

CHAPTER V.*

THE BENCH AND BAR—JUSTICE AND HER SCALES—FIRST COURTS AND WHAT THEY DID—SOME OF THE EARLY JUDGES—DIFFERENT JUDICIAL DISTRICTS—THE FIRST RESIDENT LAWYERS—KITCHELL, JANNEY, FRENCH, ETC.—THEIR LEGAL ABILITY AND SOCIAL TRAITS—OTHER LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY—THE PRESENT BAR, ETC., ETC.

"Let us consider the reason of the case. For nothing is *Law* that is not reason."

—*Sir John Powell.*

"Where the law ends, tyranny begins."

—*Pitt.*

"The law is a sort of hocus pocus science that smiles in yer face while it picks yer pocket, and the glorious uncertainty of it is of mair use to the professors of it, than the justice of it."

—*Macklin.*

THE first two of the above quotations are from men who, by lives of study and toil, had acquired eminence in the world as lawyers and as statesmen. The last is from one who knew nothing of the law; who was ignorant of its theory and practice, and represents a common, but utterly mistaken view, both of the law and its administration.

The law has grown out of the struggles of nations, states, classes and individuals against wrong and for the right. "All the law in the world has been obtained by strife. Every principle of law which obtains, had first to be wrung by force from those who denied it; and every legal right—the legal rights of a whole nation, as well as those of individuals—supposes a continual readiness to assert it and defend it. The law is not a mere theory, but a living force, and hence it is that justice, which in one hand holds the scales in which she weighs the right, carries in the

* By Hon. E. Callahan.

other the sword with which she executes it. The sword without the scales is brute force; the scales without the sword, is the impotence of law. The scales and the sword belong together, and the state of the law is perfect only where the power with which justice carries the sword is equaled by the skill with which she holds the scales." No men have more power, or are clothed with more responsibility, than judges and lawyers who are the ministers of justice in society, and the history of a State or a county would be incomplete which omitted to mention the men who have set on the bench and practiced at the bar in its courts.

The first court of record held in Crawford County, as elsewhere stated, was held at the house of Edward N. Cullom on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1817, by the Hon. Thomas Towles, Territorial judge, from October 23, 1815, until the State was admitted into the union. The term continued for two days, but all business was completed on the first day. There is nothing in the record disclosing what members of the bar were present. There were five civil cases on the docket, and four indictments were returned, two were for assault and battery, one for selling whiskey to Indians, and one for "bringing home a hog without the ears." The first term of court held after the State was admitted into the union was a special term, held on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1819, by the Hon. Thomas

C. Brown who was one of the judges of the Supreme Court, from October 9th, 1818, until January 18th 1825. This was the term at which William Killbuck, Captain Thomas and Big Panther, were tried for the murder of Thomas McCall. William Wilson was the circuit attorney, and William Badger was sworn as his assistant. It does not appear from the record who was counsel for the defendants, or what, if any, attorneys were present at this term.

Judge Brown held all the courts, until October, 1824, when William Wilson, who was one of the judges of the Supreme Court from July 7th, 1819, to December 4th, 1848, held the court for a single term. The writer never knew Judge Wilson until after his retirement from the bench, and can only speak of him from his record as a judge and the traditions of him, that still exist among the older members of the bar. As a judge his written opinions are short, clear, and satisfactory. They are models of brevity, and generally contained nothing but good law. His judicial record stands in the history of the State untarnished by a single act that did not comport with the dignity of his office. Judge Wilson was a great lover of stories, and would often entertain his listeners with marvelous tales of great herds of cattle and immense agricultural productions which had no existence except in imagination. He resided in White County and died several years ago, at a very advanced old age.

On the division of the State into circuits in 1824, James O. Wattles was elected judge of the fifth judicial circuit, which included the county of Crawford. He was commissioned January 19, 1825, and legislated out of office by the act of January 12, 1827. Nothing is known, or can be gathered from old citizens, of the personal history or character of Judge Wattles. James Hall, judge of the fourth circuit, held the November term

1825, but was never one of the judges elected to hold the courts in Crawford County. On the fourth day of January, 1835, Justin Harlan, of Clark County, was commissioned as judge of the fourth circuit, which then included this county, and continued to hold the courts until the year 1859, when the twenty-fifth circuit was created, and Alfred Kitchell, of Richland County, was elected judge in the new circuit. He was succeeded in 1861 by James C. Allen, then a resident of this county. Judge Allen resigned in December, 1862, having been elected to Congress, and Aaron Shaw, of Lawrence County, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Judge Shaw is a native of the State of New York, but came to Illinois while a young man and resided at Lawrenceville until about the year 1870, when he removed to Olney in Richland County. His reputation has been that of a criminal rather than a civil lawyer. He has always had a large practice and has been a successful lawyer. He is impulsive and often stormy at the bar, but on the bench he was always courteous, dignified and impartial. He has been a member of Congress and is now the member elect from the 16th congressional district of Illinois.

