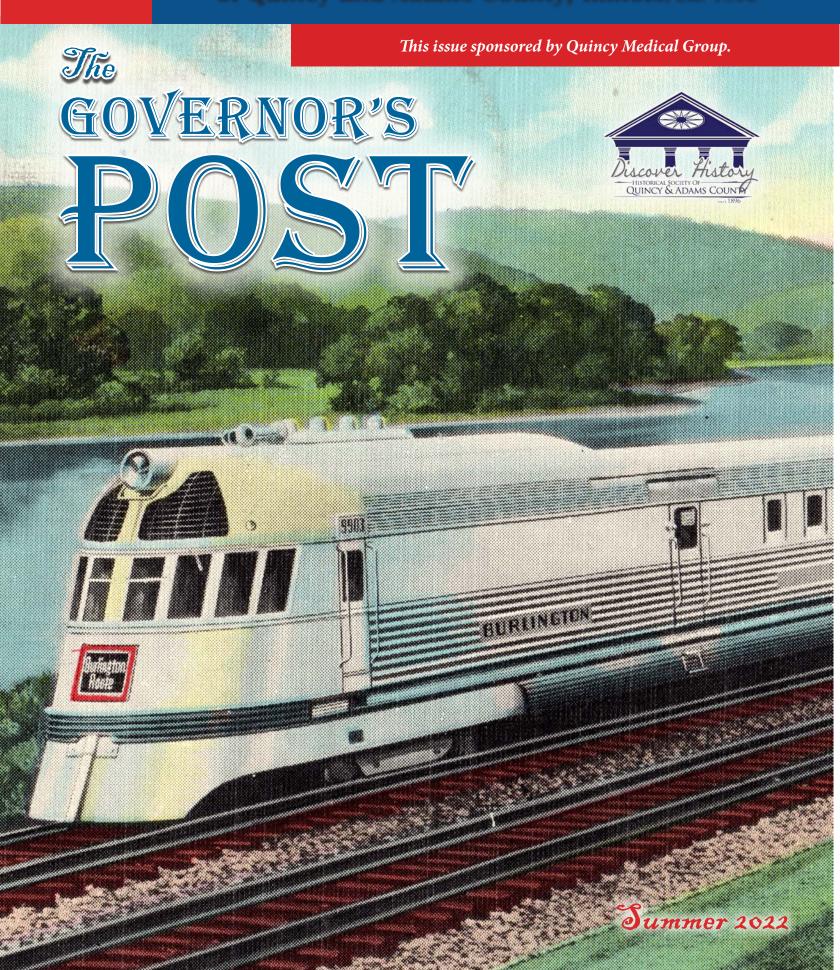
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY

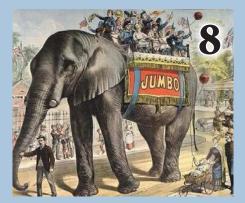
of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, Est. 1896



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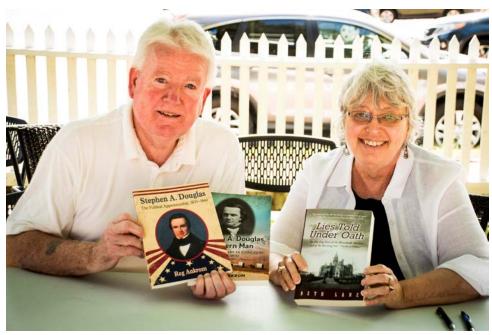


Election of 1960



Community in Focus, Ursa

On the Cover-The Mark Twain Zephyr along the Mississippi River in Quincy, Ill.



HSQAC members Reg Ankrom and Beth Lane were among the 400 area residents attending the Society's first Calftown Cookout last September. The local authors were on hand to sign copies of their books at the event which also featured German food, live music, and free tours of the John Wood Mansion. Photo by Lisa Wigoda.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE 2022-23

The Society's annual membership drive will be held from May through August 2022 and all area residents are invited to join. As a member of HSQAC you will help maintain a fiscally healthy Historical Society with your dues and other financial contributions. There are various levels of membership available, ranging from the Basic Member at \$50 to a Governor Membership at \$10,000. Memberships may be paid via cash, check, credit or debit card, or online with credit card or PayPal.

All of the Society's memberships, no matter what level, are now family memberships. Current members and their families gain exclusive access to all of the Society's facilities, including the Governor John Wood Mansion and 1835 Log Cabin which you and your family may tour free of charge and the History Museum on the Square where you can explore the unique architecture and new exhibits as well as participate in monthly historical programs. Members will automatically receive *The Governor's Post* quarterly as well as a 10% discount at Quincy's History Shop in the History Museum on the Square and at selected restaurants in Quincy. (Some restrictions do apply at the restaurants and your current membership card must be presented.) HSQAC also participates in the Time Travel Passport program which offers free and reduced admissions to 208 Time Travel partner museums around the United States.

In addition to supporting HSQAC's general fund, there are now several opportunities to support specific needs of the Society such as necessary repairs at the History Museum on the Square and the Governor John Wood Mansion; the publication of the quarterly magazine *The Governor's Post*; sponsorship of individual monthly programs; sponsorship of Society events; preservation and restoration of artifacts; and many more.

A membership packet will be mailed in May. Membership Invitations will also be available at the HSQAC Visitors Center at 425 South 12th Street and the History Museum on the Square at 332 Maine. Once we receive your annual membership dues, you will receive a new membership card for 2022-23.



Get to Know Members of the Historical Society



NED & REAUGH BROEMMEL

JOHN WOOD MANSION VOLUNTEERS

The Broemmel's journey with historic buildings began when Ned worked on the second log cabin re-constructed on Quinsippi Island in 1968. The Noon Rotary Club was responsible for moving the D D Hull cabin from near Plainville, Ill., and Broemmel was the chairman of the group's efforts in 1968. The building is still a part of the Log Cabin Village.

In 1979, Charles Barnum, President of the Historical Society, asked Ned to head the Restoration Committee of the Governor John Wood Mansion on South 12th Street in Quincy. That committee consisted of Janet Gates Conover, Sandra Castle Hull, George Irwin, John Klingner, Julia Scofield, Ann Winters Wolleyhan, and Broemmel. They raised money to establish an endowment and finish the period restoration work by contacting foundations and individuals.

Committee and Board members of the Historical Society, along with their families took an active role in the restoration process, and the Broemmel family was no exception. Ned, his wife, Reaugh, and their young daughters all helped paint walls in the smaller rooms upstairs. The Broemmels combined family vacations with trips to meet experts in period home restoration. They visited with Fred Belden in Colonial Williamsburg about proper landscaping and garden design. In Washington, D.C., Ned and Reaugh met Edward Vason Jones, interior period designer, and Clement Conger, curator of the collections, in the State Department Reception rooms. Later during dinner, Mr. Jones gave the Broemmel daughters a history lesson on White House restoration.

Belden and other experts (Sam Dornsife and Gail Caskey Winkler) came to Quincy in person as the restoration process moved along. Before the grand re-opening of the Mansion in June 1982, the large commercial buildings on the northeast corner of 12th and State were razed, allowing the magnificent Greek Revival building to assume its proper place of grandeur on the property. The Visitors Center was built across the alley on the north to allow space for an

audio-visual meeting room, the Osage Orangerie gift shop, a library, and offices for the Historical Society. The building was made possible with major funding from Ann Williams Black.

The grand opening was the precursor of many special events that included indoor dinners and candlelight tours with festive decorations at Christmas. Opening the Mansion and Visitors Center to the public also allowed Mary Jane Stewart and Reaugh to start school tours for Adams County students.

Ned and Reaugh both have served as President of the Historical Society. They purchased and loved an historic home which is featured on the cover of Historic Quincy Architecture published in 1996. Their entire family honed skills learned while helping with the John Wood Mansion on their private home restoration project. They sold the property in 2002.

Ned's last project involving an historic building renovation came when he served as President of the Quincy Art Club during the group's addition to the "Art Barn" at 1515 Jersey Street in 1990. During his tenure as President, the group evolved from an all-volunteer organization to one with professional staff. The facility is now the Quincy Art Center. He also served on the first Quincy Preservation Commission.

The Broemmels have both been teachers in the Quincy Public Schools and remain focused on education at all levels, including healthcare. They are supporters of Quincy's active arts community, its oldest church, and organizations which make Quincy unique. They are Life Members of the Historical Society. Ned is "almost retired" from representing Mass Mutual Life Insurance Co. and Reaugh has served on numerous volunteer boards which impact the quality of living in Quincy.

OFFICERS:

Arlis Dittmer, President Jack Freiburg, 1st Vice President Gabrielle Rober, 2nd Vice President Joe Newkirk, Secretary Jan Hummel, Treasurer

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Susi DeClue, Office Manager
Dan Doane, Grounds
Heather Bangert, Gift Shop Staff
Cathy Hayden, Gift Shop Staff
Jenna Seaborn, *Governor's Post* Designer

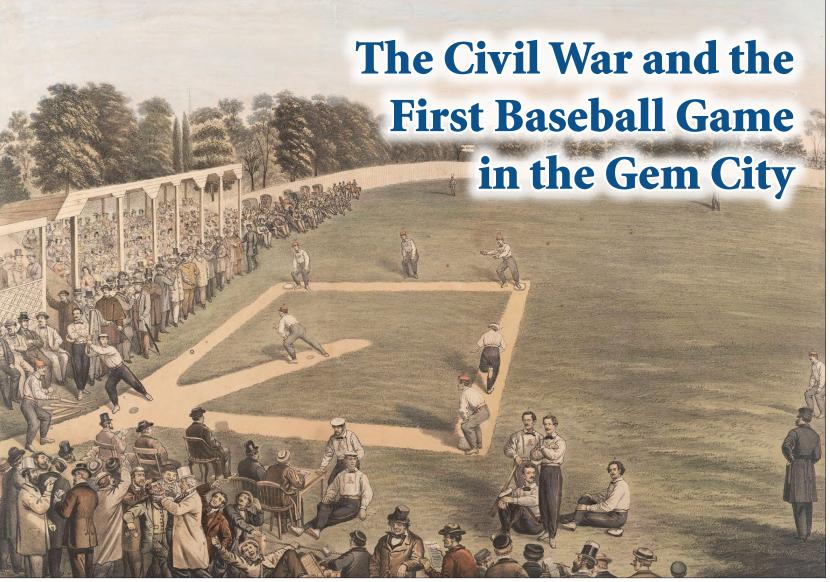


KURT AND JAN LEIMBACH

Kurt and Jan Leimbach are supporters of the Historical Society because they love history! Early in life, that love began with stories of their own families, starting back in the "old country." Colorful characters, daring escapes, leaps of faith, a shipwreck, and the sheer grit to make a better life fueled the desire to know more. Interweaving the family stories into the histories of the areas where they lived and the circumstances surrounding them have led them down a myriad of interesting historical bunny trails. They enjoy reading about history and traveling to historic places. Since living in Quincy for 33 years, the Leimbachs have found connections between not only Quincy and their hometowns of Aurora and Alton, but to the world as a whole. One son-in-law quipped that it seems like everything, no matter what it is, has a Quincy connection! How true!

