

A
History and Genealogy
of the
Henshie Family in America
and their Descendants

Compiled by

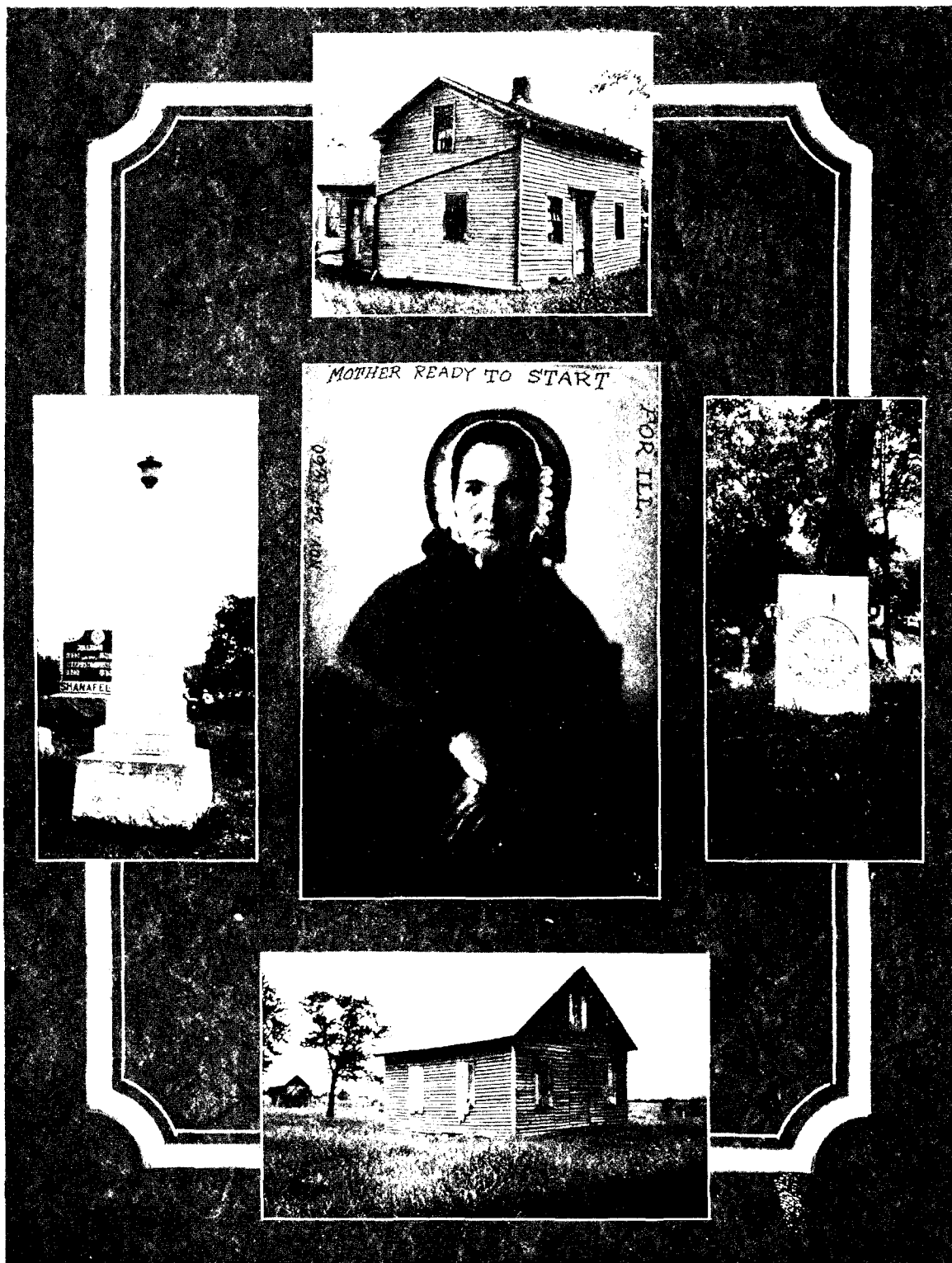
Lura Maye Henshie

Author of "Friends O' Mine", and "Mother"

"And the glory of the children are their fathers."
Proverbs xvii:6

1928

Published By
Springfield Job Printers
Springfield, Illinois



THE HENSHE FAMILY IN AMERICA

"Grandmother" Mary Brouse Henshie 2. The First Frame House. 3. The Wagon Shop. 4. Tombstone of Henry Henshie in Wadsworth (Ohio) Cemetery. 5. Tombstone of Mary Brouse Henshie in Grove City (Ill.) Cemetery.

GREETINGS

Come, walk with me on down the aisles
Of our ancestral halls,
And learn of those whose hearts and lives
Were filled with love for God, and all.
Take pride, your ancestry was strong,
Of sturdy, wholesome stock,
That shunned a meanness, or a wrong:
A name which none could mock.
These pioneers, who left their land
New fields to try and till,
And dangers brave, and trials stand,
They made their mark indelible.
They stamped it on the race.
Those yet to come, in honest pride
May bear an open, fearless face.
Those, who in this, the later tide,
Are numbered in "The Line"
And in the record now belong
Do here give thanks, and homage fine,
Our brave ancestors—gone.

L. M. H.

To
THE MEMORY OF MY FATHER,
DANIEL HENRY HENSHIE,
WHOSE LOVE FOR HIS PEOPLE
INSPIRED THE RESEARCH
THIS RECORD OF THE FAMILY
IS AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

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INTRODUCTION

There is no more attractive line of study than that which aims at revealing the daily struggles and trials, the manners and customs, the thoughts and feelings of our forefathers. The account of our ancestors in the following pages, though prepared from scanty materials proves that they labored and suffered much to make possible the rich blessings we enjoy. That our fathers acted well their part in the stirring scenes of the past, in the wars and privations of the land, these pages amply testify. They appear to have been actively interested in all matters pertaining to the civil and religious affairs of the community in which they lived, supporters of the Gospel, and peaceful members of society.

It is in all cases a legitimate object of inquiry with us to ascertain the origin, and standing of our family. No one can repel an honorable pride in the virtues or patriotism of his ancestors, and it should be indulged rather than discarded. What nobler examples can be held before the young, and what nobler ambition can be possessed by youth, than to make as respectable men as their fathers before them!

To permit our family name to die out with no record left would be unjust to the living and to the dead. It is a duty to those gone before that we bind together these golden links of the past. I do not put forth this book as a complete record of the Henshie family. It is a compilation of the facts and incidents regarding the line of "Henry" from which we are descended. I have gathered the data in the course of more than a year of research, and the writing of hundreds of letters. Care has been taken to insure accuracy, but as no book of the kind has been compiled without errors, I cannot hope that this record will be an exception. Authorities differ, hand writing is some times obscure, spellings of names vary; thus errors creep in.

The fullness or lack of information in this account regarding different members of the family depends upon the amount of data they have furnished, or has been obtainable from other sources. If important events or interesting stories are missing, those of the family will remember that the call was made to all living members for all of the data they could give. In the compilation of generations, I have taken each separately and in order as this arrangement seemed to me most simple and clear. I hope others may find it so.

Several of our number have kindly contributed from their memories and carefully preserved records of valuable information for this compilation. A friend of the family, Mr. W. F. Brouse, nephew of Mary Brouse Henshie, now eighty-six years of age, has contributed memories and snap-shots. Mrs. C. H. Reller has given much from her splendid memory. Miss Clara Kelley loaned the picture of Mary Brouse Henshie. Mrs. E. B. Hibbard loaned her mother's collection of well preserved clippings, and Mr. H. A. Flock, who for many years has been keeping family records, has at my request, contributed the chapter, "In Illinois."

I tender my heartfelt thanks to all who have answered my inquiries, and whose encouragement has made this work possible. With grateful acknowledgements I send this record on its mission.

"Farewell, my little book, and tell thy friends
The deluge of the deep confusion ebbs;
Then show thy leaf to all, but hail the best,
And safely leave it in their holy hands,
That will uproot thy language, clear thy sense
As matter but of mere pre-eminence,
Yet as the star that onward brings the sun,
Thou hast perfection where thy light begun;
This tell thy friends, and little book, farewell."

Lura Maye Henshie.

Springfield, Illinois.

EARLY RECORDS

Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies, 1925.
By Prof. A. B. Faust of Cornell University, Volume 11.

PREFACE

The manuscript contained in this volume is in the State Archives of Zurich, and was discovered during a search it was my (Dr. Faust) privilege to make after materials for American history in the Archives of Switzerland.

The whole history of Swiss emigration in the 18th century is epitomized in this valuable document. This large body of names supplements the lists of I. D. Rupp in his collection of "Thirty Thousand Names of German, Swiss, and Other Immigrants in Pennsylvania" from 1737-1776, compiled mainly from the ship lists in Philadelphia. Many of the names will be found also in Rupp's collection, and it is a pleasure to know that so many persons reached their destination.

Lists of Swiss Emigrants, etc. Volume 11. State Archives of Basel.

PREFACE

It is the purpose of this treatise to furnish as much general and individual information concerning the emigrants from Basel to the American Colonies in the 18th Century more especially between 1734-1794, as can be given limited space. The sources used are almost all manuscript sources, and with the exception of the majority of parish registers and part of the letters from emigrants in the Colonies to friends or relatives at home, and all found in the Staatsarchiv at Basel-Stadt.

Letters from emigrants or contemporary copies of which are found in the Staatsarchiv of Basel-Stadt are in the University Library in Basel and in the Generallandesarchiv at Karlsruhe. Those of Hans Georg Gerster, which are repeatedly cited are among the Briefe an Hieronymus d'Annone, at the former place.

An effort has been made to give with each emigrant if possible not only his bare name, and financial status as found for most of them, but also the names of his wife and children, baptism, &

Lists of Swiss Emigrants, etc. Volume 11, Page 123-4, 1740.

INTRODUCTION

by Dr. Gerber.

This year there was once more a considerable number of applicants and among them fewer poor and paupers than in 1738. They were examined by the deputies to the 'Landessachen' to whom henceforth all matters of emigration not directly concerning the factories were referred. The applicants complained of lack of sufficient work and a decrease of their property in spite of their utmost efforts. Times were rather hard and it was scarcely possible for them to find means to pay the 5% interest which they had to give their 'honourable' creditors. Since ruin was staring them in the face, they wished to seek homes and sustenance in another part of the world while they still had some property left. Their families were of the same opinion as they were. Remonstrances and warnings of deputies were in vain. The council therefore consented to the emigration of all who applied up to March 16. Those who had less than 100 lbs., were released from payment of dues as they had been in 1736, but the others did not obtain any material reduction in the computation of their 10% tax and had to pay 5 lbs., for the manumission of each of their children.

In the absence of entries in the Manumission Register we turn to the lists of emigrants of March 5 to 16 found in drafts of official communicants, and give them in our usual order of districts and villages. After that we first introduce those listed in revenue records who paid their manumission fees and 10% tax. Those who sailed for Philadelphia at this time had a very rough voyage. According to Gerster nearly sixty people from the Canton and Basel died, mostly of hunger. 'For they have had a very rough passage with storm so that they lost their provisions and cooking kettles!'

LIST OF MARCH 5, 1740

N. B. In this list—F—Family, is substituted for wife and children.
(5th town in list.)
Riggenbach;

Hans Jacob Handschin & F. (also) his daughter's husband
Hans an der Eck and his children.

Rickenbach

or

Riggenbach

Rand McNally's map of Switzerland shows Rickenbach to be in the Canton of St. Gall near the border of the Canton of Thurgau. According to the scale of miles given it is about twenty-five miles east of Zurich, from whence they secured their permission to leave the land of their fathers. Muirhead's Switzerland shows that the population is German-speaking and three fifths Roman Catholic. It is one of the busiest industrial and pastoral cantons in Switzerland.

EARLY HISTORY

"Two Voices are there; one is of the sea,
One of the mountains; each a mighty Voice,
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They are thy chosen music, Liberty!"

William Wordsworth.

"Thought of a Briton on the Subjugation of Switzerland," 1807.

Nearly two centuries ago this thought of Liberty thrilled our ancestors in Switzerland. Shall we not, then, keep in grateful remembrance those lovers of religious liberty, and better economic conditions, who left the awe-inspiring Alps, and the green valleys of the Canton of St. Gall to answer the call of the sea? The voice of the sea, to them as to many other Switzers, was mightier than the voice of the mountains, for in it was the music of Liberty—a home for themselves and their children in an unknown, but free country.

Records prove that "there is something distinctive about this emigration from Switzerland, the story of which has not been told. It is a record of hardships, and obstructions at home and of barriers placed in the way of the emigrant by governments. An old tradition forbade emigration. Leaving the country of one's birth seemed equivalent to desertion, and desertion from the ranks was paid for with loss of life; so emigration was punishable with loss of all that the state deemed worth having: citizenship, property, land and home rights. Banishment, social ostracism, refusal of permission to return, imprisonment for life if caught returning, punishment also of the purchasers of property sold by emigrants, close watch over and severe punishment of persons enticing others to leave, these were the conditions under which emigrants gave up their country between the years of 1730 and 1750 in Switzerland. These decrees were read from all the pulpits in town and country and were posted in public places, for the government feared the loss of its able bodied men, who tilled the soil and defended the land.

Added to these conditions were the periodic failure of crops due to hailstorms and floods, and no sentimental ties nor government restrictions could restrain the desire for emigration. It is not surprising that at this time the desire rose to a passion that threatened to depopulate large sections and gave the government good cause for alarm; yet Zurich permitted large numbers to depart." 1.

1. Lists of Swiss Emigrants to the American Colonies. Preface. Vol. 1.

"At Basel, after leaving Zurich, usually a week was required to get passes through Rotterdam, and a number of weeks were spent in reaching Holland. When Hamburg was at last reached they took passages for Amsterdam, thence to Rotterdam. In Holland they were often detained for five or six weeks, during which time much of the money they had saved was spent, and they consumed most of the provisions they had taken with them. Both in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the usual seaports of embarkation, the passengers were loaded on board the vessel, which was large at that time, but no larger than an ordinary schooner of to-day. It took from two to four weeks to go from Rotterdam to Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, south of England, where the vessel might be detained for a week to complete her cargo. From there the voyage to Philadelphia might require from seven to twelve weeks". 2.

An ocean journey in the eighteenth century meant far more than it does now. It often, as in the case of Hans Jacob Handschi, required six months to make the journey from the home of the forefathers to the new world. The whole journey was a series of discomforts, sufferings and deaths. It is no wonder that many in despair detested their folly in undertaking such a journey in spite of conditions at home.

"In practically every account of their voyage, our forefathers were shown to be deeply religious. They longed for consolation and found it in holding divine service daily. They were particularly fond of singing the grand old hymns of the church, and reading their Bibles. This piety did not desert them in times of danger." 3.

"To our ancestors, then, we see that the voice of the mountains meant religious and economic subjugation, and while the voice of the sea meant undreamed of hardships, it lead at last to Liberty."

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE EDITORIAL NOTE

Pennsylvania Archives. Second Series, Volume 17.

Owing to the large influx of foreigners, especially German and Swiss, it was deemed advisable to compel all to take the oath of allegiance, which was as follows:

1. A B, do solemnly and sincerely promise and declare that I will be true and faithful to King George the Second and do solemnly, sincerely and truly Profess, testify and Declare that I do from my Heart abhor, detest, and renounce as impious and heretical that wicked Doctrine and Position that Princess Excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatlate, State or Potentate hath or ought to have any power soever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prejurisdiction, Superiority, Pre-eminence or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within the realm of Great Britain or the Dominions thereunto belonging.

I do solemnly, sincerely and truly acknowledge, profess, testify and declare that King George the Second is the lawful and rightful King of the Realm of Great Britain and of all others his Dominions and Countries thereunto belonging, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that I do believe the Person pretending to be Prince of Wales during the life of the late King James, and since his Decease pretending to be taken upon himself the Stile and Title of King of England by the Name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the Name of James the Eighth or the Stile or Title of King of Great Britain hath not any right or title whatsoever to the Crown of the Realm of Great Britain, or any other of the Dominions thereunto belonging. And I do renounce and refuse any allegiance or obedience to him and do solemnly promise that I will be true and faithful and bear true Allegiance to King George the Second and to him will be faithful against all traiterous conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his person, Crown and Dignity, and I will do my best Endeavors to disclose and make known to King George the Second and his Successor all treasons and traiterous conspiracies which I shall know to be made against him or any of them.

2. "German and Swiss Settlements of Pennsylvania". Kuhns. Chap. III.

3. "The Pennsylvania Germans." Rosenberger. Chap. II.

And I will be true and faithful to the succession of the Crown against him the said James and all other Persons whatsoever as the same is and stands settled by an Act Entitled an Act-declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and settling the Succession to the Crown to the late Queen Anne and the Heirs of his Body being Protestants and as the same by one other Act Entitled An Act for the further Limitations of the Crown and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject is and stands Settled and Entailed after the Decease of the said late Queen and for Default of Issue of the said late Queen to the late Princess Sophia Electoress and Duchess Dowager at Hanover the Heirs of Her Body being Protestants and all these things I do plainly and sincerely acknowledge, promise and declare according to these express words by me spoken, and according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same Words, without any Equivocation, mental Evasion or Secret Reservation whatsoever and I do make this Recognition, Acknowledgement, Renunciation, and Promise heartily, willingly and truly.