In the year 1865 the county was again placed in the fourth circuit, and Hiram B. Decius, of Cumberland County, was elected and commissioned on the first day of December, A. D. 1865. He was re-elected and re-commissioned on the 27th day of June, A. D. 1869. Judge Decius, was a native of the State of Ohio, but came to Cumberland County when a boy. His opportunities for acquiring an education were very poor, but he improved them to the best possible advantage, and read law after he reached his manhood. He was a successful practitioner and during his lifetime acquired a large estate. He was a rough, but vigorous thinker and talker. In politics he was a democrat, and

one who clung to the doctrines and traditions" of his party. In religion he was a liberalist of the broadest gauge.

After the adoption of the constitution of 1870, Crawford County was again in the 21st circuit, and James C. Allen was, on the 2d day of June, 1873, elected judge for a term of six years.

James C. Allen was born in Shelby County, Ky., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1822, and removed with his father to Parke County, Indiana, in the year A. D. 1830. He lived on a farm until 1840, attending the public school in the winter season and then spent two years at the county seminary in Rockville. He then entered the law-office of Howard & Wright, of Rockville, Ind., and pursued his legal studies until January, A. D. 1844, when he was admitted to the bar. He located at Sullivan, Ind., and in 1845 was elected State's attorney for the seventh judicial circuit of the State. At the end of his term of office he removed to Palestine, Illinois, and sought health in farming, not, however, abandoning his profession. He formed a partnership with Franklin Robb, Esq., of Robinson, which continued until his election to Congress in 1852. In November, 1852, he was elected to the State Legislature, and obtained notoriety by his opposition to what was known as "State Policy." This policy opposed the chartering of any railroad which terminated at or near any city outside of the State of Illinois, or that would tend to carry the trade of the State beyond its own borders. It was an extreme phase of the doctrine of State rights. Men look back now and wonder that it should have been advocated by men of the brilliancy of Linder and the ability of Palmer. The Vandalia line and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company were seeking charters to build roads to terminate at East St. Louis. The advocates of State policy were determined to defeat them unless they terminated

at Alton. Mr. Allen held that railroads should be chartered and built wherever the business interests of the country at large required, and was the leader in the house of this liberal policy. His attack upon State policy was able, earnest and successful, and was heartily indorsed by his constituents. He was also opposed to the system of banking established by the Legislature in 1852, which has since resulted in disaster to the business interests of the country.

The reputation which he had acquired in the State Legislature resulted in his election to congress in the 7th district in November, 1852; he was re-elected in 1854, and was then elected clerk of the House of Representatives that met on the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858. Over this house he presided during the memorable contest for the election of a speaker, which resulted in the election of Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey. This was at a time when bad blood was at fever heat, and the difficulties of his position as the presiding officer of an unorganized body of excited men were very great. But he so discharged the duties of his position as to receive a unanimous vote of thanks at the end of the contest. In 1860 he was the candidate of the democratic party for governor of Illinois, and made a canvass which commanded the admiration of both his political friends and opponents, but was beaten by Hon. Richard Yates. In 1862 he was elected to Congress for the State at large, as a "war democrat" over Eben C. Ingersoll, a brother of Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll. During this term in Congress he possessed the confidence of President Lincoln, and voted for every appropriation of men and money which was asked by the administration to prosecute the war. Mr. Lincoln tendered him the command of a brigade, to be known as the Kentucky brigade. This position he declined on the ground that he had not the military ex-

