

hsqac.org
217-222-1835
12th & State
4th & Maine

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois, Est. 1896

The GOVERNOR'S POST

Fall 2024



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Camp Ellis Program
Special Guest, Bill Kraemer

On the Cover: The Battle of Fort Henry. In January 1862, General Grant and Rear Admiral Andrew Hull Foote led a joint operation to seize the twin forts of Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson. The regimental colors of the 50th Illinois Infantry, organized in Quincy, was the first flag on the works of both Ft. Henry and Ft. Donelson.

2024 WOODLAND CEMETERY TOURS

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY

GHOSTS of Shiloh

WOODLAND CEMETERY
1020 S. 5th Street, Quincy, Illinois

5 | **TOURS** 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00

OCTOBER 2024 | **Call for Tickets**
(217) 222-1835

HSQAC 2024-2025 PROGRAM SCHEDULE

October

October 4

7:00 pm

8:15 pm

October 5

8:00 am

9:00 am

10:15 am

11:30 am

2:00 pm

5, 12, 19, 26 &

Halloween Night

November

November 10

2:00 pm

December

December 13, 14;

20-21; & 26

5 pm, 5:20 pm,

5:40 pm, 6 pm,

6:20 pm, & 6:40 pm

January

February

March

April

Civil War Symposium V

Kroc Center, 405 Vermont, Quincy

Session I

Dr. Timothy Smith

Dr. Harry Laver

Early Bird Session

Session II

Dr. Curt Fields

Brian "Fox" Ellis

Dr. Sam Wheeler

Marker Dedication Woodland Cemetery

Dr. Daniel Wood

Woodland Cemetery Tours

Woodland Cemetery (Tickets required)

Program, Battle of the Bulge

Speaker, Cleve Barkley

Quincy Senior & Family Resource Center

Christmas Candlelight Tours of the

Governor John Wood Mansion

(Reservations required)

425 South 12th, Quincy

Best Sports Moments in Adams County

Black History Month event

Trivia Night

Dr. Patrick Hotle-Artist John Quidor



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MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

HSQAC's annual Membership Drive is now underway, and members will soon receive a mailing which includes the 2024-25 membership brochure, cover letter, and return envelope. Basic membership is \$50 per year but several other levels are also available. Your membership dollars automatically support the day to day operation of the Society unless designated or restricted to a specific area. And remember – all of our memberships are now family memberships. This means that you and your family are eligible for free tours of the Governor John Wood Mansion, 1835 Log Cabin, Livery, and Lincoln Gallery. Just remember to mention your membership

when you call the office to book a tour. A 10% discount is also given at Quincy's History Shop in the Museum, and several restaurants in Quincy offer discounts to HSQAC members. Restaurants participating will be listed on the new membership card, shown below. Additionally, our award-winning quarterly magazine *The Governor's Post* will be mailed to the homes of all members.

As you are aware, the Society is also launching a capital campaign for the handicapped accessible addition to the History Museum. For more information on this project and how to donate, see the story on pages 14-15.



Member Discounts

Historical Society members will receive discounts at:

The Patio Restaurant and Lounge 401 Jersey Street 217-222-1281	15% Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday
Tiramisu Italian Restaurant 131 N. 4th Street 217-222-9560	10% Monday thru Thursday
Thyme Square Bakery & Cafe 615 Hampshire Street 217-224-3513	10% Discount
Krazy Cakes Cafe and Restaurant 513 Hampshire Street 217-222-2253	10% Discount
Calftown Coffeehouse 432 S. 8th Street 217-214-7953	10% Discount

* HSQAC Membership Card must be presented to get discount. Limited to groups of 6 or less, excludes alcohol purchases. Members also get a 10% discount at Quincy's History Shop in the History Museum.



The Quincy Casket Company operated on 4th Street between Maine and Hampshire before moving to the S.J. Lessem Building at 135 N. 3rd Street in Quincy.

THE QUINCY CASKET COMPANY

“THE LARGEST JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CASKETS AND UNDERTAKERS’ GOODS IN THE WEST ...”

By: Nancy Benz

Born on September 14, 1856, in Edinburgh, Indiana, John Mooney Lewis would become a nationwide casket seller. John was raised in Indiana and remained there until his early 20s. According to his death announcement in the *Quincy Whig*, John worked in selling and manufacturing coffins with the Cincinnati Coffin Company before moving to Quincy in the early 1880s. Within three years, he partnered with another Cincinnati Casket employee, Loring Barlett, a Quincy native--opening

the Quincy Casket Company in 1885. John acted as president and manager for several years before he fell ill. The Quincy Casket Company became a premier company, and their caskets were highly sought after.

During this period, the casket and funeral supply industry became more formalized. Standardized practices such as embalming, or the process of delaying bodies from decomposing, became common practice among the middle and upper classes. The rise of professional undertakers and companies specializing

in memorializing life was essential in providing products needed for new and improved funeral practices. Period caskets were often handcrafted with intricate and delicate designs, reflecting the cultural sensitivities of the time.

The Quincy Casket Company initially operated out of a building located on 4th Street between Hampshire and Maine Streets. The second move put them on the north side of Maine Street between the block of 3rd and 4th streets. It moved again a few years later when it occupied the S. J.



Examples of the types of caskets available from The Quincy Casket Company.

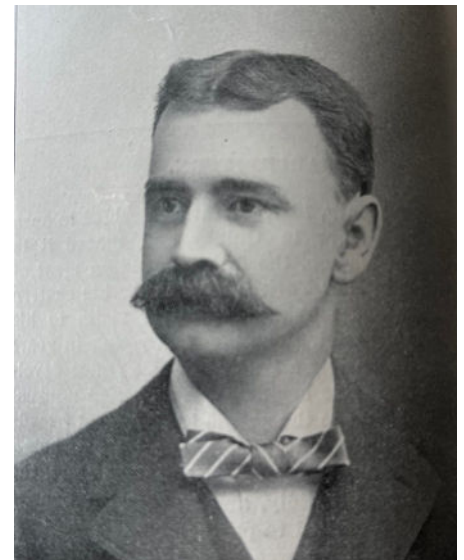
Lessem building at 135-137 N. 3rd Street. This building housed many businesses throughout the years, including Tiramisu, an Italian restaurant. When John fell ill, his son-in-law, J. Edward Dameron, became manager of the company and continued as manager, secretary, and treasurer after John's death.

The business's early years were marked by traveling displays. The newspapers show the company participating in several community events where they showcased a "display of caskets of different kinds." Casket design often reflected the spiritual and socio-economic standings of the deceased, ranging from a plain unadorned pine box to elaborate design and satin-lined metal caskets. The Quincy Casket Company was a frequent vendor at the Adams County Fair, and the "Grand Celebration" held every fall. Business was good because, in February 1888, the company paid over \$600 in taxes, which would be over \$19,000 in today's money.

On April 16, 1896, the *Quincy Daily Journal* reported a story on the Quincy



John Mooney Lewis of Edinburg, Indiana, moved to Quincy in the early 1880s after working in the funeral supplies business in Cincinnati. He partnered with Loring Bartlett to open the Quincy Casket Company in 1885.

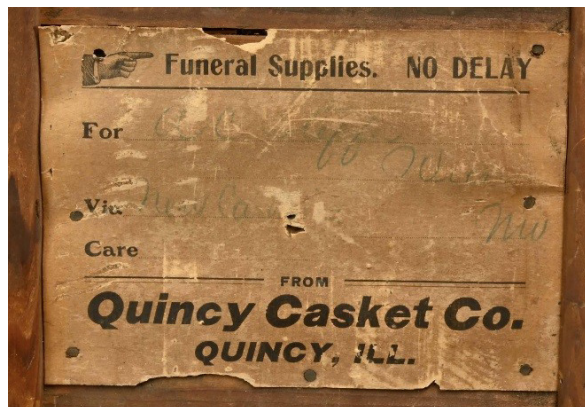


Loring Bennet Bartlett, a Quincy native, partnered with John Mooney Lewis to open the Quincy Casket Company. Bartlett died in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1951. He is buried at Woodland Cemetery in Quincy.

Casket Co. inviting forty prominent neighboring undertakers to Quincy. The undertakers remained here a week, took in the sites and course offerings, and toured the Company's storefront. While here, the undertakers took part in a panel discussion given by Professor Clarke from Springfield, Ohio, on embalming practices. The same article states that the casket companies

superb line of elegant burial robes, casket trimmings, etc." The spread was "an exhibit worth coming many miles to see."

The Casket Company also paid for the best seats at the Empire Theatre for the visiting undertakers to see American actor Clay Clement. The undertakers were dressed in purple and white suits and by their dress, "one would not suspect that they were men dealing in mortuary furniture and trappings of the dead."