To support the activities of the Historical Society, the Leimbachs have become more active volunteers. Since 2017, Jan, a Master Gardener, has been helping to research and restore the Parlor Garden at the John Wood Mansion with flowers from the 1860's. Kurt helped with the 2021 Christmas Candlelight Tours as a guide, while Jan portrayed Louisa Maertz, the woman credited with saving the mansion from destruction.

The Leimbachs are the proud of owners of a 134 year old house that has been featured on two Quincy Preserves home tours. Kurt is a physician at QMG and serves on the Great River Honor Flight Board. Jan serves on the Quincy Tree Commission, is a member of Encore!, and other civic and church groups. Both are members of the Tri-State Civil War Roundtable. They have 3 grown daughters and 5 grandchildren.



This illustration is titled **The Second Great Match Game for the Championship**, by John L. Magee of Philadelphia, Pa. The game in the image was played just a few months after the first baseball game in Quincy and the scenes would have been similar to those from the baseball games played in the Gem City that same year.

By: Rob Mellon

Games featuring bats and balls have been a part of the American story almost from the beginning and a part of Quincy's story since 1866, the date the *Quincy Daily Herald* identified as the first baseball game played in the city.

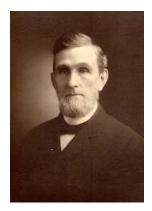
In the 1840s and 1850s the modern incarnation of baseball spread across the country, with the rules from the northern states of New York and Massachusetts governing most contests. By the time the Civil War broke out in April 1861, the game of baseball had become a nationally-known sport, and it was not uncommon to see soldiers arrayed in an open field playing the game in army camps throughout the conflict.

One element that led to the expansion of the sport was the fact that military

commanders urged their soldiers to engage in physical activity while in camp. Competitive sports provided not only conditioning and fitness but also fostered aggressiveness and a sense of intense competition. Of the several different sports that were common in the garrison environment, baseball was by far the most popular in the camps of both armies.

During the war, the competition took place most often in the early spring and even in the winter due to the reduced military activities during that time of year. The active military campaign season normally ran from May to November. Interestingly, the tradition of playing baseball in the early spring and throughout the month of November continued when teams and leagues developed across the country after the war ended.

It is very likely that leisure games of baseball or other contests involving a ball and bat had been played in yards and fields around Quincy before the Civil War, but the first documented organized baseball game played in the Gem City occurred on Saturday, June 23, 1866.



Quincy businessman and banker Charles Henry Bull was elected president of The Occidental Baseball Club of Quincy, the first baseball club in the Gem City.

Nationally, baseball organizations were seen as a sign of progress for cultured communities in the post war era. In the middle of June in

1866, *The Quincy Daily Herald* announced that the men of the Quincy were "falling in with the spirit of progress that is manifesting itself all over the country and that they are about to organize a baseball club." Men who came to Quincy from the east like Patrick Redmond, William Bushnell, Eugene Thurston, H.A. Farwell, and Egbert Halsey (E.H.) Osborn had experience playing the game and spearheaded the effort to form the first baseball club in town.

Several young men, many from the most influential families in the county, attended a meeting at Konantz Gymnasium Hall on June 20, 1866, and formally created the first baseball club in Quincy. Charles Bull was made chairman of the meeting, and Eugene Thurston, F. Bradley, and E.H. Osborn formed a special committee to develop the by-laws and to procure equipment. The club agreed to organize into First Nine and Second Nine teams and to meet at Alstyne's Prairie on Saturday, June 23, 1866, at 4 p.m. E.H. Osborn was named captain of the First Nine; Patrick Redmond was captain of the Second Nine; E.J. Parker was appointed the umpire; and John Taylor was listed as the official scorekeeper.

Although there were many men involved in the effort, E.H. Osborn was the primary catalyst for bringing organized baseball to town. Originally from Brooklyn, New York, Osborn joined the 87th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment when President Lincoln called for volunteers to put down the rebellion that had started in South Carolina. The 87th New York Infantry was formed at that time but was later reorganized under the command of the 40th New York Infantry Regiment. E.H. Osborn became a sergeant in Company H of the regiment. He served bravely with the 40th New York, which was part of the Army of the Potomac, and he took part in every major engagement in the Eastern Theater of the Civil War. There is little doubt that Osborn's childhood growing up in New York and his service in the Civil War brought him into contact with the national pastime. It was that experience that helped kindle the spirit that led to the formation of the first baseball club in



The first baseball game in Quincy played on Alstyne's Prairie would have looked similar to the game depicted in this illustration, *The American National Game of Baseball*, by Currier and Ives in 1866.

Quincy.

The balls, bats, and other equipment ordered from Chicago arrived in Quincy on June 22, 1866. Once the equipment arrived and the sides had been formed, everything was in place for the Saturday showdown at the site that soon became the location for nearly all baseball activities in Quincy-Alstyne's Prairie.

The day of the big game, Osborn and Thurston went to the Prairie and laid out the diamond. Home plate was placed atop a small hill close to the modern day southeast corner of 13th and College.

First base line ran directly west and third base line ran south. There was not a wooden backstop for the first games, so all passed balls rolled down the hill unimpeded. Immediately realizing this was going to develop into a problem, the ground rules for the first game stipulated that the catcher was allowed to get assistance from a group of young boys stationed at the bottom of the hill. The boys would retrieve errant balls and relay them back to the catcher. Unfortunately for the spectators, there was no shortage

Continued to next page...



E.H. Osborn was the primary catalyst for bringing baseball to Quincy. He was originally from Brooklyn, NY, and served with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War. His unit saw action in nearly every major engagement in the Eastern Theater of the war. He put into place home plate for the first field in Quincy.

Continued from previous page...

of passed balls in those early games, but fortunately for the catcher, there was a bevy of young lads willing to help retrieve passed balls, wild pitches, and overthrown balls. Eventually a wooden backstop was constructed to remedy this issue.

On that pleasant summer Saturday late afternoon in 1866, hundreds of spectators gathered to watch Quincy's first baseball game which was an immediate success. The sport became a sensation in the area, and shortly after that first game, several new clubs were formed. The original group was officially called "The Occidental Baseball Club of Quincy," often referred to as The Occidentals. Among the officers for the club were Charles Bull, president, and Osborn, Parker, and Bushnell, directors.

Soon after that first game "The Quincy Baseball Club" was formed with William Marsh as president and Henry Head, A.O. Grubb, and John Wood, Jr. as directors. Several additional clubs followed suit including the Dexters, Baltics, Olympics, Essex, and the Quincys. The Quincys were made up of older players so they were chidingly referred to as "The Grey Beards." All of the early clubs had fields on different sections of Alstyne's Prairie. The Baltics players were firemen and molders from Quincy's south side who practiced on a field in that part of town, but they too played their games on the Prairie. The Olympics and Essex were made up of younger players and were eventually merged into a club called the Young Occidentals which later saw tremendous success not only in Illinois, but in the entire region.

Each baseball club was organized into a first, second, third and sometimes even fourth nine teams. The newspapers covered those early games and included statistics for each contest. The stats for individual players were recorded by name in the scores; it was very uncommon for third and fourth nine players to be listed by name, however. The rudimentary box scores only included outs and runs for each player, although home runs were sometimes included in the statistics, similar to how they are recorded in baseball box scores today.



The baseballs and bats were ordered from Chicago and arrived just a few days before the first game was played in Quincy.

Matches were organized into a three game series, and the final scores in those first games in 1866 were comical by modern standards. The box score for the first inter-city game covered by a newspaper was published on July 15, 1866. The game pitted the Occidental First Nine against the Occidental Second Nine, with the First Nine winning by a score of 49-41. The first game covered by the newspaper featuring teams from opposing clubs occurred on August 21, 1866. In that game, the Occidental Second Nine defeated the Quincys First Nine, 61 to 32. The Occidentals defeated the Quincys again on August 24, deciding that match. The Baltics defeated the Dexters 74-59 on September 12, 1866, in game one. The Dexters won game two, and the Baltics failed to show for game three for some unreported reason, so the Dexters won that match.

In that inaugural season, the game that drew the most interest was played on September 25. The Occidentals of Quincy challenged the Hardins from Jacksonville. More than 2,000 people attended the contest on Alstyne's Prairie that day. The Occidentals were victorious 21 to 14 behind strong individual performances from the Castle brothers who combined to score six runs and E.J. Parker who scored two. According to the box score, even though there were 35 runs scored by the two teams, the game was completed in just one hour and 45 minutes. The victory was considered a true feat at that time because the Hardin Club from Jacksonville had more experience and had been very successful in central Illinois.

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The box score for the game between the Occidental Baseball Club of Quincy and the Hardin Baseball Club of Jacksonville played on September 24, 1866. The game was attended by 2,000 people. Daily Quincy Herald, September 25, 1866.

The final game covered in the newspaper in that first season of Quincy baseball occurred on November 3, 1866. The Olympics First Nine defeated the Dexters Third Nine 39 to 30. This game marked the only time Third or Fourth Nine players were listed in the paper in 1866.

The year 1866 provided a watershed moment for baseball in the Gem City. The sons of the town's founding fathers populated the box scores that summer with names like Richardson, Woodruff, Bushnell, and Wood, and the game became a real community phenomenon, with men and boys of all ages and from all families joining clubs and participating in contests. It is obvious that the moment Civil War veteran E.H. Osborn laid the home plate on Alstyne's Prairie in that summer of 1866, a love affair began between the city of Quincy and the national game—and it is one that continues to this very day.

Society Sponsors Trivia Night

The Society hosted it First Annual Trivia Night March 19 at St. Francis Parish Hall in Quincy. Fourteen teams participated in 10 rounds of competition which included general trivia questions as well as some detailed questions on local history. Special categories included Quincy's Diners, Drive-ins, and Dives and Renowned Quincyans. Participants also enjoyed a variety of games, including a challenging round of "Have They Been to Quincy" where players could signal thumbs up or thumbs down if certain celebrities had ever been in Quincy.

The winning team was No Debate, under Team Captain Theresa Oakley. Team members were Riff Scholz; Susan Scholz; Chris Scholz; Cathy Meckes; Katie Kraushaar; Lexi Reed; and Anna Oakley.

Other teams included And Four the Encore!, Captain-Jan Leimbach; Friendly Folks, Captain-Jane Voepel; JACTOL M.D., Captain – Christine Horman; Jennyuses, Captain – Lynn Niewohner; Liberty Fans, Captain-Dennis Sorrill; Los Guapos, Captain – Vicki Dempsey; Rotary Club of Quincy, Captain-Jack Freiburg; Rotary Trivia Masters, Captain – Karen Mayville; The Hancocks, Captain-Joshua Dittmer; Wagner Team, Captain-Jerry Wagner; Mellon Team, Captain – Patti Mellon; The Perrines, Captain-Rob Perrine; and Let's Get Quizacle, Captain – Jamie Parrott.

