

# What's next?

## Six cities making a Heritage Corridor



Education ... Cultural offerings ... Tourism ...  
Economic Development ... History and Storytelling







Jennifer  
Edginton,

Interim  
Director,  
Director of  
Interpretation



The Illinois State Museum houses and cares for artifacts from the New Philadelphia archaeology dig. They are not currently on display.







Nalo Mitchell  
Executive Director

Tonight:  
Kathryn Harris,  
Board Member

Springfield and Central  
Illinois African American  
History Museum





**Springfield and Central Illinois  
African American History Museum**





## A STORY OF RACE WAR IN THE NORTH

### Crowds Gather At the Jail

Story of Early Stages of the Mob  
Violence at Prison Yesterday After-  
noon.



FOR INSPECTING. SPRINGFIELD PRISON YESTERDAY  
The early mob was called to prison today.

A White woman danced the  
ludicrous jig by a Black man.  
A Black man was arrested.

An angry White mob gathered  
at the jail outlet on looking for  
Black men.

To protect the Black man, the  
sheriff arranged for him to be  
taken out of town.

Angry at the White man whom  
we were told to get the Black man  
out of town, the mob destroyed  
his restaurant and his car.

### Riot Toll

5 White men killed by gunshot  
2 Black men lynched  
1 Black infant died from exposure  
during flight  
Countless persons injured  
Approximately 40 businesses,  
Black and White, damaged  
or destroyed  
40 residential buildings destroyed  
by fire, all Black-occupied,  
all White-owned  
Hundreds of Blacks homeless  
\$120,000 in property damage  
(\$2.9 million in 2008 dollars)  
No convictions for the lynchings,  
killings, or the destruction

Springfield's riot was  
one of the worst  
in American history.



Thousands in the Jailhouse



The mob lynched a Black baby.



The mob lynched a Black man  
married to a White woman.



## The Story of Scott Burton

"Get the rope."

Member of the mob, *Black Star Express*, August 19, 1901

## TWO LYNCHINGS

## The Story of William Donigan

"Have mercy on me boys, have mercy."

William Donigan, *Black Star Express*, August 26, 1901



About 1901 Mob gathering outside, the mob pulled Scott Burton, a Black barber, from his house on Third Street.

"His five daughters and mother made the men and boys played with the ropes by swinging a bar, and each against the building to have the doll shot."

*Black Star Express*, August 19, 1901

"Look at the nigger crying."

*Black Star Express*, August 19, 1901

"Father was sitting in the house with us when the mob came around the corner. Some of them came into the house. Several of them stood him with bottles, and one man had an axe, which he hit him with. The men then took him out of the house, and that is the last we saw."

Daughter of Scott Burton, *Black Star Express*, August 19, 1901

The mob stripped him of his clothes and mounted his body, drawing it, getting it with knives, and trying miserably to cut it in five.

The mob hung him from a dead tree.

Scott Burton, 35 years old, father and mother were killed.

When mob pulled at his throat while Burton was hanging.

Scott Burton, the first Black to die in the mob, was interred at night in Oak Ridge Cemetery without a funeral or religious service.

The mob regrouped and headed for Spring and Second streets, apparently intending to clear the Fourth Ward of Blacks.

At a PM Saturday evening, the mob marched to the home of William Donigan, an elderly Irish immigrant, who was wanted in a White woman.

"I heard the crowd coming down Second Street. I knew that colored men that lived there. He lived there with a white woman he was married to. They tied him right out there and hung him to a tree."

Nearest Neighbors, *USA Civil War History Collection*, 1911

The mob beat Donigan, dashed his throat from ear to ear with a sword, used a small dagger to wound his neck and mouth and hung him to a small tree in the Edwards School yard across the street from his house.

"They finally took him down, and then people came around and took pieces of the tree and everything for souvenirs...and a child is around nearby."

James O'Connell, *USA Civil War History Collection*, April 15, 1911

When the militia arrived, Donigan was still breathing through the rope gashes in his neck.

Donigan was taken to the police station where a militia surgeon sewed up the gashes in his throat. He then was taken to St. John's Hospital where he died Sunday morning at 10:30.

William Donigan, 35 years old, immigrant, reported of death he was during Civil War, cause of unknown race war.