All males over sixteen years of age were obliged to take this oath and declaration as soon after their arrival as possible, being marched to the Court House although in a number of instances they were qualified at the residence of the magistrate.

The Oath of Allegiance was a formula drawn up after the Gunpowder Plot in 1606, which asserted the supremacy of the Sovereign in ecclesiastical matters, and decried the power of the Pope to relieve his subjects from their allegiance or to depose him.

Dictionary of Historical Allusions, by Harbottle.

VARIATIONS OF OUR NAME

There are variations to practically all names, because immigrants coming to this country seldom spoke English. The recorder, transcribed the name as it sounded to him—phonetically.

H. C. Roberson, Genealogist, Washington D. C.

The variations of our family name, are: Handschi, Handschin, Hensi, Hansy, Hanshy, Hanse, Hanshee, Henshee, Henshy, Henshie, Handschie, Hanshey, Henshey, Henshe, Henshing, Hendshing, Henschey.

PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN

Members of the Henshie family have long known the term, "Pennsylvania German". To our minds it has meant the language or dialect spoken by our forefathers. None of us, however, have known its meaning or from whence it came. In the book "German and Swiss Settlements in Pennsylvania," by Kuhns Pages 117, 118 may be found the following explanation:

"The vernacular thus religiously preserved was not the literary language of Germany, but a distinct dialect. We have seen that the vast majority of emigrants to Pennsylvania during the last century came from the various States of South Germany; the three principal ones which furnished settlers being the Palatinate, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland. The inhabitants of these three form two ethnical entities which are more or less closely allied. Wurtemberg and Switzerland being practically pure Alemannic, while the Palatinate was Frankish with a strong infusion of Alemannic blood in certain parts thereof. Hence it follows that the Pennsylvania German dialect is a mixture of Frankish and Alemannic.

Of course there are subdivisions in these dialects, the Swabian of Wurtemberg being different from that of Switzerland and the mixed speech of the Palatinate different from both. The Pennsylvania German, then, has as a basis certain characteristics derived from all these dialects, modified and harmonized, many of the original differences having in course of time been so transformed that the dialect was in general homogeneous."

WITH THE PIONEERS IN PENNSYLVANIA

"Broad-shouldered, strong, and lithe of limb;
Keen-eyed, and swift of heart and hand,
Full-bearded, twany-faced and grim
With watch and toil in a strange land,
But light of heart and quick to fling
The thoughts of hardship to the breeze;
Whose hopes, like eagles on the wing,
Dipped never lower than the trees.

According to historians, "the general panoramic view of that portion of south-eastern Pennsylvania that may be termed the original and distinctive home of the Pennsylvania Germans is an attractive one. It is enhanced by the nature of the region, which is mainly a land of low hills and gently sloping valleys. What is possibly most attractive to the eyes of the observer are the clusters of farm buildings usually prominent in the picture." 1.

Such were the familiar scenes of our ancestors, for the accounts shown in the chapter, "Our Pioneer Ancestor," prove that Hans Jacob Handschi, and his family came to America on the ship "Friendship", and that after their landing in the "City of Brotherly Love", they settled in "Penn's Woods". Shortly after their arrival these Swiss and German immigrants plunged boldly into an unbroken wilderness about fifty miles from the nearest habitation. The eastern part of Cocalico Township in Lancaster County became the home of our pioneer ancestor, "The name Cocalico is a corruption of Koch-Hale-Kung meaning a den of reptiles. The abundance of reptiles along the creek of that name suggests the title." 2.

"The skill inherited from generations of land cultivators had taught them, that the heaviest forest growth was on the richest soil. This same skill soon transformed the unbroken forest to an agricultural community as rich as any in the world. The best soil in Pennsylvania for farming purposes is limestone, and it is a singular fact that almost every acre of this soil was in the possession of Swiss and German farmers. It is due to the fact that Lancaster County is especially rich in limestone soil and is largely inhabited by Swiss and Germans that it became through successive generations of conscientious, sturdy, patient, hard-working, thrifty Pennsylvania Germans, one of the best farming sections in the United States." 3.

"The log cabins built upon the land were at first small and hastily built to be used a year or two only, or until larger and better log houses could be built, that would be more comfortable and perhaps serve a generation more." 4. The trees with which to build them were to be found on every farm and cost nothing beyond the labor of cutting down and preparing for the necessary logs, whereas they had to be chopped down to clear the land.

"If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellows his position was a hard one; for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases the help a more solid structure could be built. Assistance was always given each pioneer by all settlers of the forest within a radius of several miles.

1. Pennsylvania Germans, Rosenberger. Chapter 1.
2. History of Lancaster County Pennsylvania, by Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans.
3. German and Swiss Settlements in Pennsylvania, Kuhns Chapter IV.
4. Pennsylvania Germans, Rosenberger. Chapter III.

The site of the cabin was usually selected with a thought of water supply, often it was near a never failing spring of pure water. When a spring was not to be found a well was dug. Usually trees ranging from twelve to twenty inches in diameter were chosen for the cabin, chopped into logs and rolled to a common center. This work, and that of preparing the foundation would consume the greater part of the day. In most cases the entire labor would occupy two or three days.

The logs were raised to their places with handspikes, and "skidpoles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. Soon the cabin would be built several logs high and the work would become more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the logs, and making them shorter and shorter, as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles, which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called "clapboards" were five or six feet in length, and were split from side to side. Other pieces of split stuff were laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out the rain. Upon these were laid logs to hold them in place, and the logs were held by blocks of wood placed between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders with their poor tools to the utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was, in nearly all cases, built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall to answer as a fireplace. The sticks in the chimney were kept in place and protected from fire by mortar, formed by kneading and working clay and straw. Flat stones were procured for back and jambs of the fire-place.

An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood work with its wooden hinges and wooden pins. It was made of boards rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet hole, and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying, "You will find the latch string always out." It was pulled in at night, and the door was thus fastened. Many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the entrance was protected only by a blanket or skin of some wild beast suspended above it.

The window was a small opening, often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very seldom having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain. This curtain was their only protection from sun, rain, and snow.

The cabin floor was made of puncheons—pieces of lumber split from trees about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with the broad-ax. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins had only earthen floors. Sometimes they had cellars, which were excavations in the ground for the storage of food and cooking utensils. Access was readily gained by lifting a loose puncheon.

There was sometimes a loft used for various purposes, among others as the "guest chamber" of the house. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of a sapling, put together like everything else in the house, without nails. In these lofts were usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the pioneers medicine cabinet—the herb medicines, and spices, catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood. Each of these herbs was gathered in its season. There were also stores of nuts and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. The forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin, formed a bedstead, a common form of table was a split slab supported by four rustic legs set in auger holes. Three-legged stools were made in a similar simple manner. Pegs driven in auger holes into the logs of the wall supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few simple articles brought from the "old home" formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabins.

The men were engaged in the herculean labor, day after day, of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals which they had procured, and in hunting. 5. "Breaking the land by the first plowing after it was cleared was a difficult matter, because the tree roots extended so far in all directions. The roots of the smaller vegetation had intertwined, forming a close, tough network hard to be torn apart by the home-made wooden plows. If a man did not own a team with which to do his work he had to hire one of some neighbor, and oxen were better for this purpose than horses. Harrows with wooden teeth, or more frequently the fork of a tree with the branches on one side cut close, and left a foot long on the other side to serve the purpose of teeth, were used for pulverizing and smoothing plowed ground.

"Fields had to be fenced for the protection of crops, because cattle and hogs were universally allowed to run at large. The fences built were what we would call rail fences, but were known as "worm" or "snake" fences, because of their zigzag form."

6. The harvest came early, and the yield was often from twenty to thirty bushels of corn per acre. Corn grew fast and roasting ears were in most seasons to be had by the first of August. When corn grew too hard for roasting, and was yet too soft to grind in the hand mill, it was reduced to meal by a grater.

"Most of the clothing was of homemade cloth. Sometimes boots and shoes were also homemade, but more often they were coarse and heavy. Men wore trousers, vests, and coats or jackets, which were generally made of coarse cloth manufactured from tow and possibly dyed a brown with a preparation made from the bark of butter-nut tree. But trousers and jacket were frequently made of leather or buckskin. The women wore short gowns and petticoats, kerchieves; small shawls, or hoods were the coverings for the heads. Boys dressed much like their fathers, and girls like their mothers.

The housewife generally made the garden and saw to the raising of the flax, and with the aid of her daughters, during the winter did the spinning and perhaps the weaving, although the materials when ready for it were sometimes sent to professional weavers to be woven. The finer grades of linen were bleached on the grass in the sun. From the tow or coarser part of the flax not only was cloth made, but also rope for various purposes, one of which was for use as part of the harness or "gear" for the horses. "7. When the raising of sheep was begun, the women had the wool to prepare for spinning and then to spin. Considerable "linsey-woolsey", or coarse cloth of linen and wool was made, and much used for clothing. Other duties frequently apportioned to the women were the milking of cows, caring for the milk, and making of butter and cheese.

5. History of Portage County, Ohio. Pages 241, 252. This description of the pioneer's log cabin is included in this chapter as it is a faithful account of the early log cabins in America. No doubt our ancestor's home was like it.—The Compiler.

6. The Pennsylvania Germans. Rosenberger. Chapter III.

The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison and bear meat, squirrels, fish, wild turkeys, and the many varieties of smaller game. Plain cornbread baked in a kettle in the ashes or upon a board in front of the great open fire-place answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was pounded or grated, there being few mills for grinding. Frugal but ample meals were spread on a bare table. Soup of one kind or another, meat, and some vegetables were the main articles of diet at first for the pioneers. There was the wild game all ready mentioned. In their seasons there were also wild berries, some of which were made into preserves, jelly, and apple-butter. Little coffee was used. What was called tea was generally made of herbs, and the coffee, of burnt rye or wheat.

The histories show that they were good pious fathers and mothers in those days, who had pleasing stories, fairy tales and instructive legends to relate. This form of entertainment amused, interested, and kept leaden eyelids open long after the little urchins had tired of their playthings. The mother putting away the spinning wheel, the father through with the moils of the day and

The cheerful supper done, with serious face,
They round the ingle, formed a circle wide
The sire turns o'er with patriarchal grace
The big old Bible, once his father's pride;

The leaves wearing thin and bare;
Those strains that once did sweet in Zion glide,
He wales a portion with judicious care
And 'Let us worship God' he says with solemn pride.

They chant their artless notes in simple guise
They tune their hearts, by far the noblest aim
Perhaps Dundee's familiar measures rise
Or plaintive Martyr, worthy of the name.

The priest-like father reads the sacred page,
How Abram was the friend of God on high;
Or Moses bade eternal warfare wage,
With Amalek's ingenious progeny.

Perhaps the Christian volume is the theme
How guiltless blood for guilty man was shed;
How, He, who bore in Heaven the sacred name
Had not on earth whereon to lay His head.

Then kneeling down to Heaven's eternal king,
The saint, the father, and the husband prays,
Hope springs exulting on triumphant wing,
Thus they all shall meet in future days.

There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh or shed the bitter tear,
Together hymning the Creator's praise
In such society, yet still more dear. "8.

7. The Pennsylvania Germans. Rosenberger. Chapter III.

History of Wayne County, Ohio. Douglas. P. 278-9.

ON TO FRANKLIN COUNTY

One cannot be certain as to the year in which our ancestors moved their families from East Cocalico Township in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, westward to Franklin County. As there were no railroads at the time, and as wagons were used for transportation purposes it seems apparent that the trip was made in this manner.

According to Rosenberger in his "Pennsylvania Germans". "The farmers' wagons were usually covered ones—that is they had canvas covers stretched over arches made of hoop-poles, or bent strips of wood which were attached at their ends to the sides of the wagon boxes.

These wagons were usually drawn by oxen though horses were frequently used. The bottom of the wagon box was made concave, or with the center a few inches lower than the end, so that in going up or down the numerous hills the loads would tend to accumulate in the center instead of sliding from one end of the wagon to the other." "The running gears were invariably painted red, and the body blue. The cover was of stout white linen or hempen material, drawn tightly over, fitted to the body, lower near the middle and protecting like a bonnet in front and at the back. The entire outline was graceful and sightly. These wagons reappeared later in the well known "Prairie Schooner!"

The trip from Lancaster County to Franklin County was probably made about 1791 as our records prove that Henry Henshy—there is no indication as to whether this is Henry Sr., or Henry Jr.—served in the Lancaster County Militia between the years of 1783-1790. From the will of Henry Henshee Sr. we learn that he died in Aubrein Township Franklin County in 1794.

Franklin County is due west of Lancaster County, as both are on the south state line of Pennsylvania. According to History of Pennsylvania, that commonwealth boasts no more productive region within its borders than the Cumberland Valley, and no section of this valley under the shadow of its sentry mountains is richer in agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources than the fertile fields, rugged hills, and busy towns of Franklin County. It is strictly speaking an agricultural county, and we are assured from the will of our ancestor, Henry Henshie Sr. as printed in the chapter on the "Second Generation", that he was an agriculturalist.

PIONEERS AGAIN IN OHIO

"Where late the savage, hid in ambush, lay
Or roamed the uncultured valleys for his prey;
Her hardy gifts rough industry extends,
The groves bow down, the lofty forest bends;
And see the spires of towns and cities rise,
And domes of cities swell into the skies."

Meigs.

In Henry Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio", we learn that Wayne County, was founded on August 15, 1795. The exact date of our family's settlement in this county as they moved from Franklin County, Pennsylvania is not definitely known, but it is safe to believe that it was early in the nineteenth century. It is likely, too, that the journey was made by covered wagon, and that it was attended with much discomfort, privation, sacrifice, and peril.

Historians claim that these early settlers were "men of enlightened judgment, intelligence, iron nerve, and indomitable perseverance. They had severed themselves from home, kindred and friends, and dared to invade the wilderness with its perils of storm, of flood, of sickness and death." 1. Undaunted and unyielding before the obstacles these hardy, stalwart pioneers, buoyant with expectation and exalted hopes of the

1. Historical Collections of Ohio. Howe Volume 11 Page 473.

future, prepared for stupendous conflict between the powers of the will and the arm. With the benediction of God upon them, and a complete consecration to their self-imposed adventure, they stood with ax in hand prepared to level to the earth the stout monarchs of the forest, that the blessings of a civilization might be established. They grappled persistently with the stubborn oak, and towering beech, until they were overcome and waving fields of yellow grain repaid their toil. How faithfully they struggled and toiled, we who succeed them, who have lived to see what they foresaw, and whose privilege it is to honor them know.

"The Indians in Ohio were not yet fully to be trusted and many stories of their deprivations in the Eastern settlements made the pioneers of Ohio apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a source of much dread, and the smaller ones a source of great annoyance. Added to this danger was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. In the midst of all the loveliness that was to be seen in the surrounding country, there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled. The deep seated, constantly recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in their early home to take up a new life in the wilderness." 2. Yet our family remained. We have no record of retreat.

"Frequently the men came on without their families to make a beginning, and this accomplished would return to the old home for wife and children. The first thing done after a shelter from the rain had been provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for some crop, usually corn. This work was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, if there chanced to be any, and sweeping the surface with fire. Five, ten, or fifteen acres might be prepared and planted the first season." 3.

Kate Brownlee Sherwood, a pioneer daughter of Ohio has very aptly put the thought into verse:

"The axes ring, the clearings spread,
The cornfields wimple in the sun,
The cabin walls are overspread,
With trophies of the trap and gun.

And from the hearths of glowing logs
The children's shouts begin to ring;
Or in the lanes and through the bogs
They carry water from the spring.

Stout rosy boys and girls are they
Whose heads scarce touch the dripping boughs,
Who learned their first philosophy
While driving home the lagging cows."

Naturally our ancestors judged the soil in Ohio as their fathers had judged is in Pennsylvania—that the heaviest timber grew on the richest soil. In Ohio, however, results were disappointing. The soil did not respond as it did in Lancaster County. "Even the garden stuffs did but little good. Potatoes did not mature, and the acreage of corn and wheat was scant. Their first hard labors were poorly compensated." 4. In autumn the crop would be gathered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply for the pioneer, and his family, and itself depended, in part upon its safe preservation. While the first crop was growing the pioneer, with the assistance of his neighbors, completed his cabin. Usually a number of men came into the country together, and located near each other. Each assisted the other, and built their cabins much as is described under the title, "With the Pioneers in Pennsylvania." 5.

2 & 3. History of Portage County Ohio. Page 244.

