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A HISTORY of ALTON for ELEMENTARY CHILDREN

Revised Summer 1955



*Alton Community Unit School District 11
Alton, Illinois*

A H I S T O R Y O F A L T O N

A Social Studies Unit


Grade V

Summer 1954

Re-edited 1955

Alton Community Unit School District No. 11

Alton, Illinois



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T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

Introduction	1
Marquette and Joliet on the Mississippi	3
Piasa Bird	4
Map of Indian Tribes in Illinois About 1765	7
Story of Lover's Leap	8
La Salle and Tonti	12
Map of Early Settlements in Illinois	15
Territory of Illinois	16
George Rogers Clark and the Illinois Country	16
Northwest Territory	16
Meriwether Lewis and William Clark	17
History of Early Settlements	22
French Settlements	22
James Gillham Family	22
First Settlement in Alton	24
Price's Death	24
Map of Historic Sites in Madison County	25
Wood River Massacre	26
Colonel Rufus Easton and Alton	26
Hunterstown	27
Upper Alton and Salu	28
North Alton - Buck Inn	29
Fosterburg	30
Godfrey	31
Growth of Early Alton Settlement	32
Early Transportation	32
Steamboats	33
Railroads	34
Early Commerce	36
The Alton State Bank	36
Early Newspapers	37
Alton Penitentiary	37
Early Hotels	38
Churches of Alton Area	39
First Church in Alton Area	39
Early Churches of Upper Alton	39
Early Churches of Lower Alton	40
School History of Alton Area	45
Early Schools	45
Shurtleff College	50
Monticello College	50
Western Military Academy	51

Political Events in Early History of Alton	52
Town Chartered	52
Black Hawk War	52
Lovejoy Incident	53
Daniel Webster Visited Alton	55
Mexican War	55
Two Presidents Visited Alton	56
Lincoln-Douglas Debate	56
Civil War	58
 Suggested Tour of Alton	 60
Places to Visit	60
Map of Tour	61
 Industrial Growth	 62
Hunting	62
Early Industries	62
Alton Boxboard and Paper Company	63
Alton Brick Company	64
American Smelting and Refining Company	64
Duncan Foundry	65
Flour Mills	66
Laclede Steel Company	66
Luer Packing Company	67
Mississippi Lime and Material Co.	68
Olin Industries	69
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.	70
Refineries	70
Other Industries	71
Association of Commerce	71

Bibliography

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880
1881
1882
1883
1884
1885
1886
1887
1888
1889
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H I S T O R Y O F A L T O N

INTRODUCTION

You are living in a age of opportunity and responsibility. Soon you will have the responsibility of carrying on the American tradition of a free democracy.

The opportunities furnished by our schools, colleges, and industries are unlimited. We have many books, magazines, libraries, and museums to help tell us the story of our country's growth. Radio and television carry the world into our homes.

All these things have not just happened. Science has given us machines that save us time and back-breaking labor. These many machines enable us to produce more than enough food, fuel, clothing, and shelter to satisfy our needs.

It has taken the work of many men to give us the advantages we enjoy while living in the United States. It is our responsibility to maintain these benefits for our families.

Each of you should recognize your inheritance of a wonderful home and city in which to live. You should be proud of the advantages of living in the Alton community. You will be ungrateful heirs if you do not care to know who planned and built our homes, streets, schools, churches, and industries, and who have worked so hard to give us what we now have. Would you like to know who first settled on the banks of the beautiful Mississippi? The opportunity is yours. In this story of Alton we go back to the first explorations of Joliet and Marquette in 1673 and bring you to the present day development of our great city.

After the study of our city, we hope you will feel proud of the rich historical background in which we live. This is your Alton. Your plans for the future and your life's work will make you a citizen of some community. You should make it your duty to keep up the "community heritage" and to make such modern improvements that will increase its beauty and comforts.

MARQUETTE AND JOLIET ON THE MISSISSIPPI

On June 1, 1673, Father Marquette and Joliet arrived at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and made preparation for finding and entering the Mississippi River. On June 10th, together with five French men and two Indian guides, they began their journey.

At the end of two weeks they discovered a trail which led westward to an Indian Village. Here they were cordially received by the Illini (Il'-lĭ-ni) and after a short stay resumed their journey. The bluffs became a marked feature of the landscape after they had passed the mouth of the Illinois River.

As Father Marquette and Joliet made their trip down the Mississippi, they found many tribes of Indians in this section of Illinois ----the Illini Tribe (from which we got our name Illinois), Big Osage (O-sāge), Little Osage, Crow, Fox, Sac, and Potawatami (Pòt-à-wòt'-à-mĭ).

After making a camp and spending the night on the banks of the river where Marquette Park is now located, they sailed down the river toward Alton. A cross located between Grafton and Marquette Park marks the camp site. When they came to the bluffs above what is now Alton, they were amazed to see a picture of a great and terrifying bird with horns, great tail, and scaly body; a monster such as no one had ever heard of or seen. Marquette, a highly educated man, made a drawing of this bird which has come down to us through periods of history.

The story of the killing of this great bird by Chief Quatoga (Wá-tō-gá) and his one hundred expert bowmen has been handed down by the Indians.

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KILLING OF THE PIASA BIRD

Each morning the shrill screams of the Piasa Bird as it flew down the river brought fear to the minds of the Illini and chilled the blood of the Indian youth. Dozens of Indian boys and girls had been carried away in the talons of the Piasa Bird to be devoured in its great cave near Grafton.

Quatoga was getting old and his chief concern was the destruction of this terrible killer. He called his braves into council on the hills near the river and told them he was going to pray to the Great Spirit, who would tell him what to do.

Chief Quatoga went up into the hills and on the highest bluff he communed with the Great Spirit. He prayed that some plan for the destruction of this Piasa Bird be given him. The Great Spirit answered and told the Chief, "Dip your arrows deep and well into the poison of the Copperhead snake and fire them into the body of the Piasa Bird. They will cause its death."

Quatoga returned to the Illini Camp. He told the braves what the Great Spirit had communicated to him. The plan was for someone to risk his life by standing on the edge of the cliff at break of day. When the Piasa Bird swooped down to sink his talons into the victim, one hundred poisoned arrows would be shot by strong bowmen and sent through the scaly crust of the Piasa Bird.

All the braves begged to take the place on the cliff, but the old Chief said, "I am old and I will make the sacrifice."

The Indians went out in the hills to catch copperhead snakes that they might draw their poison and have plenty of this poison

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the early history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colonies in the early 17th century. This period is characterized by the gradual expansion of European settlement and the development of a distinct American identity.

The second part of the book covers the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War. This era is marked by the struggle for independence from British rule, the formation of the new nation, and the subsequent conflicts that shaped the country's political and social structure. The Civil War, in particular, was a pivotal moment in American history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government.

The third part of the book discusses the Reconstruction period and the Gilded Age. Reconstruction followed the Civil War and aimed to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into society. The Gilded Age, characterized by rapid industrialization and the rise of a wealthy elite, led to significant social and economic changes, as well as the emergence of reform movements.

The fourth part of the book focuses on the Progressive Era and the early 20th century. This period saw the rise of reform movements that sought to address social and economic inequalities. The Progressive Era was a time of significant political and social change, leading to the implementation of various reforms and the establishment of a more active federal government.

The fifth part of the book covers the interwar period and the New Deal. The United States emerged from World War I as a global superpower, and the New Deal was implemented to address the economic challenges of the Great Depression. This era was characterized by a strong federal government and a focus on social welfare and economic recovery.

The final part of the book discusses the post-World War II period and the Cold War. The United States became a leading superpower, and the Cold War with the Soviet Union defined the international landscape. This era also saw significant domestic changes, including the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War.

in which to dip the arrows. Finally, all was arranged. The one hundred arrows had been dipped into the poison of the copperhead snakes many times. All the braves had practiced bringing their bowstrings back to the lobes of their ears. This was the strength needed to pierce a thick hide, tough as that of a buffalo.

Quatoga communed with the Great Spirit all night. "Great Spirit think not of my life, but think of the sons and daughters of the Illini."

All was arranged. Every brave was shown his place in the woods overlooking the cliff. Quatoga said to his braves, "Fear not. The Great Spirit will direct your poisoned arrows, but aim carefully."

Atlast the first pink gleam of daylight came in the east, and Quatoga pulled his great red blanket about him and raised his head to commune with the Great Spirit. Soon could be heard the scream of the Piasa Bird. It was hungry and was seeking its breakfast. Down the center of the Mississippi River it flew, looking for victims on the banks. As the bird neared the cliff where the old Chief stood, it let out a terrific scream and flew straight towards him.

The bird circled and circled around its victim to make sure all was well. Finally the great bird set its wings and started down to pick up the Indian in the red blanket. Chief Quatoga did not move. He felt the Great Spirit was there with him as he clutched with all his strength the sturdy roots which grew there.

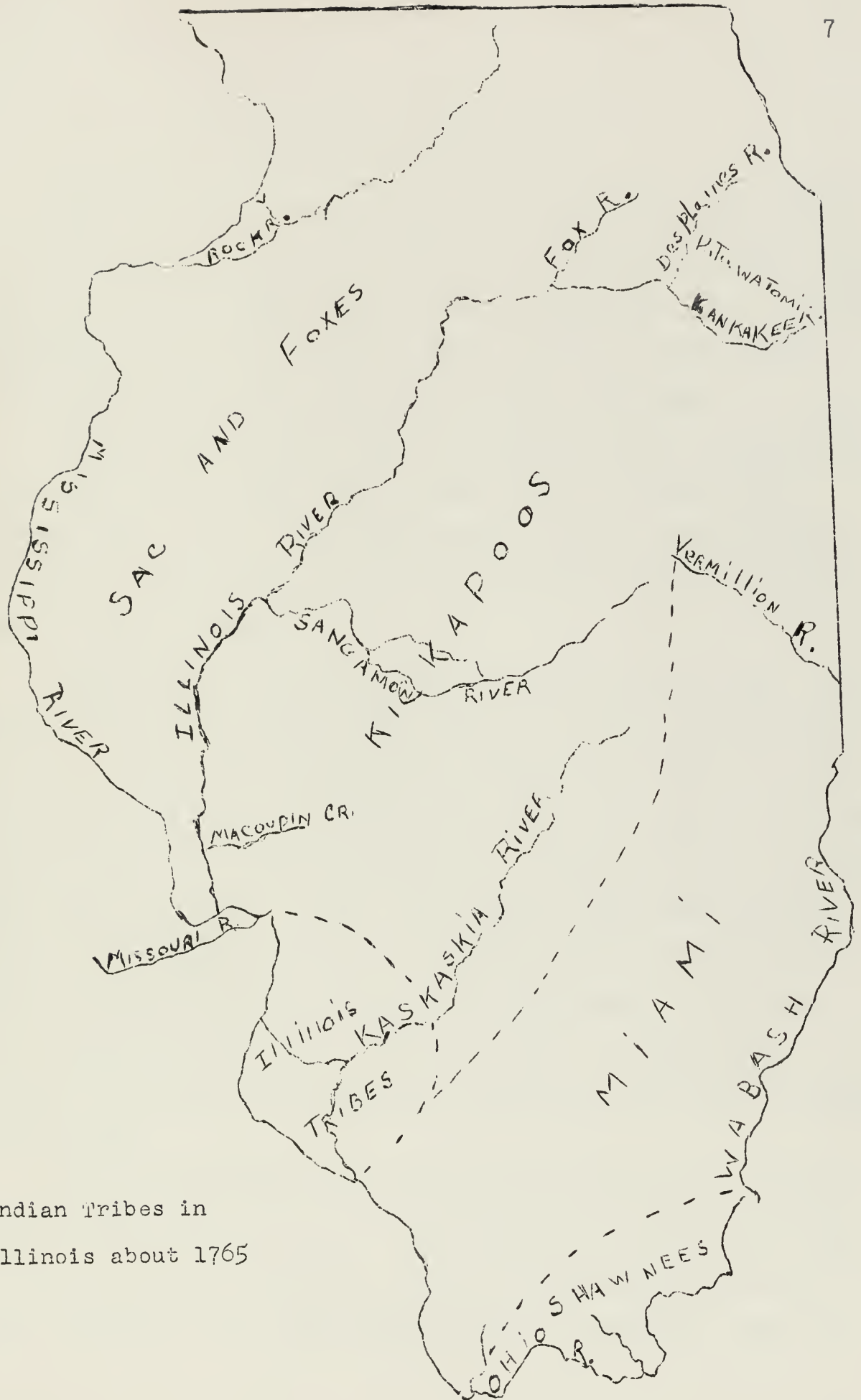
With a mighty scream the Piasa Bird was just ready to carry off its victim when the one hundred braves rose up and loosed one hundred poisoned arrows with such speed as only they could muster. Every arrow hit its mark and the Piasa Bird, with a great scream of terror, dropped into the Mississippi River and sank from view.