Death of one of Springfield in his home to William Donigan, 1911



OUR FOOTPRINTS  
OUR STORIES

Places and Stories of the AAs in Ancestral Community

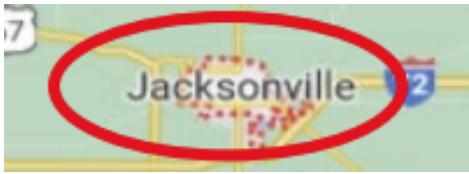












Art Wilson

Founding  
Executive Director

Jacksonville African  
American Museum

Woodlawn Farms









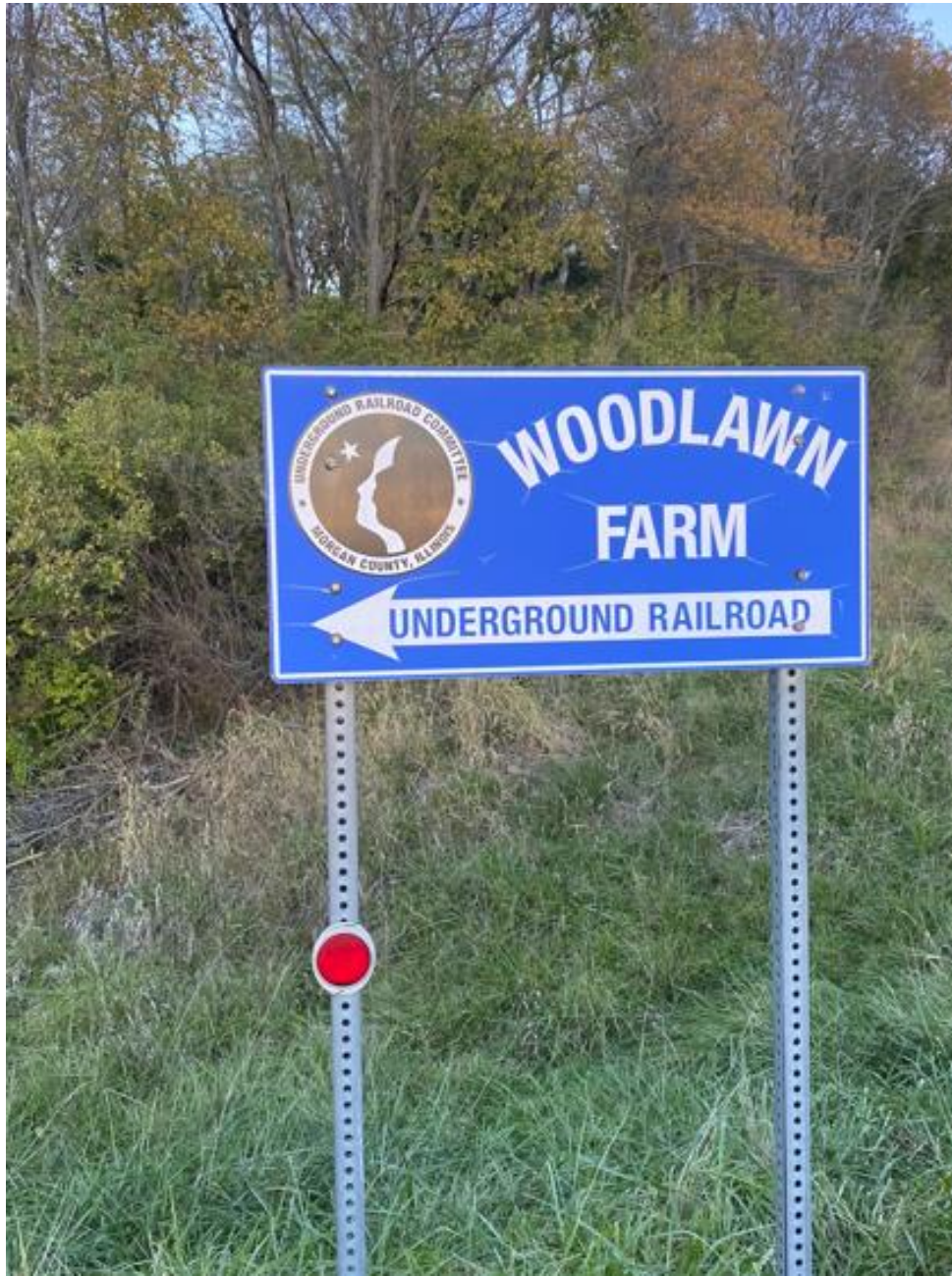




























Earl Pursley

President and  
Museum Curator

Pike County  
Historical Society

East School  
Museum





a

✓ Overhead, Judy (McWorter)  
Adams Co., Ill. 6

546 483 (9671) 2/10/77

Thelma (McWorter) (Kitt-  
Gatrick)

Wharton (60 yrs.)

7931 St. Lawrence  
Chicago, 60619

Re: PCR Rep. 4-25-64 and  
later, "Free Frank"

9-25-25 PCR

Helin McWorter Simpson (Mrs. Gordon)  
3051 Ripley Rd.

Cleveland, Ohio in letter to J. M. Mather  
June 15, 1972. "I am writing a biography of  
my father John Edward McWorter who  
received 3 affidavits on what he called an  
autoplave (Chilington). Father was Solomon,  
and his grand father "Free Frank"

Notbook & history money!!

# THE STORY OF "FREE FRANK" McWORTER and the GHOST TOWN OF NEW PHILADELPHIA

One hundred eighty-seven years ago, specifically in the year  
1777 a Negro baby named "Frank" was born in slavery in South Caro-  
lina. This baby, born 44 years before Pike county, as such, came  
into existence, was destined to play an important part in the his-  
tory of what was later to become Hadley township in Pike County,  
Illinois.

His name has gone down in the history of Pike county; his life  
story is recorded in the annals of the Illinois State Historical  
Library in Springfield, Illinois, and in the Ebony Museum of His-  
tory in Chicago, Illinois; and his descendants are proud to claim  
"Free Frank" McWorter as their ancestor.

When Frank was 18 years of age, his master, to whom he was  
closely related, sent him to Pulaski county, Kentucky, where he  
became the property of a slave owner by name of George McWorter.

Apparently this slave owner was good to his slaves; at least,  
if we are to believe the stories of brutalities practiced by many  
owners and overseers of slaves of those days, Frank had privileges  
that most others did not have.

Frank was permitted to earn wages in his spare time. With the  
money he earned, Frank purchased a small farm and entered into the  
business of manufacturing saltpeter.

While in slavery, Frank married and became the father of four  
children: Judy, Sallie, Frank and Solomon. By 1817 he had saved  
enough money to free his wife, Lucy, and in 1819 he bought his own  
freedom. After he and his wife were free, they had three additional  
children: Squire, Commodore and Lucy Ann.



Pittsfield Unit Festival in which all performing groups would be presented to local audiences in a non-pressured truly musical offering to parents and friends of the school.

15. Contests are set up and regulated by our finest school principals so all trips will be properly controlled and each music teacher will not be planning uncoordinated trips whenever he or she feels like it.

