

# Bond County Genealogical Society News

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Winter January 2018

Official Newsletter of the Bond County Genealogical Society of Greenville, Illinois,  
published jointly since 2014 with the Bond County Historical Society

## From Sand Pits to Showplace, Part 1



*A remnant of quarrying gravel, a rusting section of conveyor, this equipment was left behind in "the gullies" of northwestern Greenville along with buildings, towers, and trucks. Photo copyright Lydia Shalanko, used with permission.*



The front page of The Greenville Advocate, Monday, February 4, 1918, informed: "Walter E. **File**, son of Justice of the Peace and Mrs. A. M. File, of Greenville, died at 11:45 p.m., Thursday from shock resulting from injuries sustained in a cave-in at Irvin **Nicol's** sand bank in the Dressor pasture near the Catholic cemetery about four o'clock that afternoon.

"Mr. File, with several other men, was engaged in loading a wagon when a fellow workman warned him of the impending slide. Mr. File made an attempt to get away, but was struck in the right groin by a large piece of frozen dirt, and was rendered helpless by the blow. Dr. W. T. **Easley** was hastily summoned and arrived within a few minutes and took the injured man in his

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- Illinois State Bicentennial Celebration.
- Help Write A Keyesport History Book!
- 1890 Veterans Census Survived the Fire.
- DeMoulin Museum Moving to Former Church.
- BCGS Email Correspondence Report.
- Historical Society Receives Articles Returned to Bond County: China Dolls, German Silver.
- Recipe for Layered Pecan Pie, Plan Your Baking Now For June Pie & Ice Cream Social.
- Query Seeks Info re: Edward McGraw/McGrath.

## **Bond County Genealogical Society**

### Officers

President - Cindy Tischhauser  
Vice President - Kevin Kaegy  
Treasurer - Elaine Anthony  
Recording Secretary - Jane Hopkins  
Corresponding Secretary - Cindy Tischhauser  
Historian - Kevin Kaegy  
Editor - open  
Directors - Tom Paine (emeritus),  
Gerald Jenner (emeritus), Mike Evans

### Appointees

Library - Jane Hopkins  
Program - Kevin Kaegy  
Membership - Elaine Anthony  
Publicity - open  
Hospitality - Cindy Tischhauser  
Cemetery - open  
Research - Beutonne McKean, Cindy Tischhauser, & Rebecca Clausen  
Newsletter Editor - Rebecca Clausen  
Webmaster - Rebecca Clausen

Bond County Genealogical Society membership dues are \$10 per 2-person household for the current year. A lifetime membership for a 2-person household may be purchased for a one-time payment of \$175. Members are eligible to vote and to serve as BCGS officers and appointees.

If you would like to become a member please send your name, address, phone number, email address, and the surnames you are most interested in researching with appropriate check or money order to:

Bond County Genealogical Society,  
P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL  
62246-0172

Membership forms also are available on our website. [www.bondcogen.org](http://www.bondcogen.org)

*"Leaders are the ones who keep faith with the past, keep step with the present, and keep the promise to posterity."*

*- Harold J. Seymour*

## **Bond County Historical Society**

### 2017-2018 Officers

President - Kevin Kaegy  
Vice President - Jim Schutte  
Treasurer - John S. Coleman  
Secretary - Jane Hopkins

### Directors

Burgess Twp - George Gobberdiel  
Central Twp. - Sharon Grimes  
Tamalco Twp - Judy Schroeter  
Mills Twp - Cindy Tischhauser  
Pleasant Mound Twp - William Johnson  
Old Ripley Twp - Kathy Brewer  
Shoal Creek Twp - Tom Varner  
LaGrange Twp - Gary Tischhauser  
Mulberry Grove Twp - Jeanette Dothager

Bond County Historical Society membership dues are \$15 per family for the current year. Lifetime memberships are also available. Members are eligible to vote and to serve as BCHS officers, directors & appointees.

If you would like to become a member please send your name, address, phone number, email address, and a check or money order for \$15 to:

Bond County Historical Society,  
P.O. Box 376, Greenville, IL 62246

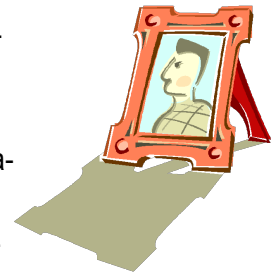
Membership forms are also available on our website. [www.bondcountyhistorical.org](http://www.bondcountyhistorical.org)



## Monthly Society Meetings

It was decided in 2013 that the two societies would meet jointly for Program Meetings and this practice continues. Meetings are generally the fourth Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm. Please check the Greenville Advocate newspaper, [www.bondcogen.org](http://www.bondcogen.org) or WGEL Radio (101.7 FM) for times and locations. Announcements will be made ahead of time whenever there is to be a business meeting for one or both of the two societies. Also, there will be no December meeting.

The Bond County Historical Society specializes in questions about the history of the county and communities. If you have questions about family history, burial sites, census records, birth records, or death records from Bond County, please contact the Bond County Genealogical Society instead. All genealogy requests submitted via email to [info@bondcogen.org](mailto:info@bondcogen.org) will be researched and answered in order received as time permits. There is no flat fee for requests as we attempt to reply with electronic documents, but if your request requires printing, postage, or original document access and retrieval you may be responsible for those charges.



**Invite a friend to an interesting and educational program meeting or special event!**

## 2018 Events Calendar

Feb 28, 2018 "Lincoln and Slavery in Illinois" program at Bradford Room, Greenville.  
 Mar 27, 2018 Societies Meet at the New DeMoulin Museum: 205 S Prairie St.  
 Apr 28 & 29, 2018 Opening Weekend at Hoiles-Davis Museum.  
 May 22, 2018 Pocahontas Adventure: Funderburk's, Tour the NEW Strand block.  
 June 21, 2018 Pie & Ice Cream Social with Municipal Band Concert at Museum.  
 Mar 16, 2019 16th Annual Quilt Show w/ Bed Turning Program at Greenville FMC.

*Share your ancestor's tale in the Bond County Genealogical Society News!*

## Uncharted Territory: What's Your Story?

"Uncharted Territory" are the stories found deep in your family tree. What's Your Story? Was your ancestor a Bond County native or did he pass through, stay briefly and then move on? Where did she live? What kind of work did he do? What clues did your ancestors leave to mark their path in, around or across this county?

Have you considered sharing your ancestor's tale in the B.C.G.S. News? If you have a story you'd like to share, please contact the editor. Please find submission details and guidelines on Page 21.



## Hoiles-Davis Museum



*The Hoiles-Davis Museum is located at 318 W. Winter Street in Greenville, Illinois.*

*May-Oct:  
Open Saturday  
10 a.m. to noon  
and Sunday 2 to  
4 p.m.*

*Nov-Apr: Open  
first Saturday of  
each month  
10 a.m. to noon.*

*Tours also by  
appointment.*

Thank you for supporting and visiting the Hoiles-Davis Museum in 2017! It was again one of the most talked about and praised seasons of displays and artifacts since the museum opened in 1999! A fresh season of exhibits shall welcome you in 2018 beginning with an April 24th open house preview.

On the right is a tiny blue vase featuring Hogue Hall that the society recently received from Sam **Bauer** whose mother "graduated from Greenville High School in 1923 and immediately enrolled in the Business Program at Greenville College, completing that course of study and receiving her diploma in 1924." Finding this vase adds another unique piece to the German-made Greenville collectable china already displayed in our parlor. See more of our newest acquisitions on page 18 of this issue!