"are the largest jobbers [wholesaler] and manufacturers of caskets and undertakers' goods in the West ..."

The Company created a large display of products at the first storefront, 107 N. 4th Street, where undertakers were frequent buyers. On display were 150 styles of caskets, "the newest and richest makes of wood, metallic, and cloth" and "a

In the winter of 1898, the Quincy Casket Co. delivered a "magnificent funeral car" to Charles Lepper, Quincy's southside undertaker at 831 South 8th Street. The delivery made front page news in the *Quincy Daily Herald*. The funeral car was "built after a special design and pattern, embracing all the latest features and improvements in hearse building."

Lepper paid \$1,800 for this state-of-the-art hearse with hand-carved square pillars, hammer cloth-covered (adorned heavy waterproof fabric) seating, cords and tassels, and the smooth operating engine and suspension construction gave the hearse an "easy motion when in use." The southside undertaker now owned "the finest hearse in the city." His business greatly expanded after this hefty purchase.



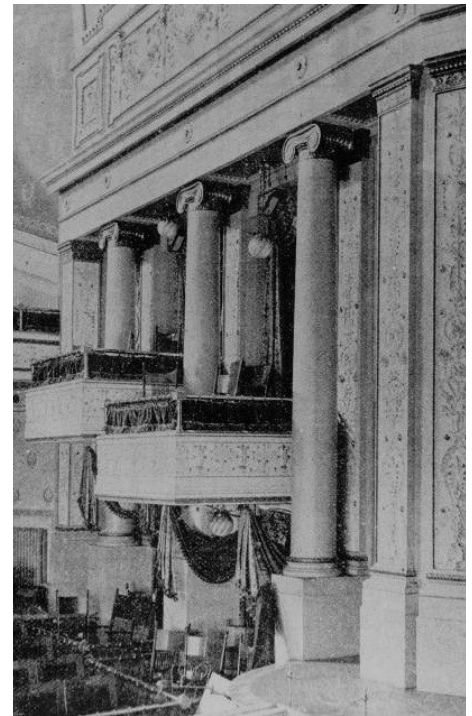
In 1970, the Casket Company was sold to Curtis Casket Company. Curtis maintained operations in Quincy before selling the business. The Quincy Casket Company closed on December 16, 1983.

On November 26, 1898, the *Quincy Daily Journal* reported the casket company desperately needed to expand into a larger facility. The company acquired 309 Maine, known as the Dilger building, which adjoined their current site of 311 and 313 Maine. By leasing the adjacent building, the company gained four additional floors for the manufacturing, displaying, and storage of caskets and their accessories. The main floor acted as the sample room showcasing caskets and “funeral goods.” By this time, the company had expanded its clientele to include Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The Casket Company put Quincy on the map in other ways besides being a premier casket manufacturer. Quincy received its first telegram in November 1899:

“Telegram No. 1 on the Postal Telegraph-cable company’s wire into Quincy, flashed into the office of that company at 127 North Fourth Street, at noon yesterday . . .” This telegram was a test to see if the newly completed lines would transmit. Maj. J. L. Morgan, of Clark & Morgan, received the first commercial telegram to enter Quincy while the Quincy Casket Co. was the first business to send a telegram out of the city.

Several years after the opening of the Quincy Casket Company, local newspapers reported on negotiations between John and Loring, alluding to the end of their partnership. John’s health was failing at this time, so it is very likely this was a natural progression in the company. On March 27, 1915, John died from “nervous prostration,” which is described as a debilitating



Interior view of the Empire Theater which was located on 8th Street between Maine and Hampshire. The Quincy Casket Company paid for the best seats at the Empire Theater for visiting undertakers.

emotional disorder, in his home at 1610 Vermont Street. The *Quincy Daily Whig* wrote a column after John’s death stating the casket company was left to his wife, Julia.

The company was to be sold and the proceeds be given to her; not including real estate, his personal property was valued at \$50,000. John was characterized as “active and energetic in business affairs, enterprising and progressive in everything that tends to promote the well-being of the city, frank and outspoken at all times.” He was dedicated to the wholesale and manufacturing of caskets and their accessories and “rank[ed] as one of Quincy’s public-spirited citizens.”

In 1970, the Quincy Casket Company was sold to the Curtis Casket Company of Oak Park, Illinois, still maintaining operations in Quincy. Five years later, the company moved locations to 2306 N. 12th Street. Nine years after that, the building(s) was sold to Claymac, Inc. The Quincy Casket Company closed its doors on December 16, 1983, after 101 years in business.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY

MUSICAL SPIRITS

GHOST TOUR

WOODLAND CEMETERY

OCTOBER 12TH AND 26TH 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7PM



CALL FOR TICKETS - 217-222-1835



Battle of Fort Donelson. The regimental colors of the 50th Illinois Infantry was the first flag on the works of Ft. Donelson after the unconditional surrender of the Confederate forces defending the fort.

CAPTAIN TIMOTHY MCGILlicuddy AND THE STORY OF THE FLAG USED BY 50TH ILLINOIS INFANTRY REGIMENT

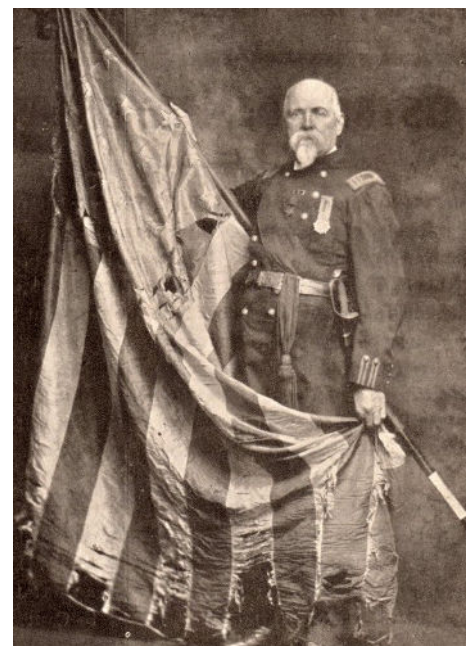
By: Rob Mellon

The 50th Illinois Infantry Regiment organized in Quincy, Illinois, has a storied Civil War history. The regiment was formed primarily with volunteers from Adams County, but some Missouri residents joined the unit as well. The story of Timothy McGillicuddy is an example of how a young man from Ohio ended up serving in the 50th Illinois.

McGillicuddy grew up in Cleveland, Ohio, and moved to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1856 to work on the railroad. In the years prior to the Civil War, Hannibal was a hotbed of political discord due to the issue of slavery. McGillicuddy, having grown up in northern Ohio, was a staunch anti-slavery advocate, which made him a target for slavery supporters and sympathizers in northeast Missouri. During the contentious presidential election of 1860, McGillicuddy went to the polls in Hannibal with a pistol in

hand and cast a vote for Abraham Lincoln. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company B, Marion Battalion of the U.S. Reserve Corps and was unanimously elected First Lieutenant for the company. He served under the command of General Nathaniel Lyon. His unit was involved in many events including the capture of Camp Jackson, quelling street disturbances in St. Louis, and the Battle of Wilson's Creek in August 1861 where General Lyon was mortally wounded.

After his service in the Marion Battalion in Missouri, he and other men from Hannibal joined the 50th Illinois Infantry which was forming across the river in Quincy. McGillicuddy was assigned as the Captain of Company K in the 50th Illinois. An American flag was made in the spring of 1861 and served as the colors for Company B in the Marion Battalion. That flag was made at the home of Major Hunt who lived on Lyon Street in Hannibal.



Timothy McGillicuddy held the Marion Battalion flag which went into service with the 50th Illinois for 40 years after the Civil War. He later presented it to the GAR post in Hannibal, Missouri, where the flag was originally made.

A delegation of loyal Missouri citizens from Hannibal, including Captain Robert Tufts, Josiah Young, Joseph Streeter, and Spencer Tilbie, arrived at the 50th's encampment in Quincy in full dress



McGillicuddy died at the Ohio Soldier's and Sailor's home on August 6, 1911, at the age of 76. The famous flag he cared for was draped behind his casket at his funeral.

uniform and presented the flag on behalf of Company B to Captain McGillicuddy of Company K of the 50th. The captain had lived in Hannibal and served under the flag while in Missouri.

Interestingly, when the 50th Illinois Infantry Regiment left Quincy in October 1861, the regiment had not received the official colors from the state of Illinois. The regiment initially used the flag of the Quincy Cadets to serve as the regiment's colors, but returned the Cadet flag when the 50th passed through Quincy heading south in January, 1862.