4. History of Ohio. Page 130.

5. History of Portage County, Ohio. Page 252.

"In the pursuit of lands and wealth and happiness, they sought protection in the establishment of a good government which should guarantee liberty to all alike in civic affairs and uniformity of rights in religious matters. It was based upon the premise that the general equality of sects is found to abate religious animosity without relaxing zeal. In many cases, with the smoke that curled in currents from the chimneys of their cabins ascended the incense of prayer. The rude cabin instead of being the abode of the little family cluster alone, became a temple of worship, and the grey old woods responded with the simple but eloquent petitions of earnest and pious men.

There were no schools or school buildings at this early date, and the intellectual as well as the moral and religious training of the children devolved upon the parents. By sheer compulsion these pioneers, also, became a community of manufacturers and creators. They still made their own farm utensils, and the apparel they wore. Wild turkeys and deer were in abundance, so that they soon were supplied with meats. In the absence of oolong and hyson, they drank the tea of sassafras and spicewood." 6.

* The name "mother", too had a different meaning then. The grandeur of the heroism of these mothers, the simplicity and sublimity of their lives scarcely finds its parallel in what our fathers endured. Recently Mr. Bryant Baker, the famous sculptor, was honored in Oklahoma by having his statue "The Pioneer Woman" chosen by popular vote for erection near Ponca City as the gift of an oil magnate. In speaking of pioneer woman Mr. Baker said, "The woman of yesterday applied her courage, enthusiasm, and immense determination to home making wherever she was, and character building in her family."

Mr. Baker states that he has tried to depict courage and faith in the pioneer woman as she steps forward without fear, doubt, or uncertainty—a moving force as great as the nation itself. She knows not worldly riches, but is in possession of that real wealth that survives pain, sorrow, and disaster—the inexhaustible wealth of a magnificent soul. Home is where she is, and with love and willingness she shoulders her share of the burden. "I felt she must have her Bible in hand," says Mr. Baker, "because it was the one indispensable book in those days, used for education, for solace, and for the keeping of records." In the face of one of our own pioneer mothers—Mary Brouse Henslie—a picture of whom is included in this history, we see these same splendid characteristics clearly stamped.

"For better or for worse," said they,
Low bending at the altar, then
Arose and calmly rode away
The earnest wives of earnest men.

There were no hardships these pioneer women were not willing to endure, no sacrifice they were not ready to incur. They met the snows of winter in their cabins, endured toil and peril. Oftentimes they were exposed to the Indian, bear, and wolf, and spent long sleepless nights in their rude dwellings as watch and protector of their little families alone. Their faith and courage seemed almost divine, but like true women,

They held it good to follow where
Their love and faith went on before,
Who held it were a shame to spare
Themselves the toil their husbands bore.

6. History of Wayne County, Ohio, Douglass, Pages 178-184.

An expansive benevolence of feeling, and an unaffected hospitality were distinctive traits of the pioneers. Our forefathers did not make special invitations. The stranger and sojourner never failed to receive a cordial and hearty welcome at their hands. In their social relations we find much to admire for it was the sincere fellowship of ardent mutual friends. There was a warmth and meaning in the common shake of the hand. Women were not flappers then, but simply women, and men were simply men. The homelife was a lyric of sweetness and simplicity. "In the days of yore friends and neighbors could meet together to enjoy themselves, and with hearty good will enter into the spirit of social amusements. The old and young could then spend evening after evening around the fireside with pleasure and with profit. Our ancestors had clear heads and warm hearts. They believed in the earnestness of life, and in the power of human sympathies. They taught their children to be useful, and felt that the useful should be a foundation for the ornamental. From the primeval gloom of a wilderness they have made our country a garden of sunshine and delights." 7.

"Oh, country, rich in sturdy toil,
In all that makes a people great,
We hail thee, queen of Buckeye soil,
And fling our challenge to the state!
We hail thee, queen, whose beauty won
Our fathers in their golden years!
A shout for greater days begun!
A sigh for sleeping pioneers!"

Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

The old log cabins in which they lived have sunk to decay and their occupants have been dismissed from toil to repose in the grave. But their influence has been felt in our midst and they have graven themselves upon our characters. May the memories of our forefathers long be cherished, and their names be held in admiring esteem and reverence.

LATER LIFE IN OHIO

"The verdent hills
Are covered o'er with growing grain
And white men till the soil,
Where once the red man used to reign."

Folk of today who live in an old settled country have a very vague idea of the daily hardships and privations endured by early settlers. For this reason many interesting portions of early history regarding beginnings—experiences which no doubt our forefathers shared—have been included in "The Henshie Family in America." Perhaps a knowledge of what our fathers endured may lead to a deeper appreciation of their efforts in behalf of civilization.

During their later years in Ohio our family lived in Medina and Summit Counties. The grandfather of several living members of the family homesteaded a farm in Wayne County after his marriage to Mary Brouse in Stark County, 1824. While living on this farm their first child, David was born. The will of his father as recorded under the title, "The Third Generation," provides that the mother make her home with her son Henry. We do not know how long she was with them, but a year or so after the birth of David they moved four or five miles north to a farm on the line between Medina and Summit Counties. As Summit County was erected from Medina, Portage and Stark Counties on March 3, 1840, and represents the highest point in the state, the farm of our grandfather was in both counties.

7. History of Wayne County, Ohio, Douglass. Page 185.

In July, 1927, Doylestown, Wayne County, Ohio, near where our grandfather and his father before him had lived, held a Centennial. A granddaughter of Mr. W. F. Brouse, nephew of Mary Brouse Henshie, was in attendance, and witnessed a most instructive pageant. It showed the settlers coming in covered wagons drawn by teams of oxen, building their cabins, and driving away the Chippewa Indians. Those of the family who knew Grandmother, remember that her beautiful character so completely won the confidence of these Indians that they disclosed to her many secrets which experience had taught them regarding healing with herbs.

Without doubt their journey to the new log cabin in Medina County was made by covered wagon. Mr. Brouse—now eighty-six years of age—drove oxen himself when a boy, and remembers that they were used for all hauling, farm work, and driving to church. The new cabin was constructed much as the one in Wayne County had been, with one room, a fireplace for heating and cooking, and windows of greased paper. Candles were made of any kind of fat with a wick in it. The clothing was still mostly home-made, and linen or wool or a mixture. The puncheon floor was swept with a splint broom made by Grandfather. Utensils for cooking and dishes for the table were few. The best were of pewter and these were kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later day homes. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few, crockery was very scarce, and tinware not abundant. Their food was largely wild game, and grain.

In preparing the corn for food these settlers often ground it in a hand mill or pounded it in a hominy block with the butt end of an iron wedge. The finer part of the corn meal was used for bread, and the coarser portion was used as hominy. The hominy block was simply a block of wood with a hole dug or burned in the center of it about a foot deep. The block did not last long, however, as mills came quite early and superseded them; yet those mills were so far apart that in stormy weather, or for want of transportation, the settlers had to resort to the blocks or go without bread.

In winter the mills were frozen up most of the time and when a thaw came and the ice broke, if the mill was not swept away by the floods; it was so thronged with settlers, each with his bag of corn, that some of them were often compelled to camp out near the mill and wait several days for their turn. It was not unusual to benighted on the journey and chased by the wolves. Mr. Brouse remembers that there was no market for grain at this early date. A certain amount of grain was given as toll for grinding, and if the settler happened to have more corn than his family needed, it was exchanged for other provisions. The farm implements were still quite simple. Plows were still made of wood with the exception of the share, clavis, and draftrods, which for a number of years had to be transported from Pittsburgh, as there were no iron works in the county where shares could be forged.

Cleveland, then a town of about six hundred inhabitants, was the nearest Post Office. It required two days going and returning, often for the sake of a single letter. Often the father left his family and started with ox team for mail and provisions. His necessary outfit was an ax, a blanket, and a bell. With the ax he often cut roads, with the blanket or quilt he was protected against the inclement seasons, and the bell told him where to find his oxen when let loose to graze during the night. Where he tarried all night an unbroken wilderness was his inn, and the howling wolves the mighty music to charm. At early dawn he arose, listened for the sound of the bell, yoked his trusty oxen, ate his meal in silent gratitude, rolled up his blanket and traveled forward.

Mr. Brouse recalls the small district schools in Medina County in which the Bible was the only book used. The first schools were held in one end of the teacher's cabin. Later a little school house was built separate, and much the same as the cabin. The entire end of the cabin was a fireplace in which logs were rolled and tumbled. In the center of the room were slabs which were used for benches without backs, and these were set on feet or sticks at each end. Boards arranged at a slope were fixed for the children to put their copy books on.

When such of the pupils as lived near enough to the school to get there on time arrived in the morning those who could read sat down, the boys on one bench, and the girls on the other. They were given a chapter in the New Testament to read. After all had come and they were inspected to see if they were washed and combed, a hymn or Psalm was sung, and all kneeling, recited the Lord's Prayer. Then some gave their attention to writing. Recitations of all were heard. A chapter was given to the Old Testament scholars to learn; words were given to be spelled, and sometimes a quotation was given to be committed by all. Those who read sat together; likewise those who ciphered. When a lesson was assigned the pupils studied it aloud, but when the time came for recitation, a rap with the rod on the table or bench brought silence. One after another repeated his lesson. After the children had eaten their dinner, in order to keep them from misusing the remainder of the intermission, one or two pupils would be assigned to read until school was called, from the Old Testament—something historical from the Prophets, Solomon, or Ecclesiastes.

No attempt was made to give instructions in any one form of catechism or faith because children of different religious opinions and practice were received into the school. It was sought, however, to make all pupils familiar with the New Testament by having them search through it as a whole and examine the chapters; so that they might be prepared to collect richly the beautiful and fragrant flowers in the Garden of Paradise.

Beside his farming, our Grandfather Henshie taught school. The book which he used was the German Brief Buch referred to under the title, "The Fourth Generation." He also was a class leader in the United Brethern Church, and often meetings were held in his cabin. These early settlers never suffered the Sabbath to pass by without religious worship, even though they found it necessary to attend in woolen clothing patched with buckskin. By great effort and great pecuniary expenditure they provided for the enjoyment of religious ordinances among themselves and sought to promote the progress of religion in this part of the country.

The health of our grandfather would not permit further activity, and after long suffering, he was laid to rest in Wadsworth Cemetery in November, 1851. In those years trades were not taught in schools, but boys were apprenticed to a master until the chosen trade was learned. The eldest son, David, was apprenticed in this manner to a wagon-maker, and a younger son, Abraham, to a blacksmith. According to the custom, they boarded with the one to whom they were apprenticed, and came home to spend Sunday.

By this time there were a few saw mills in the county, and frame houses were being built. Our family decided to erect one of the new houses, and the eldest son, David, constructed their new home a short distance from the cabin. A picture of this house, and the wagon shop in which he practiced his trade and which was built by him, also, are shown on the page of half-tones. The snap-shots of both buildings were taken in June, 1927 by Miss Grace Dohner, granddaughter of Mr. Brouse. The buildings stand near the point where Copley, Sharon, Wadsworth, and Chippewa Townships come together. The point is known as Spillman's Corners. The house is just on the east side of the Medina and Summit County line. Miss Dohner writes that directly in front of the house by the old board fence is a large old rose bush, which when the picture was taken was full of old fashioned roses. "Most likely," she writes, "Grandfather's Aunt Polly (Mary) planted it there." By the trees back of the shop is where the old cabin stood. Mr. Brouse remembers when the family moved from the cabin to the frame house. He used to visit the family there and play with the children.

During their later life in Ohio we see a greater advancement in civilization. Yet, in this chapter, as well as in those preceeding, we see that our fathers endured many trials and privations that we might be surrounded with all that makes life agreeable. As we learn more of these conscientious and industrious pioneers, we realize how truly worthy they are to our grateful remembrance.

They shunned not labor where 'twas due,
They wrought with right good will,
And for the homes they won for them
Their children bless them still.

IN ILLINOIS

By Harvey Allen Flock

By thy rivers gently flowing, Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies verdant growing, Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo o'er the breeze,
Rustling through the leafy trees,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois, Illinois,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois, Illinois.

C. H. Chamberlain.

Many of the circumstances and events in this chapter are without dates, but family tradition and other information substantiates the fact that members of the Henshie family came from Ohio to Illinois by train at different times. David Henshie, wife, Mary, and son, Daniel Henry, came in March, 1855. Grandmother Mary Henshie, and sons Isaac, Fred, Samuel, and Daniel came in 1860. Between 1855 and 1865 all of the family had come to Illinois, and started new homes in and about Hickory Grove. Elizabeth (Henshie) Shade, husband, Harvey Shade, and daughters Mary and Phoebe were the last of the family to come. They came in 1865.

Hickory Grove was so named, because of a splendid grove of hickory trees that covered about two hundred acres of land in Section 34 of Mt. Auburn Township, Christian County. The grove was on a high elevation of one of the most beautiful stretches of prairie to be seen anywhere. A branch of Buckhart Creek flows along to the northwest side of the grove.

The first Post Office was called Buckhart and was one and one half miles south of Grove City, then called Hickory Grove. Later it was moved to Hickory Grove, and at the suggestion of Isaac Henshie the name was changed to Grove City. At first, mail was received at intervals of several days, and when daily mail was established, it was considered one of the most important events in the history of the community. Fred Henshie was the first Post Master, and was also a Justice of the Peace.

The Henshie family had much to do with the industrial, social, and religious life of the community. Isaac Henshie was one of the first trustees of the Methodist Church. David Henshie was also a trustee, and served as Sunday School superintendent, and teacher. He was one of the Associate Judges of Christian County in 1876, and was Supervisor of Mt. Auburn Township. He was a Justice of the Peace and performed the marriage ceremony of Andrew Flock and Mary Shade. Fred, Isaac, Samuel, and Daniel were the first to engage in "keeping store" in Grove City.

In the later part of the sixties, they moved their general store from the small six by ten building it had occupied to the new two story building which had just been completed. The second floor was a Masonic Hall, and used for entertainments, most of which were home talent. This building is still standing (1928) though unoccupied. For advertising purposes Fred printed a small paper called "The Yard Stick," which included many interesting items and witty sayings, such as:

M—is for Mariah who plays the piano.

S—is for Sammy who plays the basso.

Mariah rides the pacer,
Sammy rides the trotter.

U—is for Urich, a man of mail.
He ran his neighbor with a rail.
What key unlocks Fiery's door best—Yock—key.

Fred was also a photographer, and some of the tin types he took are still preserved by members of the family. Abraham Henshie had the first blacksmith shop, having learned blacksmithing in Ohio. Later he moved to a farm three miles southeast where he lived a number of years, and then moved to Taylorville where he sold farm implements, and spent the remainder of his life.

Daniel E. Henshie taught school, and was afterward a tinner. Jacob Henshie was a farmer and lived one and one half miles south of the village. After the death of his wife, Emma, he went to Blue Mound where he lived until his death in 1913. He served more than three years during the Civil War. Elizabeth (Henshie) Shade lived five and one half miles southwest, and Susan (Henshie) Huxley lived about two miles south. They were members of the Christian Church and went to "meeting" at Buckhart School House. Afterward they were members of the Christian Church in Edinburg.

A family organization which was much appreciated and highly respected was the Henshie Band. It was composed solely of members of the family, all of which were good singers. Fred and David played first violins, Daniel, second violin, Samuel, viola or bass violin, Daniel Henry—aged nine—triangle. Abraham was the clown and entertainer; he also rattled bones. They played willingly for any religious entertainment, and at one Christmas program the people in the gallery of the church began to tramp feet. Fred, the leader, asked them to stop. After a time they began again, and he stopped the program, because it sounded too much like a dance. They used to compliment their friends by going to their homes in bob sleds on winter evenings, and playing for them. They visited the Sadlers, McKenzies, Porters, Fierys and others.

After about eight years the Grove City Brass Band was organized, and as most of the Henshies were members of it also, the Henshie Band was finally disbanded. Some of the members of the Grove City Brass Band were: Daniel Henry Henshie, who played a B Flat cornet, Joseph Fiery, and David Henshie played baritone horns, William Linsley, Zack McKenzie, and Daniel E. Henshie played cornets, O. Z. Housley played a tuba, William Watson, a drum, and Samuel Henshie played wherever he was most needed as he could play any instrument. "The Star Spangled Banner," and "The Red, White, and Blue," were among the favorite selections.

After the building of what is now the Wabash Rail Road from Decatur to St. Louis, and the Baltimore and Ohio from Shawneetown to Beardstown, the Henshies scattered. Grandmother Mary Henshie, and sons Fred, Samuel, and Daniel, moved to Blue Mound, ten miles east. "The boys" were among the first to enter business there, and from the beginning of Blue Mound in 1871 until 1927, the name Henshie was connected with some business there. At about the same time Isaac Henshie moved to Edinburg and engaged in business a short time. He later moved to Mitchellville, Iowa, moving again in 1880 to Des Moines where he died in 1884.

It is not possible to mention all of the interesting events which took place in the family between 1855 and 1927. It is hoped that what has been written will be of interest and meet with the approval of all who may read it. If any mistakes have been made I trust they will be overlooked as they are mistakes of the head and not of the heart. I dictate this paragraph to the memory of our beloved dead. It is not fitting that we should attempt to add by eulogy to the splendor of their memory. Those who knew and loved them best have paid them every proper tribute, and made record of their virtues.