The warriors very tenderly carried the bleeding and mangled form of the old Quatoga down the bluff to his tepee. The medicine man placed his ear over the old man's heart and found that it was beating weakly. They gave him loving care, and one morning they were rewarded by seeing the old man open his eyes to find himself safe with his people.

There was great rejoicing in the tribe. A great feast was planned. The hunters brought him fowl, fish, and fresh meat from the hunt. The braves decked themselves in their beaded garments. That night a great feast was held around the fire that had burned since noon when the sun was high. Far into the night they feasted and danced and beat their tom-toms.

The next morning, old Terahionanaka (Terá-hi-^uon-á-na-ka), the arrow maker, carefully mixed his paints and carried them to the top of the great bluff and there, in flaming colors, painted the picture of the Piasa Bird.

Everytime an Indian went up or down the river, he fired a poisoned arrow at the picture on the bluff in memory of the tribe's deliverance from the terrible Piasa Bird.



Indian Tribes in
Illinois about 1765



THE STORY OF LOVER'S LEAP

When the Illini lived in this area long before the time of the white man, Quatoga, their chief, was fighting with the Little Osage and the Big Osage Indians over the Missouri way. They were fighting to settle the right of their braves to hunt in that valley where there were deer, wild turkey, and otter.

Quatoga had a sixteen year old daughter named Laughing Water. This girl got her name from the fact that her father, as he looked down into the Mississippi River, saw the little ripples along the surface and believed the river was laughing because he had a little daughter.

Laughing Water was pretty and athletic; she rode well, went on the hunts, and was the great pride of all of the young braves of the Illini. But something was lacking in her life; she knew not what. She would go to the great rock at the edge of the bluff and sit there and think and wonder. She wondered where the river came from and where it went. She wondered what kind of people lived on the opposite bank. She longed for some greater excitement in her life; and she marvelled at the beauty of the sky, the bluffs, and the river. Life was sweet to Laughing Water for she was in accord with beauty all around her, but still something was lacking.

One night Laughing Water was sitting on the rock dangling her feet over the precipice. The moon was in the west and made a golden path down the river. As she admired its beauty, she was surprised to see something swimming in the water. She was

sure it was just a deer.

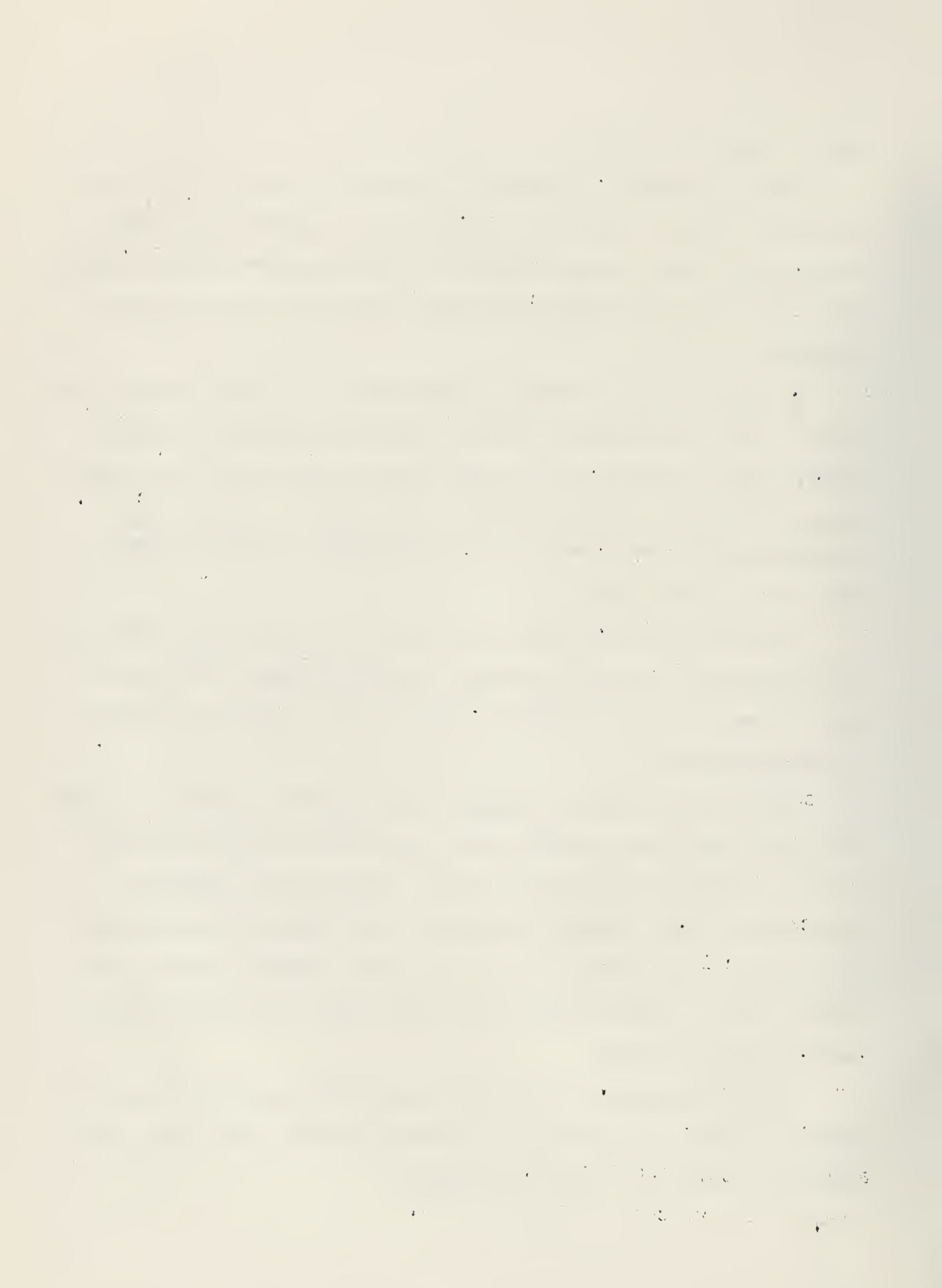
Over in Missouri, up above St. Charles, lived the Big Osage Indians. In that tribe was a young brave, eighteen years old. He was called Black Otter because he was an expert swimmer. Black Otter would swim many miles down the river in the cool of the evening.

On one of these evenings he came down to a point across from Alton. What a surprise! From the river he could see a young Indian maiden sitting on the great rock at the edge of the cliff. Black Otter made a quick decision. He decided to wait until nightfall, swim the river in the moon light, and try to climb the cliff to that rock.

Laughing Water watched the object in the water carefully and finally decided it was an Indian. But she thought, "He cannot get up here as all the trails to the top are guarded all night. I am surely safe."

Black Otter, being an expert cliff climber, started to scale the cliff; and soon Laughing Water could hear little particles of rock falling. She marvelled that anyone would attempt to scale that cliff. Closer and closer came sounds of scratching and slipping, and finally two brown hands reached the top of the cliff. With a mighty swing Black Otter came to the top and sat beside Laughing Water.

"I am Black Otter of the Big Osage Tribe, and I am the best swimmer on this whole river. I saw you on this rock this afternoon, and I have come over to see you."



Laughing Water noted he wore the yellow belt of the Big Osage Tribe, the hated enemy of the Illini.

"You cannot come here", she said. "Our people will kill you if they know you are here."

Black Otter rose and said, "All right, I'll go, but I will come again and again because I like you; and I want to know you."

With this, Black Otter dived off the cliff into the Mississippi some two hundred feet below. Laughing Water marvelled at his bravery. No Illini brave had ever performed such a daring feat.

The days went on, and Laughing Water was on the rock each night wondering if Black Otter would come again. He did. He scaled the bluff again and again and sat beside her. He told her he loved her and that he would lose his life for her if need be. All went well until the young braves of the Illini saw Black Otter on the rock with Laughing Water. They told Quatoga and the old Chief cautioned Laughing Water that this must not be and that it must cease. But it did not cease; Black Otter came again and again. Laughing Water admired his bravery and returned his love.

Finally Quatoga, now getting old, told Laughing Water he himself would kill the Big Osage Indian if he came again. Laughing Water told Black Otter of her father's plan. He laughed at such danger and told her again of his love.

Old Quatoga's love for his daughter was great, but his hatred for the Osage Tribe was greater. One night, placing his

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arrow within his bow, he drew it with a trained but trembling arm.

Suddenly, little Laughing Water's eyes filled with fear. She heard a crackle of a twig in the bush; and, looking in the direction from which it had come, she saw the outline of Quatoga's bow. Instantly she threw herself in front of Black Otter, but the bow had been drawn and the arrow loosed. Quickly it sped and imbedded itself in the maiden's heart.

The grim old warrior staggered. He was a master in the art of shooting an arrow, but the maiden had been too quick for him. His vision blurred as he saw Laughing Water crumple and fall at the feet of her lover. A loud cry for help came from the lips of the old man. Instantly an angry horde appeared; it was the Illini braves who had followed the old man to the top of the bluff. With murderous threats they advanced, but there was no fear in Black Otter's eyes. Lifting the tiny little maiden in his arms, he cast a look of cold defiance and then leaped from the tall bluff into the darkening waters below.

The old chieftain, Quatoga, turned remorsefully homeward. He realized his tragic mistake. With his own hand he had sent the poisoned arrow into the heart of his beloved child.

The Indians named the bluff "Lover's Leap", and to this day the wind sighs and the pale moonbeams glide silently over high bluffs above the rippling waters of the Mississippi.

