Official Program
Galesburg-Knox College
1837 Centenary 1937

June 11 to June 16 1937

Together with
VARIOUS HISTORICAL MATERIAL
Relative to
THE SETTLEMENT and DEVELOPMENT
of these INSTITUTIONS

Published by Knox College and the City of Galesburg, Illinois 1937.
The Centenary Chairman and Old Main

Mrs. Philip Sidney Post, Knox Alumna and Knox Trustee

The Centenary Commemorative Etching of Old Main by Ralph Fletcher Seymour
Three Glimpses of a Growing Galesburg
As The Community Appeared To Her Visitors in Her First Hundred Years

1851

Galesburg is surrounded by a rich and fertile prairie, whose undulations resemble, when covered with grass and herbage, the mighty waves of old ocean after a storm which has been hushed into comparative silence and are only rolling on and on calmly and majestically.

This great natural meadow is studded by many beautiful farms with neat and very many tasty and comfortable dwellings, and from appearances the inmates must enjoy a good degree of health and happiness. The prairie on the north stretches itself far away in the direction of Rock River, presenting a beautifully diversified prairie scenery. The village itself contains over 1,000 inhabitants. The college buildings, schoolhouses and churches, are tastefully built, neat and commodious, and would do honor to an older settled country. The private dwellings are very neatly constructed and on some of them a good deal of architectural beauty is displayed. Their yards and gardens in spring and summer present a very inviting appearance. Few towns present a finer appearance than Galesburg, from whatever side the traveler approaches. The surrounding prairie country now in cultivation is proudly and uncommonly rich. The timber in sight of the village is in groves which meets the eye in almost every direction, stretching themselves far out into the bosom of the prairies.

—Knoxville Journal, February 11, 1851.

1895

We visit the town, very charming with its shady avenues and green boulevards. It covers a large area, trees and gardens occupying much space. Trees surround the principal buildings. There are a few business streets, but they have a tranquil activity, as is fitting in a town in which traffic is a secondary matter, and which has always been especially interested in religion and science. The residence quarter is full of very pretty houses, the most of them built of wood and painted, and affecting all styles of architecture. Grassy borders surround them. They might be described as scattered over a lawn. The whole town is scrupulously neat, with the sidewalks, very ugly by the way, which everywhere in America, along the roads, in the public parks, and about the houses, permit one to avoid the dust or mud, according to the season. A few streets are paved
with an improved brick. One feels a pleasant intimacy with the interior of the houses seen through the flower-decked bay windows. We come to a suburb formed of little houses painted in light colors, well varnished, like new toys; it is the Swedish quarter. They are an honest people, forming quite an important part of the population, and quickly obtaining a competency through their industry. Passing the college we see a vast drill ground for the three companies commanded by an officer of the United States army, delegated as professor of science and military tactics. The service is obligatory, each student being required to procure a uniform.—From "A Prairie College", article by Mme. Blanc, McClure's, May, 1895.

Log cabins in Log City, northwest of Galesburg, sheltered the pioneers during their first hard winter of 1836-37.

A view of Old Galesburg

The first Knox Academy

But the best element of a city like Galesburg is the people who inhabit it . . . . One is aware of the continuing stream of life. Mankind is seen as a whole, in all of its relations, instead of such detached segments as impinge on one's consciousness among the milling crowds of a great city. You may behold the span of five generations, births, marriages, deaths, the vagaries of heredity, the changing fortunes in human lives. I recall in my boyhood a stern bearded man, son of the founder of the town.

I knew his son and his grandson; I know that grandson's grandson—five generations, and such experience may be repeated with other family lines. The lives of such dynasties constitute books, books read with a touch of nostalgia by detached, floating city dwellers whose roots are in some such community as Galesburg.—Earnest Elmo Calkins, They Broke the Prairie, Published by Scribners, June, 1937.

KNOX COLLEGE.
GALESBURG, ILL.
Between the years 1850 and 1860, Galesburg boomed, increased its population 500 percent, became a city, and started its brisk march toward its position as one of the most energetic centers of the energetic new west. In that same decade, Knox College built the fine and sturdy buildings which were to serve her so well as she grew in academic leadership, and of which she is proud today at the beginning of her second century.

For both these phenomena there is one cause: the coming of the railroad. When the old wood-burning “Reindeer” puffed into town in 1834, Galesburg became an industrial and railroad center as well as an agricultural community; and Knox College, her coffers replenished with funds paid by the railroad for lands and rights of way, felt herself secure for the first time in her twenty years of history and began building for future centuries.

Galesburg and Knox College had a large part in organizing the old Central Military Tract Railroad which was to expand and develop into the great Burlington system. Citizens of this community caught the vision of a nation threaded from coast to coast with ribbons of steel while most men of the time were content to build the short scraps of railroad tracks which, on paper and in actuality, criss-crossed Illinois until they were either absorbed by the developing great systems or rusted into uselessness. A direct line from Chicago to the Mississippi, via Galesburg, was the aim of men like Chauncey Colton. Financial backing from the Boston builders of the Michigan Central was promised and Galesburg, then a mere village of scarcely 1,000 people, undertook the stupendous task of raising its quota of $300,000 for the enterprise. They did it—impossible as it seems—but not until two Galesburg men, already contributors to the limit of their resources had agreed to make themselves personally responsible for the last $50,000. Willard and Colton borrowed that money at 10% interest—colossal optimism and shrewd good sense.

John M. Brooks, noted civil engineer, became president of the new road; J. M. Berrien was made chief engineer.

Galesburg streets, named in honor of these two men, are being marked as Galesburg celebrates her Centenary. On the board of directors served, not only Chauncey Colton, prime mover of the scheme, but also David Sanborn, Silas Willard, G. W. Gale, and Selden Gale.

Years later the Santa Fe, building its great highway to the southwest and the coast, chose its route to cross that of the Burlington at Galesburg. Much of the material prosperity which the city has enjoyed is traceable to her fortunate position on these two great transportation lines, and it is appropriate, therefore, that the opening program in the Centenary Celebration should be a Salute to the Railroads.
Galesburg's founders came in covered wagons like this. A month to travel the long road from Whitesboro to the prairies was good running time. The New York delegation coming to the Centenary makes that journey by car in two days' time without haste or inconvenience.

Mr. Henry Ford lends for the Galesburg Centenary a fine example of the old covered wagon from his justly famous collection of American vehicles. It will head the Centenary Parade.

A train like this, defiling the sabbath with its snorting and fire-breathing, struck terror to the pious soul of Jonathan Blanchard, the second president of Knox College. "Take it back to the roundhouse," he told the engineer. But you remember what happened to King Canute.

The Burlington Railroad lends for exhibition during the Galesburg Centenary this old wood-burning engine of the 'fifties'. It stands in the Burlington yards where the Zephyr skims past it twice every day. Centenary visitors are welcome to inspect its equipment.
A good horse, in 1887, could make the trip from Galesburg to Chicago in three or four days—perhaps—if the weather was good and the roads not too deep in mud. Today the Denver Zephyr covers the 162 miles in two hours and ten minutes, makes a brief stop in Galesburg at supper time, and is far away in Denver by morning.

From wagon wheel to stainless steel: what better expression could there be of a Century’s immense advance?

Travel in Galesburg’s First Century was not all primitive hardship. Here are pictures of interiors of trains running through Galesburg in the elegant eighties. We do these things more simply, more efficiently, today. Nevertheless the “First Class” traveler of fifty years ago felt himself glamourously lapped in luxury as he rolled along in “palace” cars like these.
Public Buildings of Galesburg

Galesburg, founded with the same impulse which created Knox College in 1837, became a city in 1837. Immediately, conscious of its growing importance in Illinois affairs, the little city began to agitate the removal of the county seat from the older village of Knoxville to the newer, but livelier community of Galesburg. The fight was long and, at times, bitter. But strategy, blended with the undeniable claims of a booming commercial center, bore fruit at last. Galesburg became the county seat of Knox County in 1870 and in 1884-86 built the court house which is today the legal center of this division of the State of Illinois.

The courthouse among the trees of Standish Park.

Galesburg's excellent school system owes much to George Churchill, son of a pioneer, who organized the town's public education and for whom Galesburg's oldest school is named.

The Galesburg High School

Galesburg's new United States Post office (left) built and dedicated in the Centenary year, represents a vast development since the days when Chauncey Colton's store was postoffice as well as trading post, social center, and even bank.

The City Hall (above) built in 1905 is the administrative center of Galesburg's civic life.
Veterans of the War of 1812 were not particularly impressed when a grateful government set aside as bounty lands the "Military Tract" of prairie lands between the Illinois and the Mississippi. Few of them took up their homestead rights. The land was far away. It was difficult of cultivation because of the matted growth of grass roots, unbroken — almost unbreakable — by a plow. But when these same lands were opened for public purchase in the '30's they became the goal of a migration from the northeast states which filled the westward roads with lumbering caravans. "Yankees" the newcomers were called — just as all southern migrants to the west were "Hoosiers" — and when the New York State founders of Galesburg remonstrated that they were New Yorkers, not Yankees, they drew only the grumbling response: "York Yankees is the meanest!"

Galesburg is the child of this Yankee migration. The town came into being because the Reverend George Washington Gale of Whitesboro, New York, zealously wished to build in the New West a college where young men, and women too, could work with their hands while securing a Christian education. Scouts came out to buy the land; settlers followed. By the winter of 1836-37 a considerable group were camped in log houses near their chosen site. In the spring the building of Galesburg began.

It was a sturdy, self-respecting community from the first. Its earliest houses, gleaming with white paint from Leonard Chappell's flax mill, became a prairie landmark. Its reputation for sober reliability was no less a far-seen landmark, and Chauncey Colton, Galesburg's first great merchant, was only one of a long line of business men who have found in the character of the community their best reason for throwing in their lot with the growing city of Galesburg.

A hundred years have changed the physical aspect of Galesburg, increased her population one hundred fold, but they have not changed the fundamental character of her citizens. These are no longer limited to migrants from a small neighborhood of towns in a single state. They represent, in their origins, all parts of this nation and many come from foreign shores. But they are all inheritors of the ideals of the founders. It was only yesterday that Edward Bok called the city one of the finest home towns of America — a conviction which every citizen echoes.

For the celebration marking Galesburg's hundredth birthday, the City, with the cooperation of the College, provides, not only ceremonial recognition of its founders and pioneers, but also a round of lively merry-making: performing puppets, mystifying magic, roller skaters, soaring balloons, and a final burst of fireworks. A glorious beginning for a glorious New Century.

PROGRAM

Saturday, June twelfth
Galesburg Day

10:00 a.m.  Centenary Parade of Galesburg and Knox College

2:30 p.m.  Marking of Historic Sites:  Ceremony at the corner of Main and Cherry Streets, the site of the first Knox building.  Marking of Brooks and Berrien Streets.

4:30 p.m.  Balloon Ascension:  Willard Field

8:15 p.m.  Centenary Concert of the Knox College Department of Music:  Central Congregational Church

Street entertainment during afternoon and evening, ending with fireworks on Willard Field at 9:30.

All Day . . . and throughout the celebration . . . Exhibitions in the store windows along Main Street showing Galesburg's Century of Leadership
Galesburg cost the founders of Knox College about $14,000. That, at $1.25 an acre, was the price set by the United States government for the 11,000 prairie acres purchased for the town site and the college site. The founders resold parts of the land to themselves for homes and farms—and Galesburg began.

Today the assessment value of Galesburg's real estate is estimated at more than $20,000. Today Knox College puts a value of more than $1,000,000 on her buildings and equipment and the comparatively small section of the original land retained as the site of the college.

The pictures on this page give striking illustration of this remarkable growth: one, from an old atlas, bears the date 1870; the other is one of the newest business blocks. Buildings have climbed higher into the air, though many of the older blocks remain. Gone are the wooden sidewalks and the hitching posts. Motor cars have replaced the horse and buggy.
George W. Brown, who changed corn-planting from a laborious kernel by kernel hand operation to a mechanized process, was one of Galesburg’s earliest and greatest manufacturers.

Beside him, in Galesburg memory, stands another citizen who played a valiant part in the pioneer struggle to break the prairies and bring the black earth into cultivation: H. H. May, whose self-scouring plow is claimed, on good authority, to have been the first of the steel plows which revolutionized prairie farming.

May’s son, who built the world-famous May windmills, and the Avery’s of Spiral Stalkcutter fame were among the city’s industrial pioneers.

The Galesburg Club is a Modern Civic Center
"The little nigger-stealing town of Galesburg"—that's what a Quincy newspaper called it just before the Civil War. The epithet could not have caused Galesburg's citizens much pain even in those days. Today it recalls one of the most dramatic chapters in the city's history: the days when Galesburg was famous—or notorious according to one's convictions—as a station on the Underground Railway. Slaves fleeing from their southern masters found haven here. The belfry of the Old First Church gave sanctuary to many a frightened negro while the conspirators plotted a safe transport to the next "station." Still standing is at least one Galesburg house which sheltered the runaways. A focal point was a farmhouse near the tracks, passed by the trains for Chicago just after they had pulled out of the Galesburg station. Leaning from his cab the engineer watched the windows of this house for a light. If he saw his signal, he slowed his train to a stop; muffled figures scurried through the darkness; and when the train moved off again, more fugitives had safely made another lap of their dangerous journey. Only Chicago, where they would be smuggled onto Canada-bound boats, lay between them and liberty.