It is for us to erect a monument in our hearts to their memory, and to recall their graces that we dedicate ourselves to the completion of the tasks they cherished, and to the fulfillment of the destiny they followed in Christian faith. Let us step to the places they have left vacant, and take up with all their fidelity and fervor, the work they could not finish. Let us find guidance, inspiration, and obligation in contemplating the lives of our ancestors, and in commemorating their death.

Let us imagine for a moment that Father Time has carried us back to the last time members of the family were together, and that we can hear them sing:

"A song for the early times out West,
And our green old forest home,
Whose pleasant memories freshly yet,
Across the bosom come;
A song for the free and glad some life,
In those early days we led,
With a teeming soil beneath our feet,
And a smiling heaven o'er head.

Oh! the waves of life danced merrily,
And had a joyous flow,
In the days when we were pioneers,
Some fifty years ago!
But now our course of life is short,
And as from day to day,
We're walking on with halting steps,
And fainting by the way.

Another land more bright than this
To our dim sight appears,
And on our way to it we'll
Soon again be pioneers.
Yet while we linger we may all
A backward glance still throw,
To the days when we were pioneers,
Some fifty years ago."

AROUND THE FAMILY FIRESIDE

Each chair is filled, we are all home!
To-night, let no cold stranger come;
For we have never thus been found
As our family hearth we now sit 'round.
Bless, then, Dear God, the lives of all
Within our circle, though 'tis small,
Let gentle peace assert her power
And kind affection rule the hour!

L. M. H.

This portion of our family history has been reserved for all family stories, and includes all of the material sent in. Perhaps we can imagine ourselves before Elizabeth Henshie Shade's open wood stove.

"Many an evening the Shades sat by the light from this old stove, with the doors opened back. The doors were on the grate and when opened back made a bright opening about three feet wide. Grandmother used to put her bread to raise under this stove, and keep yeast warm there."

Clara L. Kelley.

"I have watched Aunt Eliza cook many meals on that funny looking stove. It was set up on a high board platform, and was so low one had to stoop all of the time. Aunt did not use more than one match a year. She covered the coals up with ashes at night, and in the morning would take them out, and put in some fine shavings. A box of matches lasted her a year. That was Henshie economy.

Winnie Huxley Hibbard.

From the Press

SOME OLD-TIMER AND RECORD-BREAKER

"Harvey Shade, lately deceased has among his personal effects an old cook stove that has been in constant use for fifty-four years, consuming three hundred and twenty-four cords of wood, cooking nineteen thousand, seven hundred, and ten breakfasts, twenty thousand, four hundred, and fifty dinners, and nineteen thousand, nine hundred suppers, making a total of sixty thousand, and sixty individual meals. The first joint of pipe has been in constant use for fifty-two years."

"I remember a good one on uncle Harvey Shade. He went to church one Sunday morning, and planned to return for the evening service. He decided to do his evening chores in his Sunday suit. While milking, the cow—Pink—did what a cow never did before. She began to lean over toward him, and before he could realize what was happening, she laid over on him. In so doing she turned over the bucket of milk on his best suit. He never took any more such chances.

Once this same Uncle slipped his shoulder fighting bumble-bees. A year or more later as he was milking, the cow moved her foot forward. To protect the bucket of milk, he stiffened his arm in front of her leg. When she stepped against his arm, he heard it snap, and it was thrown back in place."

Cletus E. Henshie.

"My mother, Elizabeth Henshie Shade, came to Illinois to visit before they moved to this state from Ohio. The relatives wanted to see her so much that they paid her way. She came here to live on the farm two and one half miles east of Edinburg in August, 1865. I've heard her tell that father thought he would have pasturage—range for his cows—for twenty years, but settlers came so fast that the third year he had to fence his pastures."

Matilda Shade Reller.

Just one member of the family remembers of hearing his father speak of one of our Revolutionary ancestors.

"I have heard my father tell about seeing his grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary War. He spoke of seeing him with his musket."

Vernor E. Henshie.

"My father, Jacob Henshie, enlisted in the Civil War under Colonel Pugh, Decatur Illinois, belonged to the Forty-first, Illinois Infantry, marched with Sherman to the Sea, and served three and one half years. He was in such battles as Vicksburg and Atlanta only seven of his company came out alive once, but I do not recall where. I used to hear father talk about the war a great deal, but am unable to recall all that he told."

Cletus E. Henshie.

"I do not know much of father, Jacob Henshie's, Civil War experiences, only that he served the entire time, and was wounded but once—a bullet grazed his ear. He was never taken prisoner. On Sherman's march to the Sea, the soldiers would often take tree branches, and pile them up; then throw a blanket over them and lie down to sleep with only a blanket or overcoat over them—often in the rain. Sometimes the brush would be in water."

Orabelle Henshie Way.

"One thing I should tell about Grandmother Henshie's cures. They had to be told by a man to a woman, or by a woman to a man, else they would fail.

I remember a story of Grandmother before she came to Illinois. When she was running from a neighbor's through the timber, she was carrying Uncle Abe, then a baby, in her arms. She heard a wild hog scream, and ran as fast as she could for home. Just as she threw Abe through the rails of the fence and fell in herself, the hog struck the fence."

Matilda Shade Reller.

"I remember Grandmother Henshie well. Father's family lived across the street from her in Grove City. Her home had five rooms, and back of it was a spring and a bog. Uncle Fred, Sam, and Dan lived with her there. She was small, dark, and thin, never weighed more than a hundred pounds. She was always interesting and jovial. They used to have loads of fun over there.

Uncle Fred used to issue copies of the "Yardstick" even in Blue Mound. It was a means of advertising for their general store, in which dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, hardware, and such were handled. One day a lady came in to look at hose, and Uncle Sam, thinking she was interested in garden hoses, took her back where the hardware was kept.

I think the first Grove City Methodist Church was built about 1865. David Henshie's house is still standing across the road from the present Methodist Church. His first house was a small one which he built himself when he first came to Illinois. The large new house stands about two hundred feet in front of where the old one was, and was built in 1870. It was made by hand, all of it."

Rolen E. Henshie.

"I am going to add, that this house is still in beautiful condition. Father and I had the pleasure of seeing the entire interior in the summer of 1924, and it was a revelation to me. The woodwork all of which was grained at the time the house was built, was in splendid condition. None of the rooms had been papered or painted. The walls were still uncracked and glistening white plaster, which showed reflections. As I sat in the living room, I could see the reflection of the grass in the yard on the side wall of the hall, and could see the reflection of the dog as he crossed the yard. Father told me that all of the sand for the plaster had been hauled by his father and himself from the bottom of the Sangamon River. The plasterer polished it carefully for long hours is why after all of these years of washing it still reflects." L. M. H.

Excerpt from a letter of Samuel Henshie to his nephew, Henry Henshie, March 11, 1911

"I was so impressed with the good and last letter from you that I thought a few lines from me might not be amiss. I would have written sooner, but have been very busy. I never forget my friends with whom I have spent many happy hours in the past. It is to me a source of great pleasure when my thoughts go back to Ohio, when you were still a little boy wearing a little dress. You would run off and come over to our house, and when your mother would come after you, mother would hide you under her apron. So many things all along up to the time we all lived in Grove City, and had so many pleasant times together. The many pleasant memories that come to me seem only as a dream. Life seems such a problem. I cannot understand why family ties must be broken, and our friends go away. They never come back to tell us anything of the future. Some day we will know and understand it all. I have always said that I was proud to be called "Uncle" by you."

Fate, with a stern, relentless hand
Looked in and thinned our little band,
Some like a night-flash passed away,
And some sank lingering day by day;
Fond memory, to her duty true,
Brings back their faded forms anew,
How life-like, through the mist of years
Each well remembered face appears!
We see them as in times long past,
From each to each kind looks are cast
We hear their words, their smiles behold,
They're 'round us as they were of old.

L. M. H.

Exerpts from letters written by Mary Shade to her Aunt and Uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Henshie. Wood County, Ohio, January 16, 1863.

"I, for the first time sit down to try to let you know that we are well, hoping these few lines will find you enjoying the same blessing, and to let you know that we have not forgotten you. We have your picture, and Uncle Abraham's and William's and Rolen's. We look at them often and talk about you. I can't remember anything about you, but mother tells me of you. I have a glass dish, and a tin dish, mother says you gave me, and some pocket handchieves. I suppose I was quite small when you last saw me, and now I am almost as large as my mother, but I am only thirteen years old. We are going to school this winter. We have a mile and a half to go. We have been in our new house about five weks. Father has built a large house with two bed rooms, one sitting room, a kitchen, an entry, and a side porch. Please answer when you get this from Mary Shade to Elizabeth Henshie."

"February 25, 1863, I will write and let you know that we are well, and hope you are enjoying the same blessing. We didn't know there were any frogs in Illinois. You better believe that we have frogs and snakes here. We have three horses, thirteen hogs, six head of cattle, one sheep, and one cat. They say that they want more soldiers and mother is afraid father will have to go. It would about break us up if he does. I got Will and Rolen's letters. They write well for little boys. Will answer them when I get more paper. Answer this when you receive this letter from Mary Shade to Abraham Henshie."

"My sister, Mary, had a lamb that actually followed her to school. One day it followed off a drove of sheep, and in order to get it back, she followed it to the man's house. There her lamb came directly to her."

Matilda Shade Reller.

"My father, Daniel Henry—whom his family always called Henry Henshie, used to tell various experiences at spelling schools about Grove City. He often spoke of his cousin Phoebe Shade's brilliant spelling. She was never known to be spelled down unless tricked. He recalled also, that she could recite many Bible verses, and whole chapters from memory.

He often recalled the debates they used to hold in the Blake, Watson, Buckhart, and Sandridge Schools. Among those debating were: Samuel Sadler, Billy McKenzie, Johnny Pearl, John Bodkins, and himself. Some of the questions for debate were:

"Which Is the Greater Weapon, the Pen or the Sword?"

"Which Is the More Destructive Element, Fire or Water?"

"Resolved that the Annexation of Canada Would Better the United States."

"Which Yields the Greater Influence, Man, Money, or Woman?"

"Which Is the More Remarkable, the Work of Art, or the Work of Nature?"

L. M. H.

"There is a story about Grandmother and Grandfather returning from church unexpectedly and finding their young hopefuls threshing beans with the spinning wheel in the attic, I think it was. They were very religious and thought there should be no play on Sunday; so were very much horrified."

Edith H. Smith.

"We have a farm near Robbins, Wisconsin. It was what they call here, a "cut over" piece of land, where the timber has been cut off. It is a wonderful country. So many lakes, some of which are beautiful from our upstairs window. We can see Sugar Camp Lake, just a short distance from our house. We are having real winter weather. It get cold here, often being twenty-two degress below zero, and it has been thirty-two, and forty. We have much snow. They use plows driven by heavy tractors to plow the roads out. The cars go all winter."

Winnie Huxley Hibbard.

"I reached California November 1, 1907, and am considered a native son by this time. We are in Southwestern Hollywood, that is so saturated with movies."

Cletus E. Henshie.

"Have not traveled much, but have spent a winter in Pasadena, California; also at one time when in the employ of a Chicago firm, I traveled through the iron and copper country. Was as far north as the Canadian Soo, and have spent some time in Kentucky, my mother's native state. While there I visited the Mammoth Cave, and found it most interesting. With these exceptions my life has been spent in Iowa and Nebraska.

Edith Henshie Smith.

"My husband and I visited the Pan America in 1901, and spent seven weeks in Florida in 1925. This trip was quite a disappointment to us. We went because of Mr. Way's health, thinking it would be warm, but we suffered more with the cold there than here. When the sun shone it was lovely, but the atmosphere is very damp and penetrating, because of so much salt water. Often our clothes were so damp they would chill us when we put them on. We were there during the "Florida Boom," just when it was highest. Pure white sand nearly everywhere, it glares in the sun like the snow does here. The orange groves were beautiful, with their golden fruit, and bushels of it on the ground. We spent one day at "Pass a Grill," on the gulf, and that was the most wonderful day of all. To watch the waves roll in and let them gently lap up over our feet! Then pick up the shells they carried in. As I looked out over the great waters I thought, "What a mighty God we have, and what wonderful and beautiful things He has given us here to enjoy!" How my heart went out to Him in gratitude and praise for His great love to me! Then we watched the fish playing in the water. Some must have been seven feet long. They would jump out of the water and turn like a great cart wheel."

Orabelle Henshie Way.

"Have never been in any foreign countries, but have been in eight of the states. I grew up in Illinois. When twenty-two years of age I went to Kansas, and after that was in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, and California. My family moved to Illinois from Ohio in 1860, when I was a year old. Father was a blacksmith, having learned his trade in Akron, Ohio. He and Abe Henshie ran a shop in Grove City for about ten years; then both moved to farms. At eleven years I was initiated to the plow handles, and worked at home until nineteen. After Uncle Jake Henshie's wife died, I farmed his place for four years; then moved to Kansas. About two years after I left, my father sold his little farm and came to Kansas, also. He and mother stayed there four years; then sold out and went back to Illinois. I went to Kansas in 1883, and after living in Girard, Crawford County three years we moved to Wabaunsee County. I farmed and handled cattle for six or seven years; then we moved to Princeton, Franklin County, where I was in business for seven years. I sold that stock and went to Linwood, Kansas, near the town of Lawrence. Sold out there and moved back to Illinois where we lived with mother for two years. After she went to live with my sister we went to Dixon County, Kansas, and from there back to Princeton. In about eighteen months we moved to California in 1910. We have been in this state about eighteen years.

Fred W. Huxley.

"One of the "flowers" given to my father, Henry Henshie, during his life, came while he was a candidate for Representative on the Prohibition ticket in the twenty-eighth District, which includes DeWitt, Logan, and Macon Counties in Illinois. The Legislative League of Chicago, in passing on candidates, reported, and published: "D. H. Henshie, Decatur, retired merchant, honest, and capable, well qualified." He received more votes than any other candidate in the party. Father had little opportunity for travel, but in 1912 he was a delegate to the National Prohibition Convention in Atlantic City, and in 1916 was a delegate to the last National Convention of the party in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He enjoyed both conventions."

L. M. H.

"My brother, Hubert, enlisted in 1917 and was with the 20th Field Artillery 5th Division, for about twenty-seven months, eighteen of which were spent overseas. He was made a corporal shortly after enlisting, and advanced to Regimental Sargent Major. Enlisted in Des Moines, went to a Fort in Colorado, from there to a Camp at El Paso, Texas, and from there to France. He was in Luxemburg, Germany. On his return from France he landed in New York, was sent to Camp Dodge where he was mustered out."

Howard Henshie Doud.

"I have not traveled very extensively, but have been in nine states. My son, Glenn, has visited the Sesqui Centennial in Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Washington, D. C., The Dells of Wisconsin, Denver, Colorado, and Cleveland, Mississippi."

Maude Henshie Lupton.

"My parents were in California the winter my Grandmother Henshie died, but I was too young to remember the trip. I went to Waco, Texas, to see Hubert just before he went to France. That, with the exception of running around over Iowa some, is the extent of my travels. When Aunt Edith lived in Grand Island, Nebraska, Mother took me there for a visit. While there I fell in a well—one of those dry wells bricked over a few feet below the ground, with a gas pipe down the center. I think Mother and Aunt almost dreaded their visits as Helen and I usually quarreled. Helen is younger than I, and I rarely ever let an opportunity to tease her pass. It is a wonder Mother didn't leave me at home. Perhaps I was just a regular boy." Howard Henshie Doud.

Excerpt from Daniel E. Henshie's letter, dated, October 26, 1927.

"I attended the Watson School near Grove City, when a boy, until I could go to Judge McCaskill in Taylorville, pass an examination and secure a second grade certificate with the promise of a first grade the next winter. I got a school and taught the Chappell School—now Perrine School, that summer. The next winter I went to what was then called the State University in Springfield. Rev. Benjamin S. Suesserott was the president. Easterly and Hodge were professors. I studied Algebra, Geometry, Ray's Higher Arithmetic, Spelling of a higher order, and a sprinkle of Astronomy. That is where I saw Abe Lincoln, General Grant, General Logan, and General McClerland. President Suesserott was well acquainted with my brothers. He used to preach there. I was about seventeen or eighteen years old when I attended the State University—under Lutheran auspices, now Concordia College."

Daniel E. Henshie.

"The story is told of Uncle Dan, when a little boy in Ohio. It seemed that all of the family but he had gone over to the Huxley's. The little fellow decided to follow the rest of the family, and toddled along toward the Huxley home. Upon arriving, fearing he might be scolded for following, he said before anyone could speak to him, 'I des I know where Nit Huxley lives.'"

Matilda Shade Reller.

So we have talked the days of yore,
Soon we may join those gone before.
As by the hearth we have sat 'round,
Some Higher circle may be found.
Oh, then, that wisdom may we know,
Which yields a life for Thee below.