LA SALLE AND TONTI

As Robert La Salle read a letter from his brother in Canada, he said to his father, "Father, I am taking passage on the next boat that sails for Canada. I want to see that wonderful country, where there is a great opportunity for a young man."

La Salle arrived in Canada in 1666, and built a fort on the St. Lawrence River above Montreal.

In 1669 he heard from the Indians about the beautiful country to the West, so he sold his fort and decided to explore.

He went to Count Frontenac, the French governor of Canada, who said to him, "Have you heard about the trip down the Mississippi River that Marquette and Joliet made?"

"No, I haven't," La Salle answered. "Won't you tell me about it?"

Then the governor told La Salle that Marquette and Joliet were sure that the Mississippi River flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, but they had not been able to sail that far because of Marquette's illness.

"That is the most important discovery made in the New World!" La Salle said. "I would like to explore the river to its mouth, open all the country to French trade, and extend the French power from Montreal to the Gulf of Mexico."

So La Salle went back to France to get money for the expedition.

When he returned he brought with him an Italian named Henry de Tonti. Tonti had lost one hand in battle and fastened to his

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arm was an iron hook so the Indians called him "the man with the iron hand." Tonti was bold and courageous, and he was eager to open the country for French trade.

Late in September 1678, La Salle and Tonti with some missionaries and traders left Green Bay, Wisconsin in four birch-bark canoes and started on a journey to the Illini country.

Finally they reached the Illinois River; and, near what is now Peoria, they built a fort called Crevecoeur, the French expression for "broken heart". This name was given to the Fort because the desertion of so many men in their party, and many other difficulties had almost broken their hearts.

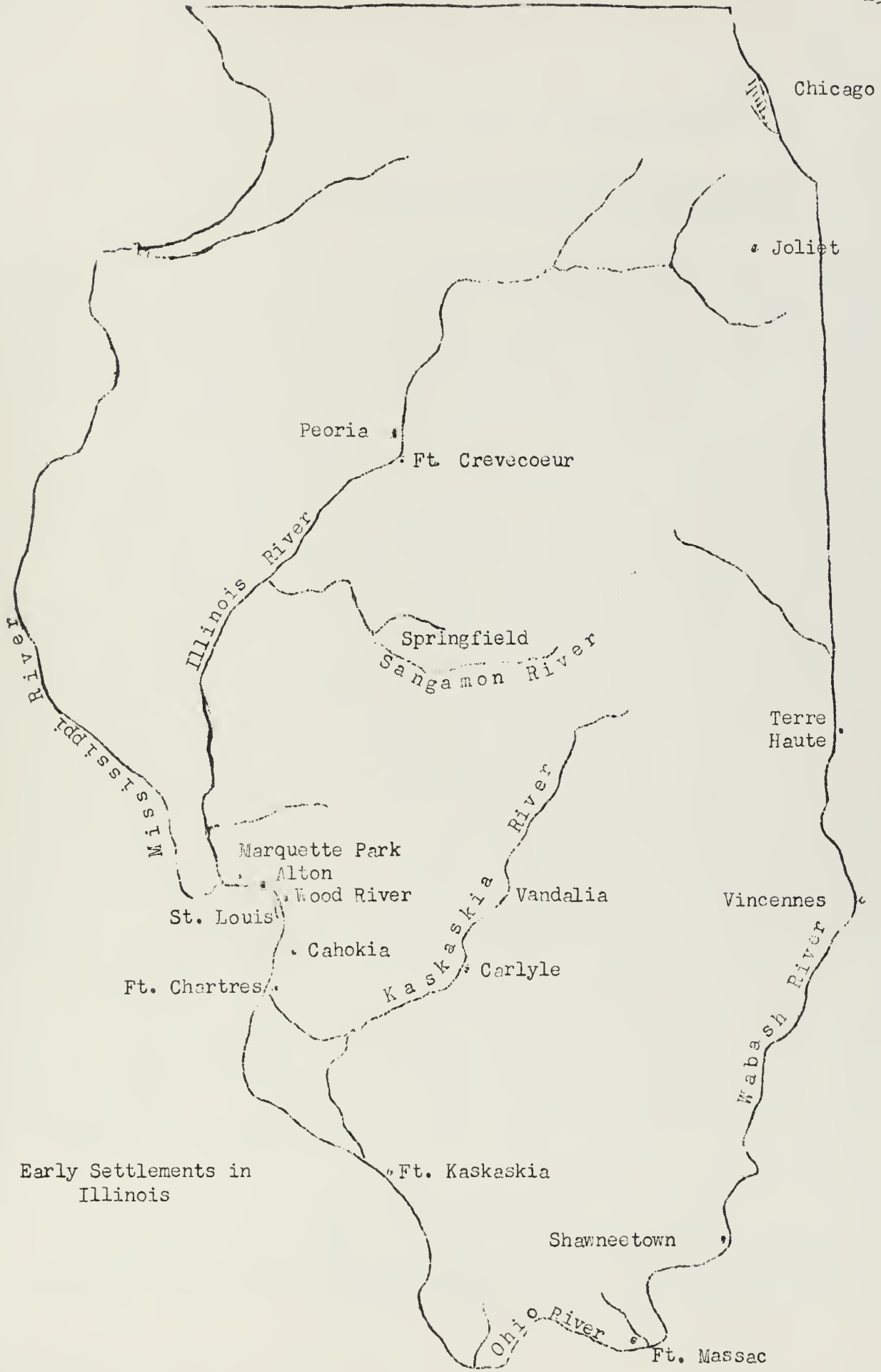
La Salle, who was known as the man with the iron will, with the men who remained, sailed out of the Illinois River into the Mississippi. They sailed past the site of Alton and built Fort St. Louis, which they named for the King of France.

In April 1682, they reached the mouth of the "Father of Waters" planted the flag of France, and claimed all the land drained by the great river for France.

It is interesting to note that though La Salle had to spend much of his time making trips to Canada and France, many of his men lived along the Illinois River. While the missionaries preached to the Indians, the other men brought furs and explored the country.

La Salle met his death in 1678 near the Trinity River in the present state of Texas. Tonti was left in charge of the Illini Country.

The Indian Legend is that in 1718 Tonti's canoe once more arrived at Fort St. Louis where the brave man with the "iron hand" died from yellow fever.



Chicago

Joliet

Peoria

Ft. Crevecoeur

Springfield

Sangamon River

Terre Haute

Marquette Park

Alton

Wood River

St. Louis

Vandalia

Vincennes

Cahokia

Ft. Chartres

Carlyle

Wabash River

Early Settlements in Illinois

Ft. Kaskaskia

Shawneetown

Ohio River

Ft. Massac

T E R R I T O R Y O F I L L I N O I S

George Rogers Clark and the Illinois Country

In the year 1609, a charter was granted by King James of England to the Virginia Company. This charter included much of the land east of the Mississippi River. Our present state and city were a part of the land granted to Virginia.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, George Rogers Clark asked Governor Patrick Henry of Virginia for an army of men to protect the early settlers from the British and the Indians.

In 1778 he was granted his request and started down the Ohio Valley. He came in contact with a party of hunters who had been in Kaskaskia. Kaskaskia and Cahokia were French settlements along the east side of the Mississippi River south of the present city of East St. Louis. Clark impressed the people and won over their respect without bloodshed. He organized civil courts for the settlement of claims and disputes. The judges were elected by the citizens of each community. The people of Virginia were soon aware of Clark's success in securing this Illinois land from the British.

On December 9, 1778, the Virginia legislature passed a law providing that all land in Virginia west of the Ohio River be included in a county named Illinois.

Northwest Territory

Settlers soon began to enter the region and the Continental Congress passed the famous Ordinance of 1787. This provided for

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims, who came to the Massachusetts coast in 1620. They were followed by other groups of settlers, including the Puritans, who came in 1630. The colonies grew and developed, and in 1776 they declared their independence from Great Britain.

The American Revolution was a struggle for independence from British rule. It began in 1775 and ended in 1783. The Continental Congress, which had declared independence in 1776, fled to Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, and then to Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, and finally to Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787. It established a federal government with three branches: the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The President is the head of the executive branch, the Congress is the legislative branch, and the Supreme Court is the highest court in the land.

The United States has a long history of expansion. It acquired territory from France in 1803, from Mexico in 1848, and from Spain in 1898. It also acquired several islands in the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea.

The United States has a rich cultural heritage. It is a melting pot of different ethnicities and religions. It has produced many great artists, writers, and scientists. It is a country of opportunity and freedom.

the establishment of the Northwest Territory, which included the present states : Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. The Ordinance provided for a governor and other civil officers. The first governor of the Northwest Territory was General Arthur St. Clair. The Governor was to be the Commander-in-Chief of the military and was to establish laws that were best suited for the people.

In 1800 an act was passed by Congress dividing the Northwest Territory into two sections. The western part, known as the Indiana Territory, included Illinois. The new capital was located at Vincennes, and the territorial Governor was William Henry Harrison. With the new area growing in population, there was a move to divide this new Indiana Territory.

The purchase of the Louisiana Territory brought many new people into Illinois. The story of Lewis and Clark gives us an interesting account of some of the first to explore Louisiana Territory.

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark

Just south of present day Alton, at the mouth of Wood River, Lewis and Clark built their first camp and spent the winter of 1803-1804 there, before starting their long trip toward the Pacific. It was a cold winter of heavy snow and chill blasts.

For six months in the spring and summer of 1804 they sailed and rowed up the Missouri River with their group of American soldiers and woodsmen, French fur-traders and interpreters, and

a Negro servant named York.

The party was headed for the Pacific Ocean to obtain information for President Jefferson about the territory of Louisiana, which we had just purchased from France for four cents an acre. They did not know what savages they would meet nor what dangers they would encounter.

In 1804-1805 they wintered across the river from a Mandan Indian village. There they built cabins. While the white men were working, the Indians came to visit them and brought presents of cornmeal, deer meat, and buffalo meat. That winter the temperature went down to 21, 38, and 47 degrees below zero. They huddled together in their cabins and were warmed by the fires they could build and all the clothes they could wear. Several times it was warm enough so that they went outside and hunted buffalo and elk with the Indian hunters.

Early in April ice broke on the river. Lewis and Clark said good-by to their friends and renewed their journey. They travelled in six canoes and two rowboats.

A Frenchman and his Indian wife, the Bird Woman Sacajawea (Sä-kä-ja-wä-ä), went with the expedition. She guided Lewis and Clark and their men through the wild and dangerous country on their route to the Pacific. More than once the whole party probably would have starved to death if Sacajawea had not obtained food for them from Indians who belonged to her tribe, the Shoshones.