The museum display committee always appreciates more volunteers to help plan and create seasonal and permanent exhibits. If you are interested, please contact the Bond County Historical Society.

The Hoiles-Davis Museum is open Saturdays from 10 a.m. to noon and Sundays 2 to 4 p.m. May through October. New winter hours are November through April, first Saturday of each month from 10 a.m. to noon. It is located on the corner of Winter and Fourth Streets in Greenville, Illinois. Tours are also available by special arrangement. Admission by donation. Groups welcome. Advance notice required for guided tours.

With the installation of a new answering system, the Hoiles-Davis Museum invites you to leave a phone message at any hour of the day. Schedule a tour, donate an artifact, or discover more of Greenville's history! (618) 664-1590

## Genealogical Society Library Shelf

The Genealogical Society Library collection is housed on the lower floor of the Greenville Public Library. There is a booklet in the room which lists all the holdings and a microfilm reader/printer for doing research in the Greenville Advocate and other

Bond County newspapers. The building has wireless internet access so you can do supplementary research while you are there. The room is kept locked, so the key must be requested at the Circulation Desk. The Greenville Public Library's hours are posted on their website: [www.greenvillepubliclibrary.org](http://www.greenvillepubliclibrary.org) ~ 414 W. Main Ave. Greenville, Illinois (IL) ~ Phone 618-664-3115 ~ Fax 618-664-9442

**If you experience technical difficulties with our microfilm reader, please contact Jane Hopkins ( [jhopkins4616@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jhopkins4616@sbcglobal.net) 618-664-4616 ) or Kevin Kaegy ( [kevink@markuscabinet.com](mailto:kevink@markuscabinet.com) 618-210-2256 ).**





## Illinois Turns 200 in 2018

Monday, December 4, 2017 started the yearlong Illinois State Bicentennial Celebration with the official flag raising at Bond County Courthouse and Veterans Memorial in Greenville. All across the twenty-first state, communities of all sizes, all gathered on this date to mark this moment and fly this flag. A small Greenville crowd gathered at noon, braving the wind and enjoying the last warm day before a wintery cold snap to hear presentations led by John S. **Coleman**, local representative for the Illinois Bicentennial Southern Counties committee. Coleman spoke on Illinois's past and Bond County's early part in it; Illinois's present and soon upcoming celebrations celebrating the 200th year leading to the anniversary December 3, 2018; and forecasting Illinois's future, urging all of us to do our part to create a bright, productive next 200 years for our proud state.

Howard **Elmore** read a proclamation by the Bond County Board which reminded us of all the great things "Born, Built and Grown" in Illinois. The proclamation also included suggestions on participating in events locally and statewide including special events at Springfield, the state capital, in particular an exhibit called "From Illinois to the White House: Lincoln, Grant, Reagan, Obama" which opens at Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in March.

Members of AMVETS Post 140 raised the new Illinois Bicentennial flag and a cappella group Norman and the Nomads performed "America The Beautiful." Kevin **Kaegy**, Bond County Historical Society president, began the ceremonies with a beautiful and patriotic invocation.

For more information about the bicentennial and to view videos celebrating Illinois's diverse history, visit [www.illinois200.com](http://www.illinois200.com). When posting on social media, use the hashtags #Illinois200 and #IllinoisProud.

Also visit the Illinois State Historical Society's website [www.historyillinois.org](http://www.historyillinois.org) for news and activities around the state.



Top: Speakers Howard Elmore (center) and John Coleman (right). Middle: AMVETS post members raise the flag. Bottom: Norman and the Nomads sing a special arrangement of "America the Beautiful". Photos by the editor.

## **Keyesport Featured in Rural Church History Program**

Bond County Genealogical and Historical Societies held their joint annual Rural Church history program Tuesday, September 5, 2017 at Keyesport United Methodist Church. The church was built around the year 1900 as the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it is the last remaining of the six houses of worship that were once in the village that sits on the boundary line between Bond and Clinton counties.

About 30 people enjoyed a delicious potluck dinner featuring ham & cheese sandwiches, pasta salads, and baked cheesecake! Sisters Marilyn **Coates** and Barbara **Leon**, daughters of Keyesport native Lloyd James **Elliott** (currently 106 years old, sharp as a tack, and still living in town, though not in attendance at the meeting), presented a history of the church and the village.

Barbara read an early church history written by Pansy **Finley**. Marilyn read a later history of



Keyesport Methodist which she had written herself based on her memories of growing up attending there. As mentioned earlier, the current building was built about 1900 though the congregation started several decades earlier. In 1922, the sanctuary was expanded to include the choir area and pulpit in front. The stained glass windows were installed in the late 1980s/early 1990s. In 2003 they remodeled the hall and kitchen.



Per the popular Images Of America: Greenville and Bond County volume authored by Kevin **Kaegy** and the Bond County Historical Society, "the village of Keyesport was first settled around 1830, when a man named **Martin** had a ferry across the Kaskaskia River. Thomas E. **Keyes** later bought the ferry and became the area postmaster. When the railroad passed through a half mile to the north,

*(Continued on page 7)*



Vintage photo of Keyesport Methodist Church at 909 North Main Street.  
(Photo contributed to Arcadia's Images of America book by Janice Baldwin.)

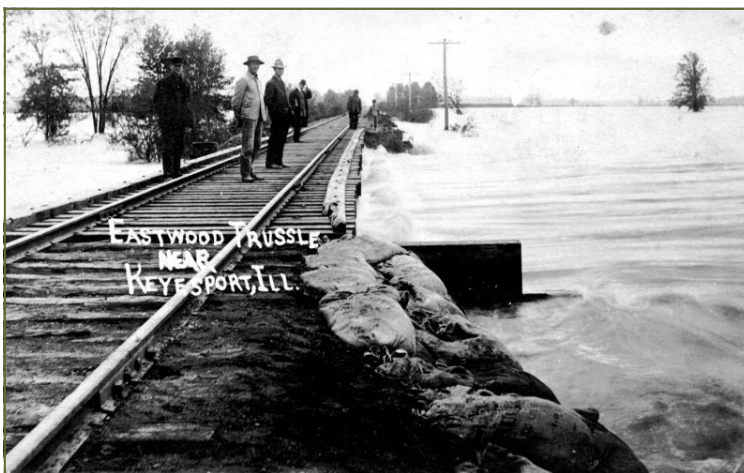
(Continued from page 6)

Keyesport doubled in size as businesses moved to the depot. The town of Keyesport was incorporated in 1887.”

Keyesport - population 421 at the 2010 census – presently sits on the western shore of Carlyle Lake, enjoying a marina, boat ramp, and swimming beach. But this lake only recently celebrated its 50th birthday. Before 1968, the Kaskaskia River valley experienced frequent flooding and in 1933, the serious discussion began to create a solution, ultimately a major reservoir and dam at Carlyle and levees downstream. The United States government purchased 26,000 acres for the lake, homesteads were moved, along with country roads and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Tracks containing five bridges span the water between Keyesport and Boulder, dividing the upper and lower parts of the lake. Oil wells were plugged to prevent pollution. Over 600 burial sites had to be moved from seven cemeteries and other shoreline cemeteries had to be moved to higher ground. (Lake project information sourced from U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.)