HSQAC Board member Tim Schieferdecker coordinated the event and Executive Director Rob Mellon served as emcee. Scorekeepers were Beth Young and Jennifer Winking. Sponsors included Blessing Health System; Schmiedeskamp, Robertson, Neu and Mitchell; Dempsey Dempsey and Hilts, Attorneys Supporting the Arts and History; Refreshment Services Pepsi; Dittmer Tax Service; Flaming D. Ranch; Tiramisu; The Patio; Joe Newkirk; and Kyle Moore.

SEE HOW WELL YOU KNOW QUINCY BY ANSWERING THESE QUESTIONS FROM TRIVIA NIGHT. (The answers will be

posted on the HSQAC website at hsqac.org)

By what famous name do we best know QHS German teacher Otto Langhanke's daughter?

Which 1965 Quincy College student and trombonist is affiliated with the musical group Chicago?

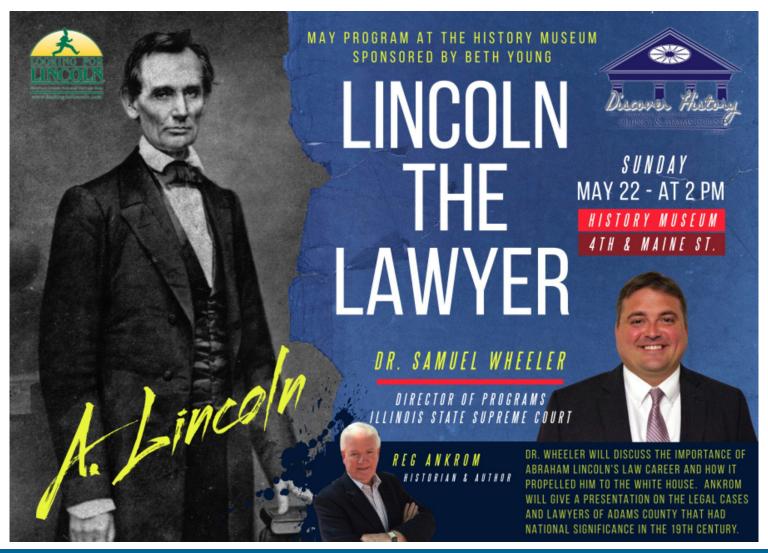
Maud Harding and what other QHS teacher established the QPS instrumental music program in the early 1920s?

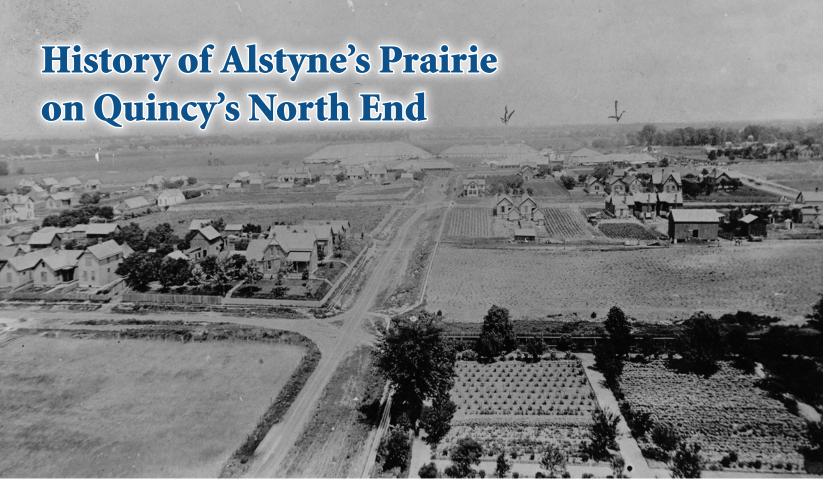
The Geise family opened a franchise of what historic restaurant chain in 1928?

What sandwich shop/restaurant was located at 12th and Locust in Quincy from the 1920s until it was razed in the mid-1960s?

What popular Quincy food item, introduced to the city in 1921 by Eddie Spickler, was the subject of a Washington state lawsuit in the early 1990s?

What was the name of the disco that operated in the basement under Pinochio's Restaurant at 3rd and Hampshire in 1978?





Alstyne's Prairie was a tract of land that ran from Broadway to Chestnut and from 12th to 18th. This image was taken from St. Francis Church in 1883. Circus tents from P. T. Barnum's circus are visible on the prairie.

By: Rob Mellon

Alstyne's Prairie was a tract of undeveloped land that ran from Broadway to Chestnut streets and from 12th to 18th streets. In 1818, the land was originally titled to John Meek, a veteran of the War of 1812. After he sold the property in 1819, the land changed ownership several times, with the sheriff's office even owning the property for a while. In 1844 David Nevins and John Alstyne purchased the tract. Although the "Prairie" was considered to be on the outskirts of town in the 1840s, it became a favorite spot for the residents of Quincy, and from that point forward it became known as "Alstyne's Prairie."

The wide open fields of Alstyne's Prairie were far from flat with rolling hills, groves of trees, and Whipple Creek, which ran through its center. The creek, notorious for emitting a pungent odor, was eventually filled in with concrete by the WPA during the Great Depression, but Whipple Creek was very much a central

part of the geography of the Prairie in the period after the Civil War.

Beautiful and open, Alstyne's Prairie became a favorite destination for strollers, picnickers, horseback riders, wandering gypsies, and community events from the 1840s until the 1890s. There was a well-worn farmer's road which ran down through Whipple Creek's valley. A section of that path which featured a very dense grove of trees and heavy undergrowth became known as "Lovers Lane" and cut through an area between modern-day 14th and 16th and Lind and College streets.

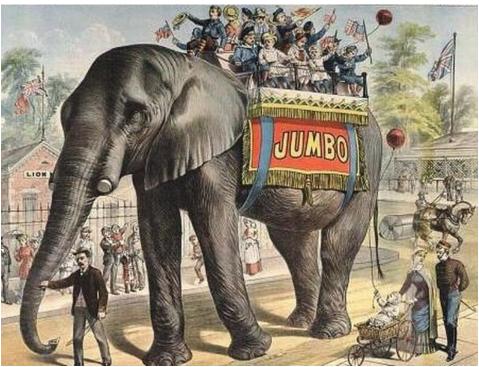
Alstyne's Prairie was also the site of the first and only lynching in the history of Adams County, an action which took place on May 31, 1865. A group of Missouri bushwhackers robbed the post office station in Fowler, Illinois, on May 23, 1865. Soon thereafter, a posse led by City Marshall Renfrow and General Benjamin Prentiss, tracked down the bushwhackers near Lima Lake in northern

Adams County. A gunfight ensued in which several outlaws were wounded, and Thomas Trimble, a Marceline resident, was killed.

As a result of the entanglement, several outlaws were captured, arrested, and brought to the Adams County jail in Quincy, including the leader of those Missouri outlaws, Thomas Rose. A mob of citizens and several Union soldiers convalescing at the military hospital located on Washington Square stormed the jail and dragged a badly wounded Thomas Rose into the street chanting, "Hang him." The mob took Rose to a tree in the dense grove around Lovers Lane and did just that. Eventually a grand jury indicted several members of the mob who participated in the vigilante justice that took Rose's life. Unsurprisingly, those indictments were later quashed.

Prior to the lynching, a man named John Hogan had planned to build an amusement park in the section of the Prairie where Rose was hanged, but the

ALSTYNE'S PRAIRIE



P.T. Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth used Alstyne's Prairie in 1883. Barnum set up massive tents on the prairie near 16th and Broadway.



In one of the darkest moments in the history of Alstyne's Prairie, Missouri bushwacker Thomas Benton Rose was lynched by an angry mob near the grove of trees known as "Lover's Lane" on the prairie on May 31, 1865.

violent events of May 31, 1865, put an end to those plans.

The hanging of Thomas Rose was the darkest incident in the history of the Alstyne's tract, and although it stopped Hogan's plan for an amusement park, it did not end all leisure activities and revelry on the Prairie.

It was still common for circuses like the Yankee Robinson Tent Show to set up the large circus tents at 12th and Broadway on the Prairie. P.T. Barnum also used Alstyne's Prairie when he came to Quincy in 1883, but since a new building had been constructed at 12th and Broadway, Barnum set up his massive tents further east at 16th and Broadway.

Due to the amount of activity on the tract, John Alstyne offered the land to the city to create a park in 1860. The city council rejected the offer, however. As the land was already being used for leisure activities, the council seemed to have little appetite for taking on the maintenance and liability of running a park at that time.



Eventually Alstyne's Prairie was developed and streets constructed as seen in this photo taken in the early 1900's from St. Francis Church. The building in the foreground is the current location of Underbrink's Bakery.

FROM THE COLLECTION

Orville Hickman Browning Secretary/ Desk Moved into John Wood Mansion

The desk on which former U.S. Senator and Secretary of the Interior Orville Hickman Browning worked and wrote his famous diary was recently moved into the Governor John Wood Mansion. The secretary is part of the Historical Society's collection but has been on loan to the Lincoln-Douglas Interpretive Center where it has been on display for several years. Since the Interpretive Center is being redesigned, the desk is being moved to a prominent place in the Formal Parlor of the Mansion.

The desk is believed to have been part of the original furnishings of the Browning home at 7th and Hampshire. According to legend, it had been used by both Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas. The drawers are lined with satinwood inlay and the keyholes are inlaid with ivory. The desk is 8'3" in height. In the 1970s the piece was evaluated by the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. The evaluation indicated that it was most likely a rural Pennsylvania or Ohio piece from the early 1800s.

It remained in the Browning's possession until Orville Browning's estate was settled in 1881. Famous playwright Charles Dazey purchased the desk and moved it to his mansion at 24th and Spring. It was acquired by Maud Harding, the sister in law of Dazey, in the 1920s. Roscoe and Evelyn Bourne purchased the desk in 1953, and Dr. and Mrs. Hilliard Shair owned it in the 1970s. It was donated to the Gardner Museum of Architecture and Design in 1976 by the Shair family and is now in the Society's collection.

Browning lived in three homes during his time in Quincy. After moving from Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1831 he lived in a log cabin in Quincy. In 1836 he married Eliza Caldwell and the couple moved to a stately mansion at 7th and Hampshire in 1844. That building was destroyed by fire in 1904. In the mid-1860s the Browning's moved to a home near 7th and Spruce. Orville Hickman Browning died in 1881 at the age of 75, and the desk was sold to Dazey when the Browning estate was settled.

After the desk was moved to the John Wood Mansion, HSQAC Board member and collector Brad Tietsort examined the piece with Collections Manager Jean Kay. In Tietsort's opinion, the secretary is circa 1795-1810 and made primarily



HSQAC Board member Brad Tietsort and Research Librarian/Collections Manager Jean Kay view the Browning desk, which is now located in the Formal Parlor of the Governor John Wood Mansion.

of mahogany and mahogany veneers with yellow pine and poplar comprising the secondary woods.

Inlay consists of satinwood banding framing the drawers and selvedge of the base top, with ebony banding separating the skirt from the case. There is ebony and holly stringing as well, and the piece also has bone teardrop shaped escutcheons.