One day in June Lewis was walking along the Missouri River

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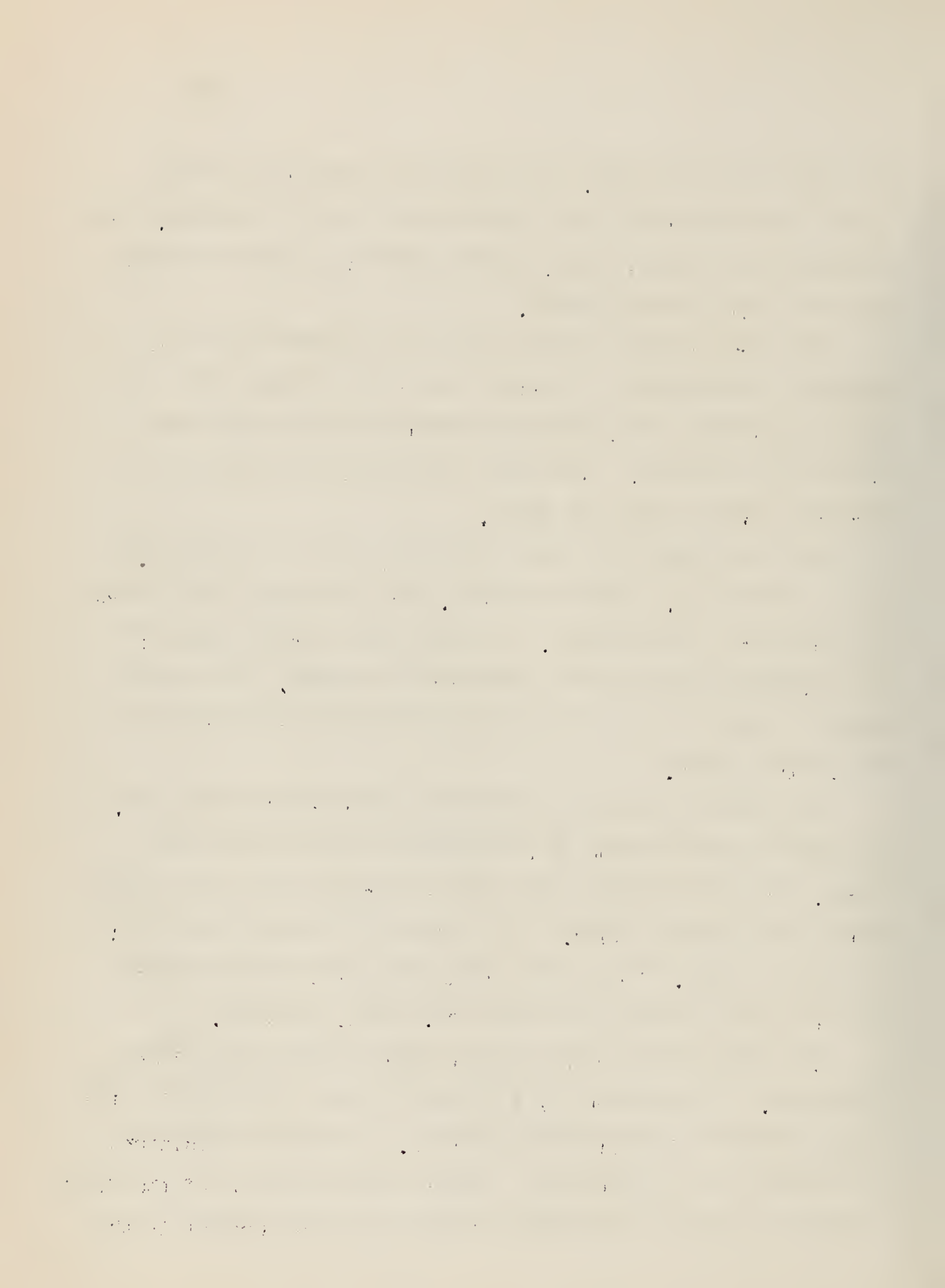
near the edge of a cliff. He slipped and would have fallen 90 feet over the cliff if it had not been for his spontoon. The spontoon was a wooden staff, pointed with steel, which he pushed into the soil to save himself.

The party reached a high point in the Rockies where the Shoshone Indians dwelt. At first they were hostile; but after meeting Sacajawea and receiving trinkets from the white men, they became friendly. They gave the expedition horses in return for knives, guns, and paint.

As they crossed the Rocky Mountains, great suffering came to the expedition. Game was scarce, and it was hard work tramping across the rough ground. At last they reached a bank of the Columbia River and went downstream in canoes. There were rapids to pass, but the party went down safely and happily to the Pacific shore.

The names of Lewis and Clark are very much with us today. In 1927 the construction of the Lewis and Clark Bridges was begun. The Clark Bridge spans the Mississippi River, the Lewis Bridge the Missouri River. The bridges were opened to traffic on July 16, 1928. They form a connecting link between Alton and the great metropolitan area of St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1809 Congress passed an act which divided the Indiana Territory. The Territory of Illinois was then established, with Ninian Edwards of Maryland as governor. The first legislature of Illinois met at Kaskaskia. Madison County was one of the first counties in the new territory and was by far the largest in the



new Illinois Territory. Edwardsville was the center of government for the the county. Here people came to enter their land claims.

Fort Russell, a short distance northwest of Edwardsville, was the strongest military post of the frontier. Colonel William Russell was in command of ten companies of Rangers who were stationed there. On July 30, 1819, a treaty was made between the Indians and the government. The land purchased from the Indians comprised more than ten million acres of present day Illinois.

Between the years 1812 and 1818, the population of the Illinois Territory increased rapidly. Many soldiers from Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky liked this territory so well that they sent for their families and established permanent homes. By the year 1818 the population of the Territory was almost 40,000.

In 1818 Illinois became the twenty-first state to be admitted into the Union. The state history of Illinois began with the settlement of Kaskaskia as the capital. One of the first acts of the Legislature was to choose Vandalia as the new capital. This location was chosen with the understanding that it was to be a **temporary** site. A two story frame state house was erected in the center of the square. Three years later it was completely destroyed by fire. In its place was erected a large brick building that served as the capitol. This building stands today and is owned by the state. It is partly furnished as it was in the days when it was the capitol building.

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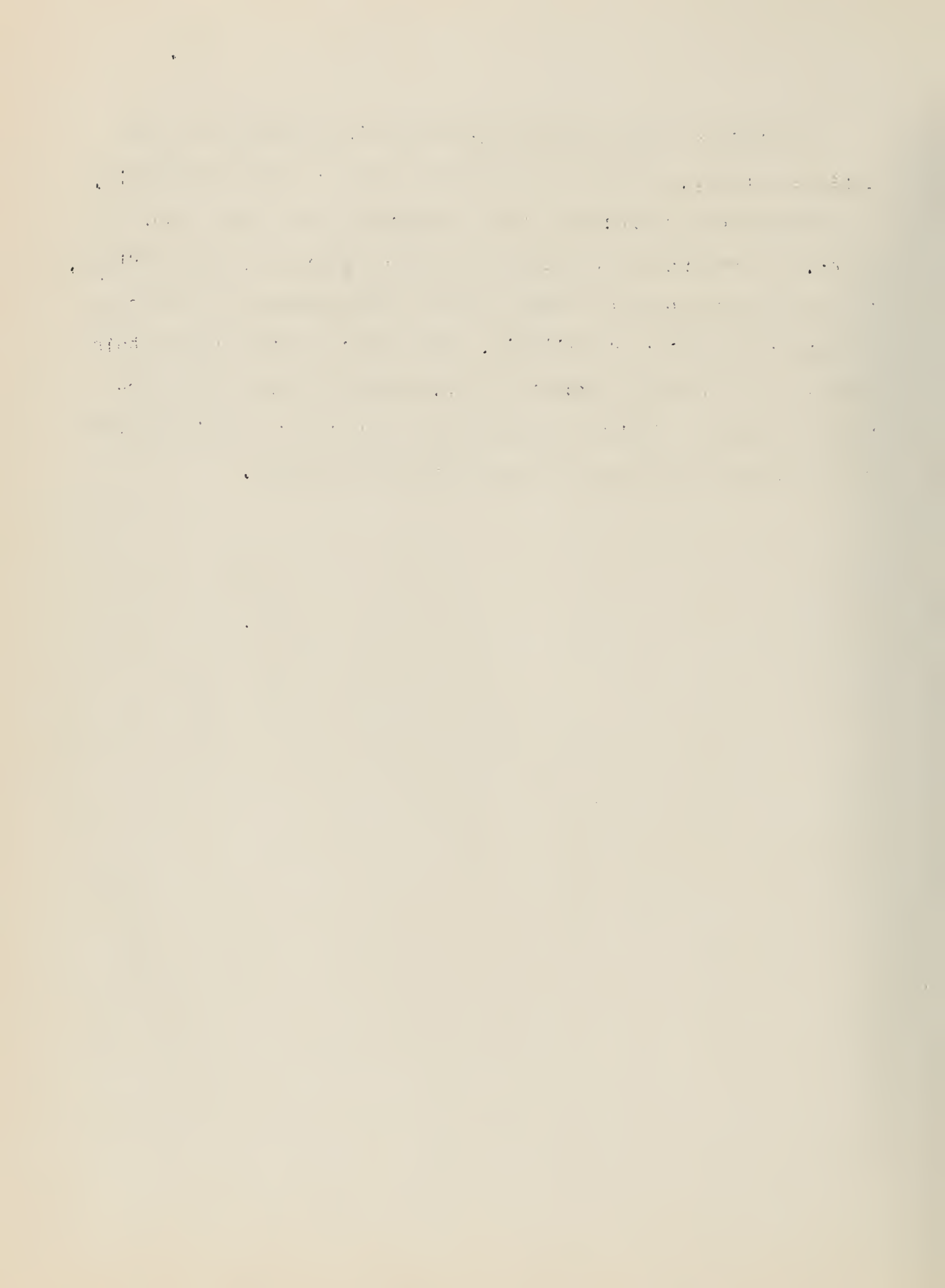
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In 1834 the legislature decided that Alton was to be the capital. Later, a group of political leaders from Springfield, including Abraham Lincoln, made a compromise with the people of Alton. In return for the location of the capital in Springfield, the state would provide funds for the establishment of Alton as the railroad center of Illinois. The panic of 1837 caused this plan to be set aside, except that Springfield became the permanent capital. Central Avenue Square would have been the site of the capitol building if Alton had been selected.



H I S T O R Y O F E A R L Y S E T T L E M E N T S

French Settlements

The exploration by Marquette and Joliet of the Mississippi River Valley opened the area to the early French missions.

In 1693 Father Gravier began a mission in an Indian Village at Kaskaskia. Father Pivet had gathered with a group in another Indian Village at Cahokia. These men were not interested in the soil or colonization, but rather in the spiritual lives of the Indians. It was many years before white men became interested in settling what is now Illinois.

In 1795 one hundred families set out from Virginia to establish a new settlement. This settlement was established south of what is now East St. Louis. It was called New Design. In 1796 Reverend David Badgley organized a church in the settlement. This was the first Protestant church in Illinois. Today the settlement of New Design is no more; only a cemetery remains.

James Gillham Family

Members of the Gilham family were among the early settlers. Thomas Gillham came to Virginia from Ireland in 1730. He later moved to South Carolina. Here one of his sons, James, married Ann Barnett. At the close of the Revolutionary War, James Gillham moved to Kentucky.