Still remembered is "Aunt Sukey" Richardson, herself a runaway slave from Randolph County who found asylum here in 1843,
and who, until her death worked with her white neighbors to rescue others of her race.

Galesburg had one of the first—some say the very first—anti-slavery societies in Illinois. It was founded in the first year of the colony by Samuel Holyoke, the Cincinnati wheelwright who joined the canal boat party of Galesburg pioneers in Ohio.

Galesburg recognized the greatness of Lincoln, endorsed his convictions, rallied to his banner, when he was still an almost unknown prairie lawyer. When, debating Douglas under the shadow of Old Main, he expressed for the first time his belief that slavery must be regarded and settled as a moral—not a political—issue, he spoke the earnest conviction of his audience.

They gave him ringing applause that day, valiant support in the campaign two years later, and when the Civil War brought the tragic test of his convictions—and theirs—they sent, not only their sons, but one of the most picturesque figures in the Union lines—Mother Bickerdyke, that indefatigable, brusque, and competent Civil War nurse, whose slashing of army red tape for the comfort and welfare of her “boys” became a legend in the ranks. General Sherman himself, so the story goes, was asked to use his authority against an edict of Mother Bickerdyke. “I can’t”, he said, “she outranks me.”
Historic Sites
Marked for the Galesburg-Knox Centenary

(Numbers refer to numbers marked on the above map of the old town)

1, 2, 3, 4. The four corners of the original town. The college farm section to the south was not part of the town plot, though it was laid out at the same time.

5. The site of the first Knox Academy building, erected in 1838 (See picture on Page 4). A storey-and-a-half frame building of which the first floor was used as a school room, with built-in seats and two front doors, for the sexes entered and sat separately. The academy was used for church services as well as classes; for prayer meetings, singing schools, and community socials such as the stern temper of the village permitted.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. Galesburg’s street corners, which furnish terse historic records. These fine streets are named for members of the original purchasing committee. The committee included Silvanus Ferris, Nehemiah West, Thomas Simmons, Samuel Tompkins, and John Waters. Remembering Hiram H. Kellogg, absent member of the committee, they also named a street for him. (See Pioneer Who’s Who, pages 41-47, for biographical material on these men.)

12, 13. Brooks and Berrien Streets. Two streets which recall Galesburg’s part in the making of railroad history. Brooks was president of the Central Military Tract Railroad (which grew into the Burlington). Berrien was chief engineer.

14. On this site, Knox College built in 1841 its first pretentious building, the Seminary. The little community raised $8000 for this building and for a brief two years looked with pride at its shining tin cupolas, visible for miles across the prairie on sunny days. The loss of this building by fire in 1843 was a crushing blow to both town and college.

15. George W. Brown’s famous cornplanter works stood here. A picture of the plant and of its founder appears on page 11 of this program.

16. The home of Knox College’s first president, Hiram Huntington Kellogg. (See page 30 and also Pioneer Who’s Who, pages 41-47, for details about Mr. Kellogg.)

17. George Washington Gale, founder of Knox College, lived here, choosing his residence just north of the town’s boundary. (See Pioneer Who’s Who, pages 41-47, for details about Mr. Gale.)

18, 19. The two first buildings on the Knox campus stood here. Officially named “East College” (1844) and “Williston Hall” (1845), these two low brick structures, were always known as “East and West Bricks.”

20. On this site stood the home of Knox’s second president, Jonathan Blanchard. (See page 30 for details about him.)
PROGRAM

Sunday, June thirteenth
Baccalaureate

11:00 a.m. Baccalaureate Services: First Presbyterian Church of Galesburg
(Admission by ticket only)
Preacher: Charles Whitney Gilkey, D.D.
Dean of the Chapel of the University of Chicago
Music: The Knox College Choirs

2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Open House at Knox College Buildings
Old Main: Exhibitions including
Maps and Views of Illinois 100 years ago
Knox portraits
Knox historic documents
Lincolniana
Books by Knox writers
Knox memorabilia and photographs
Lombard memorabilia
Knox student activities

Henry M. Seymour Library: Exhibitions
Preston Player Collection
Etchings by Ralph Fletcher Seymour

8:15 p.m. Symphony Concert: St. Louis Little Symphony
Central Congregational Church
Leader: Max Streindl
(Tickets for visitors not members of Galesburg Civic
Music Association, $1.50)

Services of Knox College were held within its walls. When it was razed, the college continued to hold the services connected with the annual Commencement in the two churches which inherit the traditions of Old First: Central Congregational and First Presbyterian.

For First Church, like the community in which it stood, represented in about equal proportions these two denominations and not until the '50's did dissensions, now all but forgotten, separate them into two independent bodies.

Galesburg's churches have multiplied in the century. There are nearly a score, of varied denomination, today where there was only one in 1837. Services are read in the Latin of the Catholic mass, in the native tongue of Galesburg's valued Swedish citizens, as well as in the simple English of her Puritan founders. But the spiritual influence of Galesburg's church life remains today, as one hundred years ago, a strong and vital force in the community.

On this Baccalaureate Sunday, past and present are closely linked, as Albert Blanchard Kellogg of Claremont, New Hampshire, grandson of Jonathan Blanchard, reads the farewell sermon delivered by Knox's second President when he left the pastorate of the Old First Church.
When Conductor Bacon waved his baton and boys and girls and men and women from the whole Military Tract lifted their voices in the singing schools which were the 1850 substitute for movies and dances and dramatics and football games, Galesburg was known as a musical town. No less than three musical societies flourished in that period, with inter-society rivalries as keen as those which today center around inter-collegiate athletics.

Galesburg has the same reputation today. It has been strengthened and given national currency by the work done for more than fifty years in the Knox Conservatory of Music, now consolidated with Knox College as the Knox College Department of Music.

William E. Bentley, who died a year ago, built the Conservatory, gave to it the buoyant, indefatigable enthusiasm of a lifetime. John Winter Thompson, who joined the staff in 1890 only five years later than his chief, carries on this year in Dr. Bentley’s place. James MacConnell Weddell directs and trains the choirs which at the Baccalaureate Services and at the Commencement Exercises sing so gloriously. Their photographs appear at the bottom of
this page together with a fourth musician, graduate of the Knox Conservatory of Music, whom Knox honors at her Centenary Commencement with the honorary degree of Doctor of Music: Mack Evans, Knox 1920, Organist and Choirmaster of the University of Chicago Chapel.

Knox College has in years past conferred upon Professors Bentley, Thompson and Weddell honorary Doctor of Music degrees. Three graduates of the Conservatory have been similarly honored: Carl K. McKinley, Assistant Conductor of Orchestra of the New England Conservatory of Music and Organist and Choirmaster of Boston's Old South Church; Victor V. Lytle, Professor of Organ and Theory at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music; and Howard A. Murphy, Assistant Professor of Music Education at Teachers College, Columbia University.
On Alumni Day

Knox proudly confers Centenary honorary degrees upon Hettie Lindley Thompson of the class of 1877 (left) and Corliss W. Lay of the class of 1887. (right)

Frances Arnold Woods, Knox '05 (top center), descendant of Silvanus Ferris and President of the Knox College Alumni Association.

Selden Gale Lowrie, (below) Knox '07, descendant of both George Washington Gale and Silvanus Ferris, received the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Centenary Founders Day Celebration. With him is President Dixon Ryan Fox of Union College, Alma Mater of G. W. Gale, made LL.D. of Knox College on the same occasion.

Anna M. Soule Dunn of the class of 1865 (center), the oldest living alumna of Knox College, who will be 92 years young on August 6, 1937.

George W. Gale, III, (below) has the longest connection with Knox of any man or woman now living. Eighty years ago he entered the Knox Academy which his grandfather founded. He is a member of the Knox Class of 1866. With Mr. Gale is Fred H. Holmes, who attended Knox in the seventies.

PROGRAM

Monday, June fourteenth

Alumni Day

9:00 a.m. Meeting of Knox Trustees: Common Room, Old Main
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 m. Reunions: sororities, fraternities and other campus organizations.
(Information at the Knox College Centenary Office)
12:00 m. to 4:00 p.m. Reunions of all classes
(Information at the Knox College Centenary Office)
12:00 m. Lombard Picnic. Under Lombard Elm
4:00 p.m. Alumni Parade, starting at Whiting Hall
4:30 p.m. Centenary Meeting of Knox Alumni Association
East Side of Old Main
6:00 p.m. Alumni supper on the Campus
(Tickets $0.75)
8:30 p.m. Second Performance of Centenary Pageant:
Lake Storey
8:30 p.m. Dancing at Songetaha Country Club
and Galesburg Club
Old Main Exhibitions open 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 m.;
7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Loyalty to Knox, passed from generation to generation, is one striking demonstration of this homecoming. Fathers and sons and grandsons are in the line; mothers and daughters and granddaughters. At least three hundred families, according to Knox records, have sent students to Knox in three or more generations. Heading the list is the family of Knox's co-founder, Silvanus Ferris, a family linked by marriage with that of George Washington Gale. Of the Ferris family thirty-four members have attended Knox in the first one hundred years. David Arnold, who receives his A.B. degree at this Commencement is the youngest in that line. Frances Arnold Woods, President of the Alumni Association in this Centenary Year is also a descendant of Silvanus Ferris. On the present Board of Trustees are George Washington in these ranks today. There are too many, distinguished in every profession, every calling, to permit even an attempt at listing here. Knox is proud of them all, proud of each boy and girl who studied in her halls and who, grown to maturity, helps carry the fame of the purple and gold around the world.

One section of the Alumni Parade is made up of graduates of Lombard. As the procession winds along the campus paths, they will pass the old bell, once rung in its Lombard belfry by Carl Sandburg, now set in a memorial bell tower on the Knox campus—a symbol of the unity and fraternity existing among the alumni of Galesburg's two great colleges. Forgotten are past rivalries, as Lombard's graduates find themselves today the valued foster sons and daughters of Knox.
Students of the early 1900's in the classroom of Professor Hurd learned their Latin classics from the lips of the "noblest Roman of them all."

No memory of college days is fresher in the thoughts of the thousands of alumni, home for the Centenary, than the class hours spent under such teachers as Hurd, Comstock, Churchill, Willard, Simonds, Miss Holmes, Neal, Griffith, Drew, Read, Longden, Rauh, Sellew, and Miss Stayt.

These students, busy with the intricate apparatus of modern science, look different from those of thirty-odd years ago. It's a surface difference however.

The George Davis Science Hall, built in 1911 and named in honor of a former treasurer of Knox College, provides thoroughly efficient equipment for experiment and research in the sciences.
What a good time we co-eds had when we used to have spreads... with plenty of flat silver... in old Whiting Hall!
The good old days! Not so old at that! For this picture of a social campus group was taken less than a quarter century ago.

The trusty chafing dish for a midnight snack, the banners and pictures to express undying affection for three or four beaux. Plenty of absorbing detail to keep one's mind from books.

Below: rooms are simpler today but the boy friend's picture still has the center of the stage.

Left. Whiting Hall serves a meal to the co-eds of 1937. For nearly eighty years The Hall has watched the changing procession of Knox women. Known first as the Knox Female Seminary, the Hall was started in 1856, the same year which saw Old Main begun. It was later renamed for Maria Whiting, devoted and beloved principal of the Knox Female Seminary until her death in 1894.
The Knox College Faculty--1937

Carter Davidson, President
Charles Joseph Adamiec, Dean
Fannie Hurff Glidden, Dean
William Edward Simonds, Emeritus
Henry Ware Read, Emeritus
Jessie Rosetta Holmes, Emerita
George Tucker Sellew, Emeritus
Aladine Cummings Longden, Emeritus
William Longstreth Raub, Emeritus
Grace Adele Stayt, Emerita
John Winter Thompson
Blanche M. Boult
John Leonard Conger
Mabel Heren
James MacConnell Weddell
Nellie J. Smith
James Sterenberg
James Andrew Campbell
Lucius Walter Elder

Florence Ellen Willard
Ira Edward Neifert
Alfred Watts Newcombe
Edward Charles Franing
Sarah Embry Coleman
Proctor Fenn Sherwin
Arthur Walton
Clarence Lee Furrow
Dean Spaulding Trevor
Bernice A. Winchester
Jessie Lynde Hopkins-Thompson
Harold Way
Lilly Esther Junia Lindahl
Alice C. Lowrie
William Theodore Beauchamp
Royal Stewart Van de Woestyne
Jesse Howell Atwood
Carl Melvin Hanson
Adeline M. Nelson

Burdie M. Campbell
Paul Arthur Foley
Rothwell Clifford Stephens
Helen Rudd Arnold
Edward Nicholson Fay
Evelyn Bielfeldt
Joseph Fisher Stanfield
Merritt Hadden Moore
Hermann Richard Muelder
Eliot Gilbert Fay
Ray Starbuck Miller
John de Vries
Emory Mitchell Gunnell
Claude William Stinson
Charles Henry Moore, Jr.
Ernest Emanuel Sandeen
C. W. P. Reynolds
William Howard Saunders
Mack T. Henderson
Elizabeth Brice Wilson

The Knox Triumvirate (left). Three great teachers of the past: Milton L. Comstock, George Churchill, and Albert Hurd. A tablet erected in Central Congregational Church in their honor by alumni, students and friends was a feature of the Knox Jubilee in 1912.