L. M. H.

OUR PIONEER FOREFATHER

Or the First Generation in America

"Take ye the sum of all the Children of Isreal, after their fathers, with the number of their names." Numbers 1, 2.

This record of our pioneer forefather was copied from "Lists of Swiss Emigrants in the 18th Century to the American Colonies." Volume II. Page 126.

Rickenbach.

From **Hans Joggi (Jacobus) Handschi** of Rigggenbach late of "Letzensenn (47 years of age.)

10% tax on pound 170 worth of property. 17.

Pro manumissione for him and his wife 20-

Ditto for his daughter's husband and his daughter 20-

Barbara Rickenbacker, his wife, 40 years of age.

Hans Andereck, their son-in-law.

Barbara Hantschi, their daughter.

Hans and Barbara's children:

1. Barbel Andereck, 4 years old.

2. Hans Andereck, 3 years old.

Hans Joggi Handschi's and Barbara Rickenbacker's other children:

1. Anna Marie, baptized January 1, 1721.

2. Hans Ulrich, baptized August 9, 1722.

3. Anna, baptized February 24, 1726.

4. Elsbeth, baptized May 30, 1728.

5. Hans Jacob, 10½ years old.

6. Ursula, baptized March 19, 1730.

7. Heinrich, 4 years old.

8. Wernet, baptized 2 years old.

For the ten children no manumission was charged. According to the Manumission Register his daughter Barbara had been manumitted once before, April 23, 1735, for her marriage with her present husband who was from Rumsberg, Canton of Bern.

In this same volume on Page 124 is to be found the record of his departure from Switzerland. It is quoted in "The Henshie Family in America" under the heading "Early Records," but for the sake of convenience I quote it again.

List of March 5, 1740.

Rigggenbach:

Hans Jacob Handschin and family (also) his daughter's husband.

Hans an der Eck and his children.

The date of his arrival is recorded by two authorities and I include both records:

1. "Collection of Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants to Pennsylvania," I. D. Rupp. Page 139.

September 23, 1740. Palatinates and Switzers imported in the ship, Friendship, William Vittery, Commander, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, 120 passengers.

Jacob Hensi* (19th in list). The star indicates that the name was written by a clerk.

2. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume 17, Page 195. List of foreigners imported in the ship Friendship, William Vittery, Commander, from Rotterdam. Qualified September 23, 1740.

The names of **Hans Jacob Hansy**, **Hans Hansy**, and Henry Rickenbacker (Likely a brother of Hans Jacob's wife, Barbara) appear in the list.

SECOND GENERATION

"It is a help to mankind, to culture, to piety, to know one's self akin to those who suffered oppression, and made noble sacrifices for the sake of conscience, helped to found our great Western civilization, or rallied to the defense of the infant nation when its life hung in the balance."

The Congregationalist.

Henry Handschi, Hanshy, Hanshee, Henshee, Henshy, Henshie.

Born in Switzerland, 1736.

Died, between October 9 and 16, 1795, Franklin County, Ohio.

Son of Hans Jacob Handschi, and Barbara (Rickenbacker) Handschi.

Came to America with his parents in 1740, when four years old.

Farmer.

Married Barbara ———

Children: Henry, Barbara, Anna, Catherine, Mary, Elizabeth, and David, as proved by will.

Served in the Revolutionary War from 1778 to 1783, as proved by Certified Certificate.

VARIOUS RECORDS

NATURALIZATION

Henry Hanse, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Sacrament taken on March 19, 1761. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume II, Page 350.

LAND HOLDINGS

Henry Handschi, 25 acres. Date of survey. February 13, 1753.

County of Northampton 1752-1886.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume 26, Page 87.

Henry Hanshey, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows. Tax 7.6.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Year 1771.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume 17, Page 45.

Henry Henshey, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows. Tax 7.6.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Year 1773.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume 17, Page 480.

Henry Henshey, 140 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows. L 402.

Taxables in 1780 East Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

History of Lancaster County. Page 711.

Henry Henshey, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows. Tax 13.80.

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Year 1782.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series, Volume 17, Page 866.

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1790

Heads of Families. State of Pennsylvania. Page 128.

Henry Henshe Sr.

3 Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.

1 Free white male under 16 years.

4 Free white females including heads of families.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORD

Copy of Certified Certificate

December 15, 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby Certify that the name of HENRY HENSHING-HENDSHING-HENSHY, Sr., appears as Private on the Muster Rolls of Captain Joseph Gehr's Company of the Ninth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, Commanded by Colonel John Huber, for the years 1778 and 1779, in the War of the Revolution.

The name of HENRY HENSHING-HENDSHING-HENSHY, Sr., also appears as Private on Returns of Captain Gehr's Company of the Third Battalion of Lancaster Militia, for the year 1781, in the War of the Revolution.

The name of HENRY HENSHING-HENDSHING-HENSHY, Sr., also appears as Private on a Return of Captain Joseph Gehr's Company of the Sixth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, for the year 1783, in the War of the Revolution.

See pages 263, 270, 613, 878, 899. Volume VII, Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series.

H. H. Shenk

Archivist.

In testimony Whereof
I hereby Affix the
Seal of this Department.

SEAL

WILL

Will of Henry Hanshee, Henshee, Henshie, Henshy, Chambersburg. (Franklin County) Pennsylvania, Court House. Dated 9th October, 1794.

Will of Henry Hanshee of Franklin County, Aubrein Township State of Pennsylvania.

My loving wife Barbara Hanshee, Three hundred pounds and three acres of my land upon which my executors are to build her a comfortable log house, so divided that it may contain a store room and a kitchen. Also a stable for her creatures, these buildings to be raised upon my part of the plantation which she shall think convenient. etc. Also give her furniture, cows, sheep, and orders that a stove to be put in her (new) house.

My plantation to be rented away by my executors, until such time as my son David Hanshee arrives at the age of twenty-one years. Then six men to be chosen out of the congregation of which I am a member. Three of which are to be chosen by my executors and three by my son David, to appraise my plantation and to pay yearly to the rest of my children, to have equal shares. & c.

Son Henry Henshie, daughter Barbara, Daughter Anna, Daughter Elizabeth, having reserved amount out of my estate, my desire is that an account be taken of the same, and in no case my Son David nor my daughter Catherine nor daughter Mary Loose any of joint shares.

And whereas my daughter Barbara is deceased, I direct that her share shall be given to her children, and if any of my children without lawful heirs their shares shall be divided between my lawful heirs. My Son David to be sent to school & c.

I desire my friend Henry Snively and my son Henry Henshie and my Son-in-law Fleskines to be sole executors.

Signed in German.

Probated 16, January, 1795.

On B. A. 119 account of Henry Snively, John Fleskines, and Henry Henshie.

Henry Henshee, Henshy died between 9 October, and 16, 1795.

Wife Barbara, Marriage proved by will, children by will.

Children were:

Henry Henshee-Y, in Revolution with father, Barbara, Anna, Catherine, Mary,

THIRD GENERATION

"This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be created shall praise the Lord." Psalms CII, 18.

Henry Henshe Jr.

Son of Henry Hanshee Sr. and Barbara——

Was farmer.

Married Barbara——

Children were: Henry, Christena, Barbara, John, Elizabeth, Mariah, Catherine,

Daniel, Nancy, Martha. Proved by will.

Served in the Revolutionary War with father during the years, 1778-1782. Service proved by Certified Certificate.

VARIOUS RECORDS

FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1790.

State of Pennsylvania. Page 128.

Henry Henche Jr. of Lancaster Pennsylvania:

- 1 Free white male of 16 years and upward, including heads of families.
- 2 Free white males under 16 years.
- 5 Free white females including heads of families.

The name of Henry Henshey Jr. appears as having been taxed in Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, in 1773 and 1782, and Henry Henshey Jr. is also taxed in that township as an "Inmate." The term "Inmate" has been variously interpreted as boarders, or as men of taxable age, but owning no property.

H. H. Shenk.

State Archivist.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORD

Copy of Certified Certificate.

December 15, 1927.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby Certify that the name of HENRY HENCHEY-HENSHY-HENSHING-HENDSHING, Jr., appears as Private on Muster Rolls of Captain Joseph Gehr's Company of Ninth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia. Commanded by Colonel John Huber, for the years 1778 and 1779, in the War of the Revolution.

The name of HENRY HENCHEY-HENSHY-HENSHING-HENDSHING, Jr., also appears as private on Returns of Captain Joseph Gehr's Company of the Third Battalion, Lancaster County Militia, for the years 1781 and 1782, in the War of the Revolution.

See pages 270, 295, 297, 878, and 899, Volume VII, Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series.

H. H. Shenk.

State Archivist.

In testimony Whereof

I hereby Affix the

Seal of this Department.

SEAL.

RECORD OF SERVICE IN THE MILITIA

December 21, 1927

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby Certify that the name of HENRY HENSHY appears on the Roll of Captain Joseph Gehr's Company, Sixth Battalion of Lancaster County, Militia, 1784—Militia Rolls 1783-1790, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

See page 547, Volume III, Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series.

H. H. Shenk.

State Archivist.

In testimony Whereof

I hereby Affix the

Seal of this Department.

SEAL

NOTE.—This Certificate of Henry Henshey includes the record on the Militia Rolls of 1783-1790. There is no indication as to whether this is Henry Jr. or Sr.

United States
Department of the Interior
Bureau of Pensions.
Washington.

November 7, 1927

I have to advise you that the Revolutionary War records of this Bureau fail to afford any information in regard to either Henry Henshing, Hendshing, Henshy, Henshey as having ever received a pension.

Winfield Scott,
Commissioner.

WILL

Last will of Henry Henshe.:

Deceased.

.....

In the name of God, Amen,

This eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, I Henry Henshe of Wayne County Chippewa Township and State of Ohio, being of sound mind and perfect memory thanks be to God for the same—do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following. That is to say. First that my Soul return to God, who gave it, & that my body be buried in a Christian manner as the discretion of my executors hereafter named—and as for my worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me with, I have in manner following, that is to say after my Just debts and funeral expenses are paid—Item—I give and bequeath unto my beloved Barbara Henshe out of my personal estate One cow, six head of Sheep, all of the flax, of House & Kitchen Furniture as much as she may think prudent—I do also give and bequeath unto my son Henry Henshe Six hundred Dollars, One Horse, one cow, one Plough, one Harrow, and two set of horse gears, all the Grain, Hay & pork & two hundred & fifty Dollars more without his being accountable for it as part of Legacy, also my Son Henry is to support my beloved wife Barbara Henshe at his own dwelling so long as she lives & after Death he is to have all her Earthly effects & after the foregoing has been fulfilled and there is anything left then in that case the executors shall pay unto my Daughters Christena & Barbara Henshe a reasonable share they not having received so much as the rest of my daughters in my life time as will appear by my book account but my son John Henshe & my Daughters Elizabeth & Mariah Henshe having received their portion what I consider they ought to have & my children Catherine, Daniel, Nancy, and Martha to have equal after the above has been fulfilled—I also ordain and appoint my trusty friends George Wellhouse & John Betz my sole executors of this my last will and testament, revoking all former Wills & Testaments—in Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal the day & year first above written—

his
Henry X Henshe Seal
mark

Signed, Sealed, published & declared by the above named Henry Henshe to be his last will & testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as Wittnesseth in the presence of the Testator—Wm Doyle (Seal) Samuel Blocher—

FOURTH GENERATION

"It is the highest of earthly honors to be descended from the great and good. They alone cry out against a noble ancestry who have none of their own."

Ben Johnson.

Henry Henshie, born February, 1798, Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

Died November 21, 1851, Wayne County, Ohio. Buried in Wadsworth Cemetery, Medina County, Ohio.

Son of Henry Henshe and Barbara—

Was a teacher and farmer.

Married Mary Brouse in Stark County, Ohio 1824.

Children, David, Elizabeth, Abraham. **William**, Susan, Isaac, Frederick, Jacob, **Samuel** and Daniel.

On the tombstone of Henry Henshie in Wadsworth Cemetery, is the wording:

Henry Henshie. Died November 21, 1851. Aged 56 years, 9 months.

A picture of the tombstone may be found on the page of halftones.

A granddaughter, Mrs. C. H. Reller, remembers of hearing her grandmother tell that the grandfather was afflicted for a long while before his death. Mrs. Reller also remembers that her grandmother told of how he used to teach in English and German in the early schools of Ohio. The book he used in teaching—A Brief Buch, or Word Book—is written in German, and contains portions of the Bible and some prayers. It is now in the possession of his grandson, Vernor E. Henshie of St. Louis, Missouri.

OBITUARY

Mary Brouse, daughter of Michael and Susannah Brouse was born in Stark County, Ohio in 1809, and died in Blue Mound, Illinois September 19, 1892. Her grandfather who had been a Revolutionary soldier, died in Wayne County, Ohio aged 108 years. The deceased married Henry Henshie in Stark County, Ohio in 1824. Eight of their ten children are living. Mr. Henshie died in 1851. He was a class leader in the United Brethern Church for years. Mrs. Henshie with her family came to Christian County, Illinois in 1860, being founders of Grove City, Illinois in that county. Grandmother Henshie was converted when sixteen years of age. Her religious life was pure, loving, cheerful, and consistent, and she was a sweet and loving character. All of her children are religious. The funeral services were conducted by the writer. One child, William, died in infancy.

H. C. Turner.

FIFTH GENERATION

"Hence forward, listen as we will,
The voices of that hearth are still;
Look where we may, the wide earth o'er,
These lighted faces smile no more."

Whittier.

David Henshie, born September 11, 1826. Wayne County, Ohio.

Died October 12, 1902, in Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. Buried in Grove City

Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Educated in the district schools of Ohio.

Was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Odd Fellows Lodge, of the Henshie Band or Orchestra, and later of the Brass Band of Grove City.

Was a wagon maker and farmer.

Married Mary Housley in Portage County, Ohio, 1849.

One son, Daniel Henry.

Mrs. Henshie died in Grove City, Illinois, on June 16, 1874.

Married Martha Brodess Thompson, July 6, 1875, Grove City, Illinois.

Democrat.

FROM OBITUARY

"Mr. Henshie moved to Christian County, Illinois, and located at Hickory Grove, now Grove City, March 4, 1855, where he lived until September 29, 1892. He then moved to Decatur, Macon County, Illinois. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Grove City in 1866, and held the offices of trustee, steward, class leader, Sunday School superintendent, teacher, and was always faithful in the discharge of his duties. He was a most excellent man and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He was faithful in the attendance on all means of grace, a man of true piety, cheerful disposition ready for every duty, wise in counsel and a man of God. He was a kind and loving father, and a devoted husband. His most fitting monument is his consistent Christian character."

Elizabeth Henshie, born July 29, 1828, in Medina County, Ohio.

Died March 26, 1914, near Edinburg, Christian County, Illinois.

Buried in Grove City Cemetery.

Daughter of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Educated in the district schools of Ohio.

Member of the Christian Church.

Married Harvey Shade November 2, 1848, Summit County, Ohio.

Children: Mary, Phoebe, Matilda.

COPY OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify

That Harvey Shade of the County of Summit, in the State of Ohio, and Eliza Henshie of the same county in the state of the aforesaid, were joined together in Holy Matrimony on the second of March, in the year of our Lord, 1848, by me.
Many good witnesses

Peter Sharp
Minister of the
Gospel M. E. Church.

FROM OBITUARY

"Early in life she professed faith in the Christian religion, and after coming to Illinois was a member of the Christian Church which was held at Buckhart, and afterwards at Edinburg. She remained a firm believer in its teachings. She was a faithful wife and helpmate for more than sixty-five years. The first years of her married life were spent in Ohio, where she endured the hardships of pioneer life. In 1865 she and her family came to Illinois settling on the prairie two and one-half miles east of Edinburg, where they resided during the remainder of their days."

Abraham Henshie, born October 15, 1830. Wayne County, Ohio.

Died February 21, 1908, Taylorville, Illinois. Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Taylorville, Illinois.

Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Educated in the district schools of Ohio.

Was a blacksmith—the first in Grove City, Illinois—and a farmer.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Henshie Band of Grove City.

Married Elizabeth Urich 1852 in Ohio.

Children: William, Rolen, Minnie, Alvin, Lyman.

FROM TAYLORVILLE COURIER

"Abraham Henshie, one of Taylorville's best known and highly respected citizens, passed away at his home in this city, at the age of seventy-eight years. He came to this city twenty-six years ago from Grove City. In his early boyhood he united with the Methodist Church, and has always been a good Christian man, and a financial pillar in the church. Mr. Henshie had been a resident of Illinois since 1857 when he came to this state from Ohio. After the death of the three youngest children, all of whom died in infancy the Henshies took a baby girl, Lena Jones, and reared her to womanhood. She is Mrs. N. Hazlett."

Susan Henshie, born August 1, 1834, Medina County, Ohio.
 Died October, 1910, near Stonington, Illinois.
 Buried in Hall Cemetery, Blue Mound, Illinois.
 Daughter of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.
 Member of the Christian Church.
 Married to Nicholas W. Huxley May 3, 1852, in Summit County, Ohio.
 Children: Mary, Frederick, and Winnie.