"Based upon the exclusive/extensive use of mahogany and mahogany veneers and the secondary wood being of southern yellow pine, we can deduce a Mid-Atlantic states origin," Tietsort says. "Like many commodities of the early 19th century, exotic woods were difficult and expensive to obtain inland, based on limited transportation modes. If mahogany was utilized by inland cabinetmakers, it was often done sparingly and usually limited to veneers and accenting inlays upon the readily available native woods such as cherry and walnut. Based on my many years of collecting, selling, research and historically accurate restoration work, I would suggest this formal piece of furniture to be the output of a mid-Atlantic state cabinetmaker rather than a rural origin west of the Alleghenies as noted by the Metropolitan Museum."

He says the piece indicates Federal style, with a Hepplewhite base and classic splayed leg (French leg). The bookcase sports a broken arch pediment centered with a carved stylized urn with flowers. The brass bail pulls are also Hepplewhite- older reproductions but in original borings. The piece also features matching carved fluted quarter columns on both bookcase and desk. The "butler" style desk has a fitted interior with brass spring tension locking mechanisms. The drawers are of fine dovetail construction with typical floating bottom board, Tietsort adds, and hand wrought rose head square nails are found throughout the construction.

The Browning Secretary/Desk can be viewed at the Mansion during the Society's operating hours-Monday through Friday, 9 am-3 pm and by appointment on Saturday.



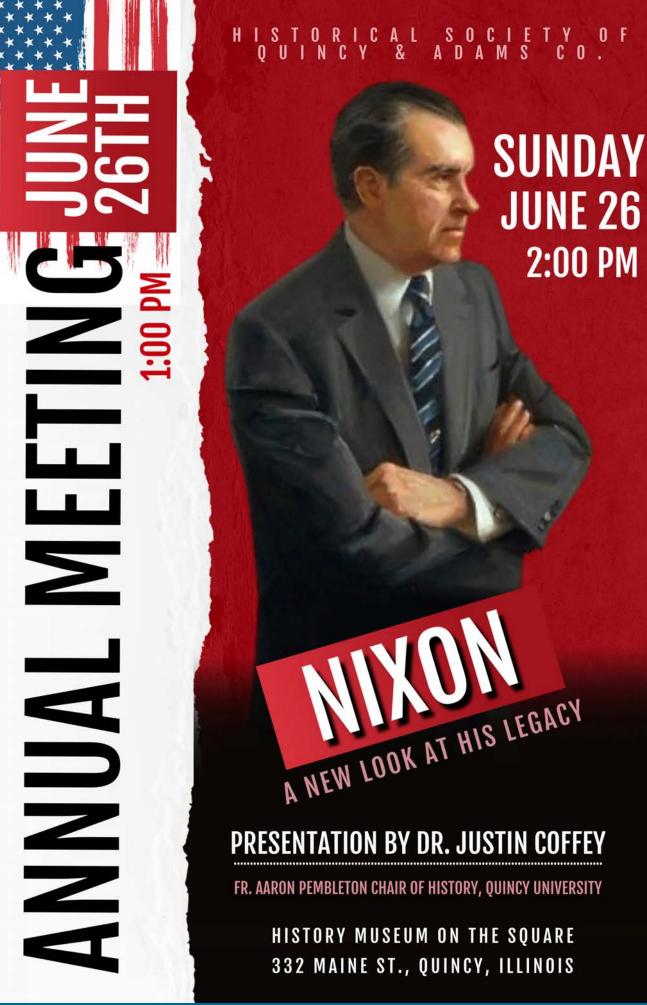
DOANE TAKES OVER GROUNDS MANAGEMENT FOR HSQAC

Welcome to our new groundskeeper and facilities manager Dan Doane. Dan began his employment here in late January, and we are impressed. Dan works at both campuses inside the buildings and on the grounds, and his hours are from 7 am – 3 pm, Monday through Friday.

Born and raised in Quincy, Dan graduated from Quincy Notre Dame. Out of high school he worked as a retail manager in several cities for Jack's Discount and for Farm and Home Supply. Returning to Quincy, he was employed as a grounds supervisor for Good Samaritan Home and as assistant director of the local Roman Catholic Cemetery Association.

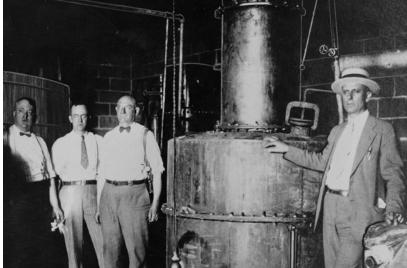
Dan is the father of three grown children – Courtland Doane, Logan Doane, and Emily Rittenmeier. His hobbies and interests include camping, fishing, and staying fit. His favorite sports team is the Pittsburg Steelers.

We appreciate your hard work, Dan. You are definitely a plus to our staff!





Bernard Hartman at Hartman Saloon at 906 Hampshire in Quincy in the early 1900s.



Quincy Police detectives seizing a still at 1028 Broadway in Quincy.

Looking ahead: The Roaring 20s & Prohibition, New Exhibits this Fall

By: Lynn M. Snyder

The decade of the 1920s was one of continuing innovation, entertainment, and for many (particularly the young) increased personal choices and freedom. It was the era when privately owned automobiles, the family car, became common, and "good roads" gave young and old alike greater freedom to travel for pleasure and recreation. Home radios began broadcasting, music, drama, and news. Fashions in both dress and hair styles changed as "flappers" began to bob their hair, hemlines rose, and the confines of the corseted figure were dramatically relaxed.

At the same time, the issue of "temperance," which had been simmering through previous decades, culminated in nationwide Prohibition (1920-1933). In the Quincy area, local taverns and saloons – common evening and weekend haunts for locals, especially those of German and Irish heritage – suddenly became "Soft Drink Parlors," and those seeking stronger drink were driven underground. In larger towns the "soft drink parlors" became illicit distributors of "hard" drinks and home brew. Outside the city limits, and thus for much of the period beyond the reach of local authorities, the "roadhouses" became the late-night and

weekend destination for drinking, dance and general amusement.

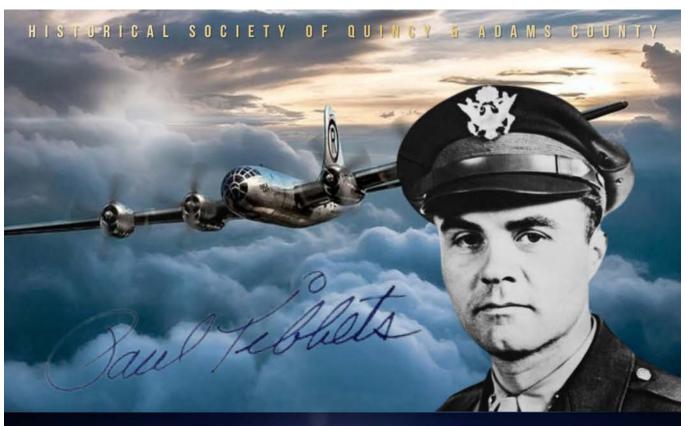
The Historical Society will open a new Roaring 20s exhibition in the main exhibit hall that will feature stories of local and regional responses to these new and challenging years, in which the newspapers were full of stories of "hootch raids," the "sponge squad," and "speakeasy" and "roadhouse" adventures. How did the local brewers and distillers, large and small, survive? Some did not; others found inventive ways to shift production to "dealcoholized beer," pickles, ice cream, and soda waters. Remember "white soda?" If not we will fill you in.

The exhibition will continue into the Ernest Wood addition of the Museum and include artifacts and stories from the Flynn Bottling Company of Quincy and the Ruff Brewery. The exhibit will also feature a Mountain Dew display which tells the story of the invention of the soft drink by Quincyans Barnie and Ally Hartman. Included will be bottles and advertisements from the earliest days of Mountain Dew which were recently on display at the East Tennessee Historical Society Museum in Knoxville, Tennessee.





Adams County Sheriff Kenneth Elmore with a machine gun. Deputy Pete Harman wearing the bullet-proof vest.



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DR. MARK ROEHRS - HISTORIAN & AUTHOR

PAUL TIBBETS THE ENOLA GAY AND THE END OF WWII

HISTORY MUSEUM

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QUINCY WEEKLY WHIG

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1869

Raid of a Dance House

THIRTY MEN AND WOMEN ARRESTED

Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, officer McGraw, with twelve picked men, made descent upon the Prairie House, corner of Twelfth and Broadway, which has been the scene of midnight frolics for months past, much to the annoyance of peaceable citizens in that vicinity. At the time the police arrived, some three or four hundred men and women were gathered there, making night hideous with their dancing and revelry.

Wild as was the confusion before the appearance of the police, it increased tenfold when the inmates of the house became aware that officer McGraw and his posse were surrounding the premises. A grand rush was made to escape the clutches of the police, nor did the guilty parties stop to hunt the doors – out they came pell mell, through windows, carrying sashes and blinds with them, over porches, any way to get out. The police succeeded in capturing ten women and twenty men whom they brought to the Magistrate's office, besides some forty or fifty others who claimed to be "boarders at the Prairie House."

The following named persons gave bail for their appearances this morning, while the remainder of the crowd were committed to jail: Arthur Bitle and John Hildebrant proprietors of the house, Henry Brerman, Wm. Rowbey, G.B. Murphy, William Matheny, Anna Kennedy, Fanny Campbell, Mary Smith and Belle Henry.

It is alleged that the "Prairie House" has been the resort of a class of people who indulge in the lowest species of amusement – that it is in fact a "Dance house" of the most disreputable character, and that complaints have very frequently been lodged against it, but that until now it has escaped. We are not prepared to say that the house is bad as reported, but we are glad to know that our Chief of Police, Mr. McGraw, is determined to put a stop to the lawlessness which runs riot in our city on Sundays, and that hereafter no "Dance House," with its noisy inmates, will offend the sensibilities of our people.

Originally printed in the *Quincy Weekly Whig* on Saturday, May 29, 1869.



This colored etching by George Cruikshank, 1848, shows a drunken scene in a dance house.