## Their Ancestor Founded a Pike County Town



**SPECIAL GUESTS** at the Pike County Historical Society meeting April 13 were some of the descendants of "Free Frank" McWorter whose history was the subject for the evening's program. In this group are, left to right, top row: Cordell McWorter of Maywood and his daughter Patricia, great-grandson and great-great-granddaughter of Free Frank; Mrs. Alberta McWorter Ewing of Chicago, great-granddaughter of Free Frank; Mrs. Elizabeth Reeves of Jacksonville, granddaughter of Wm. Butler, early settler of New Philadelphia, the town laid out by

Jacksonville, a friend; Bottom row: Mrs. Nellie Lewis of Pittsfield, a friend; Mrs. Irene Butler Brown of Jacksonville, mother of Mrs. Reeves and daughter of Wm. Butler; Thelma McWorter Kirkpatrick of Chicago, great-granddaughter of Free Frank. The women are displaying some of the family documents and an etching of Free Frank's wife, Lucy. Lemoyne Washington of Barry, grandson of James Washington whose second wife was the granddaughter of Free Frank, had left for home when this photo was taken. (See story Page 4, Section B)



Display  
Pike County Historical Soc  
Pittsfield, IL

*"Free Frank" McWorter*

*and The "Ghost Town"*

*of*

*New Philadelphia*

*Pike County, Illinois*

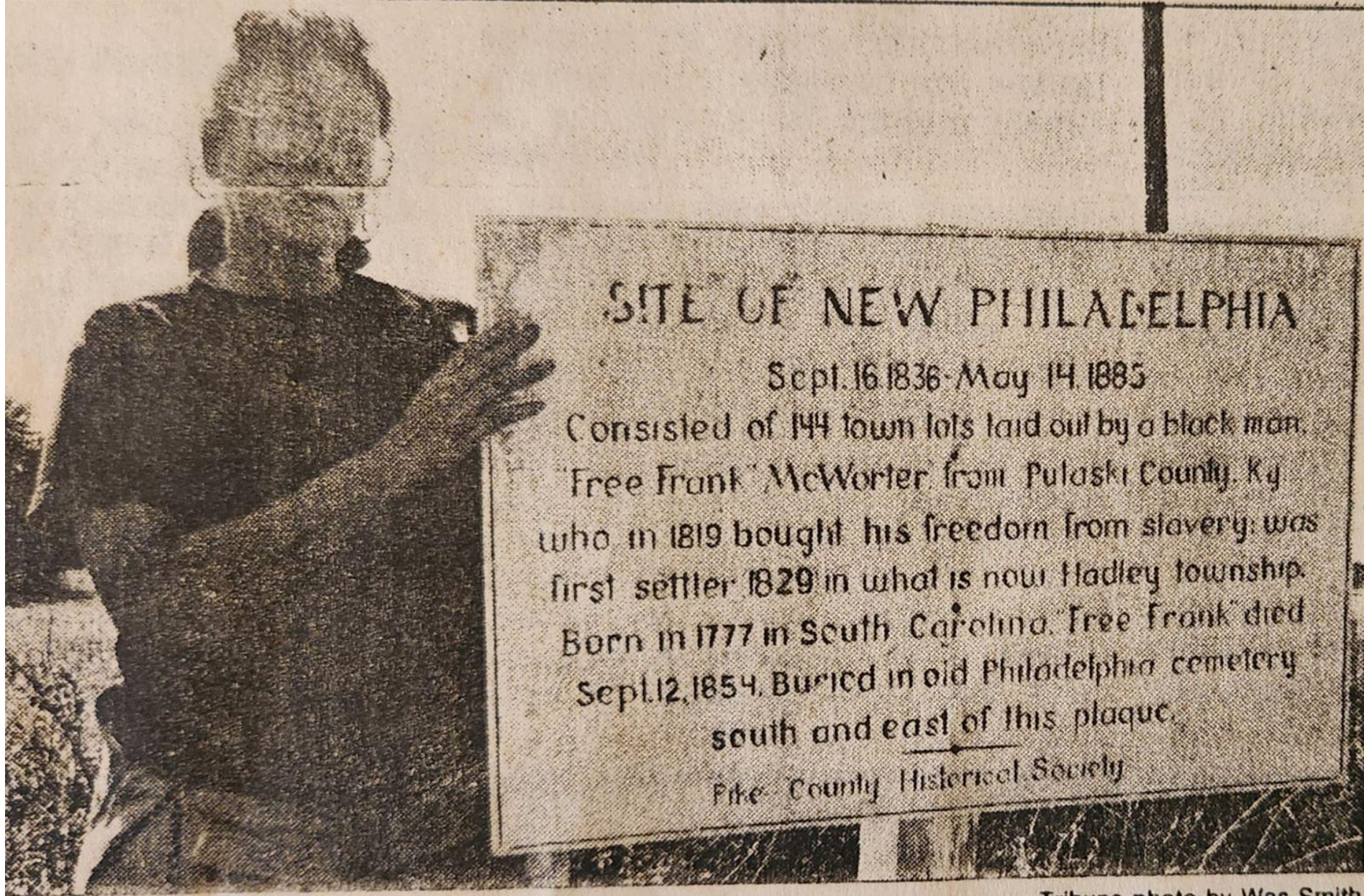
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Published 1964

by

Pike County Historical Society





## SITE OF NEW PHILADELPHIA

Sept. 16 1836 - May 14 1885

Consisted of 144 town lots laid out by a black man, "Free Frank" McWorter from Pulaski County, Ky who in 1819 bought his freedom from slavery; was first settler 1829 in what is now Hadley township. Born in 1777 in South Carolina. "Free Frank" died Sept. 12, 1854. Buried in old Philadelphia cemetery south and east of this plaque.

Pike County Historical Society

Tribune photo by Wes Smith

Juliet E.K. Walker is working to put her great-great-grandfather's gravesite on the state's map and into public consciousness.