At the request of Colonel Moses Bane, the commander of the 50th Illinois, Captain McGillicuddy granted the regiment use of the Company K flag, which had originally been in service in the Marion Battalion in Missouri. Colonel Bane then directed that Captain McGillicuddy select the color bearer for the regimental colors. The captain selected Sergeant St. Clair Watts from Company K as the regimental color bearer. The color bearer for the 50th Illinois Infantry was actually from across the river in Missouri. The flag was in the vanguard for the 50th Illinois Infantry Regiment during several engagements including at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, the Battle of Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the battles at Boonville, Town Creek, and Tuscumbria. Even more significantly, the flag of the 50th Illinois Infantry was the first flag on the works of Fort Henry and then Fort Donelson after the surrender of the twin forts. These events made those colors some

of the most prominent flags in the history of the armies led by General Ulysses S. Grant.

Before the second Battle of Corinth the flag, originally made in Hannibal, was replaced when the state of Illinois finally supplied the 50th Illinois Infantry with official colors. The flag from Hannibal was then returned to Captain McGillicuddy and Company K. McGillicuddy served bravely under those colors until he sustained debilitating battlefield wounds during an engagement with the 4th Alabama Cavalry, also known as Roddy's Cavalry. He left military service due to those injuries and returned to Ohio. He had the flag with him when he returned home and then kept the famous, well-traveled flag for the next 40 years.

After returning to Ohio, Timothy McGillicuddy was one of the most prominent Civil War veterans in the state. He was extremely active in the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and helped establish several GAR chapters around the country. He served in numerous prominent positions in the GAR including the chief historian for the Memorial Chapter in Cleveland. In 1875, he initiated a movement to establish the Ohio National Guard. He is considered one of the founding fathers of the National Guard in the Buckeye State.

In 1884, he became ill and moved to Colorado. It was common for individuals suffering from illness to move to western states and to drier climates in the 19th century. While in Colorado, McGillicuddy



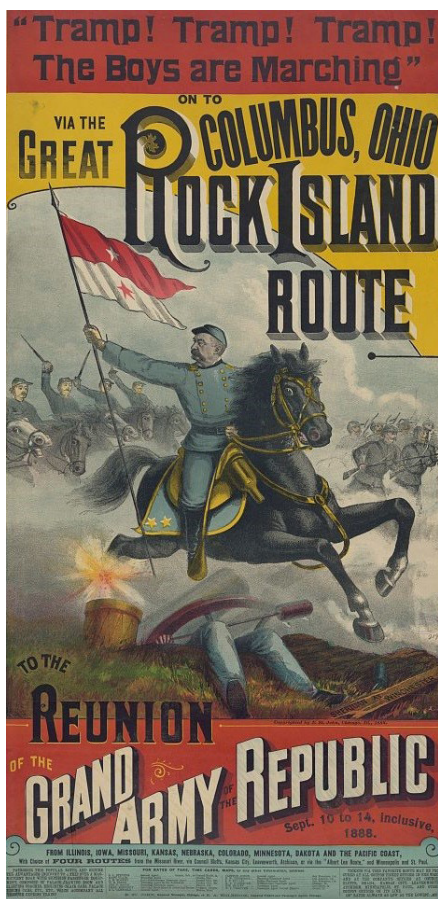
Colonel Moses Bane was the commander of the 50th Illinois Infantry regiment. Colonel Bane asked Captain McGillicuddy if the regiment could use the colors of Company K until official colors arrived from the state of Illinois.

organized the Association of Ex-Soldiers of Colorado. He returned to Ohio in 1886 when Governor Foraker of Ohio appointed him superintendent of the state house grounds in Columbus.

In July 1901, Timothy McGillicuddy traveled back to Hannibal to return the Marion Battalion banner to the individuals who donated the flag to the 50th Illinois. When he arrived in Hannibal, not one of the Missourians responsible for the donation was still in the area. He gave custody of the flag to the William T. Sherman Post 43 of the GAR.

On October 14, 1903, the Hannibal GAR post presented the flag to the Reunion Association of the 50th Illinois Infantry. Several Civil War regiments organized large reunions in the post-war era. On November 6, 1903, there was an official ceremony transferring the Marion Battalion flag to the 50th Illinois Infantry Regiment.

At the Reunion Association of the 50th Illinois which met October 5-6, 1904, General Greenville Dodge suggested that



Timothy McGillicuddy became a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic post in Cleveland, Ohio, after the Civil War. He helped set up several GAR chapters around the country and held prominent positions with the GAR in Ohio.

the famous flag should be on display at the tomb of Ulysses S. Grant in Riverside, New York. The curators of Grant's Tomb - knowing the history of the colors - happily accepted the flag. The flag then served as one of the flags at Ulysses S. Grant's tomb from the state of Illinois. General Dodge felt the tomb was the appropriate place for the colors because it was the flag under which General Grant won his first and most significant victory and where he earned the now famous title of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

Timothy McGillicuddy dealt with health problems from the mid-1880s until the end of his life. He died at the Ohio Soldier's and Sailor's home on August 6, 1911, at the age of 76. The flag was once again placed by his side as it was draped behind McGillicuddy's casket at his funeral, celebrating a life of faithfulness and dedicated service to his country.

PRESENTED BY THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY

Discover History
QUINCY & ADAMS COUNTY

OCTOBER 19TH & HALLOWEEN NIGHT

WORLD WAR II Ghost Tour

WOODLAND CEMETERY

1020 S. 5TH STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

TOURS 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00

CALL FOR TICKETS (217) 222-1835

FROM THE COLLECTION

In 1842, a round gallery clock was placed on the front of the balcony of the new First Union Congregational Church at Fifth and Jersey in Quincy, now the location of the *Herald-Whig* building. Here it stayed until the congregation built an even finer building at Twelfth and Maine. The clock was sold in 1869 at an auction to James Jarrett, Sr.

James Jarrett Sr. was a prominent figure in Quincy. He came to the U.S. in 1837 from Dumbartonshire, Scotland and arrived in Quincy in 1857. Jarrett was a businessman who dealt in ice and wood. He was also elected Mayor of Quincy in 1884 and served as Harbor Master for six years. Jarrett's daughter Ann married Colonel Frank Stobie Wood who donated the clock to the Society.

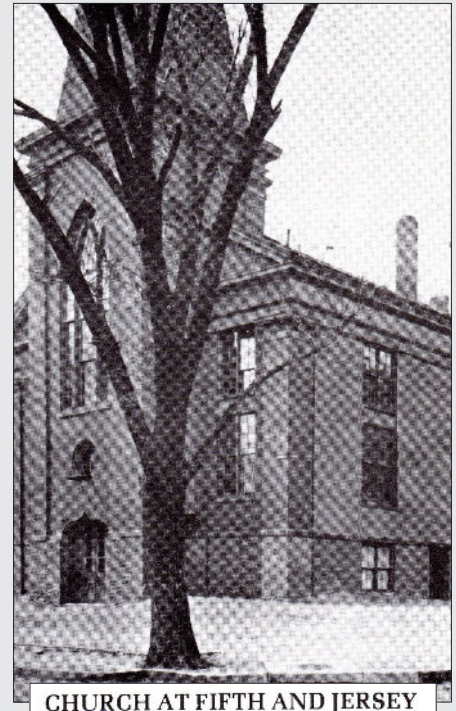
Colonel Frank S. Wood, no relation to Gov. John Wood, presented the clock to the Historical Society



James Jarrett purchased the clock in 1869 at an auction.



This clock originally hung on a balcony of the First Union Congregational Church in Quincy.



First Union Congregational Church Quincy.

in 1943. It has been restored twice, the last time in 1985 by William Crispin. Crispin, a well-known watchmaker from Quincy, had a childhood interest in watches and time pieces which led to a career in watch repair. Through the years Crispin worked in a jewelry store, owned his own watch repair business, taught horology at Gem

City College, and also-interestingly enough- worked for NASA. His position at NASA had nothing to do with watchmaking but utilized his ability to do custom precision work.

The clock hangs on the wall of Governor Wood's study and may be viewed during tours of the Governor John Wood Mansion.



VISIT HISTORIC QUINCY

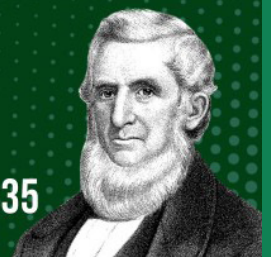
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JOHN WOOD MANSION

Home of Quincy's founder and Illinois' 12th chief executive. One of the Midwest's finest examples of Greek Revival Architecture. On the National Register of Historic Places and listed as one of Illinois' 150 most important structures by the American Institute of Architects

BOOK
NOW!