perience or training necessary to fit him for so responsible a position. He was re-nominated for Congress for the State at large in 1864, but was defeated by Hon S. W. Moulton, the republican candidate. In 1879 he was elected, without opposition, a member of the State constitutional convention, which met in January, A. D. 1870, and framed the present State constitution. In this convention he was chairman of the committee on the Legislative Department, and is very largely the author of the legislative article in the constitution which was adopted as it came from the committee. In June, 1873, he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, which office he held until 1879. In 1877 after the Appellate Court was created he was appointed by the Supreme Court, one of the Appellate Judges for the fourth district, and until 1879 discharged the duties of an Appellate Judge in addition to his service on the circuit bench. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Olney in Richland County, where he still resides. After he left the bench he resumed the practice of his profession, and is still engaged in it. Judge Allen is a man of rare natural endowments, a splendid physical organization and a commanding presence supplemented with a voice that is equally musical in telling a story or singing a song, makes him a welcome guest, in any and every circle. He has been too much in politics to make what is called a close lawyer, but his knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law is thorough, and both as a judge and as a lawyer he uses this knowledge to the best possible advantage. He is largely gifted with that kind of sense which enables him to grasp readily and correctly the common questions of life and controversies of business. This often serves him better than the learning of books. He is an able advocate before a jury: often eloquent, and always impressive, ardent, and impulsive, he sometimes strikes

blows that seem uncalled for, but is ever ready to undo a wrong. As a judge he presided with dignity, unless overcome by something funny or ludicrous. He was sometimes accused of scolding the bar to amuse the laity. His uprightness and integrity were unquestioned; in politics he is a traditional democrat; in religion, a Presbyterian.

Alfred Kitchell was born at Palestine in the year A. D. 1820. His education, excepting three terms at the Indiana State University, was such as could be obtained in the common schools. He was admitted to the bar in December, A. D. 1841, and in 1842 entered the practice at Olney in Richland County. In January, 1843, he was elected State's attorney for the fourth circuit, and was re-elected in 1845. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and in 1849 he was elected county judge of Richland County. In 1859 he was elected to the circuit bench in the twenty-fifth circuit. He assisted to establish the first newspaper ever published in Olney. In politics he was an anti-slavery democrat, and naturally opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery. His principles led him out of the democratic party, and in 1856 he assisted in the organization of the republican party, with which he acted until his death in November, A. D. 1876. He was an active promoter of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and was opposed to what was then called "State policy."

Judge Kitchell was at the Crawford County Bar for many years, and is remembered by its older members as one of the most pleasing and gentlemanly of lawyers. He was always courteous in his intercourse with others. As an advocate he was clear and practical rather than eloquent. His standard of honor and integrity was a high one, and he lived well up to it.

Though he left the county before he was

admitted to the bar, the fact that he was born and lived to manhood in the county, and then returned to it, both as a lawyer and a judge, entitles him to a place in its history.

In 1877 the judicial system was so changed as to create the State into thirteen circuits and provide for the election of one judge in each circuit, to hold until the year 1879, when three judges should be elected in each of the thirteen circuits. Under this change John H. Hally, of Jasper County, was elected in the second circuit, and held the courts of this county during his term of office. Judge Hally is a Virginian by birth, and resided, until near the close of the war, in the south. He was "subjugated" before many of his comrades in the southern army, and came north to avoid the final catastrophe. His literary and legal education are both liberal, and when aroused he is a formidable adversary in a lawsuit. He is eminently social and loves the sports of a Virginia gentleman. The music of his splendid pack of hounds falls pleasantly on his ear, and he joins in the chase with the utmost eagerness. He justly enjoys a large practice, and is held in high esteem by those who know him, both as a man and a lawyer.

On the 16th day of June, 1879, Chauncy S. Conger, of White County, Thomas S. Casey, of Jefferson County, and William C. Jones, of Crawford County, were elected judges in the second circuit. Since that time the courts in this county have been held by Judge Jones, excepting when changes of venue called in one of the other judges.

Judge Jones was born at Hutsonville, July 15th, 1848. His father, Caswell Jones, Esq., was a successful merchant, and died in March, 1853. His mother was married to E. Callahan, in June, 1855; in 1861 Mr. Callahan, removed to Robinson and opened a law office. Young Jones, of his own choice, went into the *Monitor* newspaper office, and for near one year

performed the duties of the youngest apprentice. In 1863, he entered as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he remained for three years. In 1867 he read law in the office of Messrs. Callahan & Steel, after which he attended a course of law lectures at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar May 9th, 1868, and in June formed a Copartnership with Mr. Callahan which continued for ten years. On the 25th of November, 1869, he married to Mary H. Steel, daughter of James H. Steel, Esq., then a member of the Crawford County Bar. In November, 1870, he was elected member of the 27th General Assembly. In November, 1877, he was elected judge of the County Court, which office he filled with entire satisfaction to all parties until June 1879, when he was elected to the circuit bench. He has brought with him into the judicial office that unflagging industry, and energy, and high sense of justice and right, which have made his life a success. He is still a young man, and one of whom his friends expect much in the future. He resides in Robinson and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his town and county. He is a democrat in politics, and has always been elected as a partisan candidate. He belongs to no church, but believes in the Bible and the doctrine of the Christian religion.