# Road to Revival

## The Rise of New Philadelphia

Our display will feature Frank and Lucy and the founding of New Philadelphia as the centerpiece

A second display will follow the rebirth highlighting Pike County citizens who have been a part of the revival.







Marynel  
Corton

Curator

Executive  
Director, New  
Philadelphia  
Association



The Barry History Museum

Entrance to the  
museum





New Philadelphia  
Descendants in 1960s





Likes Land  
Surveyors  
Sign

Yes, it's the  
same Likes  
For whom  
the  
Lecture  
Series is  
named.





Barry Civil  
War Flag



Barry sesquicentennial quilt







This Looking for Lincoln sign is the first one to be placed outside of the Pittsfield area in Pike County. It tells about the New Philadelphia residents including Free Frank and Free Lucy being members of the church from the early years and that another member of the church, Calvin Jackson of Barry took a famous picture of Abraham Lincoln in 1858 at Pittsfield.

The sign also tells the story of Free Frank acquiring a legal last name in 1837 when he petitioned the Illinois State Legislature. Abraham Lincoln was a member when it was voted to secure the name of Frank McWorter for Free Frank. He needed a legal last name in order to protect himself and the town he created.     Dedicated May 26, 2022



# Discover New Philadelphia

New  
Philadelphia  
Historic Site  
3 mi. east of  
Barry

Ad placed  
in

2023  
Looking  
For  
Lincoln  
Visitors  
Guide

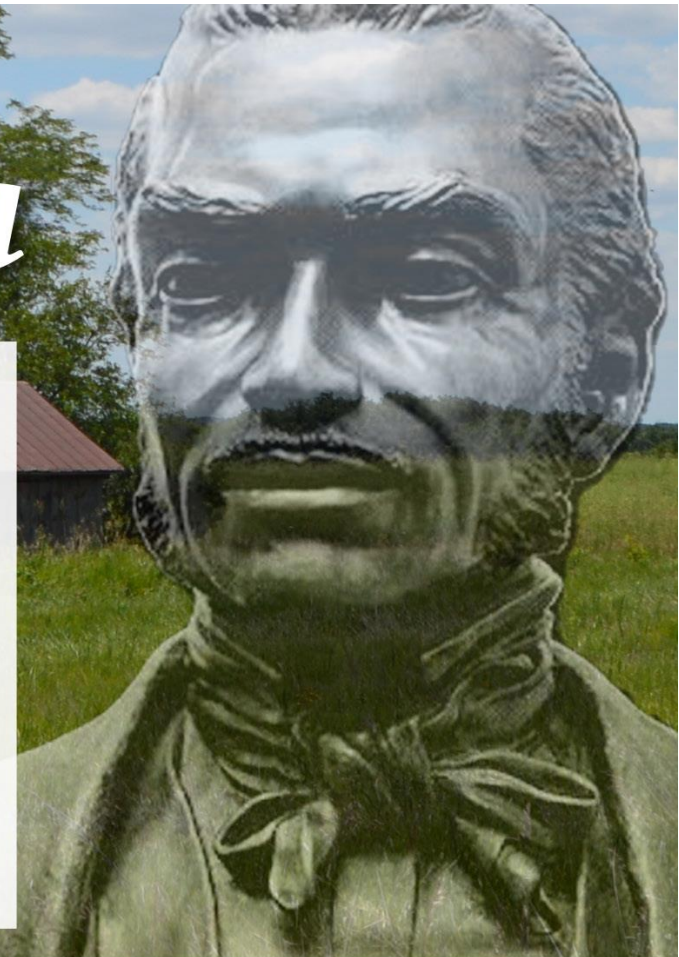
**Founded in 1836 by Frank McWorter**, a freedman, New Philadelphia is the first town in our nation founded and legally registered by an African American. In addition to founding this racially diverse community where African Americans and European Americans lived together in one of the most racially turbulent eras and regions of our country's history, Frank McWorter purchased freedom for himself and at least fifteen additional family members-all through his own enterprises.

This National Historic Site was recently designated the country's 424th National Park. Located three miles east of Barry, Illinois, visitors will find:

- A pavilion with six interpretive wayside signs
- A self-guided augmented reality walking tour using a free downloadable app
- A butterfly garden and pollinator plot

You may also validate your **Passport to Your National Parks** booklet with the official **NPS Underground Railroad Network to Freedom** stamp at Barry City Hall or the Barry Museum.

Explore this historically significant site and learn about the perseverance of Frank McWorter!



New  
Philadelphia  
Est. 1836

2150 E. County Road 2, Barry, Illinois  
newphiladelphiaill.org  
nps.gov

SEQUOIA

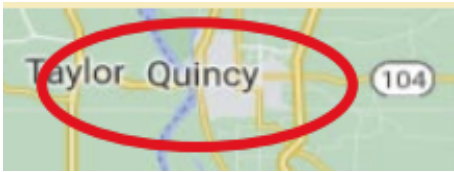
enjoy  
illinois











Lynn Snyder

Board Member  
of HHSQAC

Chair of the  
Exhibits  
Committee

Exhibit  
Coordinator for  
the History  
Museum on the  
Square.



The History Museum on the Square

Historical Society of Quincy and Adams County



# Seven ways to freedom: New Philadelphia and the McWorters



## Frank McWorter & New Philadelphia

Here a slave in South Carolina in 1777 Frank McWorter moved to Kentucky with his master in 1795. He married Lucy, a slave from a nearby farm, in 1795. Being released to her and the same time, McWorter was able to save enough money to buy his wife's freedom in 1817, and his own in 1819.

Frank and Lucy and four of their children moved to Illinois in 1820 and Frank bought a farm in Hadley Township, Pike County where he started the town of New Philadelphia in 1820. Over time, Frank and Lucy were able to purchase the freedom of 12 members of their family.