217-222-1835



www.hsqac.org    425 S. 12th St. - Quincy, Illinois

+++

QUINCY PUBLIC LIBRARY DONATES INTERVIEW PROJECT TO HSQAC

The Quincy Public Library has donated its Oral History of Adams County, Illinois: 1910-1940 project to the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County. This grant-supported project is a collection of interviews of area senior citizens by volunteers from the Great River Genealogical Society (GRGS) compiled in the 1980's. The interviewees were asked a series of questions about their lives during those years, and the collective stories reveal some very interesting and colorful details.

The project was supported in part by grants from the Illinois Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities. According to a brochure about the project, "Oral history is a record of the everyday happenings of ordinary people. Each interview represents a unique story of an individual so when many interviews are assembled, they form a personal history of an area and a time not usually found in history books. "

Photographs of the families were also used to enhance the stories. A public "Sight and Sound" Show was held in the Library in 1982 with other programs scheduled as requested.

Those interviewed included: Katherine Adair, George Albsmeyer, Esther Bennett, Howard Bennett, Lucille Blacketer, Charles Cannell, Giles Carr, Ruth Corcoran, Ruth and William Deters, Jr., William Doellman, Floyd Dougherty, Paul Ervin, Elmer Grawe, Page Hatch, Maude Hulse, Dorothy Lay, Reva Kopsieker, Percy/Elsa Kuhlman, Marie Lepper, Martha/Arthur Mittelberg, Ruth Peter, Harold Reuter, Roy Slack, Wenona Sprague, Truman Waite, Albert Weiberg, and Harm Buss.

The Volunteer Corp of GRGS members were: Jean Cooper, Volunteer Coordinator; Joyce Bennett, Ruth Callahan, Ruth Cole, Lillian Frye, Mary Gleckler, Kathleen Hendricks, Jean Kay, Dorothy Lavery, Robert Scholz, Jr., Helen Siepker, Joyce



Thompson, and Pat Woodworth. Betty Albsmeyer was Project Director, and Carol Holloway and Donald Schweda were Project Editors.

The project includes tapes and hard copies of the interviews. Anyone interested in the stories should contact the HSQAC Office at 217-222-1835.

Historical Society of Quincy & Adams County *Governor John Wood Mansion* **Candlelight Tours**

A Quincy Tradition



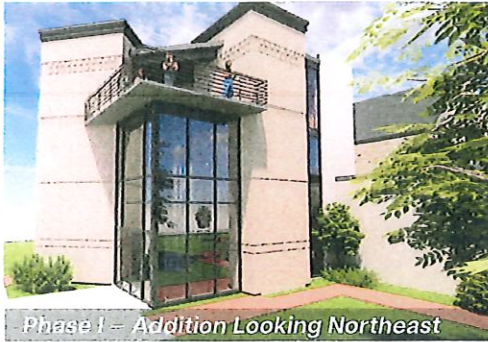
Save the Date for this Year's Tours

December 13, 14, 20, 21 and 26 - 2024

TOURS START AT 5:00PM | FREE ENTRY

Call for Reservations - 217-222-1835





Phase I – Addition Looking Northeast

GOAL

\$2M Private Sector Campaign Goal

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Funds will go towards constructing Phase I, which includes the accessibility addition, completing select maintenance projects, and the creation of an endowment for future maintenance costs.
- The project, currently in design with Klingner & Associates, P.C., has an anticipated groundbreaking in late summer or early fall of 2024.

HOW TO DONATE

Donations and pledges may be made to:

HSQAC Office
425 S 12th St
Quincy, IL 62301

Walk-ins are welcome Monday - Friday,
9am - 3pm.

For more information, please call HSQAC
Office Manager Susi DeClue at
217-222-1835 or email susid@hsqac.org



Phase I – Addition Looking Southeast

How will this benefit the community?

Since the Historical Society of Quincy & Adams County (HSQAC) opened the History Museum on the Square in 2015, it has been an incredible, free resource for our community. The Museum is the home of rotating exhibits that explore the stories of the individuals, industrial giants, and pivotal movements that have shaped our region and the nation. Over the years, we've also held numerous free guest lectures, events, and school tours at this site.

Expanding our facility means expanding our reach. The new addition has a ground floor entrance and an elevator to provide all guests with safe and equal access to every part of the Museum. Its secondary stairwell will also increase our capacity for our popular guest lecture series. By making these vital changes, we hope to welcome even more through our doors – and inspire a new wave of historians who are equally captivated by the history of Quincy, Adams County, and our country.

What are the Museum's accessibility challenges?

The building, which was constructed in 1888, has multiple barriers for visitors with mobility issues. Guests must choose between two steep exterior stairways to enter the building; there is no ground floor entrance. Once inside, the Second Floor exhibit space – and the largest event space – can only be reached via a 24-step grand staircase. Additionally, only two restrooms serve the entire building: one in the basement and one on the main floor. Neither is ADA compliant. Because of these challenges, HSQAC has temporarily moved all lectures to the Quincy Senior & Family Resource Center.

Will work be done to the existing building?

Yes. Over the years, the Museum on the Square has developed water infiltration issues on the west side of the building. HSQAC takes the preservation of its historic structures seriously. By addressing problems now, we can protect our artifacts, minimize future costs, and ensure that future generations can enjoy the building that has given us so many fond memories. That's why key maintenance projects – such as a new roof on the Ernest Wood addition and exterior facade repairs – will be included in this project. Even more renovations are planned for future phases.

How much does HSQAC need to raise?

To complete funding for this essential project, HSQAC is raising an additional \$2M of capital funds. This amount will allow us to complete Phase I of our plan, complete key maintenance projects, and create an endowment for future maintenance costs.

What kind of support does this project already have?

Our plan received a \$1.5M construction grant from the State of Illinois in 2020. At that time, the grant would have covered approximately 75% of the larger construction project. Those funds were not released to HSQAC until 2023. At the time of our last full cost estimate in 2022, it covered only 59%.

As soon as funds were received, HSQAC began dividing the project into achievable phases. At the end of 2023, HSQAC began speaking with foundations, businesses, associations, clubs, and individuals to secure the funds required to complete Phase I.

KLINGNER
ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Engineers • Architects • Surveyors

WE ARE DRIVEN BY ONE CORE BELIEF: HISTORY BELONGS TO EVERYONE.

What's your plan for the addition?

We've divided our long-term plan for the Museum into multiple phases to address our most pressing needs first.

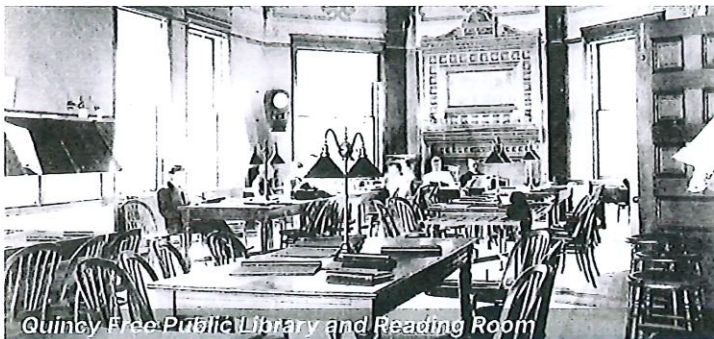
PHASE I • A new 3,700 SF addition on the building's west side. Plans include a ground-level entrance, elevator, accessible restrooms on the Second Floor, increased gathering space, and new egress stairs. It also involves a roof replacement over the Ernest Wood addition, critical exterior repairs to address moisture issues, and general ADA upgrades.

PHASE II • Moving the Lincoln Gallery, currently located in the Visitor's Center at the John Wood Mansion, to the Museum, and renovating the remaining 980 SF of the existing Ernest Wood Addition. The Museum is one of the first gateways to the 43-county Abraham Lincoln National Heritage Area (ALNHA) and the first stop on the "Lincoln & The Civil War - Quincy Area" pre-planned itinerary – making it a more appropriate home for the collection. As the Gallery contains priceless Lincoln artifacts, its movement requires special security and climate considerations.

PHASE III • Additional renovations and expanded support areas. This phase will create an expanded gift shop and exhibit space on the West side of the building, more ground-level visitor restrooms, and renovate existing exhibit space.

Why is this project happening now?

All grant funds from the State must be spent by 2025. Opening the new addition in 2025 also aligns with Quincy's bicentennial celebration. Increasing access to our shared history is the perfect celebration.