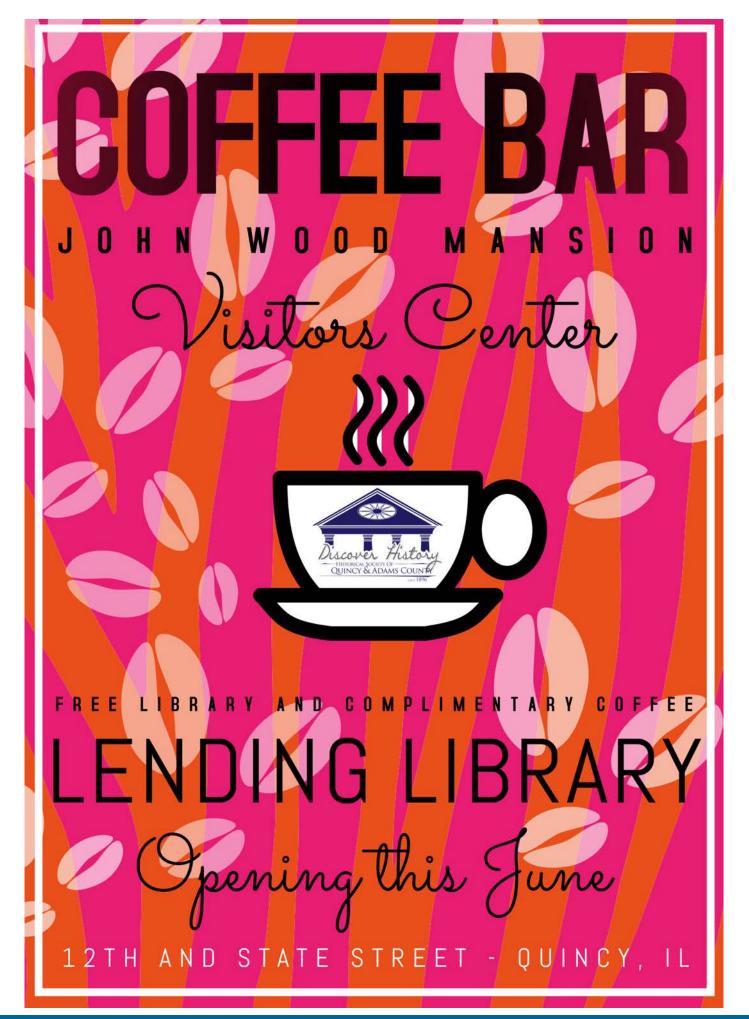
The Prairie House was located at the northwest corner of 12th and Broadway across the road from Alstyne's Prairie.

Prairie House at 12th & Broadway

The Prairie House was considered the far outpost of the city in the early 1800s, located on the northwest corner of 12th and Broadway across the road from Alstyne's Prairie. It was originally erected as a combination hotel, dry goods store, and dance hall by Henry "Prairie" Meyer around 1850. The building had an old fashioned pump in front so farmers coming down the dirt roads from the northern parts of the county could water horses and livestock. There was a sign that hung above the door that read, "First in, last out."

In 1861 William Miller and Frank Pastorius purchased the Prairie House. There were several plays produced by the Germany Dramatic Company during that time. After the Civil War it was owned by Christ Wise and Arthur Bitle and was the site for large raucous parties. Bitle was arrested in 1869 and soon after left town. Bernard Happekotte owned the building in the 1870s, and in 1883 Henry Geise refurbished the Prairie House and converted it into a resort with a garden attached called Geise's Gem City Garden Resort. The Last Chance Saloon was located in the building from 1883 to 1896.

George H. Meyer had a harness business at the location from 1890 until he moved in 1896. The building remained vacant for years after that. In 1901 the west wall of the Prairie House collapsed forcing the rest of the building to be torn down. In 1903 Stroot Hardware was built at the former location of the Prairie House. China Palace Chinese Restaurant was later in that building at 1137 Broadway until it was purchased by Blessing Health Systems and razed in 2021.





QMG traces its roots to the Quincy Clinic which was established in 1937. The original clinic was located at 1416 Maine St. and was one of the most modern buildings in the city when it opened.

Quincy Medical Group Celebrates Its 85th Anniversary

By: Rob Mellon

The year 2022 marks the 85th anniversary of the Quincy Medical Group (QMG) which traces its roots to the Quincy Clinic, established in 1937. QMG and the clinics that preceded it have a storied past, based on the Quincy tradition of being at the forefront of the medical field. This deep history of medical advancements can be documented back to the city's beginnings.

The first city hospital was constructed in the 1840s, and the Adams County Medical Society was organized on March 28, 1850. The tradition of physicians organizing in Adams County spanned several decades, and a local medical society was officially incorporated by the Illinois General Assembly in 1859.

The emphasis on medical resources and facilities in the Gem City continued during the Civil War, with five military hospitals established in Quincy during the conflict. The focus on expanding medical care continued even after the war with the opening of the Quincy Medical College in 1873. Several prominent Quincyans were trustees of the school, including John Wood and Orville Hickman Browning, who was named the first president of the college. The Quincy Medical College moved into the Octagon House at 11th and State in 1875, the former home of Governor John Wood.

In 1930, Dr. Walter Whitaker expanded his services by purchasing an EKG machine,



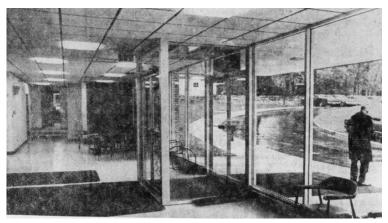
The Physicians & Surgeons (P&S) Clinic opened in 1946. It was originally located in the building that was formerly the Standard Oil Regional Office at 11th and Maine St.

bringing a technology into the community that was unique in the region. In 1937, Dr. Whitaker merged his private practice with Dr. Kent Barber and longtime Quincy physician Dr. Orie Shulian, forming the Quincy Clinic. This was the first example of a group medical practice in the area. At the time there were only two other group practices in Illinois and fewer than 100 in the country.

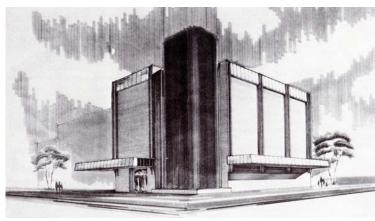
The original Quincy Clinic started by Whitaker, Barber, and Shulian was located at 1416 Maine Street and contained a complete diagnostic and therapeutic unit. In the late 1930s it was one of the most modern buildings in the city.

Quincy doctors Earl Caddick, Carson Gabriel, Ralph McReynolds, James Merritt, and James Rouner agreed to join practices in the mid-1940s and formed a combined clinic known as the Physicians & Surgeons (P&S) Clinic. In 1945 the group purchased the old Standard Oil Regional Office building at 11th and Maine and moved the P&S clinic to that location. That building had been built by Standard Oil in 1926, but the company had closed their regional office in Quincy by the early 1940s.

Just prior to the purchase, the Standard Oil building was the location of a wartime government mapmaking facility under the control of the Army Map Service which operated during the last few years of World War II. After extensive renovations and an expansion, the Physicians & Surgeons Clinic opened on January 1, 1946. In 1953, the clinic gained membership in the American Association of Medical Clinics, becoming only the fourth clinic in Illinois to become a member of that association.



The Quincy Clinic at 14th and Maine expanded in the late 1960s with the addition of a new building with a south entrance which opened in 1969. That building was eventually sold to the Quincy Public Schools in 1994.



The P&S Clinic had a major expansion in the early 1970s. The architectural firm of Horn-Meyer-Peter designed the new structure with a five-story tower at 11th and Maine Street.

In the 1950s the Quincy Clinic planned a large expansion of their own, at 14th and Maine. They briefly changed the name of the health center to simply "The Clinic" in 1952, but since the new name was not well received, the group decided to revert back to the original name, The Quincy Clinic. The Quincy Clinic soon started acquiring property in the neighborhood, including the old Thompson House at 14th and Maine, completing a major addition in 1961. By the end of the decade the clinic was ready for another major expansion, and an additional building with a south main entrance was finished in 1969.

In 1971 the P&S Clinic planned a major building project of its own. The architectural firm of Horn-Meyer-Peter designed the new structure with a five-story tower at 11th and Maine. The new construction incorporated a section of the original Standard Oil offices, which is still part of the building today. It was completed in 1973 with additional parking added in 1977. The development allowed the clinic to recruit new specialists and subspecialists to expand the care at the medical center.

Although the two clinics had experienced years of rivalry, eventually the decision was made that a merger of the Quincy Clinic and the Physicians & Surgeons Clinic would be best for the community. The organizations merged in 1987, combining staff and equipment, and the name was changed to the Quincy Physicians & Surgeons (QP&S) Clinic. The plan called for the 14th and Maine location to be sold, and a new sophisticated building was planned for the 11th and Maine campus. The 14th and Maine clinic building was sold to the Quincy Public Schools in July 1994, and since June 2009 it has been the location of the Quincy Public School District 172 offices.

The combined clinics became a regional medical center that offered a myriad of services and specialized care in many areas of medicine. In 1994, a new state of the art facility was completed at 1025 Maine Street, and on May 23, 1994, the name officially was changed from the QP&S Clinic to the Quincy Medical Group (QMG). The former QP&S building, including the 5-story tower at 11th and Maine, was

renovated and converted into business and administrative offices. The changes to the campus included a skywalk that connected the new facility with the renovated office building.

Since 1994, the Quincy Medical Group has truly become a regional medical center expanding its presence in several towns in the Tri-State area including Barry, Pittsfield, Mt. Sterling (Ill.); Canton (Mo.); Keokuk (Ia.); and other communities. In 2003, QMG opened a new four-story facility at 1118 Hampshire with a Surgery Center on the top floor. In 2021, QMG moved its Surgery Center to 3301 Broadway in the Quincy Town Center.

For many decades the doctors of the Quincy Medical Group have cared for thousands of patients through an expansion of services and specialties, creating a clinic which is a hallmark of the medical community. QMG is celebrating its 85th anniversary, but providing modern medical care with state of the art equipment which will continue far into the future.



In 1994, a new state of the art facility was completed at 1025 Maine Street and the name was officially changed from the QP&S Clinic to the Quincy Medical Group.



YEARS OF HELPING FLOURISH

For 85 years, Quincy Medical Group has helped people in the tri-states flourish. With more than 155 physicians and providers, QMG offers over 30 medical and surgical specialties in three states to help keep you and your family healthy and happy.



THE CASE FOR GIVING TO HSQAC

Unlike many non-profits, HSQAC is responsible for the care and upkeep of three of the area's iconic historic structures-the History Museum on the Square (332 Maine) and both the Governor John Wood Mansion and the 1835 Log Cabin at 425 South 12th Street. Maintaining the buildings and grounds was recently reaffirmed as a top priority by the Board of Directors, and a large portion of the Society's budget is used to fund the capital projects necessary to keep these older buildings and their grounds safe and open to the public each year. The Board is also committed to providing a "free" museum for the community, so patrons of all ages and income levels can enjoy the exhibits and displays. While this policy is a definite benefit for the area, the fact that there is no admission charge does eliminate a potential income stream for the Society.

Since the Society is recognized as a 501(c) (3), non-profit, charitable organization and routinely receives no government funds, it is reliant on membership dues, fees, grants, and donations in order to maintain its two campuses, support daily operations, and move forward. It is also important to realize that the Society is not under the umbrella of the city's park district like some local landmarks and does not receive any support from local tax dollars.

There have been many questions through the years regarding the best ways to support the Society and its mission. The following information outlines some giving options available for our supporters. Donations of all kinds - whether given to maintain our historic buildings, support our programs, enhance our collection, or establish a legacy - are vital to the fiscal health of the Society and are truly appreciated.

IRA CHARITABLE ROLLOVER

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\$100,000

YOUR SAVINGS, YOUR LEGACY



Avoid taxes on transfers of up to \$100,000 from your IRA to support our cause.



Satisfy some or all of your required minimum distribution for the year.



Reduce your taxable income, even if you do not itemize deductions.



Make a gift that is not subject to the deduction limits on charitable gifts.



Use your rollover to make payments on an existing pledge to us.