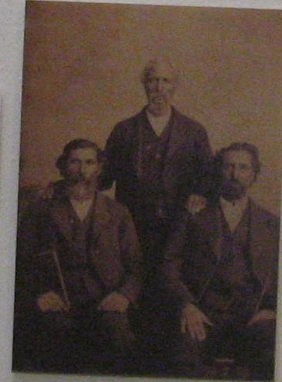
Located near the city of Barry and about 50 miles from Quincy, Illinois, New Philadelphia was the first town in the United States planned and organized by an African American. The town site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005 and designated a national historic landmark in 2005.



Know all men by these presents that I William Dunham being desirous for certain reasons to liberate from a state of slavery my Negro woman Lucy, a yellow or Mulatto full woman. ... I William Dunham in presence to an act of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky authorizing the owner of slaves by their last will and testament or by any other instrument of writing ... by these presents emancipate And set free my said Negro woman Lucy from my service as a slave ... set my hand and seal this 7th day of April 1817. Wm Dunham, Joshua Jones, Aaron Sargent

Relation	Born	Free	Died	Age when free	Age at death	Years lived free
Frank	1777	1819	1819	42	77	35
Lucy	1775	1817	1870	42	95	78
John	1800	1850	1850	50	100	50
Frank Jr.	1804	1820	1871	17	67	50
Sam'l (Sally)	1811	1843	1891	32	80	48
Solomon	1813	1819	1879	6	66	60
Agnes	1817	1851	1861	34	44	10
Caroline	1820	1851	1861	31	31	11
Lucy Ann	1825	1851	1861	26	36	10

## Summary of Frank McWorter's family members purchased from slavery



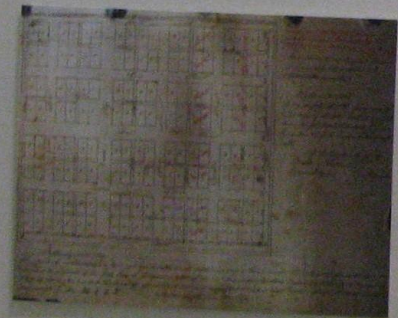
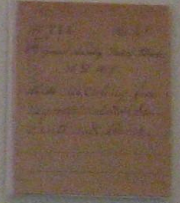
Three Clark Brothers



Solomon McWorter



Group of New Philadelphia residents and friends, early 1820s



Map of town site in New Philadelphia



Be it known to all whom it may concern, that whereas the undersigned Free Frank of Pike Co of the state of Illinois have purchased a certain low-named Solomon aged about twenty one years in slave purchased from John Eastham Sr of the state of Pulaski and state of Kentucky for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, and for diverse considerations have determined to emancipate and set free the said Solomon. Therefore, by these presents emancipate him from all obligations to me as my heirs... I the said free Frank herewith set my name and seal this 7th day of August 1831. Acknowledged to Free Frank in open court 27 August 1831. William Fox, Clerk

Documentation of Frank's purchase of son Solomon in 1820



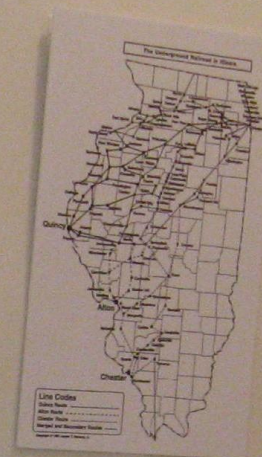




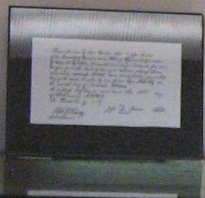
Map Showing Free, Slave, and Mixed Territories at the Start of the Civil War



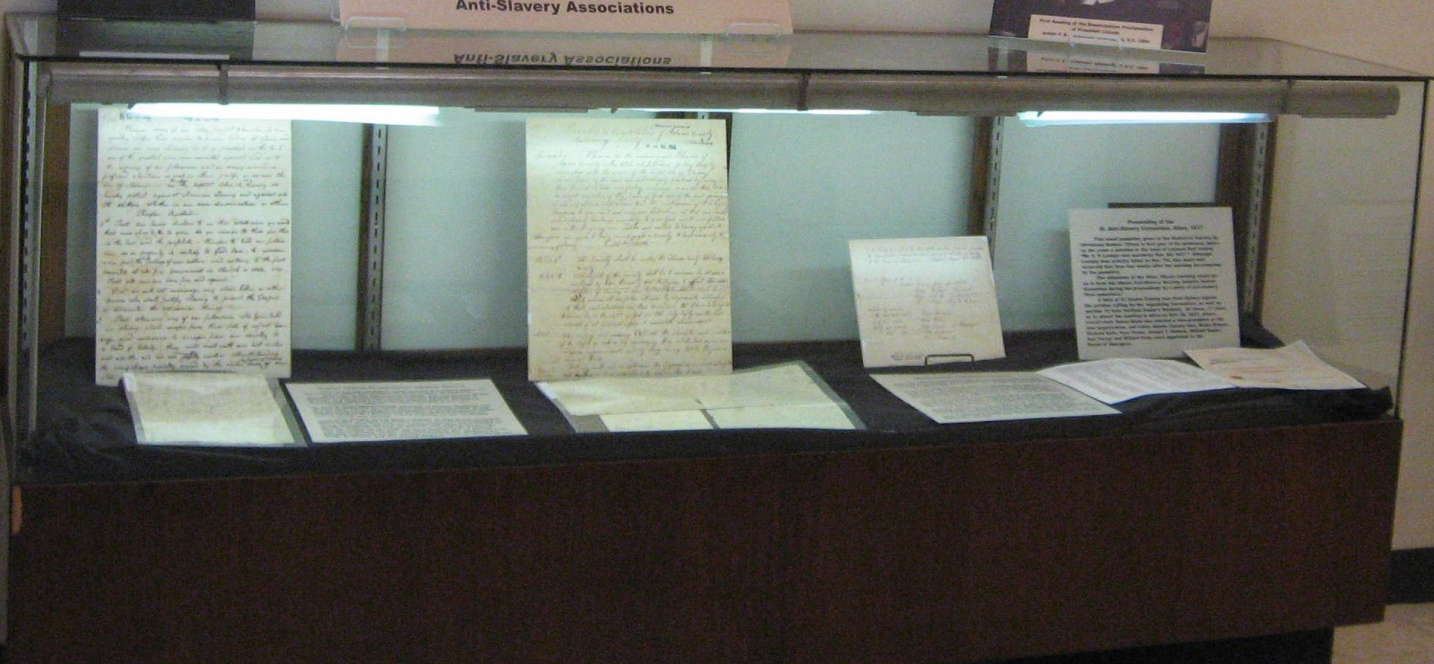
Map Showing the Distribution of the Black Population of the Northern States  
Compiled from the U.S. Census  
Published 1877



