guests to take a book and bring it back when finished. Books may also be read on site. Visitors are welcome to leave books which are non-fiction or history-themed, but these will be considered a donation.

The Lounge has been designed as a meeting place for members and guests of the Historical Society.



## BENYA MASTER OF MIDCENTURY

**PRESENTATION BY TONY CRANE – SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 2023 AT THE HISTORY MUSEUM AT 2PM**





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*2022-2023 Membership List will be included in the next issue.*





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## MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2022-23

There is still time to join HSQAC! Even though our official Membership Drive ended in August 2022, we do accept members all year long so don't hesitate to renew your membership or join as a new member. As a member of the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County, you may choose from several levels of membership ranging from the Basic membership at \$50 to the Governor membership at \$10,000. All members gain exclusive access to the Society's facilities, including the Governor John Wood Mansion which you and your family can tour free of charge and the History Museum on the Square where you can explore the unique architecture and participate in historical programs. Along with your membership you will receive *The Governor's Post* magazine quarterly; a 10% discount at Quincy's History Shop; and discounts at several restaurants upon presentation of your membership card, including The Patio, Tiramisu, Thyme Square, Crazy Cakes, and Calftown Café. You may join online, by mail or by phone at 217-222-1835.

*Quincy High School football team in 1920. Front row (left to right): Bert Shields, William Kircher, Jim Van Doorn, Gordon "Doc" Williams, Harry Duncan, Sid Johnson. Back field: Edgar Erwin, George Marrett, Frank Schultz, Louis Gilmer.*

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