WAYS TO GIVE

Gift-A monetary donation to the Society, restricted or unrestricted. Can be specified as a one-time gift or monthly, recurring gift.

Artifact or Collectible-Donation of a valuable collectible or possession to the Society where it will be carefully stored, catalogued, and accessioned into the Collection.

Bequest-A gift to the Society stipulated in a will or trust.

Qualified Charitable Distribution/ Charitable IRA Rollover-Direct transfer of funds from administrator/ trustee to HSQAC. Can be used to satisfy some or all of the IRA required minimum distribution (RMD), reducing the amount of taxable income whether or not a person itemizes.

Life Insurance-List HSQAC a beneficiary of a life insurance policy.

Retirement Plans-List HSQAC a beneficiary of an IRA, 401k or 403b.

Real Estate-A gift of partial or whole ownership of a primary residence or commercial building.

Stocks or Mutual Funds-Donation of appreciated stocks or mutual funds. Deduct as a charitable donation and avoid capital gains tax.

For details on Ways to Give to HSQAC, please contact the Society's Office at 217-222-1835.





Senator John F. Kennedy met Democratic officials at the Lincoln-Douglas Hotel in Quincy on October 26, 1959. After a press conference at the hotel, Kennedy gave a speech at Quincy College where he received three standing ovations.

By: Justin Coffey

The 1960 presidential election was one of the closest contests in American history. The race pitted Vice President Richard M. Nixon against Massachusetts Senator John F. Kennedy. The two men waged a fierce campaign, battling for every vote. The election is famous for a number of firsts. It featured the first televised presidential debates. Nixon became the first candidate to campaign in all 50 states. It was also the first time a Catholic was ever elected president of the United States.

Kennedy narrowly defeated Nixon. Out of 75 million votes cast, Kennedy's margin was just 119,000, a percentage of just .16 percent. The Electoral College vote was not as close, with Kennedy taking 303 and Nixon winning 219. But a shift in just a few thousand votes in Texas, Missouri, and Illinois could have thrown the election to Nixon. More than 4.7 million voters went to the polls that day in Illinois, and Kennedy received a bare majority of votes—9,000—giving Kennedy the state's 27 electoral votes.

While most election observers believed that Illinois would be decided by the results in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs, the downstate vote was just as critical, which is why both campaigns placed such an emphasis on the region. In a time when Illinois was one of the key swing states in the nation, neither campaign could afford to ignore the state. So they pulled out all the stops. Although JFK did not stop in Quincy in 1960, he visited a year earlier, where he spoke at Quincy College.

Senator John F. Kennedy and famed comedian Bob Hope received honorary doctorate of letters degrees from Quincy College during commencement on Sunday, June 8, 1958. John Kennedy was unable to attend that event and dispatched his sister Eunice Kennedy Shriver to Quincy to receive the honor on his behalf. In October 1959, however, before he made any official announcement of a presidential run, John Kennedy did make a tour through Illinois which included stops in Chicago, Joliet, DeKalb, Rock Island, Moline, Quincy, Peoria, and Decatur.

Senator Kennedy arrived in Quincy on Sunday, October 25, 1959, and left after attending a few events in town the following day. On Monday he started the day with a press conference at the

Quincy AND THE 1960 Presidential Election



Lincoln-Douglas Hotel. At the conclusion of the news conference, he stood on a chair and gave a short speech at the hotel. He then spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of students at Quincy College where he received three standing ovations. He immediately endeared himself to the crowd by referring to the students as "fellow alumni," referencing the honorary degree he received from Quincy College the previous year. Following the Quincy stop, he continued his tour of Illinois. John Kennedy announced he was running for president on January 2, 1960, in Washington, D.C.

Later that year, Kennedy dispatched his running mate, Texas Senator Lyndon B.

Johnson to Quincy in September, while Nixon visited a month later.

Anticipating the visit, the September 14th Herald Whig said, "If he speaks in Quincy, he will be the first national candidate to visit this area in the current campaign." Johnson arrived on Tuesday, September 27. Accompanied by his wife Lady Bird, Johnson landed at Baldwin Field early in the afternoon. He was greeted by a crowd of about 300. According to the September 27th Quincy Herald Whig, Johnson spoke from the steps of his chartered American Airlines turbo-jet. He gave what the newspaper described as a "fiery 10-minute talk" before proceeding to Washington Park, where he spoke for nearly 30 minutes. The crowd at the park, estimated at 2,000, was enthusiastic as they listened to LBJ, who the newspaper said shouted, "This is the week—and this is the place---the 1960 Democratic campaign goes into high gear." Later in the speech he prescribed "a good dose of mouthwash" for "the Republican campaigners [who] have been through the country peddling eyewash about themselves—and hogwash about the Democrats."

Not to be outdone, Richard Nixon landed at Baldwin Field on Friday, October 28. Nixon was accompanied by his wife Pat. There was something of a surprise to greet Nixon—the Christian Brothers Marching Band. Traditionally, most Catholics in Quincy, and indeed the country, were Democrats. Further, in 1960, Catholics had one of their own running for president, but as a sign of respect for the vice president, the band played for him. Unlike LBJ, Nixon made only one stop in Quincy. He almost certainly lacked the time to tour the city, given that he would make 10 campaign speeches that day. In a testament to the importance of the downstate Illinois vote, Nixon also visited Carbondale, Centralia, Danville, Mattoon, and Tolono. Quincy was the third-to-last rally that day (Nixon also crossed over into Davenport, Iowa for a brief event). The crowd at Baldwin was far larger—about 7,000 turned out for his campaign stop. Nixon began by thanking Governor William Stratton and urging his reelection. Nixon also took the time to note the district's former House member, Sid Simpson, a man Nixon called one of his "closest friends and advisors." Simpson served the district from 1943 until his death, when he was succeeded by his wife



Texas Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and his wife Lady Bird arrived in Quincy on September 27, 1960. He gave a fiery speech at Baldwin Field and then traveled by motorcade to Washington Park where he addressed a crowd of 2,000 people.

Edna, who was in the crowd. Nixon, who was suffering from a cold, managed to deliver a fairly long speech. According to the October 29th Quincy Herald Whig, he told the crowd, "I can assure you that the major responsibility of the next president is never to forget the problems of the average family." Most of his talk was reserved for criticizing his rivals' economic program, which Nixon claimed would lead to inflation and higher taxes.

A visit by the Vice President was an event in itself, but that was just one of many important occasions taking place in the Gem City that day. The Herald Whig ran an editorial that opened with this: "Those cynical and myopic souls who sometimes yawn that 'nothing ever happens in Quincy,' would have to admit that things did happened Friday." In addition to Nixon's visit, the activities included a tour of Gardner Denver by New York brokers, who were there "to learn first-hand about company products and prospects. Later that night, the Harlem

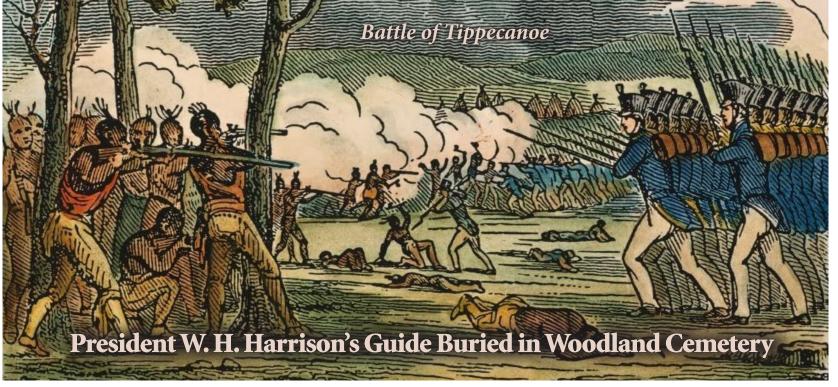


Vice President Richard Nixon and his wife Pat landed at Baldwin Field on October 28, 1960. More than 7,000 enthusiastic supporters attended the Nixon for President campaign event at the airport.

Globetrotters played at the Quincy College gymnasium. And "at the old Wood mansion a preview of the remodeled and redecorated home of the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County was being held for invited guests." All in all, Friday, October 28 was one of the more memorable days in Quincy's history.

Election Day fell on Tuesday, November 8. The results in Quincy were not much of a surprise. A heavily Catholic and Democratic city gave its votes to Kennedy, while Nixon swept traditionally Republican Adams County. Nixon also won the downstate Illinois vote by a significant margin, but not enough to offset the Kennedy vote in Cook County. Today Illinois is not a swing state. Yet there was a time when Illinois was a state whose vote could not be predetermined and Quincy represented an important part of the state's outcome.





Pouring over Woodland Cemetery records can yield interesting results. Such is the case involving the final resting place of one James Clark who was laid to rest in Block 12, Lot 155 in April of 1899.

A note beside his burial record refers to his having serving as a "guide" for General William Henry Harrison, American Army officer and 9th president of the United States. Harrison spent time in the Northwest Territory in what is now Ohio and Indiana in the late 18th and early 19th centuries as he conducted various battles against Native Americans opposing encroachment by pioneers traveling west. These contests included Battle of Fallen Timbers and Battle of Tippecanoe.

Clark, a native of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, was born there in 1799, and, with his family, moved to the Ohio Wilderness in 1808. The Quincy Whig obituary stated "During his residency in

the Buckeye state, he participated in many a skirmish quelling the Indians. He was a personal friend and neighbor of General William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe." His first presidential ballot was cast for James Monroe; his last ballot was cast only a few days before his death.

Leaving Ohio in 1834, Clark moved to Chicago and Mt. Morris, Illinois, before "catching" gold fever and setting out for California in 1850 with his son Henry. The men traveled via schooner through the Isthmus of Panama and returned to Illinois three years later. In 1861, Clark raised a military company and attempted to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected due to age.

The peripatetic Clark arrived in Quincy in 1863 and spent the remainder of his life in our city where he ran a grocery store for a number of years at 623 Hampshire and participated actively in the Masonic Lodge. He had first joined the Freemasons in Sunbury, Ohio, in 1820 and was believed to be the oldest Mason in the United States, if not the world, at the time of his death. Clark died in his daughter's home at 827 Vermont on 7 April 1899, three months shy of his 100th birthday when he succumbed to complications from a severe cold.

Clark's obituary in the 13 April 1899 Quincy Whig noted that he was predeceased

by four of his nine children and by his wife Laura Winans Benedict Clark, who was originally from Connecticut. His services were held at Vermont Street Methodist Episcopal Church on 10 April 1899 and included Masonic rites.



The tombstone of James Clark is located in Woodland Cemetery in Quincy.

CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED IN 2023

Save the date!!! Civil War Symposium IV will be held on Friday and Saturday, 28 and 29 April 2023, at the KROC Center in downtown Quincy. Speakers will include keynoter Dr. Edna Greene Medford, Professor Emerita of History at Howard University in Washington, D. C. Dr. Medford is widely recognized in Civil War circles as an expert in both Lincoln Studies and 19th century African-American Experience. Also appearing for the first time will be Tennessean Cody Engdahl, who will present a musical program entitled "Civil War History Through Fiddle Tunes." Returning

speakers will be Dr. Sam Wheeler, Dr. Curt Fields, and Brian Fox Ellis. Wheeler will discuss Lincoln and the 1847 Matson Slave Case; Fields will talk about Ulysses and Julia Grant; and Ellis will appear as Illinois General John Logan.