John L. Conger (below), member of the Knox faculty since 1907, has trained scores of young people with a zeal for historic research. He receives the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Centenary Commencement.
Old Main is in danger!
The call which went out to Knox men and women everywhere on Lincoln's birthday, 1933, struck fear to all hearts. For Old Main, center of Knox College life for eighty years, is more than a focal point for memories of college days. It has been holy ground for generations of Knox students because, on a platform erected in the shelter of its east wall, Abraham Lincoln—the hero of Knox College even then—met Stephen A. Douglas in the fifth of the great debates, October 7, 1858. All other buildings associated with those forensic battles have long since fallen in decay. It was inconceivable that Old Main, weakened by prairie winds and rains, should also disappear.

That the old building stands today, restored to the loveliness which it possessed in Lincoln’s life time and reenforced and strengthened for a new century of usefulness, is due to two things: first, the loyal generosity of Knox alumni and friends who, giving for the most part in small amounts as their resources required, have found the funds necessary for the restoration; and, second, the indomitable courage of one woman: Janet Grieg Post, Knox alumna of the class of 1894, Knox trustee, Chairman of the Knox Centenary, and Chairman also of the Old Main Restoration Committee. Mrs. Post has turned a deaf ear to counselors advising postponement of the project until "better times." She has gathered in the needed money almost dollar by dollar. She has personally supervised each detail of the architect's plans and the builders' performance, watchful lest some small beloved feature of the old building be needlessly lost, or lest some lack of foresight and imagination impair the building's usefulness for the future. Old bricks and stone have been used wherever possible: the Lincoln steps at the East of Old Main are the original stones which Lincoln trod. The panelling of the walls of the new sunny Common Room is made of the pine timbers used to support the building in its first eighty years. These timbers have been replaced with steel girders and the whole building fire-proofed and reinforced with steel and concrete.

Old Main will be open during the whole Centenary week. It is the College Registration Center. It contains exhibits of exceptional interest which no Centenary visitor should miss. Of special interest is the collection of Lincoln items, among them the banner given to Lincoln by Lombard students on the day of the Great Debate.

PROGRAM

Tuesday, June fifteenth

Old Main Day

10:00 a.m.
Centenary Educational Conference: Beecher Chapel
Speakers:
Frederick A. Middlebush,
President, University of Missouri
James L. McConaughy,
President, Wesleyan University
George F. Zook,
President, American Council on Education

12:00 m.
Luncheons for Delegates in Galesburg Gardens
R.O.T.C. Inspection and Awarding of Commissions:
Knox College campus

1:30 p.m.
Academic Procession and
Rededication of Old Main: East Side of Old Main
Speakers:
Carl Sandburg
Governor Henry Horner
John Gilbert Winant
John Huston Finley
Mrs. Philip Sidney Post
President Carter Davidson

3:00 p.m.
Reception of Delegates and Dinner for Official Guests
of the College: Lyman Kay Seymour Hall
Third performance of Centenary Pageant:
Lake Storey
Old Main Exhibitions open after Rededication of
Old Main and until 9:30 p.m.
Frederick A. Middlebush, who served Knox as member of her history department for seven years, is today President of the University of Missouri. One of the recipients of Centenary Honorary degrees, and one of the three speakers at the Centenary Educational Conference.

James Lukens McConaughy, President of Knox College from 1918 to 1925, President now of Wesleyan University and of the Association of American Colleges speaks at the Centenary Educational Conference and receives, from the college he served so well, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Governor Henry Horner who speaks at the Rededication of Old Main, not only in his official capacity as Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but also as a lover of Lincoln, and owner of one of the great private collections of Lincolniana. Governor Horner received an Honorary LL.D. from Knox College in 1933.

Speakers on Old Main Day

John Huston Finley, known in the world as Editor of the New York Times, is known to Knox as beloved alumnus, ex-president, and trustee.

Native of Galesburg, son of Lombard, foster son of Knox, Carl Sandburg stands as America's great prairie poet and most understanding biographer of Abraham Lincoln.

John Gilbert Winant, three times Governor of New Hampshire, takes Abraham Lincoln as his ideal in his fearless and upright career of public service. Knox confers upon him an honorary LL.D. at the Centenary Commencement.
In June, 1936, Knox College, celebrating her 91st Commencement, learned that the United States Government had officially designated Old Main as a National Historic Site. The recognition gives emphasis to the significance of Old Main Day, to Knox's connection with America's Prairie President.

Knox claims Lincoln as her son for other reasons than the debate, however. He was a member of the Illinois legislature which granted the college charter in 1837. And in 1860, before he was elected President of the United States, Knox made him Dr. Lincoln—honorary LL.D. of this college.

From McClure's Magazine, built by Knox's great alumnus S. S. McClure, comes this old drawing of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate at Knox College. The artist has suggested not only the great crowd—estimated at 15,000 people—who heard the debate, but also Knox's bold declaration of her sympathies in the banner spread against the walls of Old Main.

Knox's marching soldiers, reviewed on Old Main Day, recall the patriotic record of Knox men. Only 48 men were left in the college when the Civil War was on; and in the World War 600 alumni, students, and faculty members served.
MEMORY of the great Debate has been kept green at Knox College in a series of commemorative celebrations which have brought under the shadow of Old Main statesmen and scholars of national reputation.

Robert Todd Lincoln made his only public address about his father at the Knox celebration in 1896; Senator Chauncey M. Depew spoke also on that day. Three years later, President William McKinley came, accompanied by his entire cabinet. The President spoke at the celebration and the only cabinet meeting ever held in Illinois took place at that time in the home of Clark E. Carr.

President Howard A. Taft spoke at the celebration which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the debate; with him on the program was Robert Douglas, grandson of Stephen A. Douglas.

In 1928, the seventieth anniversary brought such famed Lincoln authorities as Dr. William E. Barton, Mr. Carl Sandburg, Dr. Edgar J. Goodspeed, and Dr. Emmanuel Hertz. Special effort was made on this occasion to bring back to the celebration those who were present when the Debate took place in

Old Main’s bell, which rings for classes and to proclaim athletic victories, is a well-known sound in Knox campus life. Stealing the clapper has been a favorite student prank since the building was new. But it rarely works: the college buys the clappers by the dozen!
1858. Fifty old men and women sat on the platform that day, each wearing a badge on which was printed: "I was here in '58". The college theatre presented, in connection with the celebration, Drinkwater's Abraham Lincoln with Frank McGlynn playing the title part which he had played with such success on the professional stage. With the restoration of Old Main, future commemoration of Debate anniversaries becomes certain. They will continue as long as the college lives.

No formal celebration is needed, however, to keep the great Lincoln tradition alive in the hearts of Knox students as they pass, in endless youthful procession, through the welcoming doors of Old Main. On the memorial tablet they read, again and again, the trenchant words which Lincoln spoke that October day in 1858: "He is blowing out the moral lights around us who contends that whoever wants slaves has a right to hold them."

It is planned that the restored Old Main shall house, in future years, not only classrooms and offices, but also a growing collection of Lincolniana. Generous gifts from Lincoln collectors have already made a nucleus of such a collection, now kept in the Knox Library. Items from this collection are among those shown in the Centenary Exhibitions.
On The Centenary Commencement Day

The youngest president of a leading American college is officially inducted into office as the Second Century of Knox begins. Carter Davidson, born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1905 was thirty-one years old when he assumed his duties at Knox College. He is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1925, Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1930. He is a writer as well as a scholar. With Louis Untermeyer as collaborator, he compiled and wrote the critical anthology "Poetry: Its Appreciation and Enjoyment" widely used in college English courses. He is author also of many articles in literary and scholarly periodicals.

Consistent with a long tradition of Knox, whose early presidents were all Doctors of Divinity, Dr. Davidson is an ordained minister of the Congregational Church. He has preached in Galesburg churches and in those of other neighboring communities frequently during the past year.

Although his formal inauguration takes place during the Centenary Celebration, Dr. Davidson has already completed the first year of his Knox administration, a year marked with able leadership and tireless energy.

A Cornishman who has served American education well, Dr. Donald J. Cowling, President of Carleton College for twenty-eight years, appropriately delivers the address at the inauguration as Dr. Carter Davidson becomes President of Knox College. Carter Davidson joined the Carleton Department of English in 1931, soon adding to his professional duties those of Assistant to the President. Under President Cowling's leadership he proved his administrative ability, and in June 1936, he was called to a position of greater responsibility as President of Knox.

For twenty years, William James Hamilton has served as Superintendent of Elementary Instruction in Oak Park, Illinois. Knox recognizes his contribution to education in the State by making him honorary Doctor of Education.

President of Knox College for eleven years, Albert Britt returns to the campus to share the reunion of his Knox Class of 1898 and to receive from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1910 to 1928 and Chief Justice in 1922-26, Floyd E. Thompson, upon whom Knox confers the degree of Doctor of Laws, is one of the most brilliant of this state's great lawyers.
brilliant doctoral hoods gleam against the glossy black of academic robes, as the impressive procession of learned guests, come to honor Knox College and Knox's eleventh president, moves with pomp and dignity under the green elms along the way to Knox. In that procession, a hundred young men and women march, candidates today for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A far cry, it seems, from the first Knox Commencement day in 1846, when nine young men made up the graduating class and President Jonathan Blanchard wore the first academic robe that Galesburg had ever seen. The unfinished Old First Church was the scene of that graduation. It was by no means ready for such a ceremony. Not even its walls were complete. A temporary platform accommodated the speakers, and the audience sat upon rough plank seats. The services lasted a good part of the day for George Washington Gale's sermon on this, his great occasion, was even longer than usual. But neither the length of the ceremonies nor the physical discomfort of those hard seats discouraged the crowds of people who, since early morning, had been trundling into town from all the surrounding countryside, bringing their noon-day meal in baskets, eager to have a part in the great event and to see for themselves the first fruits of the Gale experiment which had led them out to the prairie wilderness.

They had waited nine years for that day, for the doors of Knox College did not open as soon as the charter was granted. Preparatory work in the Knox Academy was necessary before the first class was ready to enter in 1841. And when that class was prepared and ready to be graduated in 1845, Knox College, stunned by the burning of the first Seminary Building, was too downhearted to think of such festivities as Commencement celebrations.

Four of the nine members of the class of 1846 became ministers, one served for many years as a professor at Knox College, one became an editor of three Galesburg newspapers, one became a doctor, and one entered the practice of law as partner of Robert G. Ingersoll, then a rising young Peoria lawyer. Of the ninth no record remains.

Among the members of the class of 1937, the ninety-second class to graduate from Knox College, are two young women who four years ago, retracing the steps of the pioneers of 1837, came from their native Whitesboro, New York, to become members of the Knox Centenary Class. They are Jane Mathews, whose excellent scholarship won for her membership in the Knox Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; and Lucille Quinn, who has been president of the Knox Women's Athletic Association in her senior year.

Congratulations and good wishes go with the newest Knox graduates today.
Presidents of Knox College

1. HIRAM HUNTINGTON KELLOGG (1839-45) founded the Domestic Female Seminary at Clinton, New York, that gave Mary Lyon the idea for Mt. Holyoke College; was one of the first men consulted by George W. Gale about his plan of a college in the West; took charge of Knox in 1841, and resigned in 1845 before the graduation of the first class, which therefore had no commencement and received no degree.

2. JONATHAN BLANCHARD (1845-57) was an uncompromising reformer, a fearless anti-slavery agitator, the foe of secret societies, and an able executive. During his administration the first class graduated from Knox College, Old Main and the Female Seminary (Whiting Hall) were built, and the endowment greatly increased. He became involved with George W. Gale in a controversy over the denominational control of the college. His forced resignation almost disrupted the institution, and he was persuaded to remain one more year to bring back the disaffected students.

3 and 4. HARVEY CURTIS (1858-68) was the compromise candidate between the two factions in the Board of Trustees. His administration was without striking incident. Shortly after his induction, the Civil War nearly emptied the college of students. The administration of his successor, WILLIAM STUANTON CURTIS (1868-68), was equally uneventful.

5. JOHN PUTNAM GULLIVER (1868-72), a minister, but an able educator, assembled a faculty of brilliant young men from Eastern Colleges, placed the college on a high intellectual plane, enabled women graduates to earn the same degrees as men, and attracted and built up the attendance. His letter of resignation contained the startling proposal that if the Trustees would give him money enough to retain the teaching staff, he would serve without salary until the profits were large enough to pay it.

6. NEWTON BATEMAN (1874-92), friend of Lincoln, distinguished State Superintendent of Public Instruction, introduced few innovations, but carried on notably in the old college tradition. His long term was marked by its number of distinguished graduates. The first major building since President Blanchard's day, Alumni Hall, (now the Knox Theater), was built, many new names added to the faculty, and the prestige of the college in Oratory established.

7. JOHN FINLEY (1892-99), the youngest college President, the first graduate of Knox to become its head, introduced modern methods that brought Knox abreast of the best current practice, established exchange professorships, began the observation of Founders Day, instituted the celebration of the Anniversary of Lincoln-Douglas Debate, and by his wide acquaintances, linked Knox with the distinguished public men of the day. He brought among other desirable things, prestige to the college.

8. THOMAS McCLELLAND (1900-17), a minister but also a business man, a wise and careful administrator. By his connection with several Foundations, he was able to increase greatly the college endowment. More contributions were received during his administration than in any other, and largely through his influence and efforts. More buildings were added to the Physical Plant, including the Gymnasium and the George Davis Science Hall.

9. JAMES L. McCONAUGHY (1918-25), was the first of the new order of college presidents, men prepared for that work by special training, to which the new president, Carter Davidson, also belongs. McConaughy brought to Knox, scientific management of educational problems. His principal contribution was in better methods of teaching, new men, new ideas. He revised the curriculum to bring it in line with the best institutions of the time.