At the history program, those in attendance fired off curious questions about Keyesport; and Barbara, Marilyn, Kevin Kaegy, and others did their best to remember and explain the facts and gave interesting anecdotes. This led to some great discussions, especially about “noisy offerings”, multiple bank robberies, lost cemeteries, a Catholic church literally moved 12 miles, and how losing a school can lead to population decline!

While Keyesport and its Tamalco Township are some of the featured communities in Arcadia's 2003 Images Of America, there is of yet no real Keyesport History Book. So we hope that this program may lead to one! Those with journals, scrapbooks, school papers, photographs, and oral history projects are urged to find each other to produce and edit a wonderful resource in the next few years! Contact Marilyn Coates or Kevin Kaegy if you're ready to collaborate!



Flooded Kaskaskia River at Eastwood Trestle near Keyesport, year unknown.  
(Photo contributed for, but not used in, Arcadia's Images of America book.)

Wouldn't it be wonderful if this discussion of Keyesport's history leads to an actual book? Those with journals, scrapbooks, school papers, photographs, and oral history projects are urged to find each other to produce and edit a wonderful resource! Contact Marilyn Coates or Kevin Kaegy if you're ready to collaborate on the FIRST Keyesport history book!



## Online Genealogical Resources

### Veterans and Census Records

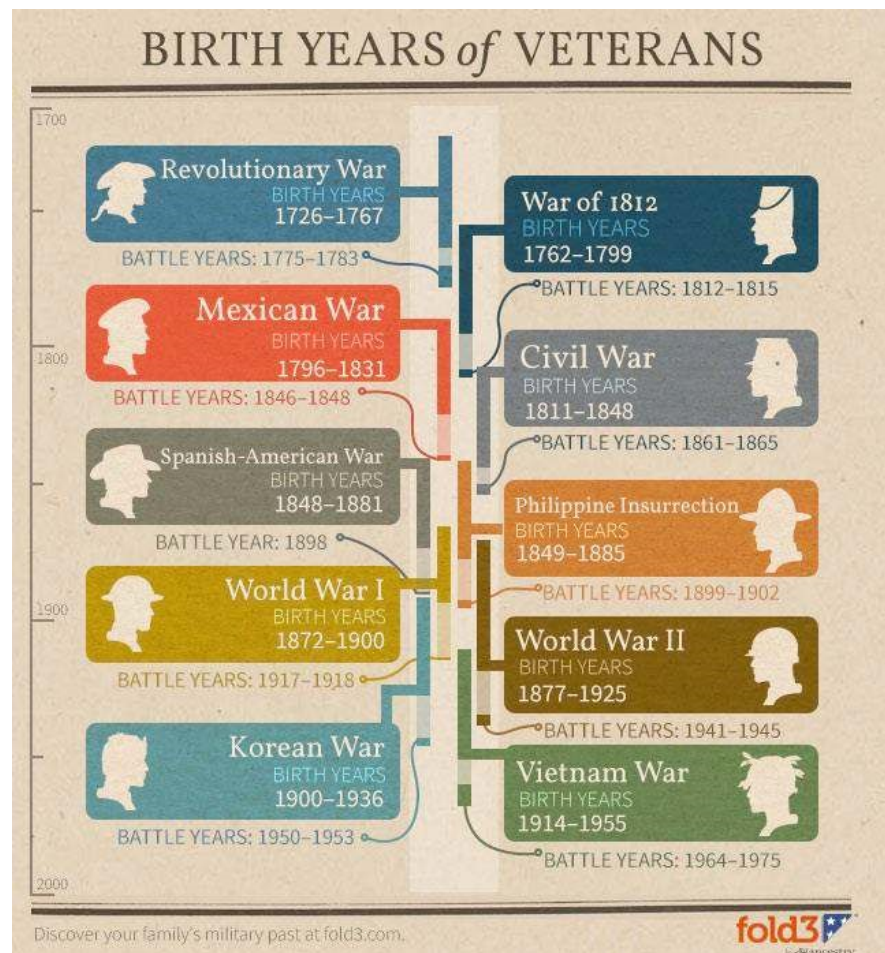
No more counting on your fingers! Our friends at Fold3 created this nifty cheat sheet to help determine who among your U.S. ancestors may have served in conflicts throughout our nation's history.

Search among more than 100 million records of U.S. draft, enlistment, pension, and military service in the Ancestry.com [Card Catalog, Category "Draft, Enlistment and Service."](#)

Sometimes younger men served as well, if they fibbed or joined up very late in conflict. This graphic can be said to be "a very generalized timeline."



*Researching a Civil War vet? Make sure to check out the 1890 Veterans Census . Yes, you read that correctly. The 1890 census. The one that was almost entirely destroyed!*



When the **1840 Census** was taken, the enumerators listed living pensioners of the Revolutionary War or other military service on the back of the population

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## Online Genealogical Resources, continued

*(Continued from page 8)*

schedules. They listed pensioners' ages and persons with whom they were living. Indexes of these names are published in a book called "A Census of Pensioners for Revolutionary or Military Services: With their Names, Ages, and Places of Residence, as Returned by the Marshalls of the Several Judicial Districts, Under the Act for Taking the Sixth Census" available online at Ancestry.com, Google Books, and many libraries.

Make sure to check out the **1890 Veterans Census** if you're researching a Civil War vet. Yes, you read that correctly. The 1890 census. The one that was almost entirely destroyed. Although the vast majority of the population schedule is gone forever, there is a part that mostly survived: the 1890 Special Schedule of Union Veterans and Their Widows (AKA "the 1890 Civil War Veterans Census.")

This census schedule was taken at the same time as the "regular" part of the census (the population schedule that we normally use.) The good news is that it didn't sustain nearly the damage that the 1890 population schedule did. The bad news is that it didn't survive completely unscathed. Schedules survive for about half of Kentucky through Wyoming, plus the District of Columbia. There are also a handful of pages for California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, and Kansas. The images are available on [Ancestry](#) and [FamilySearch](#).

(Credit: the awesome Amy Crow genealogy blog at <http://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com>)

The **1900 Federal Census**, which followed the Spanish-American War of 1898, enumerated military personnel stationed overseas in places such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The census gives the soldier's name, rank, place of residence in the United States, birth date and place, company, regiment, and branch of service.

The **1910 U.S. Census** asked whether the person was a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy. This is noted on the far right where the officials like to scribble codes: (UA=Union Army, UN=Union Navy, CA=Confederate Army, and CN=Confederate Navy).

The **1930 U.S. Census** asked whether a veteran of the U.S. military or naval forces mobilized for any war or expedition, and specified what conflict.

The **1940 Federal Census** asked "Is this person a veteran of the United States military forces or the wife, widow, or under 18-year-old child of a veteran?" and "If child, is veteran-father dead?" and "War or Military" served in. These were only asked of persons which were recorded on 2 of the 40 lines per page, which would have covered about five percent of the population.



## Grave Matters: Seagraves Cemetery



*Visit via bicycle from downtown Greenville (7.9 miles - 40 minutes): Ride east from Greenville (I took Hwy 140). Turn Right/South at Smithboro. Take Third St east out of Smithboro (road becomes Seagraves Cemetery Ave). Road winds through fields, crossing over Interstate 70 on King Road detour. 8/10 mile before reaching Mulberry Road, Seagraves Cemetery is on the right, old section at the southeast and on a rise overlooking the pond.*

Seagraves Cemetery is one of Bond County's pioneer cemeteries. It consists of approximately two acres of land in Pleasant Mound Township. The Morgan **Murray** family purchased this land from the USA in 1831 and started a family burying ground. They kept a specified half acre reserved for burial purposes and so did Morgan's brother William after Morgan's death in 1837; he deeded the land to the county in 1874. The **Seagraves** family purchased the surrounding acreage and in 1891 deeded one and a half acres of adjoining ground to the IOOF Lodge #775 to be used as a burial ground, naming it Mt Moriah. In December 1914, the Odd Fellows deeded their tract to the county. The cemetery was then and since called Seagraves.