FROM BLUE MOUND LEADER

"Mrs. Huxley came to Illinois from Ohio in 1864. Later the Huxleys moved to Kansas where they lived for eight years; then came back to Blue Mound. Mr. Huxley died September 29, 1906. During the months of his illness he was kindly cared for by his aged companion. No one knows how she bore up under the heavy strain placed upon her. For more than half a century she has been a faithful helpmate."

Isaac Henshie, born August 1, 1834, Medina County, Ohio.
 Died December 8, 1884, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Buried in Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines, Iowa.
Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.
 Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
 Was a farmer and merchant.
 Married Sarah Blankenship 1857, Grove City, Illinois.
 Children: Mary Florence, and Edith.

FROM OBITUARY

The death of Isaac Henshie robs Des Moines of one of her most worthy citizens. He lived in Ohio until eighteen years of age, when he moved to Illinois. His early life was spent on the farm near Grove City, but in 1865 he went into business in that place. Afterward he was in business in Mitchellville, Iowa for eight years. In 1880 the family moved to Des Moines, where he has since been one of the most prominent and respected citizens. Mr. Henshie was a man who always attracted the good will and respect of all who knew him. He had been a member of the Methodist Church since his twenty-fourth year, and his Christianity was of the kind which is found at the bedside of the afflicted, and ministering to the poor and needy. His character was marked by gentleness and affection, devoid of all vices, and superfluities of life. He was equally well prepared to die as he was to live. His home was a little empire where love was the only law. His last words were, "Christ has paid it all. The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Isaac Henshie is done with earth; he has passed from among us never to return. He has left this world of sorrow and care to receive from the Good Shepherd His "well done thou good and faithful!"

Frederick Henshie, born January 6, 1839, Medina County, Ohio.
 Died April 9, 1907, Blue Mound, Illinois.
 Buried in Hall Cemetery, Blue Mound.
Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.
 Educated in the district schools of Ohio.
 Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Masonic Lodge, and was leader of the Henshie Band in Grove City.
 Married Clara A. Lilly, February 1, 1870, Grove City, Illinois.
 Was photographer, and took tin-type pictures. The picture of his mother which appears in the center of the page of half-tones in this history was taken by him, and the printing thereon is his own. He was also the first postmaster in Grove City. Later he was interested in the mercantile and banking business in Grove City and Blue Mound.

HIS MASONIC RECORD:

Petition December 10, 1867.

Initiated January 7, 1868.

Passed February 16, 1868.

Raised March 3, 1868.

Received degrees in Fisher Lodge No. 585 Grove City.

Demitted, and member of Blue Mound Lodge No. 682, and was treasurer of this lodge for several years.

FROM BLUE MOUND (ILL.) LEADER

"In 1860 Mr. Henshie came with his mother's family to Grove City, Illinois, and in 1871 moved to Blue Mound, where his home has been for thirty-six years. He was identified with the business interests of Blue Mound almost from the beginning of its history, and was one of the best known and highly respected citizens among the older residents of the town. In spite of his bodily affliction he was ever patient and uncomplaining. When his health would permit he was found in his place at church. He was greatly interested in the progress of the kingdom of Christ, and a liberal supporter of missions. He spent much time in reading, and was well informed in various lines, including flowers and nature. Having no children of their own, he and Mrs. Henshie took two baby girls and reared them to womanhood, Edna, now Mrs. E. O. Illyes, and Anna, now Mrs. Elbert Davison. He became a Christian and joined church in 1866. His faith became more and more a staff of support to him as his strength failed. As he passed through great bodily suffering, he would say, "If our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands eternal in the heavens."

Jacob Henshie, born June 2, 1841. Wadsworth, Ohio.

Died February 13, 1913 in Blue Mound Illinois

Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Educated in the district schools of Ohio.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and G. A. R.

Was a farmer.

Married Emmaline Cramer in 1868, Grove City, Illinois.

Children: Orabelle and Cletus Edward.

Republican.

Served his country during the Civil War.

CIVIL WAR SERVICE RECORDS.

Adjutant General's Report. Volume 3, 1861-1866. Revised.

Page 193.— Company 1 41st Infantry.

Name and rank—Jacob Henshie, Recruit. Residence—Mt. Auburn.

Date of rank or enlistment—August 12, 1861.

Date of muster—October 2, 1862.

Remarks—Transferred to Company B Veteran's Battalion.

Page 203. Company B. Veteran Battalion.

Name and rank—Jacob. Henshie, Private. -

Date of rank or enlistment. August 12, 1862.

Date of Muster—August 17, 1862.

Remarks—Transferred to Company G. 53d Illinois Infantry.

Page 639. Company G. 53d Infantry.

Name and rank—Jacob Henshie—Recruit transferred from 41st Illinois Infantry.

Residence—Springfield.

Date of rank or enlistment—August 26, 1862. Date of Muster, Jan. 31, 1864.

Remarks—Discharged June 1, 1865.

FROM BLUE MOUND (ILL.) LEADER.

"At the age of sixteen Jacob Henshie came to Christian County and later to Blue Mound where he has lived for many years. In the call for young men to defend the country in the beginning of the Civil War, 1861, Mr. Henshie was one of the brave young men to come forward. He faithfully defended the flag of his country for a term lasting nearly four years, and was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, January 1865. Mr. Henshie was one of the pioneer settlers of Christian County, and the usual hardships of pioneer life were at times vividly pictured by him to an attentive audience when they became a subject of discussion. He was a devout Christian, and possessed a quiet unassuming personality. He left a record worthy of emulation and an untarnished name that may be revered by his relatives and all who know him."

Buried in Grove City Cemetary.

Died February 13, 1913, in Blue Mound, Illinois.

Samuel Henshie, born November 13, 1843, Medina County, Ohio.

Died November 3, 1920, Blue Mound, Illinois.

Buried Hall Cemetary, Blue Mound, Illinois.

Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Educated in the District schools of Ohio.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Henshie Band, and Grove City Brass Band.

Was a merchant.

Married Carrie Edison of Canton, Missouri, February, 11, 1878.

One son, Vernor E.

Democrat.

FROM BLUE MOUND (ILL.) LEADER.

"In 1860 Mr. Henshie came to Illinois with his mother and her family, and settled in Hickory Grove, now Grove City. He began his career in that place when he was associated with his brother in merchandising. In 1871 they established themselves in Blue Mound, and through all of these years Samuel Henshie has been recognized as a leading business man of this city—a man of irreproachable character and unquestioned business integrity. From his youth Mr. Henshie has been a Christian. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in its organization in Grove City, and afterward became a charter member of the church in Blue Mound. He has been a staunch and loyal member for fifty-four years, during which time he has given devoted service in various official positions. For seventeen years he was the efficient Sunday School superintendent, and has always devoted his talent of song to the service of Christ. During his long illness he was a marvel of patience and cheerfulness, with always a hopeful and encouraging word. His passion for sacred song manifested itself remarkably in the time when the bodily powers were failing. Frequently he sang these songs of Zion: "O, Thou in Whose Presence My Soul Takes Delight," "Better Land," and "In the Cross I Glory," while his face shone with a light not on land or sea. He seemed entranced with the prospect of joining soon the invisible choir in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb."

Daniel E. Henshie, born March 5, 1846, Summit County, Ohio.

Died December 31, 1927. St. Mary's Hospital, Decatur, Illinois.

Buried in Hall Cemetary, Blue Mound, Illinois.

Son of Henry Henshie and Mary Brouse Henshie.

Attended the Watson School near Grove City, Illinois. Passed an examination under Judge McCaskill in Taylorville, Illinois, and secured a second grade certificate. Taught in Chappell school near Grove City, now Perrine school. Attended the State University, under Lutheran auspices, in Springfield, Illinois 1863-4. Now Concordia College.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Henshie Band, Grove City Brass Band, and Blue Mound Band.

Was a teacher, telegraph operator, tinner, druggist & merchant.

Democrat.

FROM OBITUARY.

"Mr. Henshie came to Illinois in 1860 with his mother and her family settling at Grove City. On the completion of the division of the Wabash railroad from Decatur to St. Louis, he came with other members of the family to Blue Mound just two years after the settlement of the village was begun. He was identified with many enterprises of the town. Like several of the brothers he possessed much musical talent, and was a member of Blue Mound's first band. He was a regular attendant at church and Sunday School services until the last few years when his age made attendance difficult. He was the youngest of ten children, but his age exceeded any of the others."

SIXTH GENERATION.

"We owe it to the generations that go before us and to those which come after us to perpetuate the memory and example of those who in signal manner made themselves serviceable to humanity."

Frederick Douglas.

Daniel Henry Henshie, born October 26, 1852, Bates Corners, Summit County, Ohio.

Died August 18, 1925, Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Illinois.

Buried in Horse Creek Cemetery, Pawnee, Illinois.

Son of David Henshie, and Mary (Housley) Henshie.

Educated in the Watson School near Grove City, Illinois, and in Springfield Commercial College, Springfield, Illinois, now Illinois Business College.

Married Ella May Salthouse, August 15, 1876, in Nokomis, Montgomery County, Illinois.

Children: Mary Maude, and Lura Maye.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M., Central

Lodge, No. 71, A. F. & A. M., Springfield Council No. 2 R. & S. M. Elwood

Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar, and Ansar Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Springfield, Illinois.

Prohibitionist and later Republican.

FROM "PAST AND PRESENT IN SPRINGFIELD AND SANGAMON COUNTY," BY JOSEPH WALLACE. VOLUME 1, PAGE 357.

"When Mr. Henshie put aside his text books he entered into partnership with an uncle in the dry goods business in Blue Mound, Illinois, and continued in that enterprise for two years. In 1876 he moved to Kansas where he secured a homestead claim for government land in McPherson County. The certificate for a tract of 160 acres of land was furnished him on February 14, 1882 by the General Land Office in Salina, Kansas, bearing the seal of this office and the signature of President Garfield. He then sold the land and established a furniture and undertaking business in McPherson. After four years he disposed of this stock, and came again to Illinois purchasing a tract of land near Champaign, Champaign County. Here he engaged in agricultural pursuits for seven years. At the end of this time he traded his farm for a stock of hardware in Tipton, Indiana, and was in business in that place two years. Again he sold his store, and removing to Pawnee established the hardware store which he conducted until 1903. He built up a desirable trade and gained a reputation for carrying a well selected stock, and for dealing honorably with all who gave him their patronage. His success was well merited, because he earnestly labored for it, and his business ability was widely recognized in trade circles. He became a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 682 in Blue Mound, Illinois February 28, 1875, and in McPherson, Kansas was a charter member of Lodge No. 172. Mr. Henshie served as a member of the School Board for a number of years, and part time as president. He also served on the Village Board. Identified with the development of Christian and Sangamon Counties for many years he was well known in this part of the state as a man of genuine worth and unflinching integrity."

FROM PAWNEE (ILL.) HERALD.

"Many hearts in this community were deeply touched when the intelligence of the passing of D. H. Henshie reached the city. Local annals will be searched in vain for a character commanding a greater measure of respect and confidence than was accorded Mr. Henshie during his long residence in this city. For sixteen years he was engaged in the hardware business here and during that period became widely known as a business man of extraordinary acumen and a citizen of highest integrity. His was a potential influence in the promotion of every activity tending toward community betterment and uncompromisingly opposed to any movement that did not have civic betterment as an objective. He retired from business in 1908 following the death of his wife, and went to Decatur to live. He remained in that city until in 1919 when he moved to Springfield to reside. In childhood he became a member of the Methodist Church, and during all of his life until ill health overtook him he was active in that church.

Mr. Henshie was a great lover of music. When a boy of nine years he played a triangle in the Henshie Band in Grove City, and later played a B Flat cornet in the Grove City Brass Band. While attending the Commercial College in Springfield, Illinois he was a member of the choir at Second Methodist Church, now Kumler Methodist. In McPherson, Kansas he was the leader of the McPherson Band, and leader of music in the Methodist Church. He was a member of the church choir as well as Sunday School superintendant at the church in Tipton, Indiana, and in Pawnee was a member of the church choir for many years. When not singing in the choir he played a B Flat cornet with the organ, and many walked to the church, then at the town limits, to hear him play. While in Decatur he was often a member of special choirs, and a member of Beaumanior Commandery Band. He served as Superintendent of the Sunday School in Pawnee for ten years beside being trustee of the church, and chairman of the board during the building of the present edifice. In Decatur he served as class leader, as steward, and there a large adult Bible Class still bears his name."

Mary Shade, born October 16, 1849, Medina County, Ohio.

Died January 15, 1870, Christian County, Illinois.

Buried in Grove City Cemetery.

Daughter of Harvey Shade and Elizabeth Henshie Shade.

Educated in the district schools of Ohio.

Married to Andrew Flock January 6, 1865, in Christian County, Illinois.

Children: Harvey Allen, and Phebe Myrtle.

Phebe May Shade, born May 6, 1852, Medina County, Ohio.

Died April 4, 1918, Edinburg, Illinois.

Buried in Edinburg Cemetery.

Daughter of Harvey Shade and Elizabeth Henshie Shade.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio. She also read much and was a Bible student.

Member of the Christian Church, and later of Baptist Church: also of the Dorcas Society.

Married Joel S. Kelly March 8, 1874, at her home east of Edinburg. Rev. J. M. West of Grove City officiating.

Children: Clara Lillian, Emma Arminda, Mary Alice, Ethel Estella, Phebe Almeda, Eliza Florella, and an infant daughter born and died June 18, 1888.

Did knitting during the World War.

FROM OBITUARY.

"At the close of the Civil War Phebe M. Shade came to Illinois with her parents, and since that time has lived in or near Edinburg. She was converted in early childhood and for about twenty years was a faithful member of the Baptist Church, serving many years as president of the Dorcas Society. Her Christian life was of the transparent kind that all who knew her recognized the purity of her motives. She was of a kindly and charitable disposition, always having a good word for all. Mrs. Kelley was an exceptionally devoted wife and mother, giving her life unselfishly for the comfort and welfare of her family. It was of such a woman as this that the wise man said: "Her children arise up, and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praised her. Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

Matilda Shade, born September 9, 1856, near Edinburg, in Christian County, Illinois, Buckhart Township.

Daughter of Harvey Shade and Elizabeth Henshie Shade.

Educated in the common schools of Christian County, and secured a second grade certificate to teach.

Member of the Christian Church, since thirteen years of age.

Married C. Henry Reller, January 14, 1892, near Taylorville in Christian County, Illinois.

Children: Nellie Mae, Clara Maude, Harvey Franklin, Ida Eliza Pearl, Henry Edward, William Leroy.

Democrat.

Did knitting and sewing during the World War.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

William Henry Henshie, born October 24, 1854, at Western Star, Ohio.

Died October 29, 1922. At Antlers Hotel, Taylorville, Christian County, Illinois.

Buried Oak Hill Cemetery, Taylorville, Illinois.

Son of Abraham Henshie, and Elizabeth Uhrich Henshie.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Married Carrie Barrick January 7, 1873, Christian County, Illinois.

FROM TAYLORVILLE (ILL.) COURIER.

"Mr. Henshie came to Illinois with his parents in 1858, and settled at Grove City, Illinois. In 1876 he moved to Blue Mound where he worked as a clerk for six years. He then opened a grocery store in Blue Mound and added to it gradually until he operated a large general store. He retired from active business in 1902 and moved to Taylorville where he has since made his home. Mr. Henshie has made scores of warm friends here. He had a fine personality, was always cheerful, despite his ills, and always strove to make those about him feel joyous. He was a fine type of man, and the world is better for his having lived in it."

Rolen E. Henshie, born May 10, 1859, Grove City, Illinois.

Son of Abraham Henshie, and Elizabeth Uhrich Henshie.

Educated in the Watson and Perrine Schools near Grove City, Illinois, and was graduated from Indiana Dental College February 28, 1882.

Is a dentist practicing in Taylorville, Illinois.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 64

Taylorville, Illinois. In Grove City was a member of the Brubeck Orchestra—rattled bones, was about eighteen years old.

Was a Democrat, now Independant.

Home, Taylorville, Illinois.

Minnie I. Henshie, born Grove City, Illinois January 9, 1865.

Died March 30, 1865.

Buried Grove City Cemetery.

Dau. of Abraham Henshie and Elizabeth (Uhrich) Henshie.

FROM MARKER.

"She was gentle, she was loving
And for a while was given
Till an angel came and claimed his own,
And took her home to Heaven."

Alvin O. Henshie, born November 7, 1865, Grove City, Illinois.

Died February 2, 1867.

Buried Grove City Cemetary.

Son of Abraham Henshie, and Elizabeth (Uhrich) Henshie.

Lyman D. Henshie, born May 25, 1868, Grove City, Illinois.

Died July 29, 1868.

Buried in Grove City Cemetary.

Son of Abraham Henshie, and Elizabeth (Uhrich) Henshie.