10. ALBERT BRITT (1925-36) was a graduate of Knox, with years of literary and editorial experience in New York. More than half of his term was shadowed by the financial depression. He met the delicate problem of economic adjustment with tact and firmness. His relations with the student body were cordial, and he was particularly helpful in the literary activities. In this administration, Knox and Lombard were merged.

11. CARTER DAVIDSON (1936—) has finished his first year at Knox with definite promise for the future. Already, the college has responded to the influence of new young blood, and the second century of the college has dawned auspiciously.
The Knox Library, housed in the building which bears the name of its donor—Henry M. Seymour, Knox '84—contains remarkable collections of books, prints, and documents relative to the development of the West.

The Class of 1937

Achelpohl, Mary Louise
Allen, Nettie (Class of 1900)
Anderson, Svea
Annegers, Ruth Jeannette
Arnold, Ravid Rudd
Arnold, George Richard
Baker, Marion Yeoman
Baldwin, Lois
Batell, Thomas Francis
Becker, Leroy Everett
Birkenbush, Frances Kathryn
Bohan, James Lett
Bohan, William Haney
Bonham, Eugene Holmes
Boyer, Elizabeth
Burtle, Gene
Channel, Emma Marie
Clemmer, Thomas Robert
Cramer, Avis Rae
Dewey, Alice May
Dieterich, Juaniita
Eldridge, Bruce Starrett
Fellowes, John Everett
Fisher, Richard LaMotte
Friedl, Harvey Joseph
Fuhr, Jean Vance
Galovich, Sam Thomas
Gardner, William Walker
Goff, Richard Thomas
Gonigam, Marjorie May
Gray, Elizabeth Jane
Griffith, Helen Frances
Groen, Egbert Bloomer
Grose, David Alexander
Gustafson, Anne Irene

Hampton, Howard Adleman
Hamer, Winifred Helen
Harris, Hugh Victor
Hearne, Mary Anna McClure
Hibbard, Harriet Cranston
Herlocker, Louise
Higgins, Jeanette Lucille
Holahan, Catherine Margaret
Johnson, Elizabeth Ann
Johnson, Wilma Permucla
Jones, Russell Park
Klemm, LaVerne Urcell
Kline, Carl Leroy
Koeber, Robert Carl
Krughoff, Pauline Needles
Kuncel, Joseph Charles
Landes, Frances Fay
Lanning, Wilma Jane
Lee, Ruth Eleanor
Liggett, Dorothy Reaugh
Lillie, Merrill Roswell
Lindsey, Richard Vernon, Jr.
Lund, Marion Esther
Lundeen, Dorothy Lucille
McGaan, Inez Lavern
McKinney, Frances Jeannette
McMaster, Helen Bernice
McNeill, Peggy
Mathews, Jane Alice
Maxwell, Virginia House
Miller, Adeline Minnie
Moessle, George
Munson, John Kenneth
Nelson, Dorothy Clarice
Nickless, Ruth Harriet

Nirdlinger, Janet
Norberg, Cordelia Louise
Paddock, Stuart Ransom, Jr.
Parker, Katherine Louise
Parsons, Marc James
Pause, John Francis
Peterson, Lucy Frances
Peterson, Margaret Maida
Quinn, Lucille Elizabeth
Raeic, Henry Andrew
Retherford, Lois Irene
Richmond, Owen Dale
Rose, Marion Louise
Russell, John Thomas
Scott, Jeanne Estelle
Simonson, Martha Corinne
Skelley, Grace Cecilia
Smith, John Washburn
Snapp, John Benjamin
Sterenberg, Kathryn Vaughan
Stewart, James Thompson
Suchy, William Joseph
Swanson, Chasta Josephine
Terpening, Robert Joseph
Tippett, Roberta Voorhees
Walker, Claire Merrifield
Warfel, Sidney Ernestine
Weaver, Kenneth Frank
Weber, Edward Graf
Welch, James Knox
Whalen, Louise Margaret
Wilkins, Marjorie Anna
Willis, Mary Jane
Young, James Harvey
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Richard Theodore Ely
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Bishop William Essex
Hamlin Garland
Logan Hay
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Harold LeClaire Ickes
Will Irwin
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Nathan William MacChesney
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Albert Shaw
Bishop George Craig Stewart
John Timothy Stone
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George Marsh Higgins
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Sidney Post Simpson
Julian Mack
Willard B. Dean
Bertram Whitcomb Bennett
Lysle Edward Pritchard
Linnecus Lawrence
Milton Wright Brown
George Washington Gale, IV
Robert Lee Sutherland
Robert B. Kyle
William James Costka
Wade Edward Arnold
Russell Harper Andrews
Julian Thomas Bentley
John Douglas Schumacher
Mary McQueen McEldowney
Isabelle Terrill
Joe Julius Strasburger, Jr.
Roseoe LeRoy Pullen
George Donaldson

This committee includes a representative from each Knox College Class since 1868
A Masque of Prairie Pioneers

Significant Scenes from the History of Galesburg and Knox College

BY EARNEST ELMO CALKINS

Arranged for production by Paul A. Foley

Narration written and spoken by Wade Arnold

Cast of Characters

SCENE 1: 1835
GATE AT WESTERN
George W. Gale...Thomas Batell
Students working for him on his farm:
Tom Shay, John McKinney, James Naugle,
George McMaster, Vernon Lee, Lawrence Duncan, Edwin Gray.

SCENE 2: 1836
FAREWELL TO WHITESBORO
George W. Gale...Thomas Batell
Erastus Swift...Charles McDonald
Louisa Swift...Mrs. Eunice Snow
Abigail Case...William Hinckley
Henry Wilcox...Webb Dinsmore
Mary Wilcox...Mrs. Walter Miller
Erastus, their son...John Allen Miller
Mary, their daughter...Anne Miller
William, their son...Bruce McClelland
Job Swift...Harold Troupe
Amanda Swift...Virginia Reinecke
Their children: Glen de Weese, Mary
Anne Christofferson
Lusher Gay...Ray Albrow
Eliza Gay...Mrs. Robert Craig
Martin, their son...Clifton Snow
William, their son...Hugh Arnold
Roswell Payne...J. C. Becker
Eliza Payne...Mrs. Ray Albrow
Charles Sutton
Their children: Gretchen Burkhalter
Lydia Albrow

In the Covered Wagon: Myra Patch, Robert Cabeen, Mrs. L. H. Streeten,
Aletha Streeten, Helen Dale, Mrs. Ives,
Chester Griffith, Mrs. Olla Shell, Alan McClelland,
Phillip A. Thompson, Putnam Biggs,
Doris Lee Anne Spencer, Mrs. J.
N. Spencer, Mrs. George C. Gale.

SCENE 3: 1836
The Covered Wagon Train
Woman's Chorus

Pageant Director Paul A. Foley

SCENE 4: 1836
ARRIVAL AT LOG CITY
Nehemiah West...Thomas Clemmer
Henry Ferris...David Arnold
George W. Gale...Thomas Batell
"Hoosiers"...Herb Slatkin
Milton Whaley...Lloyd Wright

SCENE 5: 1836
ARRIVAL ON THE BOAT PARTY
Wood-chopper...Vernon Lee Milkmaid...Gretchen Burkhalter
Fisherman...Francis Showalter
Log City Neighbors: Mrs. Olla Shell, Putnam Biggs,
Doris Lee, Anna Spencer, Mrs. J.
N. Spencer, Charles Sutton, Lydia Albrow,
Mrs. Ray Albrow, J. C. Becker, Mrs.
Robert Craig, Clifton Snow, Mrs. Eunice
Snow, Hugh Arnold, Bob Barnes.

The Boat Party:
Clarissa Phelps...Mrs. Madge Rickards
Phelps Children...Diane Fletcher
Noble...James Van Giesen
Dency Root...Doris Green

Clarissa Root...Barbara Harn
Moses Root...Billy Barnes
Henry Lyman...John Snapp
Sophronia Lyman...Mrs. Sig Nelson
Lyman Children...Dorothy Pople
Mary Ann Houghton
Mrs. John C. Smith...Martha Anderson
Isaac Mills...James Welch
Clarissa Mills...Doris Dexter
Lucy Watson...Dorothy Longshore
Ensemble: Robert Lee Burkleth, Robert
Jordan, Garrett Jordan, Birdie Craig,
James Naugle, George McMaster, Warren
Green, Lawrence Duncan, Kendall Light.

SCENE 6: 1836
MEETING WITH THE "HOOSIERS"
George W. Gale...Thomas Batell
Nehemiah West...Thomas Clemmer
Matthew Chambers...Ray Hinckley
John Gould Sanborn...Dr. Will Lawrence
Nehemiah Losey...Harvey Young
Erastus Swift...Charles McDonald
James Knox...William Hinckley
"Hoosiers": Lloyd Wright, Mrs. Vera
Young, Lucille Young, Milton Whaley,
Robert Rosenbaum, Goldie King, Danny
Hamblin, Dorothy Hamblin, Harry Sheldon
Weaver, Harold Weaver, Dickie
Steenkink, Ralph Cledenin, Herbert
Slatkin.

SCENE 7: 1843
THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
Aunt Sukey Richardson...Mrs. Eva Solomon
Her Children...Donal Williams
Ada May Crammer
Hod Powell...James Stewart
"Ensemble": Dave Robinson, Francis Showalter,
Henry Seipp, Warren Green, Eugene
Christensen, Louis Kerber, Clarence
Quigle, Lawrence Duncan, Ralph Danner,
John McCaughhey, Harold Troupe, Tom
Shay, William Hinckley, Herbert Slatkin,
Edwin Gray.

SCENE 8: COLTON'S STORE 1846
Chauncey Colton...Kendall Light
President Blanchard...Martin Rouman
George W. Gale...Thomas Batell
Nehemiah Losey...Harvey Young
Ensemble: John Snapp, Milton Whaley,
Herbert Slatkin, Arnold Woolsey, William
Woolsey, Billy Wake, Don Griffith, Shirley
Babbitt, Adelaide Sears, Mary E. Welch,
Louise Little, Joan Hinckley.

(Cast continued on page 38)
The Scenario

**Episode 1:**
*Conception of the Idea; Gale at Western 1835*

Gale, a man of about 36, is at his farm at Western, N. Y. Seven young men are working his farm for him in exchange for instruction in theology and literature. The young men come in from the field, each with a bushel basket of carrots or onions on his back. They weigh in their baskets by means of an old steeleyard, while Gale keeps an eye on them. They sit down and start tying their carrots or onions into bunches, getting them ready for the market. Gale reads to them from a book, then during the discussion he tells them that the plan has worked so well that he is going to start Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, and asks them if they want to go with him and enroll as students there. Several of the young men want to go with him; others are hesitant.

**Episode 2:**
*Farewell to Whitesboro 1836*

Great preparations for the departure of the first caravan of covered wagons bound for the Military Tract in Illinois. Final loading of the wagons—last minute inclusion of various articles of furniture, clothing, utensils and even toys and animals. The inner stage shows a comfortable parlor, with beautiful furniture and decorations. The wagons are loaded. Everybody comes to say farewell. Gale bids them goodbye and tells them he will see them in Knox County. Gay farewells—tears—Obviously this is the last time some of them will see each other. The caravan moves on with prayer, everybody singing.

**Episode 3:**
*On the Way*

The Caravan has stopped for a time. Two men come on with spades, after digging the grave. There is a group of women around one wagon. One of them comes over to meet the two men and then goes back to the group of women around the wagon. Two of them go into the wagon and come out with the bereaved mother. The father comes out alone. Four men go in and bring out the small body on a rough stretcher made of boughs. The whole party gathers for prayer over the dead child, and then marches off to the burying, leaving one man alone on guard beside the six wagons.

**Episode 4:**
*Arrival at Log City 1836*

The open prairie where Galesburg now stands. Nehemiah West and Henry Ferris are marking off lots with rude implements, driving stakes to mark each corner. A one-horse wagon, driven by Erastus Swift, comes into sight. A young man rides on horseback beside it. When West and Ferris see the two new arrivals, they drop their work excitedly and run over to greet.
them. The young man on horseback rides on ahead to meet them and then after greetings are over, spurs his horse back over the same trail he came by and returns shortly with the other six covered wagons. As the other wagons come into view, Henry Ferris gets on his horse and rides off to Log City to get Mr. Gale and just as the six wagons are all unloaded (of people, not of freight) Gale and Ferris ride in. Joyful greetings, Gale has arrived in Knox County before them, having come by water as far as Chicago, and made much better time than they. They all get into the wagons again and as they follow West, Gale and Ferris to Log City, two dirty, unkept, rather hostile “Hoosiers” come out from behind the bushes and watch them go.

**EPISODE 5:**
**The Arrival of the Boat Party September 1836**

The scene opens with a picture of cabin life at Log City, with an interior of a cabin on the inner stage. Boys bring in a load of wood and split it into lengths for the fireplace. A woman is boiling clothes in a huge black iron kettle over a fire outside. A child is sent to the neighbors for a coal to start the fire. A girl brings the cow into the lot, and milks her. Another girl is grinding corn in a handmill. Some little children come in with baskets of nuts they have picked.

A boy rides in on horseback, excitedly, telling them of the arrival of the boat party at Copperas Creek. All operations are suspended while they prepare to get these thirty-six sick people—they all had malaria. Wagons are driven on, straw ticks and feather beds are loaded into them, and blankets are put in to cover them. The wagons drive off to meet them.