Map Showing the Routes of the Underground Railroad in Illinois



### Anti-Slavery Associations





Communities of Color and the UGRR in Adams County

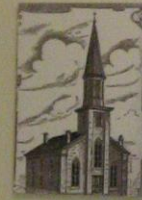


"World's Top 'Wave of Science'" was 1982 *Journal* *Upstream*.

[illegible]



## The Tolton Family and Their Pathway to Freedom



Jan. 15, 1882  
Completely remodeled, St. Joseph parish church and parish school for Negroes opens at 7th & Jersey.

April 24, 1886  
Augustus Tolton is ordained a priest in St. John's Lateran Church, Rome, Italy.

June 12, 1886  
Fr. Augustus Tolton leaves Rome for America.

July 11, 1886  
Fr. Tolton offers his first mass in America at St. Benedict the Moor parish church, New York City.  
Returning to Quincy, he is met by crowds at train station, and carried to St. Peter's in a carriage pulled by 4 white horses.

St. Joseph's church, remodeled and designated a Parish church wischool for negro children averages school attendance ca. 60 children.

Mixed congregation, and first black priest draws attention, encouraged by Fr. Gus's welcoming manner.

1886  
Quincy Journal, July 26, describes Fr. Gus in glowing words: "his fine educational training, his oratorical ability, his rich and full voice which falls pleasantly on the ear, and his wholehearted earnestness."

1887  
Fr. Michael Weiss, German priest, comes to Quincy & St. Boniface from Chicago. Unhappy about generous donations to St. Joseph's, he cuts off donations & discourages white parishioners from going to services there, called Tolton "that n\*\*\*\*r priest".

1889  
Fr. Tolton begins to accept speaking engagements to raise money for St. Joseph's.

July 12, 1889  
Fr. Tolton writes to Propaganda church about situation.

Dec. 7, 1889  
Tolton is told to "go at once" to Chicago church.

Dec. 19, 1889  
Tolton leaves for Chicago, where he is assigned to St. Augustine's & made pastor for all Chicago black Catholics.

1891  
St. Monica's chapel opens in a storefront.

1891  
Nineteen of Fr. Tolton's Quincy converts move to Chicago to attend St. Monica's, & Fr. Tolton's mother & sister join him in Chicago as well.

Ambitious building campaign for a new church edifice in a neighborhood of poverty, hovels & tenements, plus overwork and worry begins to effect Fr. Gus' health.

After a one week retreat for his health, Fr. Augustus returns to Chicago in a heatwave and to temperatures of 103°.

July 9, 1897  
Fr. Tolton dies of heat exhaustion.

July 12, 1897  
Funeral attended by crowds & 100+ priests.

July 13, 1897  
Fr. Tolton's body is returned to Quincy, per his wishes, to St. Peter's & burial. "Here made" Fr. Augustus Tolton: The First Colored Priest in the United States! Born in Brook Creek, Ralls County, Missouri April 1, 1854; Ordained in Rome, Italy, April 24, 1886; Died July 9, 1897; Requiescat in Pace.



#### DR. RICHARD EELLS

**1800**  
Born Feb. 23, 1800 at Litchfield, Connecticut, to Oziel and Phoebe Ely. Richard Eells goes on to earn his medical degree from Yale Medical School.

**1826**  
Dr. Eells and Jane Baxter of Hartford marry on Oct. 4, 1826. The couple will have two daughters, both of whom die in childhood. In later years, they adopt two children a son and a daughter, born to relatives.

**1833**  
The Eells move to Quincy, Illinois, where they build a home at 415 Jersey Street, and Dr. Eells opens a medical practice. In Quincy, he joins a growing community of dedicated individuals including John Van Doren, and Frank McWorter of nearby New Philadelphia, becoming increasingly active in aiding runaways from slavery on their flight to freedom.

**1836**  
Rev. Dr. David Nelson flees to Illinois after being forced to leave his school, Marion College, in Missouri because of abolitionist sympathies. Near Quincy, he establishes Mission Institute, a manual labor college at which Eells teaches medical courses, while continuing to be active in the UGRR.

**1842**  
Dr. Eells is caught assisting a runaway, known only as Charlie, and is arrested. Tried by circuit court judge Steven Douglas, he is found guilty of harboring and secreting a fugitive slave under the Illinois Criminal Code.

**1843**  
Despite his conviction, Eells continues to fight for universal freedom, becoming president of the Illinois Anti-Slavery Party. Eells' conviction is appealed to the Illinois Supreme Court, where it is upheld.

**1844**  
Eells is nominated by the Liberty Party for U.S. president, and for Illinois governor in 1846.

**1846**  
In October 1846, primarily due to the stress of the appeals of his case and personal and financial woes, Richard Eells dies while traveling east by Ohio River steamboat. He is buried in Connecticut. Following his death Mrs. Eells moves to the Chicago area to be with family. In Quincy, their family home is sold, eventually becoming an apartment and boarding house.