Quincy Free Public Library and Reading Room

MUSEUM QUICK FACTS

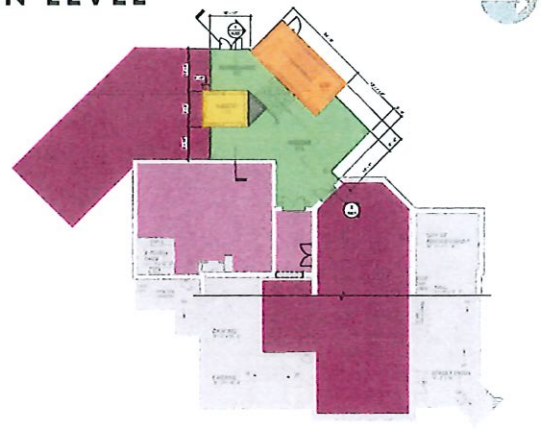
- The building served as the Quincy Free Public Library and Reading Room from 1888-1974, then as the Gardner Museum from 1977-2012
- HSQAC acquired the building in 2012, opening it as the Museum on the Square in 2015
- The last addition to the building was made in 1929 by local architect Ernest Wood

PHASE I

LOWER LEVEL



MAIN LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL



ELEVATOR

RECEPTION

MECHANICAL

HALL

GATHERING

DECK

STAIRS

RESTROOMS

EXISTING

PHASE II

PHASE III



MISNAMED FAMILY GHOST HAUNTS WASHINGTON THEATER: CONFOUNDING ANCESTORS



The Washington Theater, originally named the Washington Square Theater, opened on June 19, 1924.

By: Rudy Ray Seward

A carpenter's death during construction of the Washington Theater in Quincy, Illinois was the basis for a story about a ghost called George. Because the carpenter's first name was different, his descendants were unaware of their relationship with the ghost for decades.

Soon after teenager Jean Ann Otte started working at the Washington Theater in the early 1960s, she was told the story about the ghost. According to Dave Verducci, who worked at the theater for 12 years, Ghost George was one of the longest-standing bits of Washington Theater lore. Verducci told reporter Edward Husar that every new employee was promptly informed of George, according to an article published in the *Quincy Herald-Whig* on October 1, 1982, the day after the theater's final night of operation.

Ghost George's haunting involved stalking the back of the stage and storage area where supplies were kept, including

those for the concession stand. Jean Ann and coworkers often talked about George, while working the concessions. Not surprisingly, they refused to go to the storage area alone when supplies needed restocking.

Theater ghosts are a long-standing tradition often associated with a tragic death. Believers think the unsettled spirit's presence lingers after a physical body's unusual demise, as indicated by alleged ghosting activity. Ghosts often make their presence known in particular ways, like moving items, turning lights on and off, and opening and closing doors. Ghosts are rarely anything malevolent.

The originally named Washington Square Theater located on Hampshire Street facing Washington Square Park, opened on June 19, 1924. 'Square' was later dropped from both names. The theater joined other nearby vaudeville and moving picture houses but Washington's elegant and elaborate architecture with its 1,480-seating capacity distinguished it



Ticket booth at the Washington Theater in Quincy.

from the other venues. Construction of the theater started October 1, 1923. Pete Pinkelman and Albert Cory, the original owners, planned to open on Easter Sunday of 1924 but due to construction delays the opening was moved to June.

Contributing to the delays was the tragic death of Henry J. Eickelschulte Jr. on April 2, 1924. Henry was employed as a carpenter. He was laying flooring on the balcony on his hands and knees before the railings were installed. He fell backward on his head. He was unconscious when picked up and died the same morning at 11 am in Blessing Hospital. Henry had just started working there two days before the accident. Previously a Quincy policeman,



Theater ghosts are a long-standing tradition often associated with a tragic death. Believers think the unsettled spirits linger after a physical body's unusual demise.



Quincy Police Department in 1923. Henry Eickelschulte worked as a police officer from the Quincy Police Department in the years before his death. His wife convinced him to quit the police force because she felt it was too dangerous. The names of the individual officers in the picture are unknown.

Henry walked a daytime patrol beat. On the day of his death the *Quincy Whig Journal* and *Quincy Daily Herald* published extensive details of the well-known city resident's life and death. The *Daily Herald* included his photo.

Henry's splendid appearance, height, and imposing physique, earned him the nickname 'Handsome Ike.' Born in Quincy on January 23, 1891, he was just 33 years old on his fateful day. Henry was survived by his wife, an infant son, his parents, five siblings, and many cousins.

The family's descendants shared a story that Henry's wife convinced him to quit the police force because it was too dangerous, and he might be killed. He patrolled the loop district, especially Fifth and Hampshire near the theater, during Mayor Phillip J. O'Brien's administration. Henry quit May 5, 1923, and eventually joined his brothers and cousins who were part of the construction crew building the Washington Theater.

Officer Henry was well known in the city. His citations, arrests, and other policing were frequently cited in the *Herald* and *Whig* papers, but one incident probably contributed greatly to his wife's resolve for him to quit. The *Quincy Daily Herald* on September 26, 1921, reported that Henry with motor patrol wagon driver Walter Ritter captured two criminals soon after they robbed at gun point and shot proprietor John Schroeder at his grocery and feed store at 741 South Twelfth Street. They captured and arrested what



Carpenter Henry Eickelschulte was installing flooring in the balcony of Washington Theater before the railings were installed when he fell backwards to the floor. Henry was taken to Blessing Hospital where he died a few hours later.

the *Daily Herald* described as 'Big City Bandits' ahead of the Chief of Police Ryan's designated posse of officers and detectives.

When employees at the Washington Theater started believing the carpenter's spirit haunted the theater is unknown. Available evidence suggests belief was constant throughout most, if not all, the theater's operation. No satisfactory explanation has been found for why he was named George and not Henry. The name George might have been prompted by the large portrait of George Washington, on the initial stage's fire curtain, which hung in part of the reputed haunted area. Naming the theater in honor of the first U.S. President, no doubt meant the name George would have been bandied about



Concession area at Washington Theater. A ghost haunting the theater allegedly stalked the backstage and storage area where supplies were kept, including those for the concession stand.

frequently, contributing to the likelihood of that name being given the ghost.

Besides the name George, another change in Henry's family contributed to Jean Ann and her siblings having no idea that Ghost George was in fact her grandfather Henry. After her paternal grandmother remarried, acknowledgement and contact with the Eickelschulte family eventually stopped.

Even after the Theater closed in 1982, interest in Ghost Henry a.k.a. George and other possible ghosts continued. The *Quincy Herald Whig* on October 16, 2005, published an announcement for a Ghost Party. Led by a recognized Ghostbuster, guests were given a tour and took part in an investigation of possible hauntings. Surprisingly, neither George nor Henry is mentioned, but an allusion was made to a 'famous story' of a guy accidentally hung during construction. No evidence was found to support this claim.

Quincy, Illinois
Quincy, on the bluff of the
east bank of the Mississippi
River, Adams County, was
originally selected as a town
site by John Woods in 1816.
He with two men, Flynn and
Nott in November 1822 came
up from Calhoun County on a
rock wheeled cart. John Woods
built his cabin in December
1822. The first one in the
present bounds of Quincy.
The second home was that
of Willard Hayes - 1824, who
came from Vermont.

The present site of Quincy
was once occupied by the old
Sae village - few relics were
very numerous here also.
David Darton and a
Seymour Kellogg came
in 1824 and named the town Quincy
after John Quincy
Adams.

Hello Historical Society of Quincy,

In the first article, published in the Winter 2020 issue, we showed a photograph of the towel and requested information about its origin. In the second article, we thanked HSQAC member Ardath Potts for donating one of the towels to the Society's Collection.

Recently we have received additional information on the tea towel from Peter Mars, a design historian who has been researching Wert's work. After reading about our Quincy tea towel story online, he sent an interesting email.

I'm a design historian researching the work of Massachusetts silkscreen artist Robert Darr Wert. In the past I found one of his prints on your website, the Quincy Tea Towel (see first photo). In the photo caption it was stated that the artist was Ruth H., with the printing done by Robert Darr Wert.

For the sake of historical accuracy, I want to offer a correction. The towel itself (without the Quincy history) is by Robert Darr Wert and his company Country Prints. It is named and numbered Village 213, and it was one of his production items c.1953. The composition features a village at the perimeter of the print, with an open area within, similar to a village green. His name appears in the lower right corner flanked by small hearts, and his tag line "by hand" appears with his signet (a "W" within a heart) in the lower left corner (see second photo). This print appears in a c.1953 brochure for Robert Darr Wert and Country Prints (see third photo).