The scene changes to the banks of Copperas Creek, where the sick people are being rowed ashore and loaded into the wagons; a raft and two row-boats are used to bring in from the canal boat. Several people have died on the way. One small boy is limping, with his foot tied up. He cut off two of his toes. The sorrowing group are loaded into the wagons and driven to Log City to be cared for.

**EPISODE 6:**
**The Founding**

The meeting with the “Hoosiers”, October 1836. The available trustees of Knox College, Gale, West, Chambers, Sanborn, Long and Swift, and also James Knox—who was not a member—call a meeting to secure the backing of the Hoosiers—the people who have settled here with them. The Hoosiers arrive in small detachments, suspicious or afraid. Whole families are present—the Hoosiers with six or eight dirty children apiece. The Hoosiers are all bedraggled and unkept. They carry guns. Gale calls the meeting to order—offers a prayer—then explains briefly the paper he holds in his hand. He shows it to the Trustees, who all sign it. He shows it to the Hoosiers. The first Hoosier who takes it obviously cannot read it. He walks over and gives it to his son. Son drops it, picks it up upside down, and makes a valiant attempt at elucidation. He calls several other Hoosiers over to explain it to them. One Hoosier boy notes the seal on the paper, realizes it is upside down, steps over and turns it right side up. Then when they still can’t read it, he reads it for them—(or tries to)—then Gale explains it to them, and they agree to sign it. Some can write their names, others make their marks while Loscy, clerk of the board, writes in their names beside their marks. Then Nehemiah West and James Knox take the paper. Prayer is said again and the two men ride off on horseback—to Vandalia to get the charter.

**EPISODE 7:**
**The Underground Railroad 1843**

A wagon is driven on cautiously. Two men are on the box. The driver stops and listens. The boy riding on horseback beside the wagon gets off, goes on ahead a few paces, looking intently for somebody. He takes out a large bandana, removes hat, wipes brow, puts hat on again. There is a low whistle from in the bushes. The boy answers it with a repetition of that whistle. The unseen whistler appears. He speaks to the boy, then goes over and speaks to the driver. Then the three of them start to lift off the bags of grain, and Aunt Suekey and her three children—a boy and two girls, clamber out.
Then the three officers hidden in the bushes rush out and attempt to seize the fugitives, but are fought off with a buggy whip. The boy leaps on his horse and dashes away for help. The officers finally capture Aunt Sukey and her children, bind their hands together behind their backs, keeping off their protectors at the point of a gun. One of the two men who was helping the slaves to escape turns quickly and knocks the gun out of the guard's hand while the other officers are busy with the ropes.

There is a fight. For a moment the negroes are left alone as the men slug each other. The little colored boy wriggles his hands free and starts to untie his mother. He succeeds. Aunt Sukey and her son untie the two little girls and they all start to escape into the bushes when the officers see them and give up their fist fighting to get the negroes again. One officer again holds his gun on them and this time the two white men are first bound hand and foot to prevent interference. The negroes are again bound and are being taken away just as the boy on horseback dashes back with a party of rescuers all masked with folded bandanas over the lower part of their face, and all on horseback. Before the officers can get their guns, a gun is snatched up and leveled at them. The slaves are released again and loaded into the wagon and driven off as the officers are trussed up with their own ropes and led off in the opposite direction by the masked horsemen.

**Episode 8:**

**Colton’s Store 1836**

We now shift from the Log City to Galesburg. Colton’s Store, the center of community life, being the Post office as well as the store. There is a busy sound of hammer and anvil from a blacksmith shop off left and from a sawmill off right. Several men are loafing in front of the store. A man comes on with a bushel-basket of turnips, which he takes into the store. Chauncey follows him in. A man drives a wagon down the street. Everybody speaks to him. The turnip man comes out with several bundles and paper “pokes” in his arms. Chauncey brings out the basket of turnips and sets them on display. He goes into the store again as a boy comes in with a little basket of berries. A loafer takes a big turnip out of the basket, peels it and starts to eat it. Little boy comes out with two sticks of candy. Chauncey comes out with the basket of berries, which he also puts on display, with a newly made sign “Fresh berries 3 cents per gallon”, which he sets above the basket, and another sign “New turnips two bits per bushel” which he places above the turnip basket. The loafer eating the turnip notes the sign, and goes on eating. Two men ride by on horseback with saddle bags full. Everybody speaks to them. A little girl comes for a spool of thread. The mail coach drives in. Everybody in town gathers for the mail. The pouch is sent to Colton, who opens it, dumps out the mail on a barrel-head, takes the Galesburg mail and puts back the rest. He gives the driver the pouch and he drives on. The crowd gathers for mail—there is very little of it. There is one letter for John McMullen, but there is twenty-five cents postage due. John hasn’t the amount, but the letter is from Amy Rooks, his sweetheart, and he is very anxious to get it. The crowd takes up a collection for him. Silver coins are cut into small pieces to make change. The amount is raised and John gets his letter.

President Blanchard, the new president of Knox College, comes up. He is a crusty old fellow—he speaks curtly and reprovingly to several people, gets his mail, and is just going when Lucius Parks, pastor of the Old First Church, arrives for his mail. He and Blanchard get into an argument, while Hugh Conger, the blacksmith, George W. Gale, Leonard Bacon, the leader of the choir—very near-sighted—come for their mail. The argument grows and almost becomes a quarrel when Old John Waters (Father Waters) interrupts them and prays over them, much to Blanchard’s indignation. A handbell rings at the Academy and Blanchard has to go—which he does indignantly.

**Episode 9:**

**Galesburg Gets a Railroad 1851**

On a stretch of prairie between Galesburg and Kewanee survey is being made to establish the railroad line. Four surveyors with their rather primitive instruments are at work. A gang of men with their picks and shovels come in on their way to work. They are followed by a small boy with a jug of water.

The foreman rides in on horseback and stops. One of the young surveyors talks with his work and goes over to talk to the foreman. They study a roll of plans, which the foreman leaves with the surveyors and rides away. The young man resumes his survey, as the ring of the pick and shovel off stage grows louder and brisker.

**Galesburg Sunday Train**

President Blanchard as King Canute. Church bells are ringing peacefully. Families in their Sunday best are going sedately to church. President Blanchard is conspicuous among the passers-by. Suddenly there is a clanging of a train-bell, followed by a shrill train whistle. Blanchard stops indignantly. He turns to listen. His friends all watch him. He walks over toward the railroad tracks as the sound of the train grows louder. When the train—a locomotive and one passenger coach—draws near, President Blanchard suddenly stops in its path and flourishes his umbrella for the engineer to stop. The train stops. The engineer leans out of the cab, excited passengers peer out of the windows. Blanchard commands them to stop this wicked business of running trains on Sunday. The engineer thinks the old man is joking, but Blanchard repeats his command. The engineer tells him that he has his orders to take the train through and that he’s going to obey orders. He toots the whistle and clangs the bell and the train rolls on, as Blanchard indignantly steps aside. He rejoins his family and they sorrowfully proceed on their way to church.

**Episode 10:**

**Dinner at Mayor Sanderson’s for Mr. Lincoln 1860**

The eve of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate. A crowd of persons gather around Mayor Sanderson’s house at the corner of Broad and Simmons Streets. They come in groups until the whole street is filled. There are a number of negroes who sing a spiritual. Suddenly there comes the sound of a fife and drum corps. A great cheer goes up. Mrs. Sanderson and her guests come to the gate just as a carriage with Mr. Lincoln and Mayor Sanderson drives into view. The carriage drives up to the gate and stops. A cavalcade of young women on horseback rides up and their leader, Ada Hurd, presents Mr. Lincoln with a silk banner. A negro servant comes to tell them dinner is ready. Lincoln and Mayor Sanderson get out of the rig and as they go toward the house the crowd disperses.
A Matter of Precedence 1862

The scene is an open space behind the lines near Memphis. Sounds of battle are heard in the distance. Moses, a slow-moving negro, drives in with a light supply wagon. He takes out two large iron kettles, sets them up on tripods and starts to build a fire under them. Em, a large brisk negro, comes in with an apron full of carrots. She starts to prepare soup in the smaller iron kettle. Mother Bickerdyke comes in followed by two negroes carrying a wounded soldier on a stretcher. Mother Bickerdyke and Em get out their simple first aid remedies and some blankets from the wagon, and proceed to care for the wounded man. Another soldier limps in leaning on the shoulder of a tall young negro. He is taken care of also.

Two more young soldiers are brought in and their wounds are dressed. Em dishes up some soup for the last arrival while Mother Bickerdyke prepares medicine for the first soldier.

An orderly comes in with a small pail and asks for soup for his Captain. Mother Bickerdyke sends him away without it, telling him that if there is any left after the wounded are cared for, he can have some. The orderly goes. The First Soldier gets worse. Mother Bickerdyke and Em change his dressing and try to make him comfortable. The orderly returns with his captain, who is very angry.

The captain orders Moses to fill the pail with soup. Mother Bickerdyke will not permit it. The captain becomes abusive, but quiet when his orderly calls his attention to General Sherman riding onto the scene. The Captain strides over to meet Sherman and to report this woman’s insubordination. Sherman rides up to the camp fire. When he sees Mother Bickerdyke, he stops abruptly and smiles. He turns to the Captain and says “You’ll have to see President Lincoln about this. She outranks me.”

He dismounts, shakes hands with Mother Bickerdyke and then gets on his horse and rides away again.

The Captain and his orderly retire as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. An improvised ambulance drives up and the wounded men are loaded into it. Mother Bickerdyke rides with them, pillowing the First Soldier’s head in her lap. Em and Moses clear and pack the supply wagon and drive off after them.

Earnest Elmo Calkin, writer of the Pageant scenario, at work with the Galesburg High School boys making a miniature model of Galesburg in the 1850’s.

Galesburg Gets the County Seat 1870

The Postoffice. There is a crowd waiting for the mail. There is a tranquil ease and peace about everything. College students from Lombard and from Knox, busy housewives doing the marketing, sedate shoppers and genial loafers people the scene. The mail is brought from the train in a wheelbarrow, by a man in a derby hat and shirt-sleeves. While the crowd waits for the mail to be distributed, a man rides in on a high-wheeled bicycle, causing great excitement. The window is opened and people call for their mail. Eugene Field gets a check for an early poem. Judge Craig gets a notice of the Supreme Court Decision which makes Galesburg the County Seat. A couple ask the Judge when they can get a marriage license. They want to be the first couple married in the new County Seat. There is great rejoicing and everybody dances.

A Fourth of July Celebration in the 90’s

Galesburg is a peaceful, prosperous city. Picnics in the park are the favorite way of celebrating the Fourth. Families drive in buggies and surreys. There are several smart rigs and a few old shabby ones. Several couples ride in on tandem bicycles. The ball team comes in. There is a demonstration of a talking machine. Some girls and men come in dressed for tennis. A young man in the crowd talking to some young ladies lights a cigarette; people stare at him reprovingly. The band (an organist, a fiddler, and a caller) plays an old-fashioned square dance.

A Fourth of July Celebration Before the War

Galesburg has definitely gone gay. Several smart young people ride in on horseback. Buggies are much smarter. A party of dashing young things go swimming—at least they go into the water, but whether or not they could swim in such cumbersome garments is a doubtful question. There is even an automobile. People stare fascinated as it chugs by. The auto gaily passes a man and woman driving to town with their old horse and buggy. The auto gets part way up the hill and stalls. The driver tries to fix it, but gives up. The horse and buggy drive up, hitch him on to their rear axle and tow them away.

A Fourth of July Today

A great crowd of people. A troupe of Girls Scouts come in and do some signalling and some drill work. The Women’s Chorus sings. A car drives in and parks with its radio going full blast. It unloads a cargo of young people who have come to go swimming. The colored chorus sings.

Fireworks

Finale
Pageant Cast of Characters—Continued

A Bathing Party: Betty Strong, Ruby Olson, Virginia Reinecke.

Ensemble: Miriam Stovall, Joyce Bowes, Joan Bowers, Bill Dibble, Harriet Heberd, Mary Anne Houghton, Doris Green, Martha Nelson, Mrs. Sig Nelson, Chester Dunn, Beverly Corbin, Dorothy Bayless, Shirley Burford, Richmond Coffey, Chasta Swanson, Reva Schreibman, Helen Fuhr, Dena Herman, Wanda Spalding, Janice Slavik, Marjorie Strickland, Lois Milroy, Allen Harrington, Barbara Bass, Maxine Kahler, Alice Harshbarger, Marilyn S. Morden, Margaret Koons, Virginia Maxwell, Kathleen Buckley, Martha Carlson, Jean Gordon, Bob Hunter, Frances Bailey, Mary Jean Stanton, Helen Gentry, Claire Keller, Kay Leubrink, Mary Selbert, Patty Allen, Shirley Jordan, Helen Simonton, Jean Russell, Lisa Elpho, Frances West, LeRoy West, J. Mary Franz, Frances Gross.