One day while in Kentucky, James Gillham was plowing corn in a field at some distance from his home. Corn was a precious food in that early day and every little plant had to be carefully

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776-1863

The history of the United States is a story of growth, struggle, and achievement. From the first European settlements to the present day, the nation has expanded its territory, developed its economy, and shaped its identity. The American Revolution of 1776 marked the beginning of a new era, as the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. The Constitution of 1787 established a framework for a federal government, and the Bill of Rights guaranteed the rights of the citizenry. The years 1789-1800 saw the rise of the Federalist Party and the emergence of the Democratic-Republican Party. The War of 1812, fought between the United States and Great Britain, solidified the nation's independence and led to the development of a sense of national identity. The 1820s and 1830s were a period of westward expansion, as settlers moved into the frontier regions. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the opening of the transcontinental railroads in the 1850s further accelerated this process. The mid-19th century was also a time of social and political reform, with the abolitionist movement gaining momentum and the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The Civil War, fought from 1861 to 1865, was a defining moment in American history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The Reconstruction era, from 1865 to 1877, saw the efforts to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into the political and social fabric of the nation. The Gilded Age, from the 1870s to the 1900s, was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth, but also of social inequality and corruption. The Progressive Era, from the 1890s to the 1920s, was a time of reform and social change, as reformers sought to address the problems of the Gilded Age. The First World War, fought from 1914 to 1918, was a major turning point in American history, as the United States emerged as a world power. The 1920s and 1930s were a period of economic hardship and social change, with the Great Depression and the rise of the New Deal. The Second World War, fought from 1939 to 1945, was a defining moment in American history, as the United States emerged as a superpower. The Cold War, from 1945 to 1991, was a period of tension and conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. The 1960s and 1970s were a time of social and political upheaval, with the Vietnam War and the civil rights movement. The 1980s and 1990s were a period of economic growth and technological advancement, but also of social and political challenges. The 21st century has seen the United States continue to expand its global influence and face new challenges, including terrorism and climate change.

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tended. His little son followed the plow and uncovered any little plants that were covered. At noon they went to their cabin home for lunch. In the cabin was a terrible sight. All was in disorder; feathers covered everything and none of his family were to be seen. The Indians had taken Mrs. Gillham, the children, and many of their possessions.

Mr. Gillham, hoping to overtake the party, started at once to follow the trail, but was unsuccessful. He returned to his farm and sold everything he owned. Hoping to get help, he and his son went to the white settlers at Vincennes, Indiana. He was determined to find his family, so he started on the long dangerous journey that brought him to Illinois. He was unable to find them. Always he seemed a little too late.

After several years, he found that his wife had been sold to a Frenchman for one thousand dollars. The Frenchman returned his wife and loaned him enough money to buy the rest of his family.

Later Mrs. Gillham told of her capture. The Indians did not want to harm her, because they wanted her to take the place of their medicine man. Mrs. Gillham was a fine "herb doctor", and the Indians thought her medicine better than any they knew.

Illinois had impressed Mr. Gillham so favorably that he did not return to his home in Kentucky. Together with his family he settled in the vicinity of the present city of Wood River.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits. By conducting periodic reviews, any discrepancies can be identified and corrected promptly. This proactive approach helps in maintaining the integrity of the financial system.

Furthermore, it is noted that clear communication is essential. All stakeholders should be kept informed of the current status and any changes that may affect their interests. This fosters trust and cooperation throughout the organization.

The document also touches upon the importance of data security. Sensitive information should be stored securely and accessed only by authorized personnel. Implementing robust security protocols is crucial to protect against potential threats.

Finally, the document concludes by stating that consistent adherence to these principles is key to the long-term success and stability of the organization. It encourages a culture of accountability and precision in all financial dealings.

The second section of the document provides a detailed overview of the current financial performance. It includes a summary of the revenue generated over the past quarter, along with a breakdown of the various sources of income.

The analysis shows a steady increase in sales, which is attributed to the successful launch of new products and the expansion of the market reach. The profit margins remain healthy, indicating effective cost management.

However, there are some areas that require attention. The document identifies certain operational costs that have increased, and suggests strategies to optimize these expenses without compromising the quality of services.

Looking ahead, the document outlines the financial goals for the next period. It sets targets for revenue growth and cost reduction, and provides a clear roadmap for achieving these objectives.

The document ends with a call to action, urging all team members to continue their efforts and stay committed to the organization's vision and mission. It expresses confidence in the team's ability to overcome challenges and achieve long-term success.

First Settlement in Alton

The first settlement upon or near the Alton site may have been that of Jean Baptiste Cardinal in 1783. He was a Frenchman who came from Cahokia. Major Solomon Prewitt who came to this area in 1806 found what was probably the Cardinal house at Piasa. (The site of Alton was known as Piasa). It was a loose rock house and was located at what is now Broadway and Alby Streets.

Price's Death

In 1811 two men named Price and Ellis opened a farm on a piece of land at the foot of what is now Broadway and Spring Streets. The story of Price's murder tells of the trouble the early settlers had with the Indians.

On the twentieth of June, 1811, Price was working with his son plowing the land, when they saw the Indians approaching. As the Indians came near the spring, the white man asked them if they came in peace. In reply, the leader, a man of great size and strength, laid down his gun and extended his hand to Price. When he was held fast in the Indian's grasp, he was immediately tomahawked by the other Indians. During the struggle, Price's son leaped upon the plow horse and made the animal jump the brush fence. At this instant the Indian shot at him. The ball stuck the middle of the horse's back, between the horse and the rider, and missed the boy entirely. The boy was successful in making his escape to the forks of the Wood River where he gave the alarm.

The following information is provided for your reference:

1. The first section of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records.

2. The second section details the procedures for handling confidential information.

3. The third section outlines the requirements for data security and access control.

4. The fourth section describes the process for reporting and investigating incidents.

5. The fifth section provides information on the roles and responsibilities of staff members.

6. The sixth section discusses the importance of regular training and updates.

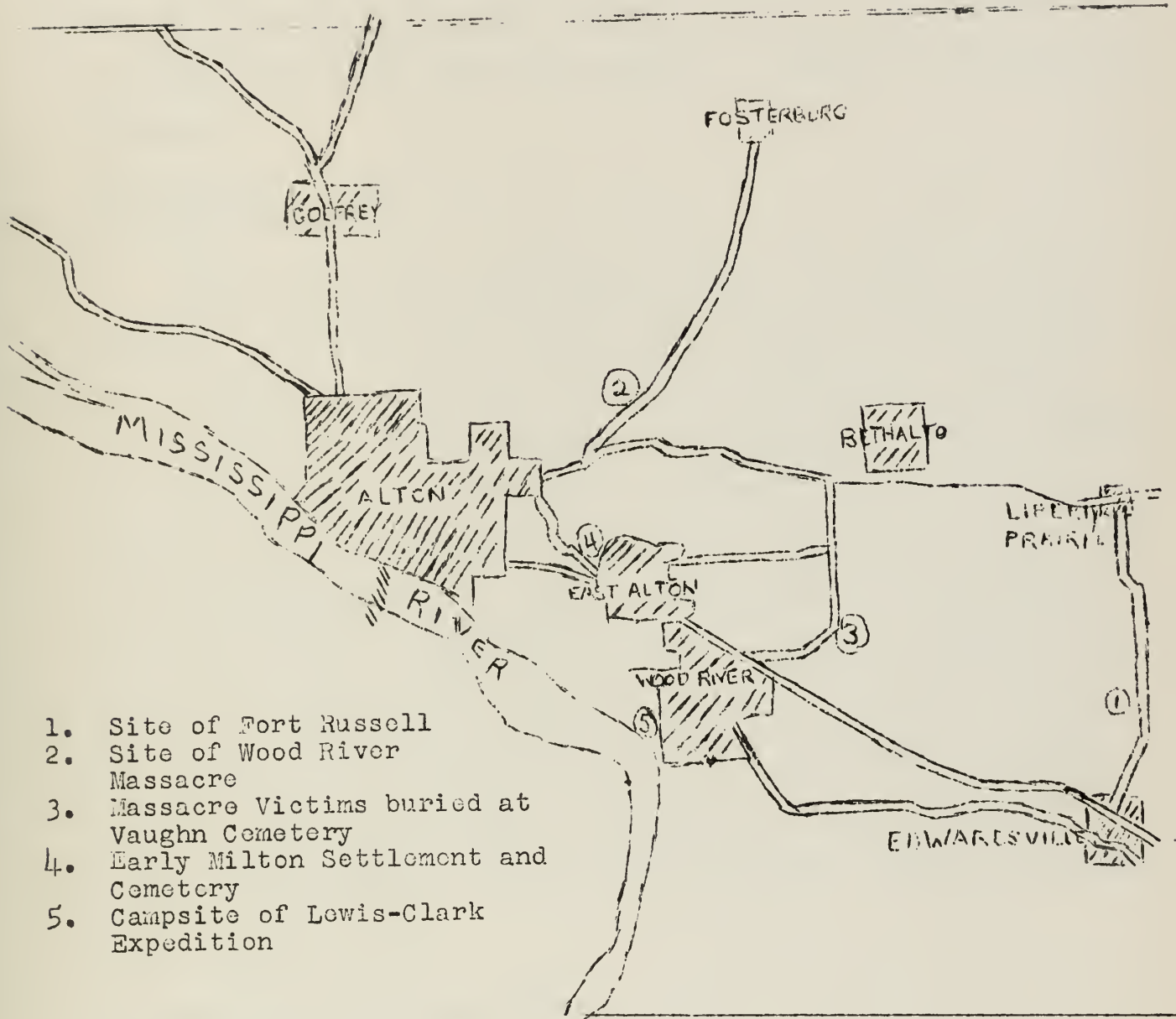
7. The seventh section outlines the process for reviewing and improving the system.