On the Quincy Tea Towel, the open area is filled with text containing Quincy's history. Robert Darr Wert customized his print for Quincy by adding the town history. Ruth H. may have been the person who wrote/supplied the history, and/or coordinated the sale of these prints for the town of Quincy, but she didn't produce the art for the Quincy Tea Towel.

Though working from a converted barn in rural Massachusetts, by the mid 1950's Wert's work had broad exposure and was featured in wholesale gift shows nationally. It is likely the Village 213 towel was noticed in a local retail establishment and contact was made to arrange the customization, though this is obviously speculation on my part.

If you have any questions, please let me know. If needed, feel free to use the second and third photos for your database entry on the Quincy Tea Towel, with photo credit to Peter K. Mars and ownership credit to the Collection of Sara Darr Wert Leeper, Robert Darr Wert's daughter.

Your website is excellent. I know how challenging it can be for a non-profit to maintain and update an engaging website. I'm sure yours is appreciated by everyone interested in Quincy's history. And thanks for adding to Robert Darr Wert's production history by posting the Quincy Tea Towel on your site in the past.

18 | *The Governor's Post*

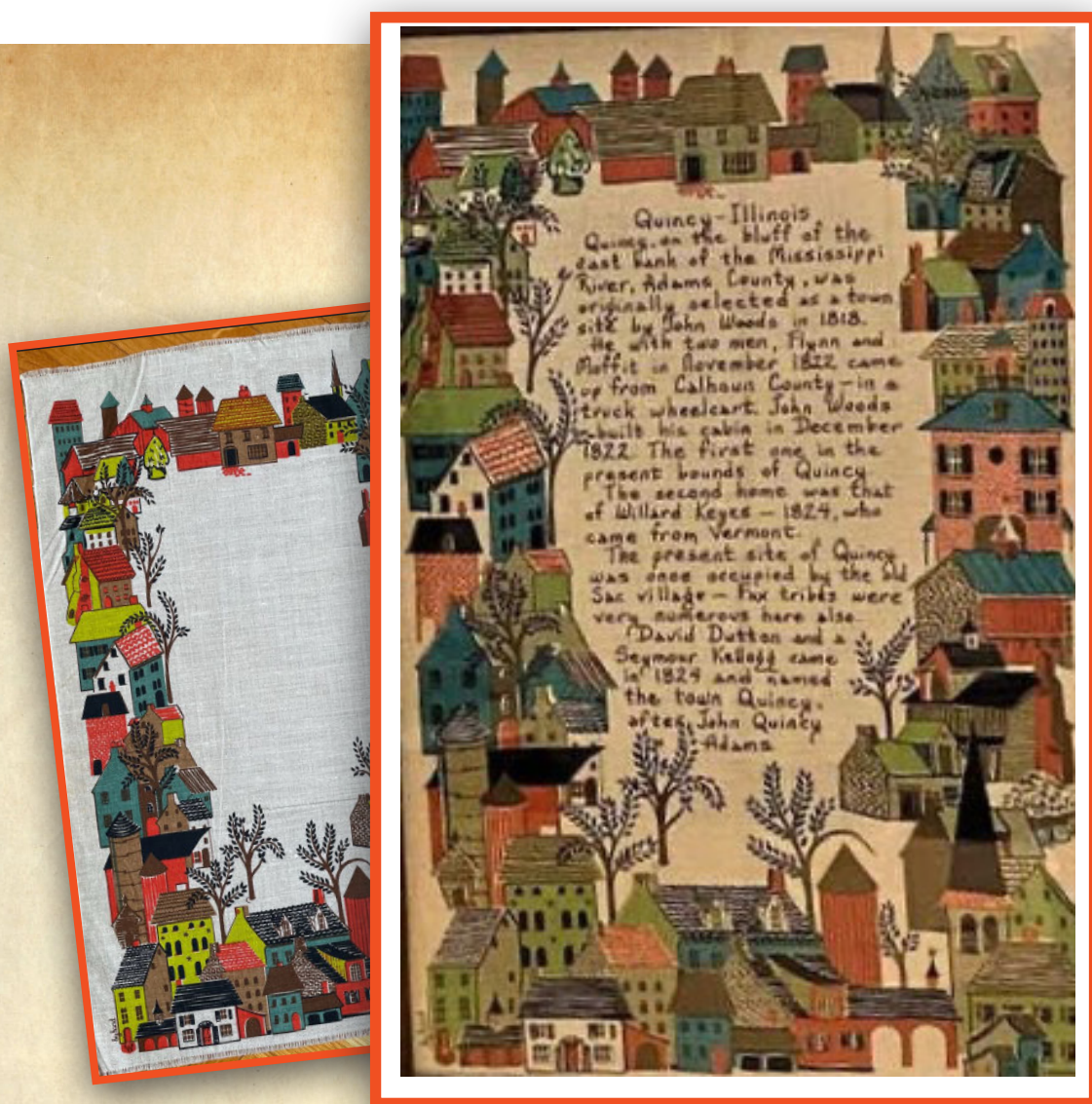
In a subsequent communication, Mars explained that the text added to the Quincy towel was probably also provided as a design element because the hand-lettered font used for the text on the Quincy Tea Towel is not consistent with any of the fonts Wert used in his artwork or his business.

Regarding the number of Quincy towels produced, Mars said "There are no surviving business records from Country Prints, so it is difficult to say how many of the Quincy Tea Towels were produced. In later years, Country Prints brochures state that any customized printing required a minimum of three dozen prints, so it's likely the minimum number of Quincy Tea Towels was three dozen."

Mars also provided this background information on Wert: Robert Darr Wert (1915-1966) was an Ohio native trained as a commercial artist at the Cleveland School of Art (now the Cleveland School of the Arts). He worked in display and exhibit design in New York City before being

drafted for WWII, where his commercial art background resulted in his assignment to a silkscreen workshop that produced military signage and training aids. His exposure to silkscreen printing in the army was the basis for founding Country Prints after his discharge in 1946. Wert and his wife Peg moved to the Pioneer Valley of northern Massachusetts in 1947, founding Country Prints in a converted dairy barn alongside the shores of the Connecticut River. Country Prints employed sixteen family, friends and neighbors, all of whom learned multiple tasks to produce high quality handmade silkscreened products on linen. Country Prints had a network of independent sales agents coast to coast, resulting in representation in stores nationwide from the late 1940's through the late 1960's.

It is reassuring to note that our information, website, and publications are being noticed by many.



1) A blank Wert tea towel. Customized information could be added to the center of the towel.

2) The customized Quincy tea towel.

3) Information from a brochure advertising several of Wert's designs including Village No. 213.

(Photo credit-Peter K. Mars. Ownership credit - Collection of Sara Darr Wert Leeper, Robert Wert's daughter.)

CAMP ELLIS PROGRAM DRAWS CROWD

On Sunday, September 15, approximately 80 people attended a presentation about Camp Ellis, a World War II military training camp and POW facility located in Fulton County, Illinois. The program was given by Julie Terstriep of the Easley Pioneer Museum of Ipava, Illinois. Terstriep outlined the history of the camp and how the facility changed the lives of many living in nearby towns such as Bernadotte, Ipava, Table Grove, and Vermont. Farmers were forced to yield to the government's use of eminent domain. Businesses closed, and communities dwindled in terms of population and activities. Eventually the 2000 buildings constructed at the camp were either destroyed or repurposed, and within a few years the area returned to its pre-war years – just like Brigadoon.

The HSQAC thanks Julie to a wonderful program given in an enthusiastic manner. For more information on Camp Ellis, contact Julie at the Easley Pioneer Museum at 217-254-3207.



Julie Terstriep of the Easley Pioneer Museum in Ipava, Ill., presented a program on the World War II military training facility Camp Ellis for the Society.



Bill Kraemer of LaPrairie, Ill., was employed at Camp Ellis as a guard in the POW sector and participated in the Question and Answer segment of the program on Camp Ellis. Mr. Kraemer turns 100 in November 2024.

SPECIAL GUEST FEATURED AT CAMP ELLIS PROGRAM

A special, serendipitous event occurred recently when the HSQAC was contacted by 99 year old Bill Kraemer of LaPrairie, Ill. He discovered that one of our volunteers had been researching Camp Ellis for an article, and he wanted to discuss the subject. By a rather circuitous route he was finally able to speak to that volunteer, Beth Young, who immediately invited him to our program on Camp Ellis. Accompanied by his daughter, Sandy Elbe, Kraemer came to the program and participated in the Question & Answer portion of Terstriep's presentation. This was a special treat because Kraemer served in the Army during World War II and was assigned to guard German POWs held in this Fulton County camp.