It is impossible to notice the lawyers of the bar in the order in which they properly stand, and all that can be done is to give them severally such mention as the writer has been able to gather from the data at his command.

Wickliffe Kitchell was born on May 21st, 1789, in the State of New Jersey. He was descended from Robert Kitchell, who came from England in the year 1639, and was the leader of a community of Puritans who settled at Guilford Colony of Connecticut.

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Robert removed to Newark, New Jersey, in 1666, where many of descendants still reside. Early in the present century Asa Kitchell, the father of Wickliffe removed with his family to what was then the "far west," and Wickliffe reached his majority in the vicinity of what is now Cincinnati, Ohio. School privileges were in those early days, extremely limited, and the time spent by him at school, according to his repeated statement, did not exceed two or three months; but between the hours of labor, and by the fire-light at night, he succeeded in obtaining a fair English education, sufficient for the practical duties of life. On the 29th of February, 1812, he married Elizabeth Ross, with whom his early childhood has been passed, and who, with her parents, had emigrated from New Jersey in company with the Kitchell family.

About the year 1814 he removed to southern Indiana, upon White River. That portion of the country was then an almost unbroken wilderness and was largely occupied by tribes of hostile Indians, and he and his wife and family, with other families, were often compelled to seek shelter and security in the forts and block-houses that existed here and there in the thinly settled region. He was elected sheriff of the county in which he resided (presumably Jackson County), and was, of course, thrown much in contact with lawyers and others in attendance upon the courts, and he determined to read law. He obtained possession of a few text-books, and these he read by the light of log fires and during rainy days. While clearing ground about his Indiana cabin he cut his foot with an ax so severely as to lame him for life; and this accident served to strengthen his resolution to continue in his course of reading, and he was eventually admitted to the bar. In 1817 he removed to Palestine, Illinois, where he resided until in the year 1838. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, but was compelled

to return before its conclusion on account of the lameness of his foot. He thought the war was cruel and unnecessary, and never failed to comment severely upon the manner in which it was prosecuted. He was a member of the lower house of the General Assembly of 1820-21 from Crawford County. In the spring of 1838 he removed to Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois, in order to give his children the advantages of the excellent schools then flourishing at that place. He was again elected a member of the Legislature from Montgomery County in 1841. He held the office of State's Attorney for several years. In 1839 he was appointed Attorney General of the State and held that office for one year. In 1847 he moved with the remnant of his family, to Fort Madison, Iowa, remaining there for seven years, and again returned to Hillsboro, Montgomery County. He had the true pioneer spirit, and only declining years prevented him from going to the Pacific coast. After the death of his wife, October 5th, 1862, having ceased to practice his profession, he spent the remainder of his days with his children, who were settled at different places in Illinois and Indiana, and mostly with his youngest son, John W., at Pana, Christian County, Illinois, and where he died on the 2d of February, 1869, at the ripe age of 80 years.

From the time of its organization until 1854 he was a member of the democratic party. In that year, objecting strongly to the ground taken by the party on the slavery question he abandoned the organization forever and took strong, anti-Nebraska ground. He was present as a delegate at the first Republican State Convention held at Bloomington, Illinois, and was a zealous supporter of that party and its policy until his death. He retained to a remarkable degree his activity of mind and habits of physical labor.

Eldridge S. Janney was born July 12th,

180, in Alexandria, Virginia. His father was Thomas Janney, a wealthy merchant, and ship owner of that city. Mr. Janney was a graduate of Nassau Hall College, Princeton, New Jersey, and continued his reading of classic literature in the original languages until the shadow of total blindness fell upon the pages of the old authors, and hid them from him forever. He read law with Thomas Hewitt, Esq., and in 1827, immediately after his admission to the bar, came to Crawford County, and began the practice of his profession. He was a careful, painstaking lawyer; a good special pleader. His address to a jury was terse and forcible, rather than eloquent. He was a member of the State Legislature in the sessions of 1844, and 1846.

Governor Ford, in his history of the State of Illinois, pays a high compliment to Mr. Janney, for his action on the canal loan question, which resulted in saving the State from the disgrace of repudiation. In 1853 his sight had so far failed him, that he was compelled to abandon his profession. He removed to Marshall, in the county of Clark, and engaged in a woolen-mill, which he carried on until his death on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1875. In politics he was a democrat; in religion, a liberalist; in all the relations of life, a gentleman.