Before 1973, this cemetery had become sadly neglected, mainly due to lack of funds. Occasionally a local farmer would attempt to cut down some of the worst but the trees and brush outgrew the efforts. But then Harold

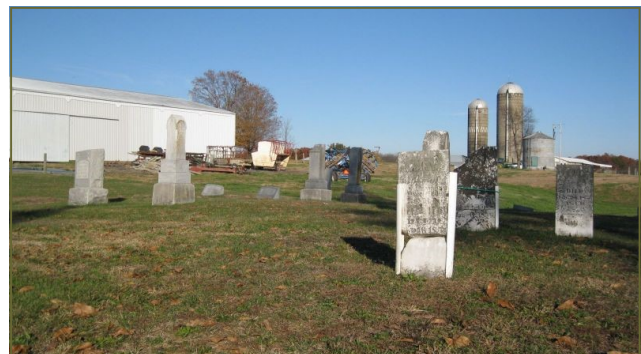
**Leidner**, his wife, Betty, and their son, Jeff, decided to start cleaning up this cemetery—its general layout was too good to allow it to deteriorate further. Douglas **Wheatley** spent many volunteer hours cleaning away brush and trees, and then a group of a dozen or so local ladies got behind the project: they made quilts, sold tickets, held bake and rummage sales, and raised the necessary money for the immediate future care of Seagraves Cemetery. Fred **Marti** spent considerable time contacting people in the promotion of donations and book work. Trustees were carefully appointed to keep track of the business of the cemetery.

There are at least 185 bodies interred; over 50 of these are without marker. Harold Leidner spent considerable time researching known burials and records for his contribution to his alphabetical burial listing published by the Bond County Genealogical Society in 1977.

The cemetery is still active and in fair condition and maintained. The pond at the back was recently terraformed by a nearby farmer and does not, despite rumors, flood valley-located graves. We do not think anyone was ever buried in the valley between the two hills. After a heavy rain, water can back up into the cemetery valley. But barring a catastrophic flood of the soggy low land, the cemetery, for the moment,

is in safe hands.

Photos right and above: Seagraves Cemetery southeast of Greenville on Nov 10, 2013. Photos by editor.



## Capt. Isaac Hill, His Survey Map & His Fort

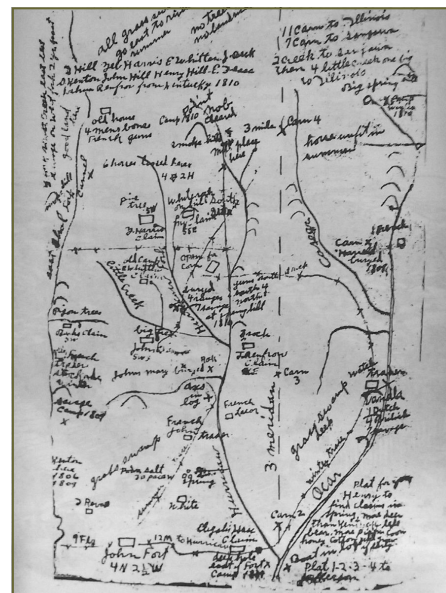
Thirty-five members and guests attended the joint annual dinner meeting of the Bond County Historical and Genealogical Societies held Tuesday October 24, 2017, at the Bradford Community Room in downtown Greenville. Kevin **Kaegy**, local historian and BCHS president, presented a talk on Capt. Isaac **Hill**, his survey map of 1810-11, his fort, and his relatives and descendants in Bond and Montgomery counties.

Hill was the leader of a team commissioned by Thomas **Jefferson** to survey the Illinois Territory for specific natural resources and to trace several rivers' courses. Hill's Fort (soon referred to as White's Fort) and other similar forts in the area played an important part in opening the Northwest Territory and expanding settlements in southern Illinois, serving as military stations protecting scattered settlers from native tribes' attacks.

Kevin explained that a man named Jack **Cole** came to a society meeting in April 1965 from Fillmore, Illinois, with original maps drawn by Charles **Barbeau** and Isaac Hill of the area Hill was to survey for President Jefferson. Greenville man Doug **Hoiles** photocopied the maps at his bank after that meeting, and those photocopies are held by the Hoiles-Davis Museum, although the original maps have apparently been lost. The copies have been reproduced in several books and articles. Mr. Cole was a great grandson of Isaac Hill, and said the maps had been found in an old powder horn passed down through the family from Isaac Hill.

Capt. Hill, his two brothers John and Henry, a nephew called Isaac, and several other Rangers came to Illinois for Jefferson three times – 1809, 1810, and 1811; they followed the Kaskaskia River up and built cabins as a base. French traders were living in the Bond and Fayette counties area and Hill ended up in possession of a helpful, yet curious French map penned on the reverse page from a trader's ledger book. "Curious" because this "Barbeau map" has in the recent past been faked and forged and sold as true several times in various historical circles and even auction houses.

Of Hill's family, Kevin Kaegy provided his best account,



1965 photocopy of Capt. Isaac Hill's original survey map of 1810 Illinois Territory along the 3rd Meridian from Cahok Line. Not only did Hill chart the creeks and the Kaskaskia (Ocar) River, he also noted the swampy areas, traces or roads, mill sites, hills, and mineral deposits. In the bottom right quadrant along "winter trail" is the encampment of "Vanala" populated by 1 Dutch, 4 British, and 7 Savage. The present day city of Vandalia bears, most likely, a mispronunciation and mistranslation of a French phrase.

Kevin Kaegy elaborates: "When Isaac Hill came here the first time, he had no way of knowing where he was supposed to go. He met Barbeau who evidently knew the few French traders in this region. I think Barbeau tore an old inventory list from his ledger book and made that map for Isaac Hill. Isaac's own map follows the same outline of Barbeau's map. On the French map by Charles Barbeau circa 1808, he spelled it "Vanna Delai". Historian Lyle Kruger translated that to "wide river bend." On Isaac Hill's map, Isaac spelled it "Vanala". The fort was under siege by the Indians when he made his map. It was also a will for him. In case he did not survive, he wanted the claims of his men to be recognized. He, understandably, was not too worried about the spelling."

*(Continued on page 12)*



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acknowledging that historian Linda **Hanabarger** of the Fayette County Genealogical & Historical Society is the true Isaac Hill genealogy expert. Gleaned from his will and other records, Capt. Hill had ten children with two wives. His white legitimate sons - Henry, Samuel, Elijah, and Isaac - journeyed to Illinois to take ownership of their father's land claims before his death in 1846 in Kentucky. Hill's daughters did not come to Illinois. Hill's brothers Henry and John also had properties and families here. His stepson, Hiram **Rountree**, founded Montgomery county.

A completely different Henry Hill also moved to the Hillsboro area. He may have been an uncle or older cousin to Capt. Isaac Hill. Virtually all Hill descendants in Montgomery, Fayette, and extreme northern Bond counties can

trace to the Isaac Hill family – directly or as cousins. Hundreds are documented in Montgomery alone.