Kraemer, a native New Yorker, became extremely ill during Basic Training and was not able to continue with his original military outfit which entered combat in Europe. When the Army discovered that Kraemer knew German (as it was spoken

by members of his family), the military authorities sent him to Illinois to Camp Ellis to work with the German POWs housed there.

When asked about guarding these prisoners, Kraemer said "The assignment was quite an experience." He noted that some of the prisoners were trusted enough that they were allowed to leave the base and work for area businesses and individuals for 80 cents per day. Others were considered dangerous and not allowed out of the camp.

Another of Kraemer's recollections dealt with the Germans' interest in food. When the Germans first arrived at Ellis, Kraemer said, they were so hungry that they made lard sandwiches! He also said some of the POWs actually cooked for the Americans and created such items as scrumptious lemon meringue pie.



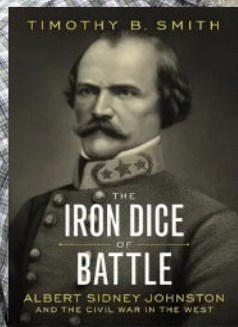
PFC Bill Kraemer and (National Guard) Brigadier General Hap Northern met at the program. Northern completed his initial military training at Camp Ellis.

Kraemer stayed in Fulton County and married Dorcas, his wife of 67 years. The family eventually included two daughters, Sandy and Karen. After the war, Kraemer used the GI bill for education and became a house painter and a farmer. He has lived in LaPrairie for 80 years and wants to continue to share his memories of World War II. The fact that Sunday's audience gave him a standing ovation shows that many still appreciate veterans like Bill who are part of the "Greatest Generation."

OCTOBER 4 AND 5, 2024

QUINCY

CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM V



TIMOTHY SMITH

"The Iron Dice of Battle:
Albert Sidney Johnston"

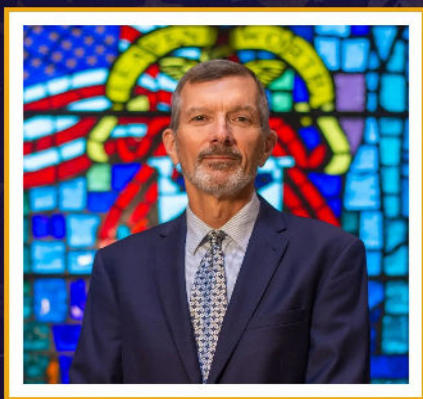
CURT FIELDS

"Grant Saves Lee"

Hosted by:

Historical Society of Quincy & Adams County
Tri-States Civil War Round Table

REGISTRATION: WWW.HSQAC.ORG OR CALL 217-222-1835



HARRY
LAVER

"Three Illinois Generals:
Grant, Logan, McClelland"



BRIAN FOX
ELLIS

"Captain Henry Detweiler:
Riverboat Pilot"



SAM
WHEELER

"The Madness of
Mary Lincoln"

**EARLY
BIRD**
SESSIONS
SATURDAY
LOCAL
HISTORIANS



HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE

FREE AND OPEN REGISTRATION

KROC CENTER | 405 VERMONT STREET, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY DISBANDS AFTER FIFTY YEARS

By: Jean Kay

The Great River Genealogical Society (GRGS) was formed with approximately fifty charter members in 1974. The organizational meeting was held in February of that year in the basement of the Quincy Public Library at 332 Maine, now the History Museum on the Square.

Honorary memberships were given to librarians, Caroline Sexauer, Betty Albsmeyer, and Karen Detrick. Marianna Hampton of Quincy was elected president, and Mrs. Albsmeyer presented the first program to those present.

The purpose of the Society was to collect, preserve, and disseminate knowledge and information about genealogy as well as historical and biographical data. The organization fulfilled this pledge in several ways.

Workshops were offered with members teaching proper research techniques to those wishing to expand their pedigree charts and family group sheets. Tuesday mornings would find members in the Illinois Room of the library ready to help visitors use the resources there.

For nearly fifty years *The Yellowjacket*, the quarterly of the society, was created by members for upwards of 300 members spread across the United States. The first issue created in June of 1974 was four pages and told of a microfilm project being undertaken by the members.



Ruth Hultz, Research Volunteer, and Jean Kay, HSQAC Research Librarian, go over some of the materials the Society has received from the Great River Genealogical Society.

In addition, over fifty books were published by the Society. Topics included transcribed tombstone inscriptions found in Quincy and county cemeteries, Adams County marriage records, tax records, and censuses. Members collected and typed the information, designed the book covers, and prepared them for printing. They also mailed the finished publications to genealogists who were excited to have the “hard to find” information in their hands.

The organization ceased to exist in August of 2024. One of the final acts of the Society was to donate the remaining

publications and masters of many of their books to the Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County. These masters can be used to print on-demand requests for the GRGS books. Some books currently available include *Cemeteries of Adams County*; *Quincy's Cemeteries (Graceland, Veterans' National and Valley of Peace)*; *Greenmount Cemetery*; *Woodland Cemetery*; *Births, Marriages, Deaths and Family Items, Mendon*; and many more. Those interested in details about other specific GRGS titles and pricing should contact the HSQAC Office at 217-222-1835.

Woodland Cemetery MARKING DEDICATION

Dedication of a Revolutionary War marker honoring the service and life of Dr. Daniel Wood, the father of Governor John Wood

Presented by the Elijah Smith Chapter of the Illinois Sons of the American Revolution

Featuring the Commanding General's Mounted Color Guard from Ft. Riley, Kansas

Woodland Cemetery
1020 S. 5th St., Quincy, Illinois



Saturday
October 5, 2024
2PM





WIENER SCHNITZEL

INGREDIENTS

2 pounds round steak
or veal

3 tablespoons of
butter or bacon fat

2 teaspoons paprika

1 medium sliced onion

1/2 cup sour cream

1 cup meat stock, if
desired

METHOD

Preheat skillet to 300-degrees. Cover meat with flour. Melt butter or shortening in skillet. Add paprika and sliced onion, saute lightly. Brown the steak or veal. Lower temperature to 225-degrees. Add sour cream. Cover and cook for about 30 minutes. Season with salt and pepper. If desired thin sauce with boiling meat stock before serving.

Serves 4 to 6 people.

Recipe by Mrs. Eunice Cobb



This recipe and many other classic German recipes are in the Calftown Cookbook: Rediscovering German Cookery. Available at the History Museum on the Square.

TWO ADAMS COUNTY MEN RECEIVE MEDAL OF HONOR



The Medal of Honor was defined by the War Department and awarded for the first time in 1861 to officers and enlisted men “for distinguished bravery in action.”

CAMP POINT FARMER RECEIVES MEDAL OF HONOR

By:
Dr. Timothy Jacobs

Joseph Wartick was living on the family farm in the northern part of Camp Point Township when the Civil War commenced. In March of 1862, the 25-year-old enlisted in the Army. The Illinois quota had been met, so he crossed the river and joined the 6th Missouri Infantry, becoming part of General Grant's Union forces.

At Vicksburg on May 22, 1863, Joseph was in a group of 150 unmarried volunteers who would become known as the “Forlorn Hope.” They were tasked to execute an assault on Stockade Redan that was protected by a 6-foot-deep, 8-foot-wide ditch and elevated earthen works. They would carry logs, planks, and ladders to facilitate the troops charging after their mission.

The storming party quickly ran into deadly fire, and half the men were killed or wounded prior to reaching the ditch.

The survivors could only scramble into the ditch and cover as best they could. The Confederates continued firing and throwing short fused artillery shells toward the ditch. Finding this untenable, Joseph and several others, chose to avoid these grenades by running up to the enemy parapet out of plain sight and just below the rebels.

Only 81 of the original 150 survived the assault. Joseph was alive but not without injury, as he received several minor injuries and a major wound to his right lung. After nightfall he was able to return to Union lines and was hospitalized. After recovery he was able to rejoin his unit. He was discharged from the Army in May of 1865 after hostilities ceased and the war ended. He returned to Adams County and his life as a farmer.

In 1894, for this deed of valor as a surviving member of the “Forlorn Hope,” my Great-Great Uncle Joseph Wartick was presented with the Medal of Honor.



Joseph Wartick

MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO FICHTER

By: Beth Young

Another citizen of Adams County who was awarded the Medal of Honor was Herman Emil Fichter who served in the U.S. Army during the Apache Indian Wars of the 1890's. Corporal Fichter received his medal for gallantry in action shown on 5 May 1871 in the Whetstone Mountains of Arizona. As a member of Company F Third U.S. Cavalry, Fichter fought Apache Indians throughout 1871. He and five other members of the unit were awarded the Medal of Honor for their consistent service and valor during that year. Fichter received his award on 13 November 1871.