William H. Sterrett was born in Nova Scotia, and read law with the Hon. Lucius Case, of Newark, Ohio. He came to Robinson, about the year 1845, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and was continually in practice until 1853, when he was elected county judge. His health was already failing, and he abandoned practice, and shortly after the expiration of his term as county judge he returned to Nova Scotia and died. He was a member of the lower House in the eighteenth, General Assembly. As a lawyer he was positive in his positions when taken. He was not an orator, but an earnest

and zealous advocate of the cause of his client. As a judge he was willful and arbitrary, and took but little counsel beyond that of his own will. He administered the law as he understood it.

Elihu McCulloch was a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Columbia College. He removed first to Gibson County, Indiana. In the year A. D. 1846 he located in Robinson and engaged in the practice of the law and continued until in the fall of 1849 when he died. He was a brother-in-law of Hon. Franklin Robb, a member of the present Crawford County Bar. He was a democrat in politics. A man of industry and deeply learned in the science of law. He gave promise of a career of usefulness to the public and honor to himself.

Augustus C. French, came from New England to Edgar County, and represented that county in the Legislature of 1836. In 1839 he removed to Palestine, having received an appointment in the land-office at that place, a position he filled for about three years. He was a man of business as well as law and purchased lands south of Palestine which he afterward converted into a beautiful country seat which he called "Maplewood." In the fall of 1846 he was elected Governor of the State, and was re-elected in 1849 at the election held under the constitution of 1847, and was governor until January, 1853, when he was succeeded by Joel A. Matteson, of Will County. Governor French was a man who was little understood by the mass of the people. His rigid economy in affairs of business was called stinginess, and many stories are still current in regard to his habit of gathering and saving in small things. When it is known that all his care and saving was to feed, clothe and educate younger brothers and sisters who were dependent upon him, and that all he made and saved for many years was religiously devoted

to that purpose, it presents his character in a fairer light, and a more charitable judgment than has been usually accorded to it. His administration of the affairs of the State was eminently successful. He never afterward entered actively into the practice of law, but after a few years of leisure at Maplewood, he removed to Lebanon and took charge of the law school at McKendree College. He died several years ago, respected by all who knew him, as an honest man. Politically he was a democrat. In religion he was a Methodist.

George W. Peck, one of the brightest ornaments of the Crawford County Bar, was born at Salem, and educated at Greencastle, Indiana. He was twenty-one years of age when he located in Robinson in the summer of 1853. Old lawyers at once recognized his worth and accorded to him a high position in the profession. He rapidly obtained a practice which steadily increased until he entered the army in 1861. He was a good special pleader, and his address to a jury was always clear, logical and often eloquent. His mental and physical organization were both of very fine texture and eminently fitted him for a high rank in the legal profession. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President. He was a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln personally and politically, and entered into the campaign for his election with all the enthusiasm of his ardent nature. He organized and commanded the "wide awakes" and in this showed a capacity for organization and drill that was extraordinary. His speeches during this campaign ranked with those of the best orators of the party.

At the commencement of the war he raised a company of men and repaired to camp at Mattoon. This company became company I in the 21st regiment of Illinois volunteers, commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. During the campaign in Missouri he was much ex-

posed and contracted bronchitis, from which he never recovered. He remained with his regiment and participated in every battle in which it was engaged, and when Col. Grant was made a general, Captain Peck was made Lieut. Col., and after the death of Col. Alexander he commanded the regiment until he was too feeble for duty in the field. He was then detailed for duty as Provost Marshal at Louisville, Ky., and discharged the duties of that position with honor to himself and the service until his constitution broke down entirely and compelled his resignation, and he returned to his mother at Salem, Indiana, to die. He had that rare courage that enabled him on all occasions to act as duty prompted, reason guided and conscience dictated. Though he died young he lived long enough to win reputation as a lawyer and fame as a soldier.

James N. Steel was born in Philadelphia, and removed to Crawford County in his boyhood. He was several years clerk of the county court, and on his retirement from that office read law, and on the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice. His large acquaintance and perfect familiarity with business gave him at once a large business. His first view of a legal question was generally correct, while further reasoning often led him into doubt. He was a fine special pleader and very quick to detect faults in the pleadings of his adversary. He had a clear, intellectual face and a pleasant conversational voice. His address to court or jury was usually clear and logical, and was addressed to the judgment rather than to the passions. As an office lawyer he has had no equal at the Crawford County Bar. His social qualities were of a high order. He was successful in business and left a handsome property to his children. He was among the first to unite with the republican party in the county, and

was a zealous advocate of its principles. His health failed and he retired from practice, and died in Robinson on second day of December, A. D. 1872.