A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

The Knox College Band

The Woman’s Chorus

Galesburg Student Scouts

The Negro Chorus


The Woman’s Chorus: Mrs. E. H. Hinch- liff, Director; Mrs. Harold Sydnum, Accompanist; Mrs. Lee Snyder, Mrs. Dave Schwader, Mrs. Beverly Jones, Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. Melissa, Mrs. Mills, Miss Westfall, Mrs. M. C. Moore, Mrs. V. Abramson, Mrs. Muriel Strowm, Mrs. R. Field, Mrs. L. R. Franklin, Mrs. L. C. Franklin, Mrs. L. H. Babitt, Miss Louise Crissy, Mrs. Joe Adcock, Mrs. Edson Attenlow, Mrs. Arthur Holst, Mrs. Ernest Holmes, Mrs. E. J. Swanson, Mrs. J. T. Jackson, Mrs. M. C. Eckley, Mrs. Harold Barringer, Mrs. Harry Davis, Mrs. P. Deetz, Mrs. Alva Nelson, Mrs. Frances Campbell, Mrs. Arthur Miller, Mrs. Harry Kennedy, Mrs. Ben Frankenberger, Mrs. Charles F. Olsen.


PRODUCTION STAFF


Organ: Bertram S. Weelby.

Organ: Courtesy of the Hamond Organ Studios.

Costumes designed by Mrs. Paul A. Foley.
Olmsted Ferris's popcorn pilgrimage to the Court of St. James is a well authenticated picturesque tale of Galesburg early history. During Centenary week the Knox puppeteers, directed by Professor William T. Beauchamp, present as a feature of the out-door entertainments a marionette drama on this theme. Earnest Elmo Calkins, Mrs. John Lowrie and Wade Arnold have collaborated in the preparation of the script.

Four scenes are included. The first, in 1845, is set in Chauncey Colton's store in Galesburg. Ferris's neighbors: Gale, Blanchard, Colton; and his little daughter Martha gather about him to wish him God-speed and to twit him with the possibility that Queen Victoria may be glad to see him:

Dr. Blanchard: Very well then, Olmsted. If you're so cocksure! Perhaps the Queen will make you prime minister!

Dr. Gale: Hump! Prize zany, more likely!

Mr. Colton: Gosh, Ump! What if you could meet Victoria! What if you could give our compliments and a howdy-do to a real live Queen! But o'course, I'm a crazy coot even to think of it!

Martha: Oh, no, you aren't, Mr. Colton! My father can meet the Queen if he wants to. Can't you, Papa?

Olmsted: (Chuckles softly, stoops and kisses her) Well, now my little Martha! If you say so, perhaps I will. But as for Queens you're my choice for the royal robes. Remember that till I come home!

Curtain

Scene two is set in a private room of the Ball and Bell Inn. The landlord's curiosity is aroused by the strange maize which Olmsted claims "pops" when it is heated—"like snow balls out of hail stones." George Harris comes in to report successful sales for Olmsted's fat steers in the English market and to announce an even greater triumph. His announcement comes with slow English deliberation:

Olmsted: Bless me, you Englishmen string a story out like the Peoria pike. Spill it, man!

Harris: Mr. Ferris, His Highness is pleased to command you to Windsor Castle on Friday next at 11 o'clock.

Olmsted: Wal, that's very nice—but who may his Highness be?

Harris: The Royal Consort, man, husband to the Queen.

Olmsted: Land o'Goshen, it's happened!

Harris: You're to demonstrate this popped corn to Her Majesty. A carriage will call for you at the hotel at 10 o'clock precisely. You are a made man, Mr. Ferris. A command to the palace—it's unique, unheard of! It exceeds all expectations!

Olmsted: Lord, please don't let me forget the butter and salt. Well, I suppose a queen is just like any other woman.

Harris: Oh no! Mr. Ferris, not at all. Quite different, I assure you. And that reminds me. You must have proper clothes.
Olmsted: What's the matter with these I've got on my back? Won't they do?

Protests are of no avail, however, and Olmsted is given careful instructions about the black silk knee breeches, white hose, slippers, blue coat, cocked hat and sword prescribed by etiquette as court dress. One of the most amusing parts of the drama comes when the Illinois farmer is drilled by Harris in managing a sword, kneeling before the Queen, and the proper form of address for her majesty.

The climax of the drama is the third scene, when the famous audience actually takes place. It is here given in full:

(Scene III)

A reception room in Windsor Castle. A large state apartment, fireplace in center back. Door left to large table, left center, beyond door. At right two large throne-like chairs, with canopy over. Queen and Prince seated on chairs; Queen toward front of stage. Two gentlemen at right of Prince; two ladies at left of Queen.

(Lackey enters, throwing open both doors; Chamberlain enters, bows, proceeds to queen, kneels and kisses her hand. Rising, he steps back and addresses her and the Prince.)

Chamberlain: Your Majesty and your Highness, I have the honor to announce that Mr. Ferris, the gentleman from America, with the popcorn, is without and awaits Your Majesty's pleasure.

Queen: The Queen will receive Mr. Ferris.

(Chamberlain bows and goes out. Lackey closes both doors, himself outside, immediately opens them, as Chamberlain enters, followed by Olmsted, Harris and a lackey, bearing bag of popcorn and pepper and ornate silver dish. At a gesture from Chamberlain, he places them on the table, and takes his position as first lackey, and both stand stiffly at attention during entire scene. Olmsted pauses, hesitates, gives an American bow from the neck, strides to Queen, and holds out his hand.)

Olmsted: How do you do, ma'am!

(Harris in background exhibits signs of distress.)

Queen: (Extending hand graciously)

How do you do, Mr. Ferris.

(They shake hands. Olmsted steps back, looks at Harris, con-

fused, then at Chamberlain.)

Chamberlain: Your Majesty and Your Highness, Mr. Ferris has come to England to demonstrate a species of maize that possesses the remarkable quality of exploding when heated, and becoming palatable. With your gracious permission he will perform the operation in your presence.

Queen: The Queen will be pleased to see Mr. Ferris perform.

Olmsted: Ladies and Gentlemen, that is. I mean, Your Majesty and Your Highness, I have here some popcorn, a kind of corn that grows freely in my country. I know that what you call corn is really wheat, but that is neither here nor there. Each country has its own little ways. I put a few kernels of corn in this popper and hold it over the fire.

(Olmsted pours corn in popper and goes to fireplace, keeping his face toward the Queen. Sounds of popping heard, increasing in briskness. Queen rises to see better and finally advances toward the fireplace. Prince follows, then ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and finally Chamberlain and Harris. When they completely hide the fireplace, Olmsted turns with a full pop-

per.)

Olmsted: The corn is popped, Your Majesty.

Queen: (Clapping her hands) O, the wonderful corn that turns to snow with heat!

Olmsted: Will Your Majesty taste it?

(The crowd falls back, the Queen and Prince reseat themselves, the others resume their former positions. One of the lackeys places a silver dish on the table. Olmsted pours the corn in it, and the lackey passes it to the Queen and Prince, and afterward to the ladies and gentlemen.)

Queen: Why it is delicious!

Prince: I thought it would please you. We must have some of it at the palace. It would be an unusual and instructive dish to serve.

Queen: Have we a supply?

Prince: Yes, my dear, Mr. Ferris has been good enough to send a barrel of his remarkable produce to the palace. Now that we know the modus operandi of preparing it, we can regale ourselves at will.

Olmsted: It is tastier with salt and melted butter.

Prince: We will remember that.

Queen: We are under obligation to you, Mr. Ferris, for a novel entertainment and for your generosity. We would be pleased to have you accept some token of our royal gratitude. Will you be so good as to indicate what we can do to recompense.

Olmsted: Thank you ma'am—I mean your Majesty. I don't want to be beholden to you for myself. I'm just a plain Illinois farmer. But I've got a little girl at home. Martha, her name is. She's the youngest of nine—seven boys and two girls, and she'd be mighty proud to have a token from a real Queen, to treasure when she grows up.

Queen: Nine children! How delightful. And do they all like popcorn? Ah, we have the very thing for little Martha on the far off American prairie.

(Prince speaks aside to one of the ladies in waiting, who goes out.)

We shall be gratified, Mr. Ferris, if you will take to your daughter a little token of recognition of the interest your popped maize has caused us.

(Re-enter lady, followed by female servant bearing on a cushion a large wax doll, with real hair, and eyes that open and shut. The lady takes it from the cushion and presents it to Olmsted, who bows repeatedly.)

Olmsted: That will tickle her down to the ground, ma'am. It's a mighty fine poppet. I reckon it will cause more excitement out in Galesburg than my popcorn has in London. I thank you ma'am. My daughter Martha thanks you. All the Ferrises thank you. We have a township in Knox county named for you. I'll wager little Martha will call her doll for you too, ma'am.

Prince: A question, Mr. Ferris. How would one grow this remarkable maize in England?

Ferris: There's but one way, Sir, import to England an acre of our fine black Illinois soil!

CURTAIN

Ferris returns to Galesburg in the final scene. Martha gets her doll, Gale and Conlon and Blanchard are properly awed by the adventure;

Dr. Blanchard: I must admit Olmsted, you're an ornament—an ornament to our community.

Olmsted: Aw, don't come that on me, sir.—All I know is, I'm home again —back in Illinois—and that's good enough for me!

CURTAIN

[ 40 ]
PIONEER WHO'S WHO

And Thumb Nail Biographies

by

EARNEST ELMO CALKINS

A tentative roster of the original settlers of Galesburg arriving during 1836 and 1837, with others arriving later who had made arrangements to join the colony by signing the Plan and buying land.

Based on the Church Book, and early records.

Compiled by Earnest Elmo Calkins, 1937.

(Note—This list is still incomplete. Dates of births and deaths are lacking, and the names and number of children. Also, there is doubt in some cases as to whether the settlers whose names are given as pioneers actually arrived in the years which have been arbitrarily designated as limiting the pioneer period.)

HONOR ROLL OF FIRST SETTLERS

Barber and Mary Allen
Little information about them other than that they came west—or at least he did with his son Daniel—in the wagon train led by Nehemiah West, according to the narrative of Mary Allen West, who was named for Mrs. Allen. Both were present in Log City in the spring of 1837, as shown by the church register. Barber died 1837. Children: Daniel, Almeda (Gad Dudley Colton), Nelson.

Sheldon Allen 1808-1893
Fidelia (Leach) Allen
From Augusta, Oneida Co., N.Y.; married (1) Fidelia Leach 1834; (2) Nancy Shaver 1838; Children: (15) James Sherman 1836, Sheldon Oberlin, Albert Herman, Henry Alonzo, Norman T., Chester Ephraim, Mary Fidelia (Wyckoff), John Stebbins, Lida, Fred S., Frank S., Ida D., George, Minnie, Willie. (No evidence of relationship between the two groups of Allens).

Hannah Adams
From Columbia, N.Y., second wife of Patrick Dunn, and a sister of Mrs. Isaac Mills.

Sebastian and Eunice Adams
Sebastian may not have arrived early enough to be included in this roster, but his wife was present at the organization of the church in 1837. From Janesville, N.Y. Sebastian died 1847. Children: Mary (Skinner), Eunice (McBride).

William Adams
Olive (Goodell) Adams
William may have come later, but his wife, who was the daughter of Abel and Betsey Goodell, was at the colony in 1837. (There is no evidence of relationship among these Adams).

George Avery 1802-1886
Seraphina (Phelps) Avery
From Lebanon, N.Y.; married Seraphina Princess Phelps (daughter of Clarissa Phelps and niece of Riley Root. Children: (7) Robert Hannaman (1840), John T., Mary (W. R. Butcher), Cyrus Minor, Phoebe T., George, Frederick Arthur (died in infancy). Robert and Cyrus Avery were the Avery Brothers who manufactured agricultural implements at Galesburg, and afterward at Peoria.

Hyde Throop Avery
Brother of George, from Lebanon, N. Y.

Cornelia Avery
Sister of the above; married a man named Ball.

Roswell Andrus
Jonathan Simmons' hired man.

Mary Bailey
From Western, N.Y., sister of Mrs. Patrick Dunn.

Fred Robertson Bartlett 1874
Lydia (Stanley) Bartlett
From Pontiac, Mich. Lydia Stanley was the daughter of Levi Street Stanley. Fred may not have arrived before 1840, but his wife was a daughter of one of the earliest settlers. Bartlett & Judson (O.B.) were the first cabinet makers and undertakers. They made the early coffins to measure.

Elizabeth Boots
Nothing known of her except she came from Cincinnati and joined the church in 1837. There are two possible explanations for such names on the church register; one is that they were help brought by mothers to look after the numerous children; the other is that they were 'Hoosiers'; that is, communicants from the neighboring villages of Knoxville or Henderson.
John Bryan  
He was undoubtedly the colored man hired to help manage the canal boat, but remained in the colony and united with the church. There was also a colored boy named Harry, surname unknown, employed by the boat party, evidently a slave, for he was turned over to George Avery, who secured his freedom—possibly the first negroes in Galesburg.

Floyd and Laura Buckingham  
From Tully, N.Y. He died 1860.  
Children: Jane.

James Bunce 1805-1862  
Harriet (Ferris) Bunce  
From Norway, N.Y.; born Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; married (1) Harriet Newell Ferris, daughter of Silvanus Ferris; (2) Mary Ann Davis.  
Children: James Ferris, Frances Maria, Caroline Elizabeth, Sarah Olmsted, by his first wife; one son by his second.  
Dr. Bunce was official physician of the colony, succeeding Dr. Pomeroy, who removed to Knoxville.

Asahel Case  
Nephew of Erastus Swift, and therefore presumably from Addison, Vt., and came to Galesburg in the Swift-Willcox wagon train.