### Ground Shook & Springs Roiled

"The next entry recorded an event that took place during the second moon of November 1811, when the ground shook and springs roiled. Hill would learn later of the enormity of the New Madrid earthquakes."



Kevin Kaegy (center) shows Gary Tischhauser (left) and Jim Schutte (right) interesting points on Capt. Isaac Hill's survey map of 1810 Illinois Territory.

## Capt. Isaac Hill Reports On Survey Mission

By Linda Hanabarger, originally published in the Leader-Union Sept. 7, 2011. Vandalia, Illinois.

Capt. Isaac **Hill**, accompanied by seven Kentucky Rangers and four Russell Rangers, entered the wilds of the Illinois Territory on a survey mission in 1809. Under the authority of Thomas **Jefferson** of Virginia,

Hill was to "look for salt, iron, plumbago, gold, silver, cannel, salt petre, brimstone, furs, water navigation, lands, fall of rain and days of no frost and to trace the 3rd Meridian from Cahoka line to Ocar, Sangewa, and Illinois rivers."

The expedition was funded by federal dollars, and Capt. Hill was also given leeway to deal with all British citizens south of the Illinois River as he saw fit.

Hill's ledger, found in his powder horn by his great-grandchildren in the 1860s, not only stated what his contract with Jefferson entailed, but proved that he fulfilled what Jefferson had asked of him.

The first part of Hill's ledger is taken up with naming those who accompanied him on the journey, Kentucky Rangers Elias **Whitten**, John **Beck**, Zeb **Harris**, John Hill, Henry Hill, Isaac Hill (son of Elijah) and Joshua **Renfro**. Four Russell Rangers also accompanied the party. A man by the name of D. **Kenton** was with them on the expedition from Kentucky because he had been in the area of Shoal Creek as early as 1806, and "had knowledge of savages." Kenton was an important part of the mission because of prior knowledge of the Shoal Creek area.

Among his notes, Hill tells that the survey trip encompassed three months in 1809, and March 1810 to December 1811.

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The first entry recaps the notes he made for 1810 – 109 days of no frost and ice six-hands thick. They experienced snow from October to April. In the year 1811, there were 128 days of no frost, ice four-hands thick and snow from November to March.

The next entry recorded an event that took place during the second moon of November 1811, when the ground shook and springs roiled. Hill would learn later of the enormity of the New Madrid earthquake.

Hill records that there was no salt, iron or any mineral or coal on Shoal Creek, and that the Ocar (Kaskaskia) was not fit for navigation. He also noted that there was no rock here, but rock at the Illinois River, with good timber on all waters.

Regarding the “savages,” they found no Indian towns on the Ocar, although there were Indian camps on the Sangamon River and east of the Illinois River. While he was surveying what became Bond County, he found that Indians had a camp on the east side of Shoal Creek. At this time in our history, the British supplied the Indians with guns and ammunition, and paid bounties for scalps of white settlers.

In summing up what he found, Hill said that the Hurricane [Creek] lands [west of the Kaskaskia] were good, with no “savages.” Hill noted that “Jefferson wants iron, we want land for a long lifetime.”

His ledger then changes suddenly from a report of his findings on the survey to a description of being under attack by Indians at Jones Fort. He writes, “Am beset with savage 7-2 with arms...Will wait here at fort for John and Joshua from north... ball scant, plenty powder.”

Isaac Hill survived the attack on Jones Fort and returned to Kentucky where he lived out his life. Several of the men who accompanied him from Kentucky as part of the survey party later returned to Illinois and made their homes on the Hurricane lands that Hill spoke so highly of.

## **DeMoulin Museum Moving, Re-Opening Feb 2018**

**By John Goldsmith, Curator of the DeMoulin Museum**

The DeMoulin Museum opened on March 20, 2010—our claim to fame is the quirky lodge initiation devices made by the DeMoulin Bros & Co factory in the early 1900s. Since then, we’ve welcomed over 7,000 visitors from around the world. The good news is we continue adding artifacts to our collection AND we’re attracting bus tour groups. Because of this, we’ve outgrown our downtown Greenville building. We’ve purchased the former Central Christian Church—built in 1882 as the Grace Episcopal Church. The bigger building is in great shape but needed a few repairs, lighting upgrades, and a fresh coat of paint. And thanks to our amazing volunteers and the use of a big box trailer we moved the entire contents of the DeMoulin Museum in 3 hours and 45 minutes. It’s been a great time at 110 W. Main. But the best is yet to come at our new home at the corner of South & Prairie! Grand re-opening is the weekend of February 23-25, 2018—plus, we host Bond County Historical Society for a special tour March 27, 2018.



DeMoulin Goat Parade, part of the museum’s Moving Day Saturday, October 28, 2017. Photo by John Goldsmith.

## BCGS Correspondence Queries Report

Since implementing our new email address, [info@bondcogen.org](mailto:info@bondcogen.org), four years ago, our correspondence volunteers have been busy answering all sorts of Bond County genealogical and historical questions. More than 170 of them! This report deals with the approximately 90 emails received over the last two years, between January 2016 and December 2017.

Almost a third of the research requests have been for copies of obituaries and death notices originally published in Greenville's two longest running newspapers, The Advocate and The Sun. The papers are available in microfilm archives but have not been digitized or put online. Between 2014 and 2015, almost half the research requests dealt with obituaries.

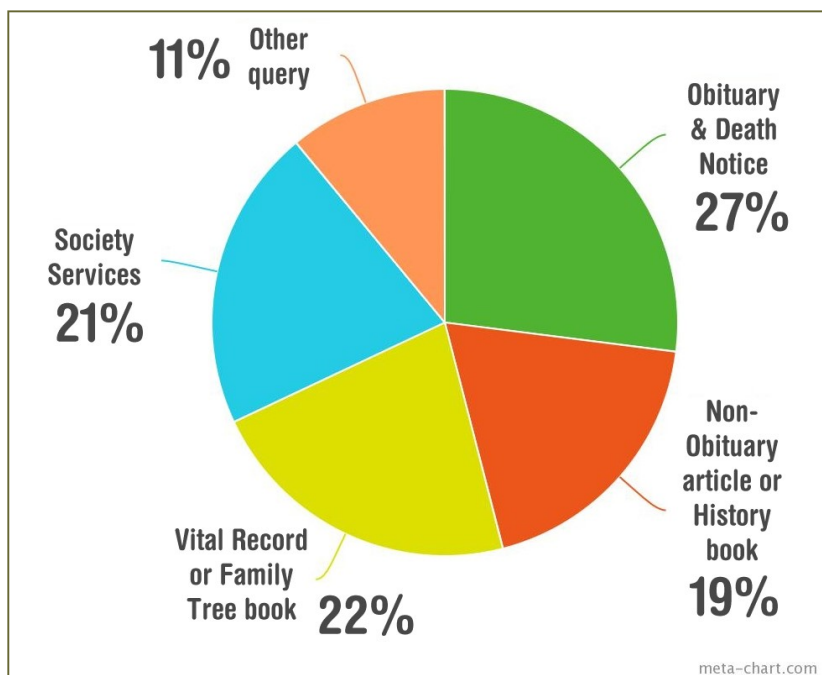
Lots of folks also ask for newspaper look-ups of marriages, birth announcements, accidents, and crime reports. More requests in this period have involved assistance with linking relatives sufficiently for applications into lineage societies such as NSDAR. One of our most time consuming research questions again was for information concerning a 19th century murder (by a wife and son of the family patriarch), the trials, sentencing, and the fate of younger children left parentless.