Before Fichter's Army experience, he was a citizen of Germany, born in Baden-Baden Wurttemberg on 30 March 1845. While his age when he immigrated to the U.S. is unclear, he arrived in New York City as a young man and eventually enlisted in the U.S. Army in New York City.

Fichter served in the military for two years before his enlistment was up. He then moved to St. Louis where he married Theresa Brockman on 30 December 1873. In 1881 they moved to Quincy after spending a brief time in Keokuk, Ia.

For many years, Fichter was employed by the Quincy Stove Foundry as a molder. He died on 5 August 1912 and was survived by his wife, Theresa, and ten children. His plot in Quincy's St. Boniface Cemetery contains a military plaque and two larger stones—one for Fichter and one for his wife.

There are two additional points of interest involved in the Fichter story. According to local historian Carl Landrum, Fichter's Medal of Honor was on display in Quincy at the Veterans Home. According to the Illinois Veterans Home All Wars Museum staff, however, the Home does not have the medal at this time.



Herman Emil Fichter

The second interesting point regards Fichter's descendants. His grandson, John Fichter, was Adams County Sheriff intermittently during the 1960's and 1970's, and another relative, Rose Fichter, was wife of Quincy Mayor Leo Lenane.

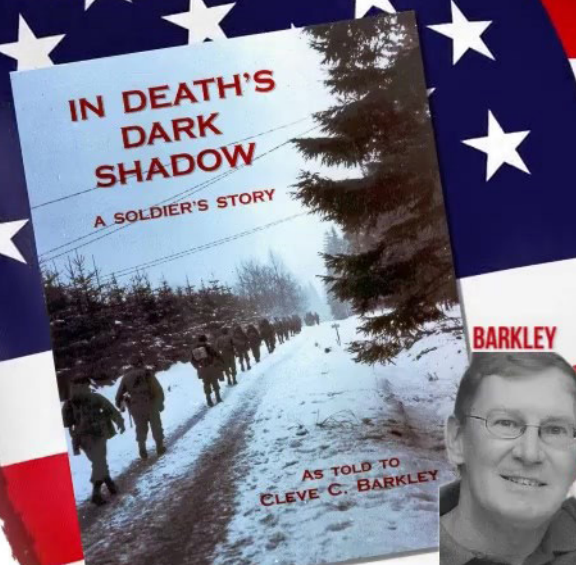
BATTLE OF THE BULGE

NOVEMBER 10, 2024 2PM

QUINCY SENIOR CENTER
639 YORK ST. - QUINCY, ILLINOIS

A true story written by a WWII soldier's son and supported by numerous veteran interviews and exhaustive archival research.

IN DEATH'S DARK SHADOW
A SOLDIER'S STORY
CLEVE BARKLEY



CLUB VISITS GARDENS ON MANSION GROUNDS

Last August 29th was a special day for HSQAC Mansion gardeners. A visit by the Mt. Sterling Garden Club allowed Society volunteers another chance to educate visitors about the plants popular during the mid-to-late 19th century.

Our Brown County friends first toured the Prairie Grass plot located above the south fence of the Mansion grounds. Guides John and Candy Scott pointed out the different grasses and explained their characteristics. Among the species discussed were Rattle Snake Master; Long Blue Stem; Cup Plant; and Black-eyed Susans. John and Candy are Certified Master Naturalists who are responsible for this garden.

Next up, the group moved to the Herb Garden in the area immediately north of the 1835 Log Cabin. Here volunteer Robin Thompson explained the importance of these specimens in the daily lives of our pioneers. Some of the plants studied were standard herbs still in use – Thyme, Rosemary and the ever-present Dandelion. Not only were herbs used in culinary activities, but our forbears based much medical treatment on these plants.

The group's last stop was the beautiful Mansion Garden. Our volunteer in charge



Members of the Brown County Garden Club from Mt. Sterling visited the grounds of the Governor John Wood Mansion in August and learned the history of the various plants and flowers grown in the three gardens at the site.

of this area, Jan Leimbach, was unavailable, so Robin and Beth Young “filled in.” They noted the wide variety of plants that grace the Mansion's north side. Daisies, Phlox, Roses, Rose Mallow, Zinnias, and the Rare Gas Plant are among the specimens found there.

Our guests were impressed with what they saw and learned and vowed to return.

We believe these three plots and the plantings at the Museum are part of our Mission to keep history alive and meaningful. Anyone interested in volunteering to help us should call the HSQAC Office at 217-222-1835.

Thank You to Our Members

FOUNDER - \$25,000 and Higher

Robert Ackerman
Robert Black
Mr. & Mrs. Jerry Holzgrafe
Mr. & Mrs. Michael Hutchings
Dennis Williams
Kay Wilkinson*
Beth Young

GOVERNOR - \$10,000 to \$24,999

Mr. & Mrs. Reg Ankrom
David Hulsen
Knapheide Manufacturing
Company

QUARTERMASTER - \$5,000 to \$9,999

Mike and Ginny Gully
Mr.* and Mrs. Harold
Knapheide III
Lynn Niewohner
Steve Parker *
Mr. & Mrs. Alan Stiegemeier
Thomas Oakley *

MAYOR - \$1,000 to \$4,999

Bob Bergman
Mr. & Mrs. Ned Broemmel
Dr. George Crickard
Donna Foley
Jack Freiburg
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Gerveler
Dr. & Mrs. Tim Jacobs

Marilyn Kuppler *
Kurt & Jan Leimbach
Dr. George Meyer
Claire Myers
Hal & Kathy Oakley
Signe Oakley
Judy & Steve Siebers
Dr. & Mrs. Walter Stevenson
Mr. & Mrs. Ron Vecchie

JOHN WOOD SOCIETY - \$500 to \$999

Joyce Burns
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Conover
Helen & John Cornell
William & Laurie DeMont
Suzi Duker
Don Gnuse
John Hagler
William Klingner
James Kusbel
Rita Lammers
Jane Neu
Byron Webb

BUILDER - \$100-249

Kent Adams
Mary Arp
William Arp
Hal & Hollis Axelrod
Tanna Barry
Jerry & Linley Bartell
John & Rhonda Basinger
Ruth Bennett
Norman & Nancy Boone
Janet Brandmill
Sue * & Jeff Bruce &
Julie Seager
Elizabeth Busbey
Brian Christianson
Bob & Fran Cook
Rod & Karen Cookson
Timothy & Susan Costigan
Tony & Trish Crane
Ray Davis
Greg Davis
Rich & Beth Deters
Steve & Glori Duesterhaus
Richard & Laura Ehrhart
Rodney Farr
Michele & Michael Foster
Roxanne Frey
Dave Fruehling
Nancy Fruehling
Barbara Fry

Roger & Kay Gallaher
Robert & Barbara Girouard
Clare Goerlich
Carla Gordon
Angela Gutting
D. Stephen & Carolyn Hagood
Ann Haugh
Ric & Monica Hinkamper
Nancy & Doug Hollenberg
Heather Holzgrafe
Heidi Holzgrafe & Eric Loos
Kent Hull
Dave & Jan Hummel
Pat & Cindy Humphrey
William & Linda Hyde
John & Kristin Jameson
Marcia Johnson
Robert & Jil Johnson
Margaret Johnson-Dennis
Amy Kaiser
Jean Kay
Norman & Kaye Kemner
Victor & Rita Kerr
Mark Krzystofczyk
Lori Kruse
Cecile Kuhlman
Joe & Denette Kuhlman
Robert Landrum
Mike & Karen Lavery
Roger Leach
Steven Linnemann
Mark Lockett
Maurine Magliocco
Bill & Sharon Mays
Meenal Bashir Mamdani
Karen Mayville
James & Charolette Meyer
Jane & Paul Moody
Sandra Moore
Theresa Oakley
Maxine Paluska
Bill & Patti Paxton
Gary & Emily Peterson
Alfred Pogge
Jim & Martha Rapp
Phil & Pat Reyburn
Richard Robertson
Bobette & Dan Rottmann
Richard Schachtsiek
Mike & Linda Schlipmann
Chris & Monica Scholz
Mark Schuering
Dr. & Mrs. John Scott
David & Connie Shinn
Gene Soebbing
Paul & Cindi Soebbing

Grace M. Stillwell
R. Newcomb Stillwell
Brian Stump
Janet Summy
Art & Sharon Tenhouse
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The first basketball team in Quincy was formed in 1896. The team played on the third floor of the German YMCA located at the corner of 9th and State. Members of Quincy's first basketball team included, Ed Oberling, John Eckert, John Schmiedeskamp, Walter Heidbreder, F. Stackbeck, and William Apenbrink.



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