Matthew Chambers 1786-1869  
Hannah Smith Chambers  
From Bridport, Vt., born in New Hampshire.  
Children: (6) Cordelia 1820 (Silas Willard); Jacob Smith 1816; Edward P. 1830; William Henry; Martha Eliza 1832 (Harrison); Carey.  
Matthew was the second merchant in Galesburg. His store stood on the northeast corner of the public square and Main Street, but he did not occupy it until 1840, starting a business in Knoxville. His store was used as a school and church until the academy was built at the corner of Main and Cherry Street. The first meeting of the trustees of Knox College after incorporating was held in Chambers' Knoxville store. Chambers was a trustee.

Living descendant in Galesburg, Mrs. Bertha M. Brainard.

Leonard Chappell -1883  
Phylira (Dailey) Chappell  
From Clinton, N.Y.  
Children: Robert, Julia L. (Russell).  
Phylira at least was present in 1887, according to church register.  
Leonard Chappell was active in establishing the Liberty Party (anti-slavery) in Galesburg. He operated an oil mill and ground the farmers' flaxseed to make linseed oil for the white paint which distinguished Galesburg houses from those of other prairie towns. His son Robert was one of the founders with O. T. and Parley Johnson, of the O. T. Johnson Company.

Norman Churchill 1799-1886  
Ann (Eggleton) Churchill  
From Winfield, N.Y., born Hubbardtown, Vt.  
Children: Emily, Amelia (Warren), George 1829, Cornelia Ann (Milton L. Comstock), Norman 1833, Julia (Levinus S. Sperry), Mary Victoria, Elvira, Belle Wilberforce. Norman—or possibly his son—bought Crystal Lake, an artificial pond west of Hope Cemetery, and for years supplied the town with natural ice. He was a trustee of Knox College. His son George was professor of mathematics and principal of the academy of Knox College. He made the first surveys for the Central Military Tract Railroad (Burlington Route), and established the free public school system in Galesburg.

Living descendants in Galesburg, Mary Churchill Stilson, Fred Warren Churchill, Jennie Hinsey Inness and Sybil Inness.

Chauncey Sill Colton 1800-1885  
Emily (McClanahan) Colton  
From Monson, Me.  
Children: (5) Harriet Sophronia (James H. Notteware); Sarah Maria 1845; John B. 1841; Francis 1834—one died in infancy.  
Chauncey Colton was the town's first merchant, with a store at Log City in 1836 and one at Galesburg in 1837. He was active in securing the first railroad, which became the Burlington, joining Silas Willard in pledging the final $50,000 necessary to bind the contract, helped finance the building of the Old First Church, served as a trustee of Knox College, established the Bank, and built Union Hotel (now Broadview). The second store he built still stands on the northwest corner of Main Street and the square.

Gad Dudley Colton 1816-1888  
Almeda (Allen) Colton  
From Monson, Me.; married (1) Almeda Allen; (2) Susan A. Jones; (3) Lydia Hart; (4) Sophia Robertson. Children: by his first wife 4, none living to maturity; by his second wife, 5—4 sons surviving to manhood, Octavius J., Arthur D., Walter E.; by his third, 1.

Gad and Chauncey were brothers. Gad established Colton's Foundry, the earliest woodworking and machine shop, making the first saws, doors and blinds, and later the castings for the agricultural machinery manufactured by the Browns and Averys.
Isaac W. Colton
Abigail R. Colton
Probably brother of Chauncey and Gad.
Children: at least 2, David Doughty, Chauncey S.
Hugh Conger - 1848
Eliza (West) Conger
From Castile, N.Y. Eliza West was sister of Nehemiah and daughter of John West.
Children: (7) among them Laura (Peyton), Cordelia (Caleman), Angelina (Tyler), Deborah (Wetmore).
Hugh Conger was the first blacksmith at Log City.
Lorentus Conger - 1893
Amanda (Hashbrook) Conger
Children: Seth B., Fred H. (probably), Mary (Elisha Hurd).
Charles F. Camp
Wealthy Camp
From Whitesboro.
Children: Julia Frances (Belknap), Anna (Powell), Hetta (Powell), Samuel J.
(Rev. Phineas Camp was one of the original signers of Gale’s Plan, though apparently he did not emigrate. Charles and Wealthy joined the church 1839).
Julius DeLong - 1870
Julina (Sandford) DeLong
From Vermont.
Children: Marshall P., Mary A., Harriet T.
Francis DeLong
Started west with the wagon train captained by Erastus Swift; dropped out at Lockport, N.Y., because of the illness of his wife, who died there of consumption. Francis evidently continued his pilgrimage with his sister and his daughter.
Olive Dewey
On the church register; possibly a ‘Hoosier’ or a servant girl brought by one of the more prosperous settlers.
Stillman F. Dolbear
Married Caroline—
Trustee of Knox College.
Patrick Dunn - 1854
From Western, N.Y.
Married (1) Francis Charlotte Bailey;
(2) Hannah Adams.
One of two young Catholics, half brothers, ‘converted’ by George W. Gale; the other was John McMullen.
Ed Dailey
Elzina (Gridley) Dailey
From Hamilton Co., N.Y.
Elzina Gridley was sister of Lucy M. Gridley. (Louise Dailey—church 1889—sister of Ed Dailey).
Children: Emma (Anderson)
Asaph Everett
Young man with Erastus Swift party; nothing further is known of him; he did not join the church.
Eli Farnham 1803-1882
Jerusha (Brewster) Farnham
From Tully, N.Y.; born Pompey Hill, N.Y.
Children: Mary (Perkins), Martha Ward (Webster), Daniel Webster, Jerusha Brewster.
(Living descendant in Galesburg: Bessie Hineckley).
Mrs. Farnham kept a diary of the journey west to Galesburg. Eli was one of the early school teachers. He was also a trustee of Knox College.
William Farnham 1812-1897
Mariah (Kenyon) Farnham
Born Leroy, Genesee Co.
Children: Charlotte M. (Farnsworth), Susan (Weed), Curtis, Charles, Abbie (Drew).
William Farnham was brother of Eli.
Silvanus Ferris 1775-1861
Sarah (Olmsted) Ferris
From Russia, N.Y.; born Greenwich, Conn.; married (1) Sarah Maria Olmsted; (2) Sarah Warner Hitchcock.
Children: Silvanus Western, Nathan Olmsted, Timothy Harvey, William Mead, Henry, Laura, Harriet Newell (James Bunce), George Washington Gale.
(Living descendants in Galesburg: Alice Caroline Lowrie, John Marshall Lowrie, Ray Martimer Arnold, David Arnold, Hugh Arnold, Wilfred Arnold, Wilfred Arnold, Jr., Frances Arnold Woods.)
All of Silvanus’ children were grown—except Laura who died young—four of them were married with children of their own, and all but one, Timothy, emigrated with him to Galesburg, so each is considered separately.
Silvanus Ferris shares with George W. Gale the honor of founding Galesburg and Knox College. It was his business ability and credit that saved the enterprise in its hour of defeat, and set the infant colony on its feet. He was a trustee of the college from the beginning until almost the end of his life. He was the patriarch of a dynasty which sent more students to Knox College than the descendants of any other immigrant. Ferris Street is named for Silvanus the Elder.
George Washington Gale

1789-1861

Harriet Selden Gale


Children: William Selden, Harriet Yvonne, George Washington, Josiah, Mary Elizabeth (Edwin L. Hunt), Margaret (Henry Ethan Hitchcock), Joseph Dudley, Charles Selden—there were 11 in all, but 8 died in infancy.

(Living descendants in Galesburg: Alice Caroline Lowrie, John Marshall Lowrie—these two perhaps the only descendants from the two leading pioneers living in Galesburg.)

George W. Gale was the original mover to found Galesburg and Knox College. He was pastor of the first church, trustee of the college and professor of belles lettres, leader of the Presbyterians in the fight against the Congregationalists, which spread from the church to the college, lasted for seventeen years, and resulted in the forced resignation of Jonathan Blanchard, the second president. The old Gale house is still standing at the corner of Cherry and North Streets.

Willaim Selden Gale 1822-1900

Caroline (Ferris) Gale

From Whitesboro; born Adams, N.Y. Caroline Eliza Ferris was the granddaughter of Silvannus Ferris, the elder.


Selden Gale, a boy of fifteen when he came to Galesburg, was farmer, postmaster, supervisor (43 years), editor and lawyer. He was active in securing the railroad, and in transferring the county seat to Galesburg. The courthouse was built under his management.

Lusher Gay 1798-1858

Eliza (Waterman) Gay

From Bridport, Vt.


Lucy Gay

Sister of Lusher.

Thomas Gilbert 1788-1867

Annis (Dibble) Gilbert

Born New Lebanon.

Children: Thomas L., Mary Chaffee, Zena, Jane (Tompkins).

Thomas was one of the exploring committee, the other members being Nehemiah West and Timothy Jervis. Gilbert had already been in Illinois twice before, and had decided on a place

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Silvanus Western Ferris 1799-1887

Aurinda (Doty) Ferris

Born Norway, N.Y.

Children: Caroline Eliza (Selden Gale), Orrin Clark, Charles J., Delia Aurinda (William Brainard).

Nathan Olmsted Ferris 1799-1850

Concurrence Ann (Winegar) Ferris

Born Norway, N.Y.

Children: Silvannus Harvey, Channsey Goodrich, Nathan Olmsted, Samuel Winegar, Horace Farr, Sally Ann (Lester T. Stone), James Harvey, Martha Ett (George Rankle).

Olmsted Ferris introduced timothy hay and sheep to the colony, raised popcorn, took it to England, 'popped' it for Queen Victoria. He went to California in the gold rush and died there aged 51.

William Mead Ferris 1807-1883

Mary (Crandall) Ferris

Born Norway, N.Y.

Children: Laura Maria (Caswell), John Crandall, Mary Ellen (Robert Hood Gettemy), William Mead, Edwin Spencer.

William Ferris was the first ice man, milk man and introduced ice cream to Galesburg. He raised grapes and made port wine. He was cited before the church for 'laying hands' on his wife. William's daughter, Mrs. Gettemy, was for 25 years principal of the Galesburg High School.

Henry Ferris 1809-1891

Elizabeth (Hudson) Ferris

Born Norway, N.Y.

Children: Alfred Garrett, Harriet Marie (1—Edwin J. Crandall; 2—Charles A. McLaughlin), Ella Gifford (Benjamin F. Arnold), Timothy Harvey, Henry Blanchard, Caroline Elizabeth, Lillie Cornelia (George W. Prince).

(Living descendants in Galesburg: Wilfred Arnold, Ray M. Arnold and Frances Arnold Woods.)

Every one of the nine children of Mrs. B. F. Arnold graduated from Knox College, and eight of her grandchildren.

Harriet Newell Ferris

(See James Bunce.)

George Washington Gale Ferris 1818-1895

Martha Edgerton Hyde Ferris

Born Norway, N.Y.

Children: George Frederic, Frederic Hyde, Benjamin Hyde, Margaret Gale (Heinrich Fritz Dangberg), Emma California (Oscar Thomas Barber), Edmond Ray, Martha Elizabeth (Charles M. Schulz), George Washington.

A full account of the picturesque and interesting Ferris family will be found in 'A Memoir of Silvannus Ferris', by his great-grandson, Charles Ferris Gettemy, Knox 90, a copy of which is in the Seymour Library.

Caleb Finch -1861

There appears on the church register, Mrs. Elizabeth Finch, possibly his wife.

Children: Nelson, Catherine (Axtell), Margaret (Ballard), Hattie (Willecox), Lizzie (Robertson), Carrie (Sherman), Emily (Ballard), one other daughter.

Caleb was captain of the militia, and there is mention of his strutting about with his epaulettes and sword.

Joseph P. Frost

Martha (Lone) Frost

Joseph was a machinist at the Ferris Mill near Log City. He established a machine shop in Galesburg and later with Andrew Harrington, Bellows and Field organized Frost's Foundry, a major industry in Galesburg, which stood for years on Simmons Street between Cedar and West.

Mariah Fox

Sister of Samantha Fox Wheeler.

Mariah is given as one of the canal boat party (see Wheeler).

L. H. Follett and family

Only the name of this family has survived.
near Knoxville for himself. He undoubtedly influenced the selection of the present site of Galesburg.

Charles Whiting Gilbert 1875
Harriet (Van Tuyl) Gilbert
(It should be remembered that Thomas Gilbert was a member of the exploring committee which came to Illinois seeking a site for Galesburg. He bought land near Knoxville and settled there—long known as Gilbert’s Grove. Neilah Gilbert and Mary Jane Gilbert appear on the church register, and may be wives or children of the above.)
From Troy, N.Y.

Sheldon and Aaron Goddard Brothers—church register 1839.

Abel Goodell
Betsey Goodell
From Monson, Me.; married (1) Betsey; (2) Emnese Adams (widow Sebastian?).
Children: Lucinda N. (Sallee), Caroline M. (Haskins), Olive Frances (Adams).

Innes Grant 1808-1883
Agnes (Cherry) Grant
From Whitesboro; born Glasgow, Scotland; married (1) Agnes Cherry; (2) Delia Ette Pierce; (3) William Lass; (2nd wife) Julia, Susan (Rice); (3rd wife) George K., William G., Margaret.

Innes Grant was the first professor of ancient languages at Knox, and with Nehemiah Losey (mathematics) and George W. Gale (belles lettres) composed the first faculty. He came with Gale from the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, N.Y., which was the incubator of Gale’s idea of founding a manual labor college on the prairies.

Edwin and Hastings Grant
Sons of Dr. Gurdon Grant, a Persian missionary, not apparently related to Innes Grant; they came with the boat party in the care of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith.