**1852**  
Senators Salmon Chase and William Seward carry the appeal of the Eells case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which also upholds the decision.

**1992**  
To honor Dr. Richard Eells and his role in the establishment and operation of the UGRR in Western Illinois, a group of Quincy citizens form the Friends of the Richard Eells House. They purchase and restore the family home at 415 Jersey, and open it to the public as a house museum and center for teaching about the UGRR in Western Illinois.

**Dec. 2014**  
Former Quincy Mayor Charles Scholz and a group of dedicated Quincy citizens are successful in their petitions, and Illinois Governor Pat Quinn issues a posthumous pardon for Dr. Richard Eells, over 170 years after his death.

## Dr. Richard Eells Dedicated Abolitionist, Exonerated at Last



The Dr. Richard Eells House

This house, 415 Jersey St., is the home of Dr. Richard Eells, a dedicated abolitionist who was convicted of harboring a runaway slave in 1842. The house was purchased by the Friends of the Richard Eells House in 1992 and restored to its original condition. It is now a house museum and center for teaching about the UGRR in Western Illinois.



This day came a Negro Woman answering to the description given below and presented her certificate of freedom and received thereunto placed upon record and is in the hands and figures following to wit:

State of Maryland, Prince George's County, Geo. Williams, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the undersigned, Negro Woman, of County of Prince George's, of the State of Maryland, about forty years of age, five feet ~~high~~ <sup>inches</sup> high, having two scars on her left ankle, occasionally by ~~cutting~~ <sup>biting</sup>, and one on her right leg occasioned by a bite, and who was born and raised in this State, was liberated, and set free by the last will and testament of the said Henderson Magruder, late of the County of Prince George's, deceased, the said Henderson Magruder bearing date the twentieth day of February last, which will has been duly proved & recorded in my office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the public seal of my office this day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Geo. Williams, Clerk of the Court.  
for Prince George's County

Quincy Ill. about 20<sup>th</sup> 1853. - This is to certify that John Larkin Williams, a coloured man, was bound out to me the undersigned, by the Board of the House of Industry of the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, either in the year 1822 or 1823, to live with me until the said Williams should be of the age of twenty-one years, he being at that time about thirteen years old. And I hereby further certify that the said Williams did live with me in the State of Illinois until after he became twenty-one years of age, and that he had lived in said State of Illinois ever since that time, and is consequently now about thirty six years old; said Williams being now desirous of emigrating to California or to some place South of West of said State of Illinois, I therefore give the said Williams this certificate as an evidence that he is now & always has been a free coloured man.

John Tillson

State of Illinois  
County of Adams

I G. M. Woods, Clerk of the Circuit Court within and for the said County and State, do hereby certify that John Tillson, known to me as a credible witness this day personally appeared before me, and subscribed his name to the foregoing affidavit and made oath that the contents thereof were true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office the day of the said Circuit Court at my office at Quincy this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April A.D. 1853.

G. M. Woods, Clerk  
By Court Clerk Deputy

#### John Larkin Williams

John Larkin Williams appeared before the clerk of the Adams County Circuit Court on April 25th, 1853, with proof of his free status in the form of a declaration by John Tillson, Sr.

Tillson, well known to the citizens of Quincy, Illinois, had been one of the richest men in Illinois, having made a fortune in speculating on land sales in the Bounty Lands between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

In his statement before clerk C.M. Wood, Tillson certified that he had known John Larkin Williams since said Williams was 11 or 12 years old, when he had been "bound out" to Tillson from the House of Industry in Boston Massachusetts. Since that time, Williams had lived with Tillson in the state of Illinois, as a free person.

The House of Industry, founded in Boston in 1822, was a facility housing "rogues, vagabonds, common beggars..." which functioned as a workhouse for the poor.

Tillson ended his statement by noting that Williams, who was by then around 36 years of age, "being now desirous of immigration to California or to some place South or West..." was then and had always been a "free coloured man."

By this action on April 25th, 1853, Tillson was providing Williams with concrete documentation of his freedom - his Freedom Papers. John Tillson did this less than two weeks before he (Tillson) died suddenly on a business trip to Peoria, Illinois.



## Rev. Dr. David Nelson and His Mission Institute

### "A Nest of Abolitionists?"



1827  
The first building of the Mission Institute was built on the site of the old slave house. It was a two-story building with a central tower and a large porch. It was built by the Rev. Dr. David Nelson and his wife, Mary.



Rev. Dr. David Nelson



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1827  
David Nelson is born, Aug. 15, 1782 near Henderson, Tennessee.

1827  
Nelson graduates from Washington College, TN, and begins the study of medicine at Nashville, TN. After further study at the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, he receives his medical degree in 1832.

1827  
Returning to Nashville with the medical degree, Nelson joins a 25-member medical society in the fall of 1832. He will later write of this time "I had no part in the Philadelphia meetings, except as to part by the society and during the study of the subject with which he was personally and directly connected."

1827  
Following the war, Nelson returns to Henderson to practice medicine. By 1832 he has found the position "superior" to his previous position and begins the study of botany, receiving his degree as a physician in 1833.

1828  
After three years at Henderson, TN, he receives the invitation to pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Nashville, TN.

1828  
Nelson moves to Nashville, and pastor of Union Township, Madison County, northeast of Nashville.

1829  
With the support of local leaders Dr. David Clark and governor and local supporter William Blount, Nelson receives the grant of land for "Nelson's new college" for the raising of freinds and students. Approximately 100 acres in the State of Missouri are Jan. 15, 1829. "Nelson College" is located on land he purchases near Potosi, Missouri.