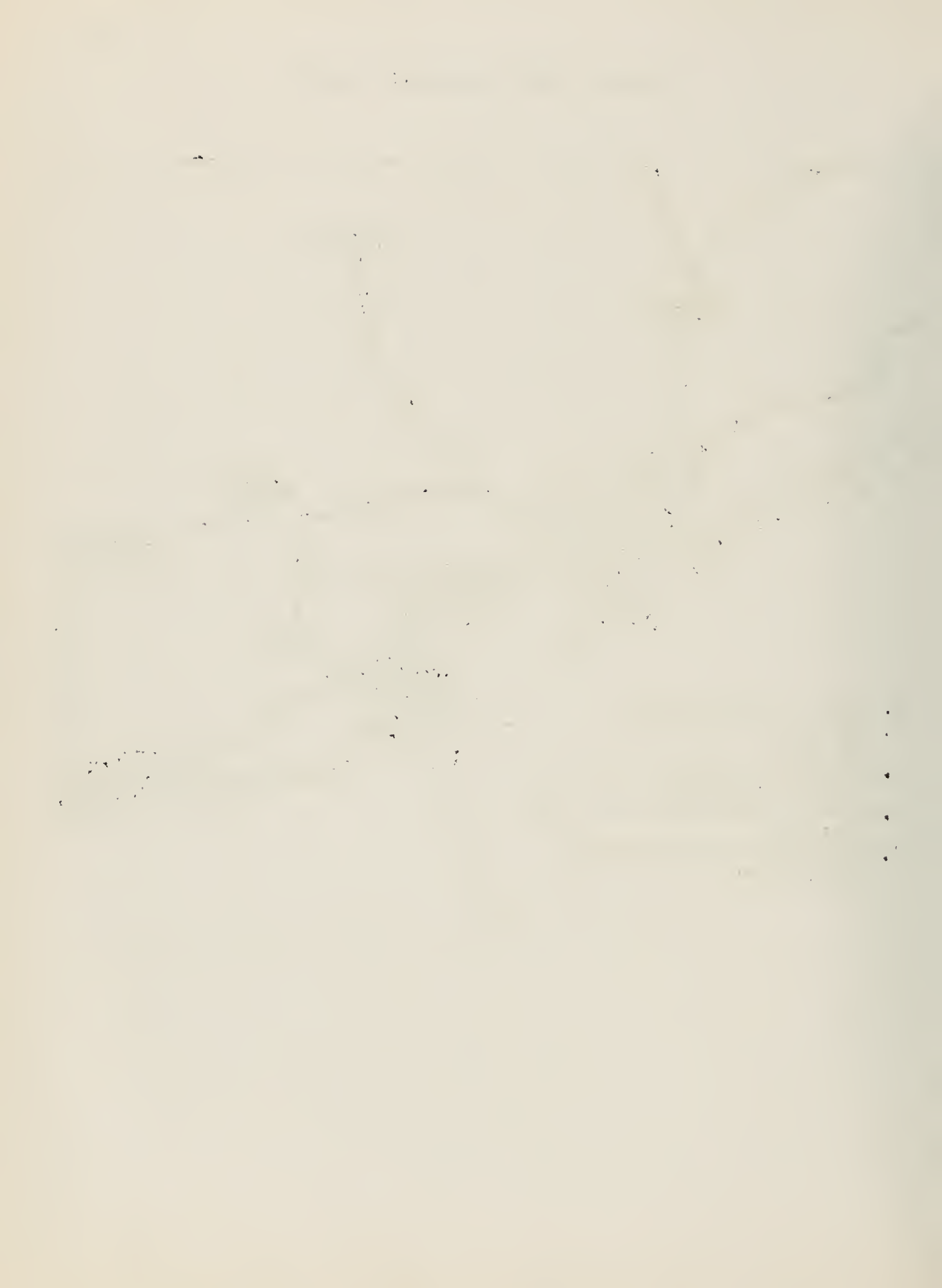
8. The eighth section provides information on the contact details for support and assistance.

9. The ninth section discusses the importance of staying up-to-date with industry trends.

10. The tenth section provides information on the latest research and developments.

HISTORIC SITES IN MADISON COUNTY





After the Price murder there was open war between the settlers and the Indians. The fighting which followed was Illinois' part in the War of 1812. The people of Madison County found it necessary to build block house forts and organize a company of militia called Rangers.

Wood River Massacre

On July 10, 1814, the Indians massacred a woman and six children. They were from the Wood River Forks settlement which was two miles east of Upper Alton. The victims were the wife and two children of Reason Reagon, two children of William Moore, and two children of Able Moore. A messenger was sent to Fort Russell to give the alarm. Fort Russell, which was northwest of present day Edwardsville, was the headquarters of the Rangers. The Indians were followed north by the Rangers to the region of present day Springfield. All but one of the Indians was killed. The bodies of the victims of the massacre were taken to Vaughn Cemetery south of Bethalto. A monument to these victims of Indian warfare stands today on Fosterbury road across from Alton State Hospital ground.

Colonel Rufus Easton and Alton

With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, the Alton and St. Louis area was opened to new settlers who came from the eastern states. Among these early settlers was Colonel Rufus Easton. He came to St. Louis in 1804. There he was appointed federal judge and later postmaster. As the settlers streamed westward through St. Louis into the Louisiana Territory, Easton thought of the idea of establishing a new town nearer the junction of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process.

In addition, the document highlights the need for a clear and concise reporting structure. Management should be provided with timely and accurate financial statements that clearly show the company's performance over a specific period. This information is crucial for making informed decisions and for communicating the company's financial health to stakeholders.

Furthermore, it is stressed that the accounting system should be robust and secure. All financial data must be protected from unauthorized access and loss. Implementing strong internal controls and a reliable accounting software system can help mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity of the financial records.

The document also touches upon the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest accounting standards and regulations. Compliance is a key aspect of financial reporting, and failing to adhere to these standards can result in legal penalties and damage to the company's reputation. Regular training and updates for the accounting staff are essential to maintain compliance.

Overall, the document provides a comprehensive overview of the key principles and practices of effective financial accounting. By following these guidelines, companies can ensure that their financial records are accurate, reliable, and compliant, which is essential for long-term success and growth.

The second part of the document focuses on the practical aspects of implementing these principles. It provides detailed instructions on how to set up an accounting system, including the selection of appropriate software and the establishment of internal controls. It also offers advice on how to train staff and how to conduct regular audits to ensure the system is working effectively.

In conclusion, the document serves as a valuable resource for anyone involved in financial accounting. It provides a clear and concise guide to the best practices and standards of the profession, helping to ensure that financial records are accurate, reliable, and compliant. By following these guidelines, companies can improve their financial reporting and overall financial health.

In 1815 Rufus Easton obtained possession of the lands in this vicinity and laid out a town, which he called Alton, in honor of one of his sons. His claim of land included the land from the river to Ninthe Street and from Piasa to Henry. In 1818 he made a contract for the building of four log houses on Broadway between Piasa and Market Streets.

Colonel Easton's first business in the new town was the establishment of a ferry to compete with Smeltzer's Ferry two miles farther up the river. The old Smeltzer's Ferry was located on the present day river road. The ferry service was used to transport supplies and early settlers into the New West.

The name of the founder of our city, Colonel Rufus Easton, is very much a part of our city today. We have Rufus Easton School named in his honor. The Easton Memorial Fountain was erected in his honor at Third and Easton Streets. The present day streets known as Easton, George, Alby, Alton, and Langdon are named after other members of his family.

Hunterstown

In 1820 a Major Charles W. Hunter purchased land adjoining Henry Street. He laid out a town which he called Hunterstown, which later became a part of Alton. In 1840 Hunter built a two story brick building on the corner of Central and Broadway. It was first used as a hotel. This building changed ownership many times. It was used once by the Alton Marine and Fire Insurance Company. In later years it was used by the Catholic Sisters of

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is followed by a detailed account of the various projects and the results achieved. The report concludes with a summary of the work done and the plans for the future.

The work has been carried out in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Council of the League of Nations. It has been carried out in a spirit of cooperation and in the best interests of the League of Nations.

The results of the work have been most satisfactory and it is hoped that they will be of great value to the League of Nations and to the world.

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THE SECRETARY

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Charity, the forerunner of present day St. Joseph's Hospital. In 1893 the hospital outgrew the building, and it was sold to a Julius Haas, who used it as an apartment house. Recently the building was torn down.

Upper Alton and Salu

In 1816 Joseph Meachan laid out Upper Alton. It had an advantage over Easton's Alton because of the high ground and therefore was more healthful. Upper Alton had the further advantage of being located on the roads from Edwardsville and Vandalia over Oakwood Avenue to present day North Alton and then down Hop Hollow to Smeltzer's Ferry. Pioneers going into the Louisiana Territory by land took this route.

For a time Upper Alton had the largest population of the settlements, but both Upper Alton and Alton suffered from the fact that land titles were not clear. This caused a decline in the population. Because of this Bennett Maxey and other men laid out a town north of early Upper Alton which they called Salu. This town was planned in 1820, and Salu Park was set aside by Maxey and his friends as a public square. The early industry of this Salu addition was a pottery and brick works. The natural deposits of clay account for this early business. According to the records and stories told by the old residents, the products from the pottery and brick factories were shipped by land and water in all directions.

The first post office established in Upper Alton was in 1818.

1911

1911

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly a ledger or a record book, with multiple columns and rows of data. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

The office received once a week a mail delivery made by horseback. The Upper Alton post office was put on the route between Carlyle, Illinois, and St. Charles, Missouri. The mail route crossed the Mississippi River at Alton by ferryboat.

H. N. Kendall and John Bostwick Sr. were men who played an important part in early day development of Upper Alton. The Bostwicks came to Alton from St. Louis in a houseboat in 1837. They tied their boat below the foot of Henry Street where they lived for a short time. John Bostwick Jr. used to tell about the children of his family carrying fresh water from a spring in town. The spring was located at the corner of Broadway and Spring Streets. It is said this spring runs under the paved street today.

John Bostwick Sr. bought eight acres of ground in Upper Alton. This ground included the area around present day Western Military Academy. He planned to erect a large house for his family on the west side of Seminary Street. He started the big building, but it was destroyed by fire. He started his second house across the street. In 1838 Edward Wyman visited Alton on a business trip. He saw the house and liked it very much. Years later he traded land in St. Louis for the eight acre tract and founded a school.

H. N. Kendall laid out Evergreen, Park, and Worden Avenues, but it was many years before houses were built.

North Alton - Buck Inn

James Strong, in 1837, erected an inn called Buck Inn. It was located at State and Delmar. From this inn the whole North Alton settlement was given the name Buck Inn.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This includes not only sales and purchases but also the various expenses incurred in the course of business. It is essential to ensure that every receipt is properly filed and that the books are balanced regularly.

2. The second part of the document deals with the various methods of accounting. It covers the double-entry system, which is the most widely used method, and also discusses the single-entry system and the cost accounting system. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages, and the choice of method depends on the nature and size of the business.

3. The third part of the document discusses the various types of accounts that are used in accounting. These include the personal accounts, the real accounts, and the nominal accounts. Each type of account has its own characteristics and is used for a specific purpose.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the various methods of valuation. It covers the methods of valuing stocks, bonds, and other securities, and also discusses the methods of valuing property and other assets.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the various methods of depreciation. It covers the methods of calculating the depreciation of fixed assets, and also discusses the methods of providing for depreciation. Depreciation is an important concept in accounting, and it is essential to understand the various methods of calculating it.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the profit of a business. It covers the methods of calculating the gross profit, the operating profit, and the net profit, and also discusses the methods of determining the profit margin.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the cost of goods sold. It covers the methods of calculating the cost of materials, the cost of labor, and the cost of overheads, and also discusses the methods of determining the cost of goods sold. Cost accounting is an important part of accounting, and it is essential to understand the various methods of calculating it.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a business. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a business based on its assets, its earnings, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a business in a liquidation.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's shares. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a share based on its dividend, its earnings, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a share in a liquidation.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's bonds. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a bond based on its interest rate, its maturity date, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a bond in a liquidation.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's debentures. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a debenture based on its interest rate, its maturity date, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a debenture in a liquidation.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's preference shares. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a preference share based on its dividend rate, its maturity date, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a preference share in a liquidation.

13. The thirteenth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's common shares. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a common share based on its earnings, its future prospects, and its market price, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a common share in a liquidation.

14. The fourteenth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's convertible bonds. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a convertible bond based on its interest rate, its maturity date, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a convertible bond in a liquidation.

15. The fifteenth part of the document discusses the various methods of determining the value of a company's convertible debentures. It covers the methods of calculating the value of a convertible debenture based on its interest rate, its maturity date, and its future prospects, and also discusses the methods of determining the value of a convertible debenture in a liquidation.