William Clendennin Dickson came to this county from Indiana as a physician and practiced medicine for several years in Montgomery and Honey Creek Townships. He was known as an active democratic politician and speaker. At the election of 1861 he was elected County Judge and held that office four years. He had previously read law and was now regularly admitted to the bar, and during his life time continued to practice. He came to the bar too late in life and lived too short a time to acquire either a large practice or reputation as a lawyer. He died at Robinson in the year A. D. 1872.

Alfred G. Lagow was a member of the Crawford County Bar in its early history when the courts were held at Palestine. The writer has been unable to learn the date of his admission to the bar or the date of his death. From the court records it would appear that his practice was not large or very long continued, but papers prepared by him still remaining on file show care and legal skill. He was a son of Wilson Lagow, one of the oldest settlers of the county, and those who remember him speak of him as a kind, pure-hearted gentleman.

Edward S. Wilson, of the Richland County Bar, is a native of this county, and entered the practice in Robinson about the year 1860. In 1862 he was appointed State's attorney for the circuit and for several years discharged the duties of that office with ability. During his official term he removed to Olney, where he still has a large practice, and stands among the foremost members of the bar in that county.

Henry C. Firebaugh, now a member of the San Francisco Bar, is also a native of this county. He read law in the office of Mr.

Callahan and was admitted to practice in 1864, and remained a short time in the county when he went to California, where he has been rewarded with a very large measure of success.

In the olden time when judges and lawyers "rode the circuit" together, such men as Gen. W. F. Snider, Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Judge Charles H. Constable, Joseph G. Bowman, William Harrow, Senator John M. Robinson, John Scholfield and E. B. Webb were often seen at the bar of this county and tales are still told by the "old settlers" of the contests that took place between these giants of the law in courts where there were but few books, and plausible speeches were of much more value than they are at the present time in winning verdicts from either court or jury. The limits of this chapter forbid more than a mere mention of the names of these old men, the most of whom have been summoned to a "bench and bar beyond the murky clouds of time."

The present bar of Crawford County consists of the following members:

The Hon. Franklin Robb who was born February 15, A. D. 1817, in Gibson County, Indiana, and was licensed to practice law in Indiana in January, A. D. 1843. Licensed in Illinois in the year 1847, and began practice in Robinson in 1851.

Ethelbert Callahan was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 17, A. D. 1829. Admitted to the bar in 1860, and practiced in Robinson since 1861.

Jacob C. Olwin was born December 6, 1838, near Dayton, Ohio, and admitted to the bar in 1864, and has practiced in this county since that time.

George N. Parker was born April 9, 1843, in Crawford County, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in the State Courts June 18, 1870, and in the Supreme Court of the United States December 9, A. D. 1878.



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Presley G. Bradbury was born in Crawford County, Illinois, October 6, 1847, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 4th day of July, 1876, and in Indiana in November, 1878.

James O. Steel was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 7th day of January, 1848, and admitted to the bar in January, A. D. 1873.

John Calvin Maxwell was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 26th day of September, A. D. 1847, and admitted to the bar on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1876.

Singleton B. Allen was born in Parke County, Indiana, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1840, and admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois, on the 29th day of January, 1863.

Mathias C. Mills was born in the State of Indiana on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1838, and admitted to the bar in the State of Indiana March 17, A. D. 1861, and in the State of Illinois Sept. 27, A. D. 1882.

Alfred H. Jones was born in Crawford

County, Illinois, on the 4th day of July, A. D. 1850, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1875.

Joseph B. Crowley was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1858, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1882.

Enoch E. Newlin was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 22d of February, A. D. 1858, and was admitted to the bar in Illinois in June, A. D. 1882.

Lucian N. Barlow was born in Crawford County, Illinois, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1854, and admitted to the bar in Illinois on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1882.

The present bar of Crawford County will compare favorably with the bar of any of the surrounding counties, both in legal ability and personal character. The majority of its members are young men with the larger part of their professional life yet before them. So far they have done well and their present standing gives promise that the high character of the county bar in the past will be maintained in the future.



HISTORY
OF
CRAWFORD AND CLARK COUNTIES,
ILLINOIS.

EDITED BY WILLIAM HENRY PERRIN.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
O. L. BASKIN & CO., HISTORICAL PUBLISHERS,
LAKESIDE BUILDING.
1883.