We've tracked down marriage and death records at the county courthouse and paged through local history books written on Greenville and its surrounding communities and churches. We've checked probate, naturalization, veteran, and burial indices.

Twelve percent of the time we've been unable to locate the information requested. The name, year, place, or other clue simply is not present in any of the books, newspapers, records, indices, or member knowledge base.

An increased amount of email inquiries concern the details and services of our society: memberships; newsletter subscriptions; publications for sale; contacting a cemetery, author, or editor; and arranging for research assistance in our family history resource library located on the lower level of Greenville Public Library.

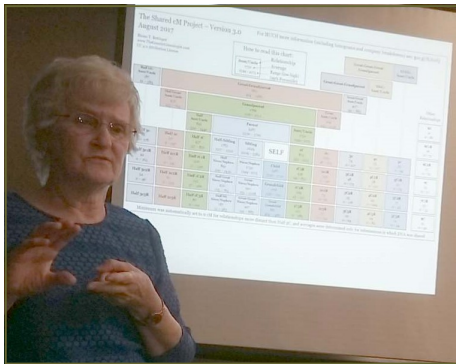
Here's a breakdown of the online correspondence and remote research assistance in the two year period between January 2016 and December 2017. Pie Graph courtesy [meta-chart.com](http://meta-chart.com).





## DNA's Place in Genealogy and Ethnicity Research

**"DNA puts the meat to any genealogy." -JWU**



Joy Upton attempts to explain the Shared cM Project's relationship charts. In genetic genealogy, a centiMorgan (cM) or map unit (m.u.) is a unit of recombinant frequency which is used to measure genetic distance.

Joy Whitson **Upton** - DAR speaker, librarian and genealogist - was the featured guest at the joint meeting of the Bond County Historical and Genealogical Societies Tuesday, September 26, 2017, at the Posch Center, St. Lawrence Catholic Church, Greenville. Joy Upton discussed the various DNA research services available, what kinds of results can be expected, and how these can be applied to finding your relatives.

Your motives for taking a DNA Ethnicity and Genealogy test may be for an interesting family gift, uncovering important health history, answering ancient geographic origin mysteries, or finding long lost cousins or even biological parents. Pick your testing company (Joy's favorite is 23andme, but AncestryDNA and FamilyTreeDNA are great for many purposes too - the three are similarly priced and you can

watch for seasonal sales), then pick your analysis tools website (GEDmatch.com is free and very useful plus there are extra tools at a premium level; Promethease.com analyzes DNA for disease markers for a small fee; dna.land shows your ancient DNA and relatives of relatives.). Visit getgmp.com to download Genome Mate Pro, a free tool for managing your DNA data. Or you can also use Microsoft Office's Excel program to keep your data spreadsheets. Read all the analysis sites' help and tutorial information so you know what you're looking at and what to look for.

According to Joy, 23andme is revolutionizing genetic research as it applies to medical information, with over two million users internationally, leading to new preventions and treatments for diseases. AncestryDNA contains the largest database with its general autosomal test (autosomal DNA describes that which is inherited from all 22 chromosomes and from both parents), but also contains the most false family trees, so beware. FamilyTreeDNA has extra benefits for male researchers following a surname; also useful for following a Y-DNA line for DAR membership applications.

There are three types of DNA that are used in genealogy. DNA material is passed to women in one way and to men another - and only identical twins share DNA; brothers and sisters can inherit quite random and different DNA from the same set of parents. A daughter will have 50% of her X-DNA from her mother and 50% from her paternal grandmother - so your father's mother's health history is potentially way more important to you ladies than you may have realized!

While you wait for test results, in the meantime you should make a paper relationship chart six generations back of names and dates as you can. This timeline can keep you grounded and focused while analyzing the DNA data.

But Joy Upton's strongest advice about delving into your DNA? "Don't do it if you can't handle surprises!" Family genetic research should be fun as well as informative. Keep an open mind and remember we're all relative, all connected, and absolutely NO one has NO family.

## Your Favorite Traditional Recipes

### Marilyn Klasing's Layered Pecan Pie

Submitted by Sherri Hesse Beckham of Greenville, Illinois

"The first time I tasted this Pie I bought from the Greenville Regional Hospital bake sale, I traced Marilyn down to get her recipe. I have fixed it many times, it's always a hit."

#### Ingredients:

1 8 oz package cream cheese, softened  
1/3 c plus 1/4 c sugar, divided  
1/4 t salt  
4 eggs, divided  
2 t vanilla, divided  
1 pie shell 9" unbaked  
1 1/4 c chopped pecans  
1 c light corn syrup



*Photo courtesy [www.bakeorbreak.com](http://www.bakeorbreak.com)*

#### Directions:

Combine cream cheese, 1/3 c sugar and salt, beat until smooth. Add 1 egg and 1 t vanilla, beating well after addition.

Spoon into unbaked pie shell.

Sprinkle with pecans.

Combine remaining 3 eggs, corn syrup, the 1/4 c sugar, and 1 t vanilla; beat well.

Pour mixture over pie.

Bake at 350° for 40 to 45 minutes or until set.

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Your own favorite traditional recipe can be included in the next Bond County Genealogical Society newsletter! The recipe could be for anything: main dish, side, snack, dessert. If there were a connection to a long-time Bond County family or event, that would be a great bonus. If you decide to share a recipe, please also include a short explanation of the choice of THAT recipe or a memory associated with it. A photo of the finished food would be icing on the cake, so to speak. Submissions of any kind (recipe or other story) need to be sent to the editor by the end of June for the July issue and the end of December for the January issue. Thanks, cooks and bakers!

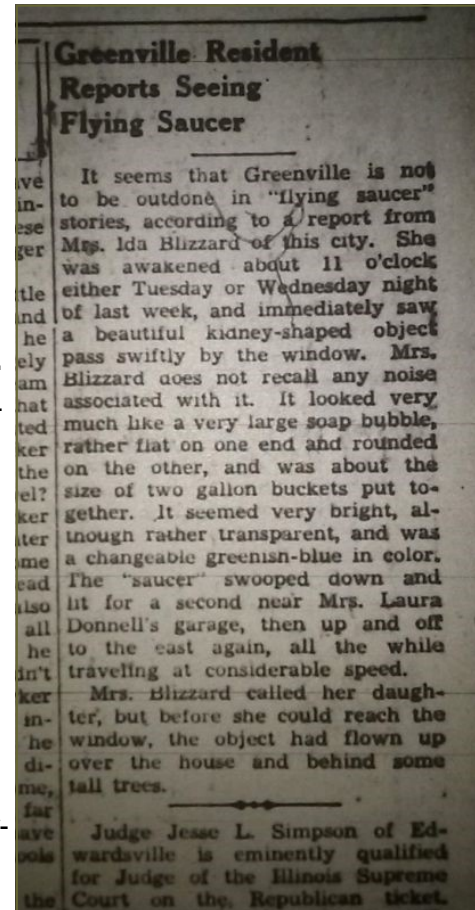
## From the Pages of the Advocate Newspaper

### July 10, 1947: "Greenville Resident Reports Seeing Flying Saucer."

Mrs Ida **Blizzard** was awakened during the night and saw "a beautiful kidney-shaped object pass swiftly by the window... It looked very much like a very large soap bubble, rather flat on one end and rounded on the other and was about the size of two gallon buckets put together... bright, although rather transparent, and was a changeable greenish-blue in color. The 'saucer' swooped down and lit for a second near Mrs Laura **Donnell's** garage, then up and off to the east again, all the while traveling at considerable speed."