Mary Huxley, born March 5, 1855, Summit County, Ohio.

Died April 7, 1895, in Stonington, Illinois.

Buried in Grove City Cemetary.

Daughter of Nicholas C. Huxley and Susan (Henshie) Huxley.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio.

Member of the Christian Church.

Married Wilson Schrantz, December 1873 in Christian County, Illinois.

Children: Lillie, Dora, Susan, Flossie, and Nicholas.

FROM OBITUARY

"Mrs Wilson Schrantz died last Monday morning. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Huxley, and had been an invalid for some time. The funeral services took place at Grove City and were conducted by Elder W. W. Weedon of Taylorville."

Frederick W. Huxley, Born November 5, 1859, Wood County, Ohio.

Son of Nicholas C. Huxley and Susan (Henshie) Huxley.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio.

Married Margret Heinlein, November 1882 in Edinburg, Illinois.

Children:

Republican.

Member of the Modern Woodmen.

Home 1411 East State Street, Long Beach, California.

Winnie Dora Huxley, born February 4, 1868, Christian County, Illinois.

Daughter of Nicholas C. Huxley and Susan (Henshie) Huxley.

Educated in the common schools of Christian County.

Married E. B. Hibbard June 27, 1888, in Girard, Kansas.

Children: Roy Stanley, Ross Huxley, Eva Clare, Edwin Boles, Edith Susan, Faye Marie, Merrill Augustine, Vernor Frederick, Maurice Carl, Kathryn Harriett, Joyce Esther.

Home, Robbins, Wis.

Mary Florence Henshie, born February 7, 1859, Grove City, Christian County, Illinois.

Died July 15, 1916, Winterset, Iowa.

Buried in Rock City, Cemetary, Winterset, Iowa.

Daughter of Isaac Henshie, and Sarah (Blankenship) Henshie.

Educated in the schools of Christian County, Illinois, and Mitchellville, Iowa.
also attended Simpson College of Indianola, Iowa.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Married Winfield Scott Doud December 12, 1878 in Mitchellville, Iowa.

Children: Howard Henshie, and Hubert E.

FROM OBITUARY

"When fourteen years old Mrs. Doud came to Mitchellville with her parents. In 1880 the Douds moved to Guthrie Center where Mr. Doud was in business for seven years. He then disposed of his stock and they spent a year in California, after which they lived in Winterset where Mr. Doud was in the furniture and undertaking business. While living in Guthrie Center Mrs. Doud became afflicted with organic heart trouble from which she never fully recovered, although she was able to look after the affairs of the home and family most of the time. The malady which afflicted her for years prostrated her during the first days of intense July heat. All that could be done by medical attention and careful nursing were unavailing. After days of suffering endured with patience and resignation, she departed from this life. When a girl of ten years she became a member of the Methodist church, of which she continued to be an earnest, faithful member until death. Mrs. Doud was not a society woman in the modern sense of the term. Her home and her church claimed all her attention and exhausted all her energies. Neither were neglected nor slighted for the frivolities of society, and both will in her passing away feel an irreparable loss. During her last sickness she was soothed by the presence of her sister and her family. In closing this sketch of one whose life has meant so much to the home and church, one cannot refrain from quoting from Darry Thompson's **Day Dreams**. His young wife left her home on earth to take up her abode with the angels. "Her voice was ever soft and low, an excellent thing in woman. And her fingers were quick at needle work, and nimble in all her housewife's cunning; and she could draw sweet music from an ivory board and stronger, sweeter music from the busy life of her husband. And she was slow of heart to understand mischief, but her feet ran swift to do good, and she was single with the simplicity of girlhood, and wise with the wisdom which cometh from above, that cometh only to the children of the kingdom. And her sweet life was as a morning hymn sung by the child voices to the accompaniment of rich organ music."

Edith Henshie, born October 11, 1863, Grove City, Illinois.

Daughter of Isaac Henshie, and Sarah (Blankenship) Henshie.

Educated in Mitchell Seminary, Mitchellville, Iowa, and completed a course in Piano in Callanan College. Mitchell Seminary was later purchased by the State, and is now the State Industrial School for Girls. Callanan College was purchased by the Methodists, and is now the Methodist Hospital in Des Moines.

Married David William Smith, September 1, 1885, in Des Moines, Iowa.

One daughter, Helen E.

Independant.

Matron State Hospital, Lincoln, Nebraska. Box 1607 Lincoln, Nebraska.

Orabelle Henshie, born September 12, 1869, Grove City, Illinois.

Daughter of Jacob Henshie, and Emmaline (Cramer) Henshie.

Educated in the schools of Suffield, Ohio.

Member of the Church of God.

Married Andrew J. Way, November 27, 1889, Suffield, Ohio.

Children: Lester Allen, Blanch, Hazel, Clyde, Mildred.

During the World War won an Honor Card for sewing and knitting for the Red Cross.

Hobby, music, and crocheting.

Home, 513, Troy Place Northwest, Canton, Ohio.

Cletus Edward Henshie, born March 8, 1873, Grove City, Illinois.

Son of Jacob Henshie, and Emmaline (Cramer) Henshie.

Educated in Gardner, ungraded school, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, and Indiana Normal School.

Member of Deauville Beach Club.

Farmer, teacher, and book-keeper.

Hobby, Base Ball. Enjoys reading about it, and delights to watch the game played.
 Married Maude Estelle Compton, January 10, 1914, Riverside, California.
 Republican. Grew up a Democrat. Not much interested in Politics.
 Home, 733 North Kenwood, Los Angeles, California.
Vernor Edison Henshie, born December, 1880, Blue Mound, Illinois.
 Son of Samuel Henshie, and Carrie (Edison) Henshie.
 Educated in the schools of Blue Mound, studied music with Barth and Berger in
 Berlin Germany. Organ with Clarence Eddy, and Harrison Wild, Chicago.
 Charter member of Mid-Day Luncheon Club, Springfield, Illinois.
 Church organist, instructor, and composer.
 During the World War served in the Personnel Department, Jefferson Barracks,
 St. Louis, Missouri.
 Organist Pilgrim Congregational Church, St. Louis, Missouri.

FROM THE PRESS

Illinois State Journal (Springfield)

"During his residence in Springfield Mr. Henshie was organist successively at First Methodist Church, Central Baptist, First Presbyterian, the Jewish Synagogue, and First Christian Churches. He also had a large class of piano and organ pupils. Since leaving Springfield some years ago, Mr. Henshie has made a name for himself in St. Louis, where he is organist at Pilgrim Congregational Church, one of the largest churches in that city. He was chosen to the position over twenty-five other applicants. He has also served as official accompanist of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra under Max Zach."

St. Louis Times

"The accompanist was Vernor Henshie, whose success as a composer was evidenced by the soloist's rendition of his beautiful song, "Like the Rosebud." In this, as in the others of the group, he gave the singer admirable support."

Chicago Musical Leader

"Beautiful accompaniments were furnished by Vernor Henshie, who has established an enviable reputation in this field through his several seasons work with the St. Louis Symphony."

SEVENTH GENERATION

"For inquiry, I pray thee of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers," Job VIII. 8.

Mary Maude Henshie, born July 4, 1880, McPherson, Kansas.

Daughter of Daniel Henry Henshie, and Ella (Salthouse) Henshie.

Educated in the schools of Tipton, Indiana, Pawnee, Illinois, and the Academy of Illinois Wesleyan University, in Bloomington.

Member of First Methodist Church, Springfield, Illinois. Sunday School, Social Union, and Woman's Home Missionary Society; also Royal Neighbors.

Married Amos S. Lupton, May 20, 1903, Pawnee, Illinois.

One son, Glenn Elmo.

Republican.

Home 905 South Walnut Street, Springfield, Ill.

Lura Maye Henshie, born November 27, 1887, Savoy, near Champaign, Illinois.

Daughter of Daniel Henry Henshie, and Ella (Salthouse) Henshie.

Educated in the schools of Pawnee, Illinois, Chicago Training School, James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois—Voice and Liberal Arts—University of Illinois, College for Women, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Representative of James Millikin University to the National Student Volunteer Convention, Kansas City 1914; also representative of this University at the College Y. W. C. A. Camp, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. In 1917 was college reporter on the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Writer.

Member of Central Church, Chicago, Charter member of the Literary Guild of America, Midland Writers Guild, National Geographic Society, Three Arts Club and Friends of Drama, Chicago, Associate member of Springfield Chapter of American University Women, Illinois State Historical Society, Member Book-of-the-month-Club, New York City.

Republican.

Home, 635 West Vine Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Harvey Allen Flock, born April 24, 1867, Grove City, Illinois.

Son of Andrew Flock, and Mary (Shade) Flock.

Educated in the schools of Christian County, Illinois.

Member of First Methodist Church, Springfield, Illinois, St. Paul's Lodge No. 509

A. F. & A. M., Springfield Council No. 95, United Commercial Travelers.

Teacher, Lodge Lecturer, and Commercial Traveler.

Has served as teacher in Sunday School, as assistant Sunday School Superintendent, and Township Vice President of Sunday Schools. Has served as Worshipful Master of Blue Mound Lodge No. 682, and has been Grand Lecturer of Masonic Lodges since 1910; also taught in the schools of Christian and Macon Counties for twenty-nine years.

Married Jessie Fowkes August 25, 1889, Edinburg, Illinois.

One daughter, Marie.

For years Democrat, now Republican.

Home, 2301 South Tenth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Phebe Myrtle Flock, born April 12, 1869, Grove City, Illinois.

Daughter of Andrew Flock, and Mary (Shade) Flock.

Educated in the common schools near Grove City.

Member of the Congregational Church.

Homemaker; her hobby, order and cleanliness.

Married Arminas Stockman, May 1, 1890, Grove City, Illinois.

One daughter, Ethel.

Home, Cobden, Illinois.

Clara Lillian Kelley born December 20, 1874, Edinburg, Illinois.

Daughter of Joel S. Kelley, and Phebe (Shade) Kelley.

Educated in Public Schools of Edinburg, and Edinburg High School.

Member of the Baptist Church, Aid Society, Missionary Society, Sunday School, and served as pianist and organist for Sunday School and Church a number of years.

Republican.

Home, 218 A West Market Street, Taylorville, Illinois.

Emma Arminda Kelley, born August 29, 1876, Edinburg, Illinois.

Daughter of Joel S. Kelley, and Phebe (Shade) Kelley.

Educated in the Public Schools of Edinburg, and Edinburg High School.

Member of the Baptist Church, Aid and Missionary Societies, and Sunday School.

Republican.

Home, 218 A West Market Street, Taylorville, Illinois.

Mary Alice Kelley, born January 1, 1879, Edinburg, Illinois.

Died September 10, 1879.

Buried in Edinburg Cemetery.

Daughter of Joel S. Kelley, and Phebe (Shade) Kelley.

Ethel Estelle Kelley, born September 17, 1880, Edinburg, Illinois.

Daughter of Joel S. Kelley, and Phebe (Shade) Kelley.
Educated in Edinburg Public Schools, and High School.
Member of the Baptist Church, Aid and Missionary Societies, Sunday School:
Also of Eastern Star.

Served as President of the Missionary Society of the Baptist Church for four years,
and as President of the Missionary Social Union for one year, both of Taylorville.

Married Dr. L. T. Lundy August 18, 1903, Edinburg, Illinois.

Children: Russel Francis, Florence Evelyn, Edith Catherine.

Republican.

Home, Taylorville, Illinois.

Phebe Almeda Kelley, born September 7, 1882, Edinburg, Illinois.

Daughter of Joel S. Kelley, and Phebe (Shade) Kelley.

Educated in the schools of Edinburg.

Married Hiram Hedden February 25, 1903, Edinburg, Illinois.

Republican.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Eliza Florella Kelley, born February 20, 1886, Edinburg, Illinois.

Educated in the Edinburg schools.

Member of the Baptist Church Missionary Society, Dorcas Society, Sunday School.

Has served as president of the Dorcas Society of the Baptist Church in Edinburg
for a number of years.

Married Harry Brocklesby January 31, 1905, Edinburg, Illinois.

Republican.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois.

Nellie Mae Reller, born January 27, 1893, Buckhart Township, Christian County,
Illinois.

Daughter of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Educated in the schools of Christian County, Illinois.

Was converted in Bethel Baptist Church near Sharpsburg when a child.

Married Arthur T. Hooper, January 28, 1914, Springfield, Illinois.

Children: Lois Mildred, Emma Francis, William Henry, Arthur Wayne.

Democrat

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Clara Maude Reller, born January 30, 1894, Buckhart, Township, Christian County,
Illinois.

Daughter of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Educated in the schools of Christian County.

Was converted when a child in Bethel Baptist Church, near Sharpsburg, Illinois.

Married Harvey F. Hamilton, February 20, 1921, Edinburg, Illinois.

Democrat.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Harvey Franklin Reller, born December 21, 1896, Buckhart Township, Christian
County, Illinois.

Son of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Educated in the schools of Christian County.

Was converted when a child in the Baptist Church at Bethel near Sharpsburg,
Illinois.

Married Florence Mills, March 5, 1924, Springfield, Illinois.

Children: Vera Elnora, Kenneth Raymond.

Was in draft during the World War, but the Armistice was signed before he was
called out.

Democrat.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Ida Eliza Pearl Reller, born February 22, 1898 Buckhart Township, Christian County, Illinois.

Daughter of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Educated in the schools of Christian County, Illinois.

Was converted when a child in the Baptist Church at Bethel near Sharpsburg, Illinois.

Democrat.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Henry Edward Reller, born January 12, 1900, Buckhart Township, Christian County, Illinois.

Son of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Educated in the Christian County schools.

Was converted in childhood in the Baptist Church at Bethel near Sharpsburg, Illinois.

Married Grace Wilson, June 10, 1925, Springfield, Illinois.

Was in draft during the World War, but the Armistice was signed before he was called out.

Democrat.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

William Leroy Reller, born September 10, 1905, Buckhart Township, Christian County, Illinois.

Son of C. Henry Reller, and Matilda (Shade) Reller.

Converted when a child in the Baptist Church at Bethel, near Sharpsburg, Illinois.

Educated in the Christian County schools.

Married Gwendolyn Farnall, July 3, 1926, Vandalia, Illinois.

Democrat.

Home, Edinburg, Illinois, R. F. D.

Susan Schrantz, born September 30, 1875, Christian County, Illinois.

Daughter of Wilson Schrantz and Mary (Huxley) Schrantz.

Died April 10, 1876, Christian County, Illinois.

Buried in Grove City Cemetery.

Lillian Schrantz, born 1876, Grove City, Illinois.

Daughter of Wilson Schrantz and Mary (Huxley) Schrantz.

Educated in Whitmer School, Christian County, Illinois.

Member of the Church of God.

Married Edward Adams, February 28, 1894, Christian County, Illinois.

Children: Lela, Flossie, Floy, Maynard.

Married Manning, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Home, 924 South Eleventh Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

Daughter and son of Wilson Schrantz and Mary (Huxley) Schrantz.

Two children. **Flossie** and **Nicholas** died in infancy.

Born in Christian County, Illinois.

Buried in Grove City Cemetery.

Dora Schrantz, born August 8, 1886, Stonington, Illinois.

Daughter of Wilson Schrantz and Mary (Huxley) Schrantz.

Educated in Whitmer School, Christian County, Illinois.

Married Stone, Blue Mound, Illinois.

One daughter, Eloise.

Home, Blue Mound, Illinois.

Lolla Mabel Huxley, born April 27, 1882, near Grove City, Illinois.

Daughter of Frederick Huxley and Margaret (Heinlein) Huxley.

Educated in the schools of Princeton, Kansas.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Married B. C. Smith, June 15, 1909, Kansas.
 Republican.
 Home, 305 East Virginia Street, Phoenix, Arizona.
Verlie Lura Huxley, born June 20, 1889, near Eskridge, Kansas.
 Daughter of Frederick Huxley and Margaret (Heinlein) Huxley.
 Educated in the schools of Princeton, Kansas.
 Member of the Nazarene Church.
 Married J. D. Herdman, October 19, 1912, Los Angeles, California.
 Children: James Clifford, and Ruby Dolores.
 Republican.
 Home, 205 West Fourth Street, Long Beach, California.
Frederick Carl Huxley, born August 25, 1895, near Havensville, Kansas.
 Son of Frederick Huxley, and Margaret (Heinlein) Huxley.
 Educated in the schools of Princeton, Kansas.
 Holds to Christian Science.
 Married Marie Wood, January 2, 1918, Portland, Oregon.
 One Son, Carl.
 Stage manager of a theatre in Pasadena, California.
 Republican.
 Home, 1837 Keystone, Pasadena, California.
Roy Stanley Hibbard, born July 1, 1889, near Girard, Kansas.
 Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.
 Educated in the schools of Mason City, Illinois.
 Member of the Presbyterian Church, Redman Lodge.
 Married Helen Cooper in Mason City, Illinois.
 Children: Stanley Keen, Donald, Dora Ann, Jean Louise.
 Farmer, near Mason City, Illinois.
 Votes independently.
 Home, Mason City, Illinois, R. F. D.
Ross Huxley Hibbard, born July 1, 1889, near Girard, Kansas.
 Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.
 Educated in the schools of Girard, Kansas, and Emporia Normal.
 Member of the Presbyterian Church, Masonic Lodge.
 Married Luella Clark October 16, 1911, Weir City, Kansas.
 Children: Gracia Clark, Ross Jr.
 Undertaker in Boulder, Colorado.
 Home, Boulder, Colorado.
Eva Clare Hibbard, born March 3, 1892, near Girard, Kansas.
 Daughter of E. B. Hibbard, and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.
 Educated in the schools of Mason City, and Bloomington Normal.
 Member of the Christian Church.
 Taught in the schools of Mason City fourteen years.
 Married Warren Copper, August 20, 1924, Peoria, Illinois.
Edwin Boles Hibbard, born September 26, 1894, near Girard, Kansas.
 Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.
 Educated in the schools of Mason City, and Athens, Illinois.
 Member of the Christian Church.
 Married Bright Tisdale May 28, 1922.
 Children: Virginia Maude, Edwin Davis.
 Farming his ranch near Owaanka, South, Dakota.
Edith Susan Hibbard, born November 6, 1896, Arcadia, Kansas.
 Daughter of E. B. Hibbard, and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.
 Graduate of Racine County Agricultural and Domestic Science School at Rochester, Wisconsin.