Once again, this event is free and open to the public, but attendees must have reservations. Also, while a significant amount of money has been raised, we need additional funds to cover Symposium expenses. If you want to make reservations or donate financial support, please call 217-222-1835.



Dr. Edna Greene Medford

MEET LINCOLN, GRANT, AND TWAIN AT THE JOHN WOOD MANSION

On Saturday, August 13, the Historical Society will host a unique program - Meet Lincoln, Grant, Twain and Governor Wood in the Governor John Wood Mansion. This is a U.S. Grant Bicentennial Event in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ulysses S. Grant in 1822.

The event will feature reenactors portraying Grant and two other prominent figures in his life - Abraham Lincoln and Mark Twain. The public will be greeted by Mrs. John (Ann Streeter) Wood as they arrive at the Governor John Wood Mansion at 425 South 12th in Quincy. Visitors will have the opportunity to take a trip back through time with the actors as they perform in the period-appropriate setting of the iconic home. Lincoln, Grant, and Twain will be stationed in various rooms of the Mansion, telling stories about their lives and how they were connected. Following the tour, participants can visit with Governor Wood at the 1835 Log Cabin on the grounds where refreshments will be available.

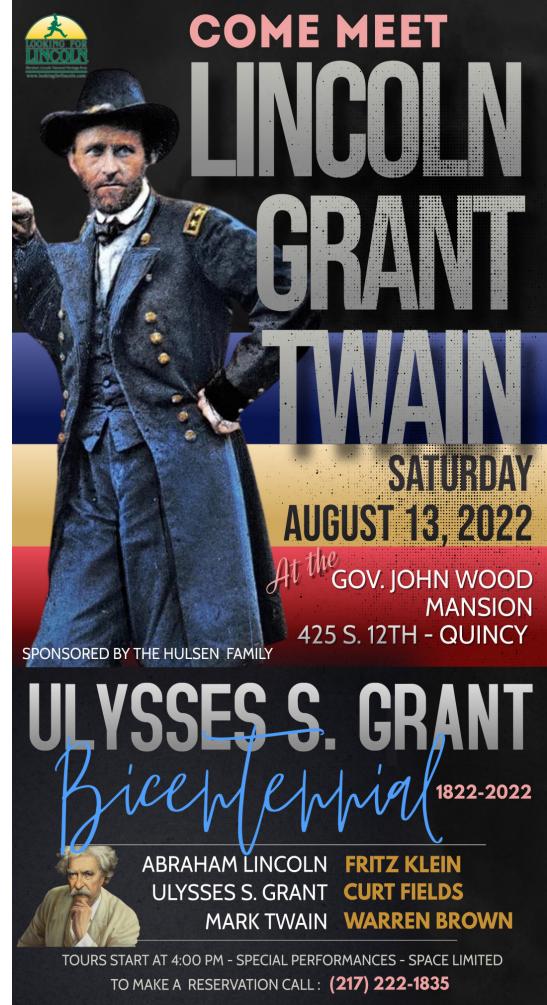
Re-enactors include Dr. Curt Fields as Ulysses S. Grant; Fritz Klein as Abraham Lincoln; and Warren Brown as Mark Twain. Dr. Tim Jacobs and Kelsey Pigg will portray Governor John Wood and Mrs. Ann Streeter Wood, respectively.

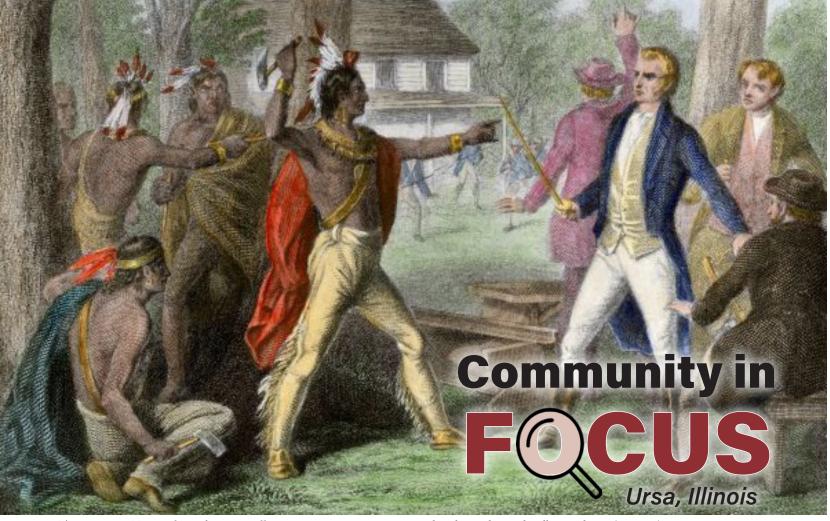
The 30-minute tours will begin at 4 p.m. at the Society's Visitors Center across from the Mansion, with the final tour scheduled at 6:30 p.m. Families are welcome to attend this event. Reservations are required through the HSQAC Office at 217-222-1835, and space will be limited. The event is sponsored by the Hulsen Family.

On Sunday, August 14, a short re-dedication of the Ulysses S. Grant marker will be held at 2 pm at Clat Adams Park along the riverfront in Quincy. Dr. Curt Fields, portraying General Grant, will speak briefly at the ceremony. American Legion Post #37 will provide military honors, and patriotic readings and appropriate music will be offered.

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 Infantry.

Both events are free and open to the public.





This engraving, Tecumseh Confronting William Henry Harrison in 1810, was by John Reuben and William Ridgway (engraver).

Ursa: The Old and the New

By: Linda Riggs Mayfield

Ursa, north of Quincy on Ill. 96, has its oldest roots in families whose descendants live in the township today. The first settlers came in 1823 and included George Campbell, William Worley, Samuel Groshong (Grosjean), and Stephen Ruddell, who built their cabins in Sections 18, 29, 30, and 31 of the Bear Creek Territory of what was then Pike County.

Campbell, the first settler, came to the area from Tennessee alone on foot. On his way he met John Wood and Willard Keyes on the site that would become Quincy. Campbell returned to Tennessee and in the spring of 1824 headed back with his livestock and necessities. He met a widower, Samuel Groshong, and his daughters, Mary and Fannie, and the four traveled north together on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. North of Palmyra,

Mo., they built a raft and floated and swam people, animals, and supplies across the river and soon reached their destination.

Groshong was employed by the U.S. government as a courier and scout between Fort Edwards at Warsaw and Alton and often traveled the well-used trail that went through the Bear Creek Territory. He lived and dressed as a Native American and spoke French and four Indian languages. He settled "on the north east quarter of Section 29 near Rock Creek." Sections were one mile square, and settlers often purchased quarter sections.

In 1825 Campbell's sister and brothers came from Kentucky and settled near him. On June 29 George's brother David married Sarah Worley, the daughter of another 1823 settler. Soon, three of the first settlers' families would be joined in marriage. On Aug. 18 the pioneers

demonstrated their ingenuity and propriety by returning to Quincy for the wedding of George Campbell and Mary "Polly" Groshong. The license was written on brown wrapping paper, as was the permit signed by Samuel. At 14, Polly was not of legal marrying age. Lacking a preacher or judge, Quincy co-founder Willard Keyes performed the ceremony and signed his new title below his name: "County Comm." Adams County had been organized out of Pike County on Jan. 13.

Ruddell brought a unique history when he settled in Ursa. When he was about 12, Ruddell and most of his family had been captured when British soldiers and Indians raided their Kentucky settlement. Stephen was "adopted" and raised by a Shawnee woman in Ohio who treated him well, and he spent much of his teens being trained as a warrior with a Native American named Tecumseh. Both rose to



The Michael Dougherty home and farm was located in Section 29 of Ursa Township which was settled southwest of the town of Ursa.

leadership among the Shawnees. Ruddell acted as an interpreter for Tecumseh when he negotiated with the government and was present at the signing of the Treaty of Greenville.

When Ruddell was nearly 30 and married, he accepted the opportunity to leave the Shawnees and return to his family. But his father did not recognize him at first, his mother had died, and his wife did not adjust to the new life and returned to her people. Still, after several moves, Ruddell returned to Kentucky. Ruddell became a Christian, acquired schooling, became a Baptist preacher, and married again. From 1805 to 1811 he preached to the Shawnees and Delawares in Ohio. He moved his family to Missouri, then in 1823 to Ursa.

In the winter of 1827 Samuel Groshong died and was buried in an unmarked grave in what is now designated the Denson Pioneer Cemetery south of Ursa. In the same year George and Mary Groshong Campbell became the parents of Andrew

Jackson Campbell, the first baby boy born to settlers in Adams County. The Campbells' only close neighbors were Potawatomi Indians in two nearby encampments. Andrew grew up playing with the Indian children and became more fluent in their language than English. When George had to be away, those neighbors would move in closer to look after Mary and the family.

The Campbell farm occupied the northwest quarter of Section 31, on the west side of present Ill. 96 south of Ursa. George and his sons planted walnut trees all the way around the perimeter and across the center of what came to be called Walnut Grove Farm, and eventually the area and became known as Walnut Corners. Campbell donated land on the northeast corner of his farm for Union School. Joel Frazier arrived in 1827 and was the first teacher.

The early settlers endured the winter of 1830, afterward referred to as "the year of the deep snow" because snow depth was

reported to average four feet, with drifts reaching 18 to 20 feet. Snow was on the ground from December to April, and the pioneers suffered. Food became scarce. Campbell got stranded in a snowstorm while taking corn south to Mill Creek to be ground, and his Indian neighbors went searching for him. Four days later all returned, exhausted but safe. In at least two other instances Potawatomis apparently saved George's life.

More settlers came to the area, and in addition to the farms, a community developed along the trail. The first school was built in the town and taught by Hans Patten. Ruddell organized the Bear Creek Christian Church in 1833 and served as its pastor until his death on October 12, 1845, at the age of 76. It later became the Ursa Christian Church (Disciples of Christ).

In 1844 the "new Providence Church of Regular Baptists" hired David Barnett, a stonemason, to build their church on land donated by Matthias Bruen. Called

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the Old Stone Church, it still stands, long unused, in the New Providence Cemetery on Ill. 96 north of Ursa.

Ursa became a thriving community with shops and services, but when the railroad came after the Civil War, it crossed the Smith farm about one-half mile north of town instead of going through Ursa. Smith sold lots with railroad access, and beginning with the store owners, all the businesses of Ursa moved north to the railroad.