1829  
In order to leave the financial stability of the College, Nelson and his family move to the new town in other lands, which they use to purchase new lands of and near the college.

1829  
Early that year local sentiment against Nelson's granting anti-slavery tracts and speeches, Nelson is forced to resign as President of the College to his friends, although he remains a College trustee. In the next 3-12 years the College suffers increasing financial and academic troubles, closing its doors permanently in 1836.

1834  
On May 1834, while Nelson is attending a camp meeting in a grove near the College, a fight breaks out between slave owners and abolitionists, and Dr. John Smith, a local slave owner, is stabbed in Nelson's presence. His wife, Mary, when the crowd turns on Nelson, she also encourages him to flee.

1836  
After three days during which the Missouri territory of the Washingtonian, Nelson arrives aboard the small town of Quincy, Illinois. Before moving, he is named by one Society near who are the same time, to the very same presentation of Quincy pioneer John Smith.

1836  
On April 15, Dr. Nelson purchases 100 acres in Missouri Township where he will build a house for his family, and establish the new college, also a school for the college. Here he will give "The Cause and Duty of Liberty" to the students after reflecting the year 1836. The presentation of religious tracts and other to both. Nelson institute new income source for teaching abolition opportunities among both faculty and students.

1837  
On July 15, 1837 Nelson moves from Missouri to Illinois, where he will build a house for his family, and establish the new college, also a school for the college. Here he will give "The Cause and Duty of Liberty" to the students after reflecting the year 1836. The presentation of religious tracts and other to both. Nelson institute new income source for teaching abolition opportunities among both faculty and students.

1837  
During these four years, the Washingtonian sends back of abolition leaders, those Nelson the head of the Missouri College of 1834 and Nelson, and Dr. David Nelson himself, who were sent to teach abolition and teaching the doctrine of the college during the year 1836.



**Serving Their Country**

A black and white portrait of Harrison Perkins, a young man with dark hair, wearing a dark jacket. He is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. The background is a light, textured surface.

**GERMAN PROPAGANDA** HERE and one of those who has been doing so. Early this morning, one of the editors of an Italian newspaper, the *Giornale del Mattino*, published a long article, headed "The German Propaganda Machine," in which he pointed out the various methods of propaganda used by the Germans in Italy. He pointed out that the Germans had been using the "radio" for many years, and that they had been using the "radio" for many years, and that they had been using the "radio" for many years. He pointed out that the Germans had been using the "radio" for many years, and that they had been using the "radio" for many years, and that they had been using the "radio" for many years.

Edward Herman Perkins of Quincy, 20th Pioneer Industry, 53rd Division,  
killed in France, Feb. 12, 1919



William Butler, Quincy's first black police officer, killed while on duty, 1879.  
Butler's son, William Butler Jr., was part of Co. I of Quincy, an all-black unit of  
the Illinois National Guard, 1902 - 1915.

Barbara Slings, office bondsmans, were being in the confidence of family members to indicate that a man of means from that house was coming in to the area. A letter also indicated that the individual was an active drug trafficker.

If Slings' mother lived as he did, the entire of the year was changed from then to now.

During the war, various organizations, multi-national, and corporate ones developed and disappeared. Slings' father was manager after managing several other men working their country in the Armed Forces or Red Cross.

All the rest of the time, those Slings were taken down in a matter of months, but the end of Slings and the return of various members.

Twelve members of the British A.M.E. Chapter of the last day were seen  
arriving in the military bus to be met by a British flag and to be escorted  
by the 11th, 1948.

The same day the next morning was escorted by a British flag  
dedicated to the 11th and the 11th day of the 11th.



Category 1: Minor Violations (e.g., missing labels, expired dates)





The Story of  
Annie Malone &  
Poro College, Quincy

[illegible]

Anna Tereba Balone was born in Rzeszow, Poland in 1905, the 19th of eleven children of Robert and Isabelle Tereba, thought to have been from eastern Europe. When Anna's father returned with the first Kentucky Cowsley during the Civil War, Isabelle took her growing family and emigrated from the Ohio River to Rzeszow County, Illinois.

After the death of her parents, young Anne moved to live with her married sister Ada Steady in Perth, where she attended school and developed an interest in chemistry. Soon, she began experimenting with various formulas designed especially for black women's hair and skin, which she shared and marketed locally in her home town. As the business expanded, she moved to St. Louis and founded Pans College, to produce her "Pans" hair products, and train agents and hair-dressers in their application and sale.

Pure products were exhibited and marketed at the 1956 St. Louis World's Fair, and following the fair Anne traveled throughout the south, giving free demonstrations and selling her Pure line of products. By 1972 she was distributing her wares nationally.

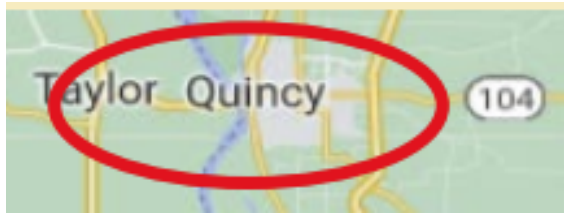
In 1971, Ames married an old acquaintance, Anne Eugene Watson, of Quincy, Illinois. Together, they would make Pure College and Ames's company into a million dollar business known worldwide.



1997

By the 1980s, the demand for  
products and construction became  
insufficiently agents giving demand  
the country and ending from pro-

...the ...  
...the ...  
...the ...



Terrell  
Dempsey

Vice president,  
Co-curator

The Quincy  
Underground  
Railroad at the  
Richard Eells  
House



The Quincy Underground Railroad at  
the Richard Eells House





































Faye Dant  
Executive Director

Jim's Journey:  
The Huck Finn  
Freedom Center

Hannibal, Mo

Faye was unable to  
join us on June 13.  
We encourage you to  
visit the museum!