The term "flying saucer" originated just weeks before in late June 1947 when a respected and experienced pilot flying a small aircraft near Mt Rainier in Washington state reported seeing nine such ships speeding in formation, the unidentified objects moving "like saucers" through the mountain peaks.

On July 8, 1947, the Roswell Daily Record announced the "capture" of a "flying saucer" in New Mexico. While the government attempted to convince the public it was only a downed weather balloon (covering for the more likely nuclear test monitoring device), Mrs Blizzard, and many others across America were already flying saucer obsessed. And maybe she DID see something strange and beautiful flitting through Greenville, Illinois' night skies!



"I Want To Believe" - poster, "The X-Files"

## the Pajama Diaries BY TERRI LIBENSON





## Hoiles-Davis Museum Recent Acquisitions

The Bond County Historical Society has recently acquired a collection donated by Marianne **Maley** of New Mexico. Marianne writes: "These dolls were collected by Mae **Sharp** Allio who lived in Greenville, Ill. Before she married J.H. **Allio**, she was principal at the old Central School. She probably started collecting dolls in the 1920s. Not having much money to spend, she would purchase dolls that were not perfect. She would take a china head, and if the shoulders were broken, she would just make a dress that covered up the break. If the hands and feet



Vintage china head doll with molded wavy hair in center part. China head dolls have been adored by children and adults for more than two centuries.

were not intact, she would use a can of Plastic Wood and make hands and feet. If she needed to make a new body, she would stuff it with sawdust from a sawmill at the foot of Mill Hill. She used all kinds of old materials to make the dresses. Friends gave her old underwear and dresses to use. Some folks gave her dolls. One time she exhibited her collection to the ladies of DAR and Daughters of 1812 at an afternoon open house. J.H. Allio was my grandfather and he and Mae, his second wife, raised me. When I was in the fourth grade he ran for county judge of Bond County and was elected. He served until he was 82 years and seven days. He died while still in office. Mae was the aunt of Roger **Riedemann** of Bradford Bank and the great-aunt of Wilma **Baumberger**."

F. Samuel **Bauer** of Virginia has donated to the society a six bottle cruet castor which he acquired at a personal property sale of the late Virginia (d. 1988) and Frances **Breuchaud** (d. 1997) of Greenville. Virginia was the librarian at the Greenville Public Library for many years and Frances worked as a bookkeeper for several businesses including Getz Hardware on the west side of the square. Sam remembers, "Virginia and Frances were the daughters of John Breuchaud, who, after his wife died when the girls were very young, built a large home in the Victorian style at 320 North Fourth Street. John's sister, 'Miss Ada,' came to live with the family as the girls grew up. The house still stands. Neither Virginia or Frances married. My mother, Clara **Mueller** Bauer, was a close friend of the Breuchaud sisters, and during my youth I visited the home frequently. In fact I was employed to cut the grass for several summers—with an antique 'push' mower. Along the front of the property is a wall with a steep slope rising toward the house, and mowing this was particularly hazardous. I recall this cruet castor on the sideboard in the dining room where many excellent meals were served." A familiar item in the early 20th century, the cruet castor contained vinegar, oil, and other condiments. This item is plated in "German Silver." The central handle is ornate, with a European motif.



Silver plated cruet castor photographed from above with two of its six oil and vinegar bottles in place. The family scion, Marc Louis David Breuchaud of German and French ancestry, came to Bond County in 1849 fleeing the "Religious Wars" in Switzerland.

## From Sand Pits to Showplace continued...

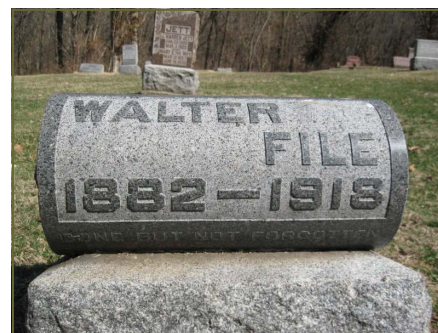
*(Continued from page 1)*

sleigh to the home of his parents on East Vine Avenue. Because of the severe injury, Dr. Easley had to drive slowly and it was some time before they could reach a fire, and the effects of the exposure contributed somewhat to his death.

"After arriving at the home, it appeared for some time that Mr. File was getting along in good shape, and an examination of the injuries apparently revealed nothing serious. Mr. File, however, was given constant attention and said that he suffered no pain, but about 10:30 o'clock he began to fail, and at 11:45 he passed away. The cause of death was attributed to the affect [sic] of the shock and a weakened condition of the heart. There were no lacerations but several severe bruises were sustained.

Funeral services were held at the home of his parents at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, Rev. C. H. **Spragg**, pastor of the Methodist church officiated. Interment was made in Montrose cemetery. The pall bearers were Irvin Nicol, Eugene **Clare**, F. J. **Malan**, Arno **Senn**, Barney **Lee** and George **Mathis**.

The deceased was born in Old Ripley Township, November 2, 1882, and was aged 35 years, 2 months and 29 days. He was the oldest son of [Albertus Monroe] File and [Hester Ann] Rebecca **Gillespie** File, members of pioneer families of the western part of Bond County. Mr. File came to Greenville with his parents a number of years ago, and had always resided in Bond County.... Walter had been employed by sand dealers in Greenville for several years and leaves a number of relatives and a host of friends who mourn his death."



Walter File's grave marker in Montrose Cemetery.  
Photo by Rebecca Clausen, editor.

In ancient times, the land that would become Greenville and Bond County was under a large shallow sea which deposited sand, along with other sedimentary rock types, into the rich geologic heritage. Molding sand, also known as foundry sand, is sand that when moistened or oiled tends to pack well and hold its shape. It is used in specialized factories called foundries in the process of sand casting, a metal casting process characterized by using sand as the mold material. Over 70% of all metal castings are produced via a sand casting process. Before the Second World War, "the sand business catered to customers such as International Harvester, John Deere, J. I. Case, Maytag, and many smaller firms. During the war they shipped exclusively to defense plants. Maytag overlapped, as during the war, they manufactured gun turrets instead of washtubs," Cindy **Reinhardt** wrote in her article, "The Sandmen," for the March 2014 issue of Illinois State Historical Society's publication, Illinois Heritage. Ms Reinhardt is the great-granddaughter of the founder of Nicol Sand Company.

The Nicol Sand Company got its start when Gustav Nicol, Sr., a farmer, took a job loading sand for a Belleville, Illinois man in 1898. In 1903, Gustav and his older sons went into business for themselves. They leased promising hills and bluffs near Collinsville and stripped away the overburden of dirt and vegetable matter to expose the sand. Then the sand was loaded into horse-drawn wagons and taken to a rail-

*(Continued on page 20)*

## From Sand Pits to Showplace continued...

*(Continued from page 19)*

road nearby where it was loaded into train cars in the same form as it came from the ground. In those early days, all the work was done with a pick and hand shovel. They were always at the mercy of the weather. On wet days they loaded wet sand and on dry days they loaded dry sand (Reinhardt). "In the early years sand was shipped to the foundries just as it came from the ground, later it was run through screens and by the late 1930s the foundries demanded a specific product – uniform grain size, moisture, lime and clay content" (Lovekamp).