Soon the original town was called "Old Ursa," and the new one "New Ursa." In a few years only New Ursa remained. Several of the early building in New Ursa and Ursa Township have been repurposed and remain in use, but few signs of Old Ursa

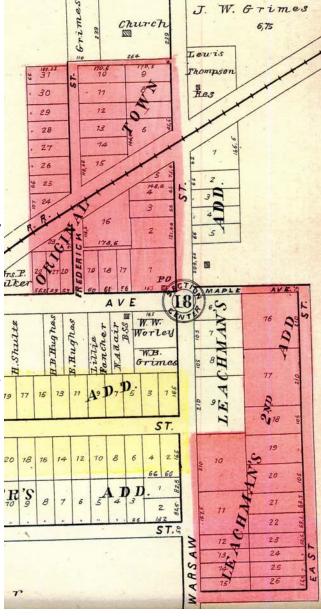
remain except the Denson Pioneer Cemetery and a later addition to the old school that is now a barn on the Gene Shriver farm. A log cabin built by William Smith in 1848 is being restored where Old Ursa once stood, and a large stone farmhouse built southeast of the town about 1835 is still occupied.

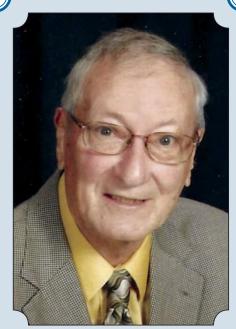
Family histories of Ursa's earliest settlers have been maintained in oral traditions, books, and newspaper articles. George Campbell's story was related by his descendants about 1932, when Ernest Kroll, owner of the Mendon Dispatch Times, asked local citizens to share family histories for his newspaper, and many did. Although sources often differ on details, Ursa's rich history has been well-preserved.

First settlers George and Polly Campbell became the parents of 12 children with such patriotic names

(Right) Several settlers came to the area, and in addition to the many farms, a community developed along the trail. as George Washington, Francis Marion, Thomas Jefferson, and Louisa America. All but two married and settled near Ursa. A century later their grandson's wife commented, "I expect that a full half of the people now living in Ursa Township are related to the Campbells." Many of today's Ursa residents are descendants of several of the earliest families: those first settlers put down deep roots that survived many transitions from old to new.

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.





Roger Frankenhoff IN MEMORIAM

Roger Frankenhoff, former member of the Historical Society Board of Directors, died Sunday, February 27, 2022. Roger was a very enthusiastic member of the Board and was involved in many projects during his tenure. He served as a very knowledgeable tour guide on several occasions and also took on the responsibility of caring for the grounds at the History Museum for many years. He was a sixth generation Quincyan who enjoyed researching, genealogy and collecting local memorabilia such as post cards and yardsticks.

In his honor, the Society will install an inscribed paver at the John Wood Plaza at the History Museum on the Square.





Ingredients

Syrup
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup boiling water

Cake
11/2 cups sugar
1 tsp. salt
3 cups flour
1 tsp. baking soda
3/4 cup butter
1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs
1 cup water

Prep time 20 minutes

Preheat the oven to 350 F.
Burn 1/2 cup sugar, then carefully add 1/2 cup boiling water and boil into syrup.

Sift together:

11/2 cups sugar

1 tsp. salt

3 cups flour

Dissolve 1 tsp. baking soda in a little warm water, then fill cup with cold water. Cream 3/4 cup butter with 1 tsp. vanilla.

Add 2 eggs and beat smooth.

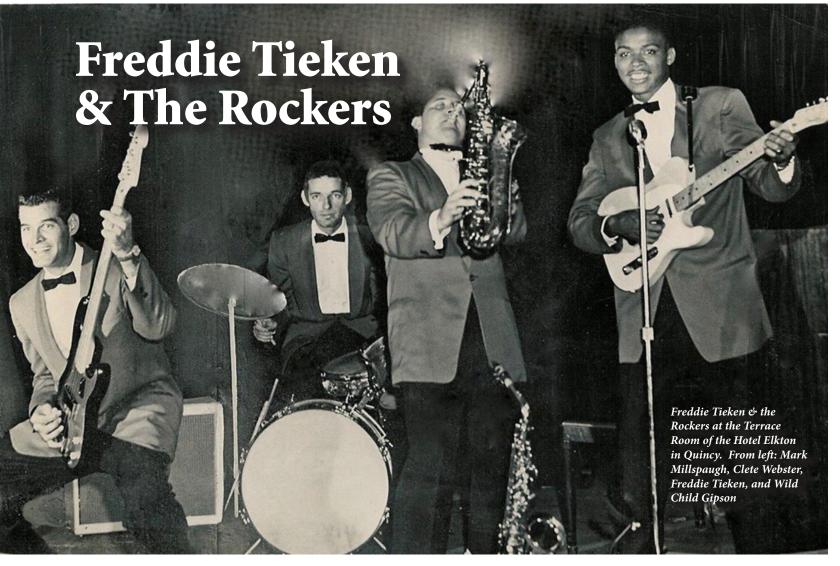
Stir in syrup mixture, then beat in dry ingredients alternately with dissolved baking soda.

Bake in 8-inch pan 30 to 35 minutes

Mrs. Howard (Kathryn) Dewell

Cook time 30 to 35 minutes

Directions



By Rodney Hart

The hundreds of gigs and crazy times are all a blur now, more than 50 years later.

But those who were around and saw Freddie Tieken & The Rockers play shows in Quincy and the surrounding areas do remember one thing – they were a blast.

"Playing in that band was one of the highlights of my life," says Quincy resident Jack Inghram, who played saxophone and keyboards for the band and recorded two Freddie Tieken & The Rockers albums. "It was so much fun."

Tieken, 86, passed away in Arizona last month. Long retired from the music scene, Tieken lived out his retirement years in the desert sun and was big into painting, winning awards at many shows for his acrylic on canvas renditions. He moved away from Quincy in the mid-1970s, yet he's still fondly remembered as a pioneer during the burgeoning days of rock and roll and as a successful musician, artist and businessman.

"He was fabulous. What can I say?" says Quincy resident Rick Bybee, a roadie for the band in the mid 1960s. "He loved to play and he put on one heck of a show."

Tieken was born in Meyer in 1935. He started playing clarinet first and then sax, forming his first band in high school, Freddie Tieken's Four Stars. In his detailed and fascinating online biography (Freddietieken.com), Tieken recalled going to the Terrace Room in the old Hotel Elkton, across the street from the current History Museum at Fourth and Maine. There Tieken honed his chops during jam sessions with the best players of the time, and he was soon ready to start his own band

In 1955, he started Freddie Tieken & The Rockers with Mark Millspaugh on bass, Wild Child Gipson on vocals, piano and guitar, Tieken on sax and Ron Davis playing drums. Gipson had just gotten off the road playing with Little Richard. Soon the band was playing at every high school prom, sock hop and party around, including a regular gig at The Barn nightclub near 36th and State. They gained a huge following and by the end of the 1950s they were playing regional concerts and appearing on the Dick Clark Caravan of Stars.

"He loved what he was doing and he had good people around him," Bybee recalls. "He was good at pretty much everything he did."

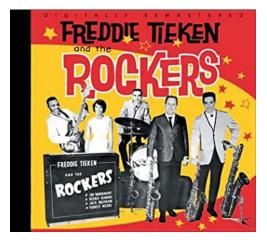
That included karting, and he raced around the country and won numerous trophies at TNT Kartways in West Quincy, Mo. Freddie Tieken & The Rockers also played many a packed show at TNT and even recorded a live album there.

Tieken details stories on his website about the trials and tribulations of being a road warrior and playing in a rock band. They had one mishap after another, yet always found a way to get to the gig and play, no matter the weather or if a vehicle broke down.

Bybee recalls one night in St. Louis when the band was playing at a large race track. As they set up, Bybee got in his 1960 Triumph TRZ car and zoomed a lap around the track.

"I do remember that. He got all the chairs really dirty," Inghram says with a laugh.

Inghram also had crazy nights playing gigs and traveling with the band. He recalls racing back to Quincy after shows to

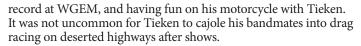






(Above) A performance by Freddie & the Rockers drew thousands of fans to the opening of Sandy's, ushering in the era of the 17-cent hamburger in the Gem City. (Below) An outdoor concert with the last

version of Freddie Tieken & the Rockers, from left:
Rod Hibbert, guitar & vocals; Dennis Tieken, drums; Freddie Tieken, tenor sax & vocals; Les Fonza, baritone sax; Ron Schaller, trumpet; Ron Shumake, bass; Jack Inghram, keyboards & sax.



"Freddie went out and bought a Triumph motorcycle, and like an idiot I decided I had to buy one too," Inghram says ruefully. "I'm just surprised I'm still alive."

The band had a standing Friday night gig at the Play-Mor Club in East Hannibal, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Inghram recalls huge crowds every time the band played there.

"I just don't think there will ever be another era like that one," he says. "I don't think they (fans) ever wanted to sit down. They got up and danced and partied and had so much fun, and the more people and wilder it got, the better we played."

The band got tight and stayed tight because it played literally every Friday and Saturday night. Then Tieken would assemble his players at his house on Tuesday nights for practice.

"Freddie was a perfectionist and he wanted to sound a certain way," Inghram says. "He wanted our covers to sound just like the record, or even better."

Inghram joined the band in 1963 and recorded the album By Popular Demand at the old Congregational Church at 12th and Maine. Tieken and Inghram formed IT records and built a recording studio in Tieken's house near 16th and State, and later another Tieken residence on Spring Street. They recorded many of the best local and regional bands of the era. Tieken and his wife, Gail, also formed a booking and talent agency. They would rent out Turner Hall on Hampshire and have bands like Rush, Ted Nugent, Cheap Trick and many more play sold-out shows.

The music began changing toward the end of the 1960s, and Tieken changed with it, going for a heavier sound with Freddie Tieken's American Music Band. Eventually he stopped playing and began managing legendary Quincy band Smokehouse, which featured his brother Dennis on drums and a young protégé named Micki Free. For a short time, Steve Gaines played guitar in the band – he later went on to fame with Lynyrd Skynyrd and died in the infamous 1977 plane crash.



Tieken got his start in graphic design with Creative Printing in Quincy, then formed his own company, Tieken Design and Creative Services. He and Gail moved to Chicago in the mid-70s and started the ATA Recording Studio, staying active with booking bands and recording music. They finally fled the frigid Chicago winters in 1986 and moved to the Phoenix, Arizona area.

In his later years, Tieken was content doing his art. He received a kidney from his wife about 12 years ago and was doing well in 2012, when he came back to the area to receive recognition from the Mendon Schools Unit Four Foundation. He talked to kids about his career and chasing their dreams, and a big banquet took place at the Holiday Inn on East Broadway, complete with a jam session.

By then Tieken had given up playing horn, but he could still sing and arrange the songs. Former bandmates like Vernie Robbins, Ron Shumake, Dave Bradshaw and Phil Conover joined Freddie on stage one more time, as did Inghram.

Tieken summed up the glory years of Freddie Tieken & The Rockers on his website.

"There were no musical pigeonholes in those days," he wrote. "No black music. No white music. No heavy metal. No alternatives. It was all just rock n roll and you knew when The Rockers rolled into town there was going to be a party."

Rodney Hart is co-owner of Second String Music and a former reporter and columnist for **The Quincy Herald Whig**. He plays guitar and sings in several local bands.

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