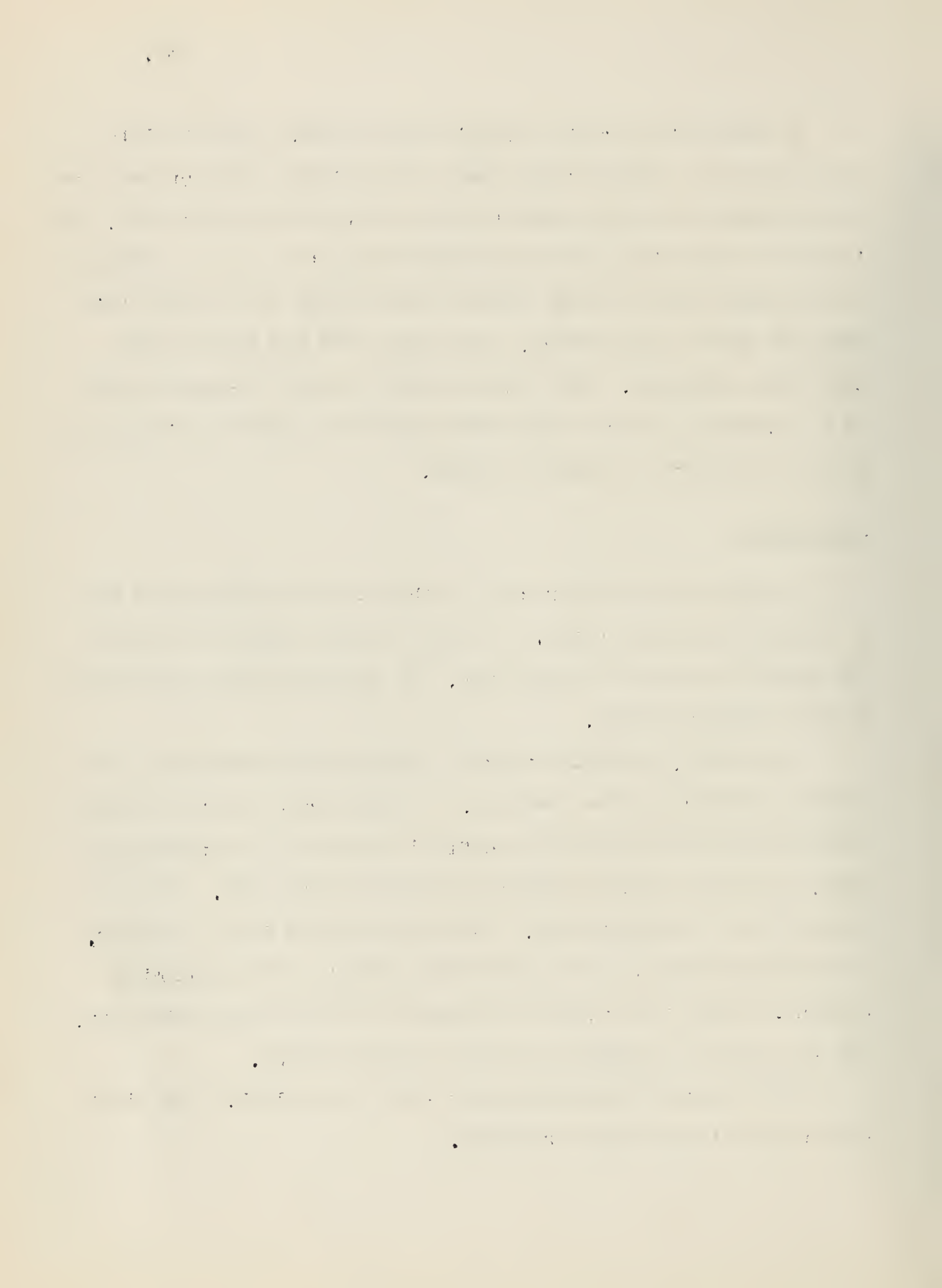
In 1839 a town called Altonia was laid out, but the lots did not sell. Twenty years later James Tibbit laid out the town of Greenwood. The name Buck Inn still outlived all the rest, for in 1868 a post office was established under that name. Meantime a settlement had been made farther east of the coal mines. This area was called Coal Branch. Not until 1875 did North Alton come into existence. The original Buck Inn was replaced in 1855 by a second one, which still stands near the corner of State and Delmar next door to Stanka's Garage.

Fosterburg

In 1819 Oliver Foster came to this country and settled for a few years in Upper Alton. He moved in 1825 one mile north of the present village of Fosterburg. He obtained this land directly from the government.

Mr. Foster, a skilled workman, erected the Foster Inn, the finest residence in the township. It was located on the regular stage route from Alton to Springfield, known as the Springfield Road. It was a popular stopping place for travelers. The inn was used as a relay station. The stage arrived in the evening, remained over night, and resumed its journey on the following morning. After the railroad was built, the stage was taken off, and the inn was no longer used as a relay station.

The village of Fosterburg was laid out in 1857. The first home was built by Ransom Chandler.



Godfrey

The village of Godfrey is named for Captain Benjamin Godfrey. He was one of the early settlers and one of the largest land owners. Captain Godfrey acquired a fortune of \$200,000 by enterprises in Mexico. In 1835 he spent \$53,000 to build a college for girls, called Monticello Seminary. It was opened for classes in 1838. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1888.

Captain Godfrey was prominent in building the first railroad from Alton to Springfield in 1852.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated techniques. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of transactions over the period studied. This growth is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and a more efficient distribution network.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that continued investment in technology and staff training will be essential for maintaining the current level of performance and achieving further growth.

G R O W T H O F
E A R L Y A L T O N S E T T L E M E N T

Present day Alton, as we have seen , consists of many separate areas. Easton's Alton, Hunterstown, Upper Alton, Salu, and North Alton started as commerical settlements and remained so for many years. Here the early pioneers stopped to get supplies enroute to the West.

Early Transportation

The early settlers in our community used Indian trails to find their way through the forest and over the prairies. They often traced these trails by marking the bark of trees in the forest, and by using land marks on the open prairie.

In Alton the high grounds were used by the Indians as trails to the river's edge. Washington Avenue and State Street follow two of the most popular Indian trails.

The first roads in the new country were those which followed the most direct routes between new settlements. In the early days, the rivers were the main approach to new territory. Many of the early trails and roads were built from the boat landings to the interior.

The early settlers came in great covered wagons, drawn by horses or oxen. At all times the men watched for the Indians. At night they would gather around the camp fire and join in singing and story telling. Buffalo, bear, and deer provided the pioneers with meat. The women baked "Johnny Cake" before the

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Third block of faint, illegible text, continuing the document's content.

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fire to complete the meals.

The women and children slept in the wagons, while the men and boys, wrapped in their blankets, lay down about the camp fire.

The journey from the South and East to the Illinois Country took many months.

The pioneers faced many dangers. These men and their families had great force of character and became leaders in the early frontier settlements.

Steamboats

In the early part of the nineteenth century, the rivers were the main means of transportation. When steamboats replaced the keel boats and barges, a great advance was given to trade and commerce.

The beginning of steamboat trade was in 1818. Colonel James Johnson was one of the first to ship supplies from Alton to the Missouri Territory. By 1834 a steamer named "Tiskilwa" began to make regular trips between Alton and St. Louis. The years of 1840 to 1860 were the golden age of steamboating on the mighty Mississippi.

Joseph Brown was one of the most successful steamboat captains on the river in the early days. He ran a mill in Alton and shipped flour to New Orleans. One of his boats was the "Little Eagle". She was only ninety feet long and could make the trip from St. Louis to Alton in seven hours.

Competition between the boat lines brought about the beginning of racing by the captains. The first boat to come into port

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was given first chance to unload and be the first to get away to pick up freight at the next stop. This made it necessary to build faster boats.

Houses with lookouts on top were built. This type of architecture made it possible for the people to view the racing steamers coming into port. The boats were loaded with freight and crowded with passengers who felt lucky to be aboard during the race.

The townspeople came to the river front and cheered as the speeding boats entered the ports. The prize for the winning boat was a set of gilt covered antlers. They were placed in the pilot house until some other boat defeated the champion.

The boat racing continued until a tragic accident occurred. On February 16, 1854, the steamer "Kate Kearney" blew up as she was pulling away from the crowded wharf at St. Louis. Fifty people were killed and twenty-five were badly injured. Some of the passengers and crew were blown into the river and lost. Newspaper criticism of the races and government action brought about an end to the reckless speed contest on the Mississippi.

The commercial power of the steamboat era gave way to the railroads in later years.

Early Railroads

The first railroad in Illinois was a coal mine road. It was built by Governor John Reynolds in 1837, and ran from East St. Louis to the bluffs near the line of Madison and St. Clair Counties.

The first railroad built in Madison County was the Chicago and Alton, then known as the Alton and Sangamon. This railroad was built under the leadership of Captain Benjamin Godfrey. He lived in a railroad car and followed the work as it progressed. The railroad to Springfield was completed in 1852.

The second road built was the Terre Haute and Alton. Captain Simeon Ryder of Alton was the president of the railroad. It connected Alton with Terre Haute, Indiana. Later it was extended from Alton to East St. Louis.

The Alton and St. Louis railroad was built in 1864, by John J. Mitchell, of Alton, under agreement with the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. The Upper Alton division of this railroad was built in 1881.

The rails for these first railroads came from Pittsburgh. The railroad ties were made from local timber. The early engines used wood for fuel. The farmers of the area piled wood along the railroads for use by the companies.

Some of the early German farmers who came to the Brighton area, ten miles northeast of Alton, furnished wood for the railroad companies. When the railroad companies failed to pay the farmers for this wood, the farmers piled the wood right on the tracks. The railroads and farmers disagreed, until their case came before the courts. The case was held in Springfield. Abraham Lincoln was the lawyer who represented the farmers. Lincoln took the stand that the farmers should be paid for their wood and won his case. The farmers took up a collection to pay his fee, but he refused to take any pay.

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Early Commerce

From a city of commerce and trade, early Alton began to grow into an industrial center. Lime quarrying, pottery making, and brick making were carried on as early as 1820. Lumber mills were built to provide lumber for the building of homes, boats, and covered wagons.

In 1831 the Alton Manufacturing Company started a steam flour mill in the present flour milling area. Farmers brought grain to be milled from as far as Springfield. By 1837 there was also a slaughter house.

The arrival of the first steamboat in 1818 gave Alton another important early business. The river traffic increased very rapidly. By 1839 over a thousand steamboats docked at Alton in one year. The list of goods carried by these boats included corn, oats, wheat, flour, butter, hides, pork, bacon, lard, beef, and lead.

Many of the townspeople enjoyed observing the docking of the large steamboats. They enjoyed seeing the passengers coming off the boats. Many of these early river boat captains made their homes in Alton.