Aware that sand deposits would eventually be depleted, the Nicol Co. constantly looked for new ones. They mined sand in Columbia, Illinois for two years before expanding to Greenville in 1914. They leased land here and by 1916, Gustav's son Irvin had moved to Greenville and the company had a permanent operation going loading its heavy red sand. In 1917, an operation was also opened at Arenzville.

At the time of Walter File's accident in January 1918, hard labor and sporadic work resulted in a high turnover of local employees. In winter, the men sometimes worked 10-11 hours in just one day to finish a single train car because of the frozen ground, often having to open the frozen banks by dynamiting the frost out of the ground.

In 1979, Cindy Reinhart interviewed her great-uncle, Irvin Nicol, foreman at the Greenville operation. Irvin told her: "We had to strip six feet in Greenville. There was six foot over burden before we got to the sand. Then we had about a ten to twelve foot bank of sand. We [knew the sand was there because] we bored holes and it cropped out at some places where we could see it....

"In 1918, we had a man killed in Greenville from a bank slide. That was in the winter of 1918, February. The bank caved in on him. There was 18 inches of snow on top of it and it wasn't froze under there. We thought it was froze, see, and it wasn't. They undermined it and it come down on him. After the man was killed we bought a steam shovel and it didn't pay off, the steam shovel. Because we could hire our men cheaper than what we could load it even with a steam shovel. So he sold that then and in 1922 we bought a gas machine. That proved OK. Before that we always did it by hand. Then we loaded with the gas machine. We got that about 1924."



The Sandmen load from the face into horse-drawn wagons. Photo originally published in Illinois Heritage: Volume 17 Number 2. March - April 2014.

**Watch for Part 2 of "From Sand Pits to Showplace" in the B.C.G.S. News Vol 33, Issue 2, Summer 2018.**

*Editor's Note:*

*Generous thanks to Cindy Reinhardt for her original article in Illinois Heritage Magazine AND for sharing with me her original 1979 interviews which expressly mentioned the Greenville operations. Find my complete Works Cited and Consulted for your further reading pleasure following Part 2.*





David McGraw of Greene County, IL  
(217) 320-2161 | siuc9396@yahoo.com

## Query

Researching great-grandfather Edward **McGraw** (aka Edward **McGrath**). Born 6 Jul 1873 Bond County, IL. Died July 1953, St Louis, MO. Known children: Cecil Edward McGraw (d 1902), David D McGraw, & Lorain McGraw **Smith**. Desperate to learn Edward's father's name as it may lead to the original émigré's town in Ireland.

## Submissions and Genealogical Queries

The B.C.G.S. News is published 2 times a year—January & July. The Bond County Genealogical & Historical Societies invite members to submit articles on Bond County families or histories, research techniques, announcements & queries. Typed submissions are preferred. Please E-Mail to the newsletter committee at [bcgs\\_editor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bcgs_editor@sbcglobal.net) or send to: Bond County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL 62246.

All submissions are subject to editing. Your articles and photos shall remain your property. DO NOT send copyrighted material unless you hold the copyright or you supply proof of permission to print with your submission.

Genealogical queries with connections to Bond County and its communities in Southern Illinois are published free of charge to members (and non-members!) in our Newsletter (though members have priority on query space). Anyone is invited to submit the names and brief identifying information of ancestors they are researching, so that those researching the same persons can exchange information with them.

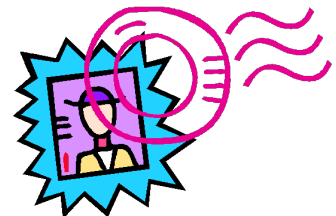
To make your query more effective, include dates, places and full names whenever possible. The query may also be published on our Website. You may E-Mail your queries to the newsletter committee at [bcgs\\_editor@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bcgs_editor@sbcglobal.net) or send Snail Mail to: Bond County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 172, Greenville, IL 62246.

*SAMPLE QUERY: Researching Edmond DeMoulin, b 11 Jun 1862 Clinton Co IL, mov to Greenville Bond Co IL abt 1886, m1 Constance Vulliet, m2 Anna Diehl. dpl Los Angeles CA 1935. --Submitter's name, address, and email address*

**General questions for Bond County Genealogical Society and requests for Research & Library help should be emailed to [info@bondcogen.org](mailto:info@bondcogen.org)**

*Good queries are:*

*Clear—  
Specific—  
Simple—  
Concise*



Official Newsletter of the Bond County Genealogical Society of Greenville, Illinois,  
published jointly since 2014 with the Bond County Historical Society

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[www.bondcountyhistorical.org](http://www.bondcountyhistorical.org)



## Renew Your Dues for 2018!

Bond County Genealogical Society membership dues are \$10 per 2-person household for the current year. A lifetime membership for a 2-person household may be purchased for a one-time payment of \$175. Members are eligible to vote and to serve as BCGS officers and appointees.

**SPECIAL 2018 OFFER!** Join both societies (Genealogical and Historical) for only \$20.00 - a \$5.00 savings! Find membership information on Page 2 of this issue and on both societies' websites (see URLS at left).

## Inst. and Ult.—Old Convention in Newspaper Dates

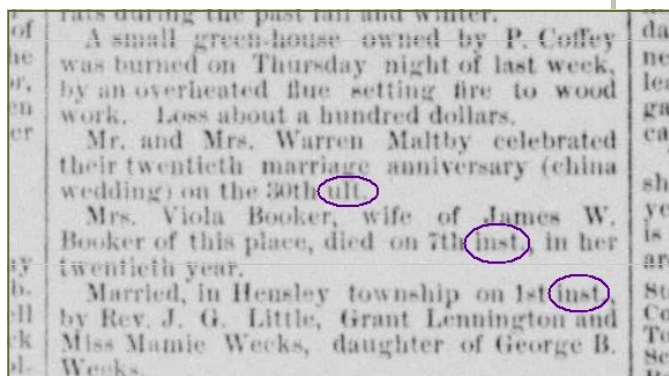
You found your ancestor's obituary. Yay! There's just one problem. It says that she died "on the 7th inst." Or what about that anniversary announcement you found? The happy couple got married twenty years ago "on the 30th ult." They sort of look like dates, but what are "inst" and "ult"?

Ult. and inst. are abbreviations that refer to months, but in a relative way. Let's take a look.

Inst. is an abbreviation for instant, which refers to the "present or current month," according to Merriam-Webster. So Mrs Booker died January 7th.

Ult. is short for ultimo, a Latin term meaning "of or occurring in the month preceding the present." Like inst., we can't know which month it's referring to unless we know what the "present" month is. Whenever you find an "ultimo" reference, cross-reference the date with vital records, since the newspaper in this case is reporting on an event that happened the previous month and is not immediate. Reports were often reprinted from one paper to another, and after sufficient time had passed the original date may have become unclear. In addition, some historical newspapers occasionally used the "ultimo" reference to refer to an event from two months prior.

Have you discovered any other perplexing newspaper terms in your genealogy research?



Anniversary, Death, and Marriage notices where the January 10, 1879 Bloomington Weekly Pantagraph newspaper of Bloomington, Illinois printed "ult" and "inst" referring to the time frame of the event. (Image courtesy <https://newspaperarchive.com>)