Member of the Christian Church.

Married Glen Aspinall May 14, 1920, Rochester, Wisconsin.

Children: Robert James, Mary Elizabeth, Alice Ann.

Lives on the Aspinall homestead farm, Rochester, Wisconsin.

Faye Marie Hibbard, born June 17, 1898, Arcadia, Kansas.

Daughter of E. B. Hibbard, and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Graduate of the Racine County Agricultural and Domestic Science School at Rochester, Wisconsin.

Member of the Congregational Church.

Married Frederick Hunter, December 16, 1918, Rhineland, Wisconsin.

Children: Winniefred Mary, Geraldine June, Lois Elaine, and Shirley Ann. One son died when six weeks old.

Lives in Robbins, Wisconsin.

Merrill Augustine Hibbard, born May 29, 1901, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Educated in the schools of Athens, Illinois, and Rochester, Wisconsin.

Married Pearl Durbin.

One daughter, Mavis Virginia.

Home is in International Falls, Minnesota.

Vernor Frederick Hibbard, born August 6, 1904, Mason City, Illinois.

Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Educated in the schools of Rochester, Wisconsin.

Now on a farm near Crescent, Wisconsin.

Maurice Carl Hibbard, born July 13, 1906, Mason City, Illinois.

Son of E. B. Hibbard and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Educated in the schools of Rochester, Wisconsin.

Member of the Eagles Lodge.

Married Frances Frazenike, November 14, 1927, Bemidji, Minnesota.

Kathryn Harriett Hibbard, born December 1, 1909, Athens, Illinois.

Daughter of E. B. Hibbard, and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Educated at Rhineland, Wisconsin, High School. Graduated in Class of 1927.

Married Carl Lassig November 14, 1927, Bemidji, Minnesota.

Member of the Baptist Church, and Democratic Party.

Joyce Ester Hibbard, born July 2, 1911, Athens, Illinois.

Daughter of E. B. Hibbard, and Winnie (Huxley) Hibbard.

Educated in Rhineland, Wisconsin.

Home, Robbins, Wisconsin.

Howard Henshie Doud, born November 19, 1886, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Son of Winfield Scott Doud, and Florence (Henshie) Doud.

Educated in the graded schools and High school of Winterset, Iowa.

Member of the Methodist Church, Evenong Star Lodge No. 43 A. F. & A. M. of Winterset, Iowa, and is Past Master of this Lodge, Lebanon Chapter No. 11 R. A. M., of which is Past High Priest, Des Moines, Iowa.

Consistory A. A. S. R., Za—Ga—Zig Temple of Mystic Shrine.

Served three terms in Co. G 55 Iowa National Guard, more than twenty years ago. This company afterward became Co. A 168 Infantry of the 42nd, or the Rainbow Division.

Married Mary Iciss Thompson August 21, 1910, Winterset, Iowa.

One son, John Winfield.

Republican.

Home, 1404 Clark Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Hubert E. Doud, born October 2, 1894, Winterset, Iowa.

Son of Winfield Scott Doud, and Florence (Henshie) Doud.

Educated in the schools of Winterset, Iowa, Electrical Engineering, Highland Park

College, now Des Moines University. After the World War Commerce and Finance in same University.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Masonic Lodge, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, and American Legion, Commander of the Legion in Riverside, Iowa, 1927.

Republican.

Home, Riverside, Iowa.

Helen E. Smith, born March 3, 1887, Des Moines, Iowa.

Daughter of David William Smith, and Edith (Henshie) Smith.

Educated in the schools of Des Moines and Red Oak, Iowa, and in Boyles Business College, Des Moines.

Member of the Presbyterian Church.

Married Arthur M. Giles December 25, 1910, Red Oak, Iowa.

Democrat.

Home, Omaha, Nebraska.

Lester Allen Way, born May 24, 1891, Kent, Ohio.

Son of Andrew J. Way, and Orabelle (Henshie) Way.

Died February 1, 1890, Kent, Ohio.

Buried in Standing Rock Cemetery.

Blanche Belle Way, born March 31, 1894, Kent, Ohio.

Daughter of Andrew J. Way, and Orabelle (Henshie) Way.

Died August 17, 1895, Kent, Ohio.

Buried in Standing Rock Cemetery.

Hazel Dean Way, born March 15, 1897, Kent, Ohio.

Daughter of Andrew J. Way, and Orabelle (Henshie) Way.

Died October 14, 1900, Kent, Ohio.

Buried in Standing Rock Cemetery.

Clyde Andrew Way, born February 14, 1904, Suffield, Ohio.

Son of Andrew J. Way, and Orabelle (Henshie) Way.

Educated in the schools of Hartville, was graduated from Lake Top High School, Hartville, and McKinley High School, Canton, Ohio. In McKinley High School was member of Band and Orchestra playing Baritone Horn in Band, and slide trombone in Orchestra. Also plays a violin, and saxophone. While in school enlisted in U. S. and Ohio National Guard serving in the Band with service Battery 135 F. A. 37 Div. Served three encampments at Camp Knox, Ky. Served special guard duty at President Harding's Funeral. Also served in Niles, Ohio in fall of 1924 during the K. K. K. riot.

Hobby, fire arms, inherited from his grandfather, Jacob Henshie.

Has always wanted to make music his profession.

Married Edna Yoho, November 11, 1926, Canton, Ohio.

Home in Canton, Ohio.

Mildred Orabelle Way, born December 11, 1906, Suffield, Ohio.

Daughter of Andrew J. Way, and Orabelle (Henshie) Way.

Educated in the schools of Hartville, Ohio, and was graduated from McKinley High School, Canton, Ohio.

Member of the Church of God. Played violin in the school and Sunday School Orchestra, served as church pianist for some time.

Married Michial Chelpka, October 11, Canton, Ohio.

Hobby, Home-making.

One daughter, Doris Jean.

Home, 513 Troy Place North West, Canton, Ohio.

EIGHTH GENERATION

"Honor thy father and thy mother, which is the first command with promise."
The Apostle Paul.

Glenn Elmo Lupton, born February 4, 1906, Pawnee, Illinois.
 Son of Amos S. Lupton, and Maude (Henshie) Lupton.
 Educated in the graded schools of Pawnee, and was graduated from Pawnee High School. Attended the University of Illinois, in Urbana.
 Member of First Methodist Church, Springfield, Illinois, Sunday School, Dramatic Club, and is President of the Epworth League, of this church; Musician's Union, Mid-Day Luncheon Club, Masonic Lodge No. 500 and Modern Woodman. While attending the University of Illinois, played slide trombone in the Regimental Band.
 Married Geraldine Weber March 11, 1927, Springfield, Illinois.
 Agent for New York Life Insurance.
 Republican.
 Home, 905 South Walnut Street.

Marie Flock, born July 19, 1891, Stonington, Illinois.
 Daughter of Harvey Allen Flock, and Jessie (Fowkes) Flock.
 Educated in Blue Mound High School, studied Voice and Piano in the Conservatory of Music, James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois. Was member of Girl's Glee Club. Was graduated from Brown's Business College, Springfield, Illinois.
 Member of First Methodist Church, Springfield, Illinois, Flower City Chapter of Eastern Star, Annis Club, Merry Mixers Club, Thursday Nite Club.
 Employed in Mines and Minerals Department, at State House.
 Home, 2301 South Tenth Street.

Ethel Stockman, born December 31, 1892.
 Daughter of Armenias Stockman, and Myrtle (Flock) Stockman.
 Educated in the schools of Cobden, Illinois.
 Married Arthur A. Appel, May 22, 1913.
 Children: Collan A., Albert Wayne, Glenn E., Mary Eloise, Katherine Ann.
 Member of the English Lutheran Church.
 Home, Cobden, Illinois.

Russel Francis Lundy, born September 3, 1904, Edinburg, Illinois.
 Son of Dr. L. T. Lundy, and Ethel (Kelley) Lundy.
 Educated Taylorville High School, University of Iowa (5 years), University of South Dakota (2 years) will graduate in law 1928.
 Member of the Baptist Church, Taylorville, Illinois.
 Republican.

Florence Evelyn Lundy, born October 25, 1908, Edinburg, Illinois.
 Daughter of Dr. L. T. Lundy, and Ethel (Kelley) Lundy.
 Educated in Taylorville High School and Christian College, Columbia, Missouri.
 Member of the Baptist Church, Taylorville, Illinois.
 Republican.
 Married Kenneth D. Brooks.
 One daughter, Jo Ann.
 Home, Taylorville, Illinois.

Edith Catherine Lundy, born March 30, Edinburg, Illinois.
 Daughter of Dr. L. T. Lundy, and Ethel (Kelley) Lundy.
 Now a Junior in High School Taylorville, Illinois.

Lois Mildred Hooper, born February 11, 1915, Buckhart Township Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Arthur T. Hooper, and Nellie (Reller) Hooper.
 In school in Buckhart Township.

Emma Frances Hooper, born November 13, 1916, Buckhart Township, Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Arthur T. Hooper, and Nellie (Reller) Hooper.
 In school in Buckhart Township.

William Henry Hooper, born April 13, 1918, Buckhart Township, Christian County,

Illinois.
 Son of Arthur T. Hooper, and Nellie (Reller) Hooper.
 In school in Buckhart Township.
Arthur Wayne Hooper, born July 4, 1920, Buckhart Township, Christian County, Illinois.
 Son of Arthur T. Hooper, and Nellie (Reller) Hooper.
 In school in Buckhart Township.
Vera Elenore Reller, born July 27, 1925, Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Harvey F. Reller, and Florence (Mills) Reller.
Kenneth Raymond Reller, born December 14, 1926, Christian County, Illinois.
 Son of Harvey F. Reller, and Florence (Mills) Reller.
Lela Adams, born September 6, 1894, Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Edward Adams, and Lillie (Schrantz) Adams.
 Educated in the schools of Christian County.
Flossie Adams, born July 3, 1896, Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Edward Adams, and Lillie (Schrantz) Adams.
 Educated in the schools of Christian County.
Floy Adams, born July 3, 1896, Christian County, Illinois.
 Daughter of Edward Adams, and Lillie (Schrantz) Adams.
 Educated in the schools of Christian County.
Maynard Adams, born October 12, 1898, Christian County, Illinois.
 Son of Edward Adams, and Lillie (Schrantz) Adams.
 Educated in the schools of Christian County.
Eloise Marie Stone, born January 26, 1926, Blue Mound, Illinois.
 Daughter of Stone, and Dora (Schrantz) Stone.
James Clifford Herdman, born August 19, 1913, Long Beach, California.
 Daughter of J. D. Herdman, and Lolla (Huxley) Herdman.
 Attending school in Long Beach.
Ruby Dolores Herdman, born May 10, 1918, Long Beach, California.
 Daughter of J. D. Herdman, and Lolla (Huxley) Herdman.
 Attending school in Long Beach.
Carl Huxley, born May 21, 1919, Santa Monica, California.
 Son of Frederick Huxley, and Marie (Wood) Huxley.
 Attending school in Pasadena, California.
Stanley Keen Hibbard, born June 22, 1912, Mason City, Illinois.
 Son of Roy Stanley Hibbard, and Helen (Copper) Hibbard.
 Attending school, Mason City, Illinois.
Donald Hibbard, born October 6, 1915, Traverse City, Michigan.
 Son of Roy Stanley Hibbard, and Helen (Copper) Hibbard.
 Attending school, Mason City, Illinois.
Dora Ann Hibbard, born February 16, 1924, Mason City, Illinois.
 Daughter of Roy Stanley Hibbard, and Helen (Copper) Hibbard.
Jean Louise Hibbard, born September 12, 1920, Mason City, Illinois.
 Daughter of Roy Stanley Hibbard, and Helen (Copper) Hibbard.
Gracia Clark Hibbard, born March 8, 1913, Weir City, Kansas.
 Daughter of Ross Huxley Hibbard, and Luella (Clark) Hibbard.
 Attending school, Boulder, Colorado.
Ross Hibbard, Junior, born June 3, 1918, Girard, Kansas.
 Son of Ross Huxley Hibbard, and Luella (Clark) Hibbard.
Virginia Maude Hibbard, born May 28, 1923, Owanka, South Dakota.
 Daughter of Edwin Boles Hibbard, and Bright (Tisdale) Hibbard.
Edwin Davis Hibbard, born December 1925, Owanka, South Dakota.
 Son of Edwin Boles Hibbard, and Bright (Tisdale) Hibbard.
Robert James Aspenall, born March 10, 1921, Rochester, Wisconsin.

Son of Glenn Aspenall, and Edith (Hibbard) Aspenall.
Mary Elizabeth Aspenall, born September 16, 1924, Rochester, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Glenn Aspenall, and Edith (Hibbard) Aspenall.
Alice Ann Aspenall, born November 12, 1927, Rochester, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Glenn Aspenall, and Edith (Hibbard) Aspenall.
Winniefred Mary Hunter, born July 22, 1919, Robbins, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Frederick Hunter, and Faye (Hibbard) Hunter.
Geraldine June Hunter, born May 26, 1921, Robbins, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Frederick Hunter, and Faye (Hibbard) Hunter.
Lois Elaine Hunter, born March 10, 1923, Robbins, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Frederick Hunter, and Faye (Hibbard) Hunter.
Doris Louise Hunter, born April 30, 1925, Robbins, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Frederick Hunter, and Faye (Hibbard) Hunter.
Shirley Ann Hunter, born March 18, 1927, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
 Daughter of Frederick Hunter, and Faye (Hibbard) Hunter.
Mavis Virginia Hibbard, born March 10, 1902, Wishek, North Dakota.
 Daughter of Merrill Augustine Hibbard, and Pearl (Durbin) Hibbard.
John Winfield Doud, born October 1, 1915, Winterset, Iowa.
 Son of Howard Henshie Doud, and Mary (Thompson) Doud.
 Attending school, Des Moines, Iowa.
Doris Jean Chelpka, born July 14, 1927, Canton, Ohio.
 Daughter of Michial Chelpka, and Mildred (Way) Chelpka.

NINTH GENERATION

"Be ye therefore followers of God as dear children."

Ephesians 5:1.

Collan A. Appel, born November 18, 1914, Cobden, Illinois.
 Son of Arthur A. Appel, and Ethel (Stockman) Appel.
 Attending school, Cobden, Illinois.
Albert Wayne Appel, born January 29, 1917, Cobden, Illinois.
 Son of Arthur A. Appel, and Ethel (Stockman) Appel.
 Attending school, Cobden, Illinois.
Glenn E. Appel, born January 4, 1920, Cobden, Illinois.
 Son of Arthur A. Appel, and Ethel (Stockman) Appel.
 Attending school, Cobden, Illinois.
Mary Eloise Appel, born June 30, 1922, Cobden, Illinois.
 Daughter of Arthur A. Appel, and Ethel (Stockman) Appel.
Katherine Ann Appel, born October 28, 1927, Cobden, Illinois.
 Daughter of Arthur A. Appel, and Ethel (Stockman) Appel.
Jo Ann Brooks, born September 12, 1927, Taylorville, Illinois.
 Daughter of Kenneth D. Brooks, and Florence (Lundy) Brooks.

THOUGHTS AT TWILIGHT

One by one our family leaves us,
Leaves the earth and us, below;
One by their care and sorrows
Vanish; more, they n'er shall know.

One by one their barques are drifted
Out upon the silent tide;
One by one their souls to welcome
Heaven's doors are opened wide.

When they pass beneath its portal
Joy and peace their portion sweet;
Joy in kind unknown to mortal,
God, and angels there to greet.

Loved ones, who in days gone by
Joined the heavenly ranks above
Loving watch, and watching, wait—
Wait to welcome us in love.

L. M. H.