David Griffith -1840
From Hamilton, N.Y.
(Smith Griffith was among the original signers of Gale’s Plan.)

Wealthy Gridley (Davis)
Julia Gridley (Loomis)
Fidelia Gridley
William B. Hamblin
Sally Hamblin
From Jacksonville, Ill.; married Sally Kitchell. Children: Lucy C., Harriet C. (Smith), Octavia (Sexton).

Jones Harding 1799-1896
Mary (Rowley) Harding
From Rushville, N.Y., born Rome, N.Y.
Children: (4 daughters, 1 son) Mary (DeLong), Lucinda (De Lune), Antoinette (Walter), Roderick R., Ann (Dilley).

John Haskins
(Given in Mary Allen West’s narrative and in Churchill’s history as among first party.)

Adam Z. Hayner
Frances Maria (Hitchcock) Hayner
Sarah Hitchcock (nee Warner) 1790-
From Whitesboro, N.Y.
Children: (7) Louisa, Maria (Adam Z. Hayner), Mary Pinkerton), Henry Ethan, Samuel, Elam Stephen, Sarah (Thompson). (Mrs. Hitchcock was widowed when she came to Galesburg. She was the wife of Alured Clark Hitchcock. She became the second wife of Silvanus Ferris.)

William Holyoke -1854
Lucy Holyoke
From Cincinnati,
Children: Samuel Greenleaf, Joseph, William Edward, George, Lucy. The Holyokes were inspired to come to Galesburg by the canal boat party which stopped at Cincinnnati; they brought a woman helper, who may have been Elizabeth Boots. William was a wagon builder and founded the first anti-slavery society in Galesburg. Samuel Holyoke’s description of Log City is the best authority we have.

Americus Columbus Higgins 1815-1892
Lucy (Gridley) Higgins
He was born at Onondaga City, N.Y.
Children: Phineas C., Addison P.; Frank G.

Harvey Jerauld 1816-1898
Maria (Hudson) Jerauld
From Russia, N.Y.; he was born at Nelson, Madison Co., N.Y.
Children: (9) Mary (Smith), Lucy (E. Lass), Harriet (Van Riper), Mrs. Harry Wilson, Nellie, Charles P., Kittie, Ida, Frank.
Mrs. Jerauld was a sister of Mrs. Henry Ferris.

Dwight Keit (?)
Hiram Huntington Kellogg 1803-1881
Mary (Chandler) Kellogg
From Clinton, N.Y.
Children: (11) Aaron W., Hiram. Hiram Kellogg was the first president of Knox College, and did not come to Galesburg until 1841 when the college was ready to begin, but he was identified with the enterprise from the very beginning, and was one of the first subscribers to the plan. He built the Galesburg House, the first hotel in the village (corner Main and Cherry Streets), and brought Pardon Sisson, ancestor of the Sisson family, from New York to manage his farm. His house is still standing at 171 North Prairie Street.

John Kendall
Deborah (Avery) Kendall
From New Lebanon, N.Y.
Mrs. Kendall was sister of George and H. T. Avery.

Thomas Kendall
From New Lebanon (brother of John Kendall).
Adoniram and Mary Kendall
From New Lebanon.

Orrin Kendall
Wife, 2 sons.

Elisha H. King
Almira (Norris) King
From New York Mills, N.Y.
Elisha King was a practical mill-
wright. He joined with George W. Gale and two others to build the first saw mill in Galesburg.

Nehemiah Homand Losey 1804-1875

Louisa (Hitchcock) Losey
From Whitesboro, N.Y.; married Louisa (or Lucretia) Hitchcock (daughter of Alured Hitchcock).
Children: (11) James Harvey, Henry E., Mrs. A. W. Innes, Charlotte E., Albert E., Mrs. M. R. Deming. The Loseys took passage in the ill-fated canal boat, but left it at Cleveland. Nehemiah was a teacher at Oneida Institute, the first professor of mathematics at Knox College, the official surveyor of the village, and its first postmaster. He was also a trustee of the college.

Henry Lyman -1836
Sophronia Lyman
From New York Mills, N.Y.
Children: (4) Luther, Henry, Sophia. (Henry Lyman came with the ill-fated boat party, and died soon after reaching Log City; Luther, the oldest son, did not accompany his family, but came west and joined them after his father's death.

Jerry Langley
Man of all work brought by George W. Gale.

Harvey Henry May 1808-1886
Delia (Duane) May
Born Union Village, N.Y.
Children: Samuel, Delia (Phimister), Harvey, Mary (Holland).
Harvey May invented the steel self-scouring plow, a boon in cultivating the prairies, as the rich soil clung to the east-iron plows brought from the east, and had to be scraped off frequently. (Living descendant in Galesburg, Harold May Holland.)

Agrippa Simeon Martin -1879
Lovisa (Kirkland) Martin
From Tully, N.Y.; married (1) Lovisa Kirkland; (2) Abigail Prentice.
Children: Hannah Wright (Pond), Charles Finney.

Hiram Marsh
Laura Stanley (Curtis) Marsh
From Cassville, N.Y.

John McMullen -1851
Sabrina (Skinner) McMullen
From Western, N.Y.
(John McMullen was the half-brother of Patrick Dunn. Both were 'converted' from Catholicism by George W. Gale, and joined his colony.)

Gustavus Adolphus Marsh -1883
Fidelia (Fox) Marsh
Joined church 1849, but J. B. Marsh was a subscriber to Gale's plan, though he did not emigrate; possibly some connection.

Isaac Mills -1836
Clarissa (Adams) Mills
From Columbia, N.Y.
Children: (4) Lucien, Elizabeth (Southwick Davis).
Isaac Mills, a man of considerable means, came with the boat party and died soon after reaching the colony. He wished to leave the boat at Cleveland because of ill health, but was persuaded to stay, and thus signed his death warrant. He defrayed the expenses of the party from Cleveland to Galesburg, and only one of the colonists repaid the debt.

Pliny Morse -1840
(Mentioned by Samuel Holyoke as working in Kendall's sawmill.)

Enos McEnear
(Blacksmith who had shop in Ferris' sawmill at Henderson Grove.)

Abram Neely
Charlotte Neely
Parents of Mrs. Nehemiah West, who joined them at the colony at a date not determined. Probably, but not positively, to be listed among the pioneers.

Catherine Norris (Glass) -1866
From New York Mills; sister of Almita King.

Silas Olmsted 1814-1884
Emily (Ward) Olmsted
From Tarrytown, N.Y.; born Ward's Island, N.Y.
Children: Ophelia (Lyman West), Flora Emma (John T. Avery), Ella Adele (Seth B. Conger), Everett Ward.
Silas Olmsted erected the first grist mill, on Cedar Fork in Warren County, 2 miles from Log City, to which the colonists took their grain, but the mill was often idle because of low water.

Clarendon R. and Nancy Palmer
Roswell Payne -1870
Elvira Payne
From Bridport, Vt.
Children: (8) Roswell, Charles Henry, Edward Nelson, Sarah Elvira (Bartolomew), Mary Priscilla (Bent, brother of Mrs. Jonathan Blanchard), Eliza J. (Eaton), Harriet.

Clara Phelps -1855
From Westfield, Mass.; widow of an officer of War of 1812.
Children: Seraphina Princess Mary (George Avery), Pluma Sybalena Merab (Kilbourn), Royal Aaron Noble.
Mrs. Phelps was a sister of Riley Root. She brought her own children on the ill-fated canal boat, two daughters of her brother, the little son (Moses) of another brother, and further took charge of the two sons of Dr. Gurdon Grant.

Philemon Phelps
From Ira, N.Y.
Built the first house in Galesburg, and sold it to William Holyoke, and died soon after. There is nothing to show he was related to the other Phelps.

Lydia Curtis Phelps
Children: Catherine A. (Samuel Hitchcock).
Not related to any of the other Phelps, as far as ascertained.

Junius C. Prentice -1846
(also spelled Prentiss)
Abigail (Skinner) Prentice
From Augusta, N.Y.
Children: Amanda (Levi Stanley), Avis (2), John, Gideon, Homer, Ralph, Junius.

Aaron Pomeroy
First doctor in the colony, but he removed to Knoxville, and Dr. Bunce was then given a city lot to remain in town and practice, although his wife had received a large farm from her father, Silvanus Ferris.

David Kingsley Reed
Parish and Mary Richardson
From Russia, N.Y.
All we know about the Richardson is that Parish got drunk at the 'raising' of William Ferris' mill, and was 'excommunicated' by the Old First Church.

Riley Root 1795-1870
From Camden, N.Y.; born Durham, Greene Co., N.Y.; married Lavinia Butler (widower when he arrived).
Children: (5) Dency E. (Wood), Clarissa Noble (Hinckley).

Riley Root invented the rotary snow plow, made the overland trip to California in 1849, and wrote a book about it, which was printed at Galesburg, and has become a rare collector's item (in Seymour Library).
Levi and Eliza Sanderson
Ann Dunn was one of three women the first to graduate from Knox College (1850). Her husband graduated in 1848. Levi died in 1887.

Thomas Simmons 1867
Mary (Woodman) Simmons
From Hamilton, N.Y.
Children: Mary, Susan (adopted) (Hitchcock).
Deacon Simmons was a member of the purchasing committee and saw the town laid out. Simmons Street is named for him. He was a trustee of Knox College.

Jonathan Simmons
Betsey (Woodman) Simmons
Jonathan was a nephew of Thomas, and his wife a sister of Thomas' wife.

Ralph Skinner 1819-1887
Louisa (Swift) Skinner
Born Cortland County, N.Y. Louisa Swift was daughter of Erastus.
Children: Sabra Ann (John T. McMullen).

John S. Smith and wife
From Utica, N.Y.
Captain of the canal boat party; died on reaching the settlement. Mrs. Smith sold her holdings and returned to the east.

Levi Spencer 1853
Rebecca Spencer

Levi Street Stanley 1869
Amanda (Prentice) Stanley
From Cassville, N.Y.
Children: Lydia Charlotte (Bartlett).

Erastus Swift 1778-1848
Louisa (Everett) Swift
From Addison, Vt.
Children: (4) Hiram, Louise Everett (Skinner), Semanthe, Job.

Job Swift 1811-1879
Amanda Summer (Everett) Swift
Born Addison City, Vt.
Children: two daughters.

Samuel Tompkins 1872
Mary (Grinnell) Tompkins
From Hamilton, N.Y.
Children: Sarah, Isaiah, Franklin, Tracy, Chiffonette (Ward), Ruth (Boag), James (?).
Samuel came west with the purchasing committee, was made a member of the committee when George W. Gale was taken sick and left behind at Detroit. He was a shoemaker. He carried the chain for the surveyor when Galesburg was first laid out. Tompkins Street was named for him.

Abram Tyler
Angeline (Conger) Tyler
From Ira, N.Y.; married Angeline Conger (daughter of Hugh).
Young man brought by Nehemiah West as hired man.

John Waters 1861
Wealthy Waters
From New Hartford, N.Y.
Children: James, Jane (Johnson), Sarah Storrs (Bateeman), Martha (Adams), Harriet, Edward Payson.
‘Father’ Waters, who presided at the first meeting of the subscribers to Gale’s Plan, was famous for his prayers, which his wife thought were too long. He was present at the purchase of the site of the town. Waters Street is named for him. Trustee.

Catherine Ann Watson (Stone)
Niece of Mrs. Smith, the ‘Aunt Kitty’ of the boat party.

Nehemiah West 1800-1847
Catherine (Neely) West
From Ira, N.Y.
Children: (5) Mary Allen (named for Mrs. Barber Allen), Byron Stanhope, Fidelia Hopkins (Jonas Stough Kuhn).
Nehemiah West made two preliminary trips to Illinois in the interest of the Gale Colonists, as a member of the exploring committee, and the purchasing committee. Supervised getting the colony settled. He was clerk of the church until his death, and a trustee of the college. West Street is named for him.

John West 1770-1852
Sally (Woodcock) West
From Genesee Co., N.Y.
(Parents of Nehemiah and John Gibbs West; they soon joined their sons at the colony, but whether soon enough to be considered pioneers is not certain.)

John Gibbs West 1812-1886
Amy (Rooks) West
Children: Charles P., Lyman, Homer, Ira, Nehemiah, Willard; 3 daughters died young.
Brother of Nehemiah West.
Living descendant in Galesburg: Mrs. Florence West Sheldon.

Sherman Williams
Sarah (Manwaring) Williams
From Russia, N.Y.
Children: (5) Edward Payson, Martha Esther (Hunter), Mary, Sadie, Daniel.
(Descendants in Galesburg: Martha Williams Hunter—still living Feb. 11, 1932; Harry Williams.)
All of Sherman Williams' descendants attended Knox College.

Daniel Williams (?) 1842
Daughter Esther Williams Coons was second wife of George W. Gale.

Henry Wilcox 1797-1873
Mary K. (Meacham) Wilcox
From Moriah, N.Y., born Bridport, Vt.
Children: Erastus Swift, Mary Helen (Bartle), William Henry, Clarissa Adaline (Wilcox).

Samantha (Fox?) Wheeler (Anderson)
Daniel Wheeler 1838
Samantha (Fox) Wheeler
From Hamilton, N.Y.
Children: Fidelia (Porter), Elisha Warren.

Major Francis Xavier Yvonnet 1846
All that is known is that he appeared in the colony at an early date. He was George Gale’s best man at his wedding in Troy. Gale named one of his daughters Harriet Yvonnet.
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