The Alton State Bank

The merchants in Alton were interested in building Alton into a great industrial center. An effort was made to out grow early St. Louis. The Alton State Bank was established in order to make loans to companies. The bank made large loans to Godfrey, Gilman and Company. This company was in the lead business.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is noted that the population is increasing rapidly, and that the government is making every effort to improve the living conditions of the people. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

In the second part, the author discusses the financial situation of the country. It is stated that the government has managed to maintain a balanced budget, and that the public debt is being gradually reduced. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is noted that the government is making every effort to improve the living conditions of the people. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

In the fourth part, the author discusses the political situation of the country. It is stated that the government is making every effort to improve the living conditions of the people. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

The fifth part of the report deals with the international situation of the country. It is noted that the government is making every effort to improve the living conditions of the people. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is noted that the government is making every effort to improve the living conditions of the people. The report also mentions the progress made in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

The company failed because the competition raised the price of lead and left Alton companies holding over-priced lead. The large losses by these early merchants caused the bank to fail.

Early Newspapers

A list of early Alton newspapers, with the date of their beginning includes the following: Alton Spectator, 1832; Alton American, 1833; Alton Telegraph, 1836; Alton Observer, 1836; Illinois Temperance Herald, 1836; and the Alton Courier, 1855. Of all these newspapers, only the Alton Telegraph has survived.

The Telegraph's birthplace was across the street from the present home of the newspaper. Richard Treadway and his partner, Lawson Parks, moved into the printing office. On January 15, 1836, an old handpress was used to print the first issue of the paper.

John A. Cousley began to work for the Telegraph in 1860. By 1890 he became managing editor, and three years later he became its owner. Another important man in the paper's history was John D. McAdams. He joined the newspaper in 1905, and served as business manager. Today, members of the Cousley and McAdams family are still owners of the Alton Evening Telegraph.

Alton Penitentiary

Alton became the site of the first State Penitentiary in 1833. The State sold land to raise money to pay for the building. By 1857 the penitentiary had 256 cells. The prisoners were leased to private parties for use as laborers. They worked in the industries and performed work in the community. This system was a



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both primary and secondary data collection techniques. The primary data was gathered through direct observation and interviews with key personnel. Secondary data was obtained from internal company reports and industry publications.

The analysis of this data revealed several key trends and insights. For instance, there was a significant increase in sales volume over the period studied, which was primarily driven by a new product line. Additionally, customer feedback indicated a strong preference for certain features, which should be incorporated into future product developments.

The findings of this study have several practical implications for the organization. They suggest that focusing on product innovation and customer engagement will be crucial for sustained growth.

The author concludes by highlighting the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implemented strategies to ensure they remain effective in a dynamic market environment.

Finally, the document provides a list of references and a detailed appendix containing the raw data and supporting documents. This information is available for those interested in a more in-depth review of the study's methodology and results.

profitable business for the state.

In 1857 a new prison was built at Joliet, and by 1860 all the prisoners were moved there. The empty prison was used by the North as a military prison during the Civil War. During the small-pox epidemic, many Confederate prisoners died in this prison. A monument in their memory stands in North Alton just west of State Street.

The few remaining stones of the old prison may be seen in the Merchants' parking lot downtown. A historical marker also marks the location of the Alton Penitentiary.

Early Hotels

The best known of the early Alton hotels was the Alton House. It was built in 1832 and stood at the corner of Front and Alby Streets. Stephen A. Douglas used this hotel as his headquarters during the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

The Franklin Hotel was Abraham Lincoln's stopping place and is still in operation as the Lincoln Hotel at 208 State Street.

The Piasa House was located on the corner of Fourth and Piasa Streets. It was close to the river landings; therefore, many of the river boat passengers became its guests.

The Mansion Hotel on State Street Hill was another of the early hotels. It was erected in 1834 and remains a rooming house today.

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Mathematics

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Early Churches of the Alton Area

First Church in Alton Area

The first church in the Alton area was organized at Wood River in 1807 by Reverend David Badgley and Reverend William Jones. The meetings were held in a cabin at the forks of the Wood River. This church served a large area before there was a town where Alton and Upper Alton now stand. People came as far as 20 miles on horseback to attend the Saturday church meeting.

In 1809 under the leadership of Reverend William Jones, the congregation built a log cabin meeting house on Vaughn's Hill. The church had puncheon seats and no floor. In 1816, an acre and one half of land was added to the church grounds. Mr. Vaughn gave them another half acre so that a cemetery could be added to the church grounds. The victims of the Wood River massacre were buried here. It is know as Vaughn Cemetery today.

Reverend William Jones took an active part in the civic life of this area. During the war of 1812 he joined a company of Rangers. He was twice elected to the Territorial Legislature. He and his wife are buried in the Vaughn Cemetery.

Early Churches of Upper Alton

The oldest church organization in Alton was the Methodist of Upper Alton. In 1817 a group of five or six people met in a log cabin home of Ebenezer Hodge. The people met in private homes until 1835 when a church was built. In 1849 a new brick church was built. It was called Wesley Chapel. In 1923 the Wesley

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Methodist Church and the Washington Avenue Methodist Church united to form the present Main Street Methodist Church located at the corner of Main Street and Benbow Avenue. After the merger of the two churches, the Wesley Church was purchased by the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and is still used by that denomination.

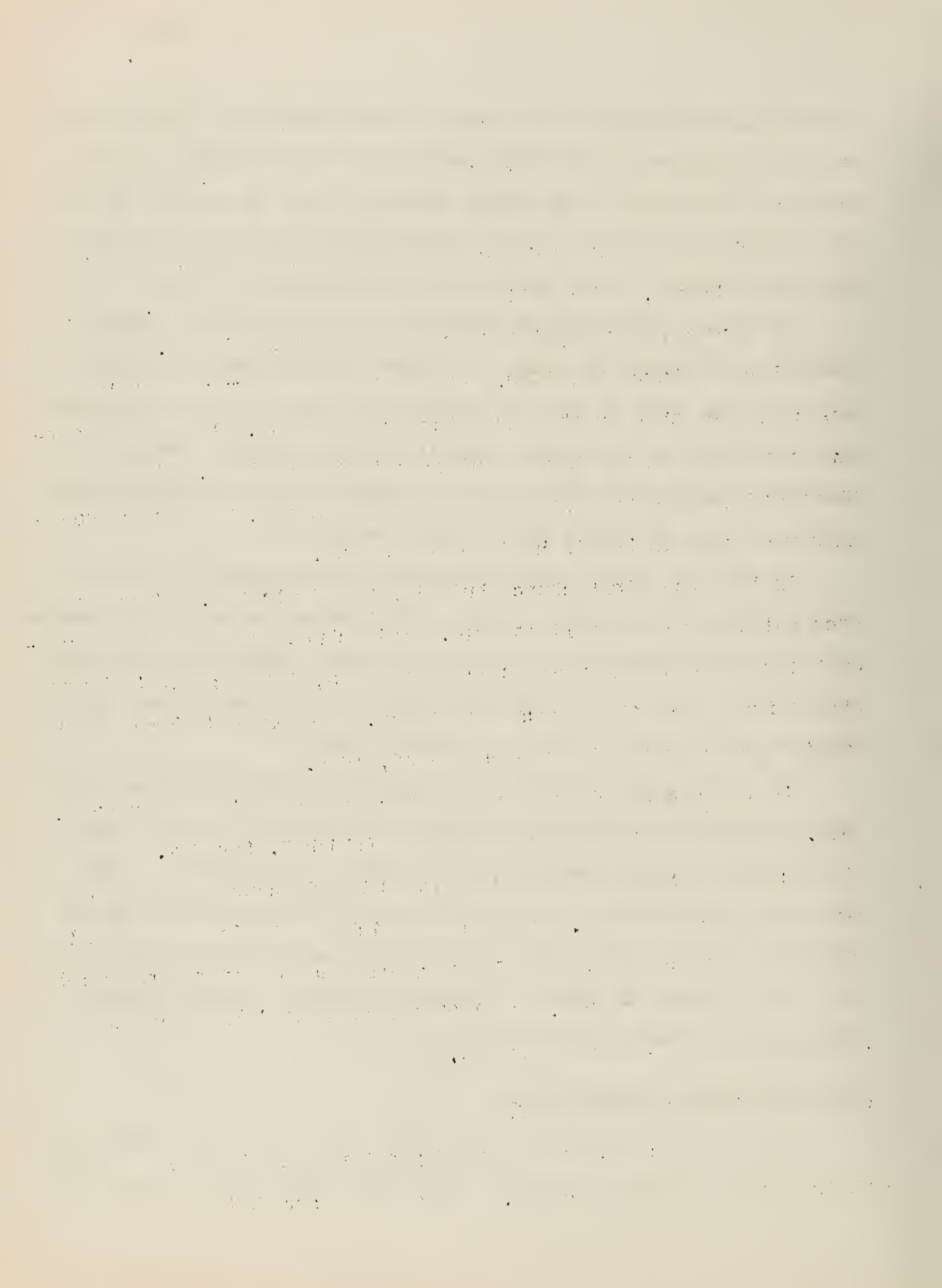
The Upper Alton Baptist Church was organized by Dr. John Mason Peck on March 25, 1830. At first meetings were held in a log cabin and then in the old brick school house. Later the meetings were held in the Lyceum Building in Lower Alton. When Shurtleff College was established in Upper Alton, the church meetings were held in Loomis Hall on the campus.

In 1837 the first church building was dedicated. It was a rock building with a tall steeple. This church stood on the northeast corner of Seminary and College Avenues, just across Seminary Street from where the church now stands. The present Upper Alton Baptist Church was dedicated on May 30, 1869.

The Upper Alton Presbyterian Church was organized January 8, 1837. Its first minister was Reverend Elijah P. Lovejoy. The first church building was erected in 1837 and occupied the same site as the present one. The lot on which it stands was donated by a Deacon Enoch Long. The first church burned and was replaced by a frame church in 1865. In 1927 the present College Avenue Presbyterian Church was dedicated.

Early Churches of Lower Alton

Many of the churches in both Upper Alton and Lower Alton held their first meetings in homes. Later the Lyceum Hall served as a



meeting place for many of the church services.

In 1832 Captain Benjamin Godfrey erected a church at the present site of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The original walls are part of today's building. This was the first church building in the city.

In 1833 the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians joined in using the Godfrey Church for a house of worship, and preachers of the three denominations conducted services. During the week, mass meetings and public gatherings were held here. It was in this building that Elijah P. Lovejoy made his final plea for freedom of speech and of the press.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized in 1836. In 1843 the building and grounds, at the corner of Third and Market Streets were purchased from Benjamin Godfrey. In 1850 the building was razed, and the present Episcopal Church was erected on the same site.

In 1840 the Baptists left the group church building to occupy their own house of worship, a large stone building at the corner of Broadway and Easton Streets. In 1860 this building was destroyed by fire, and the First Baptist Church was erected at the corner of Fifth and Market Streets.

In 1900 under the pastorate of Reverend M. W. Twing, a new church was erected. The church maintained several missions; the most important of which developed into the Cherry Street Baptist Church. The First Baptist Church is proud of its new building and grounds at College Avenue and Johnson Street. These were dedicated in the spring of 1954.

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The Presbyterian Church in Lower Alton was organized under the leadership of Reverend Thomas Lippincott on June 9, 1831. Lyceum Hall and Benjamin Godfrey's Church served as its early meeting place. In 1846 a brick church on the corner of Second and Market Streets was completed and used for over fifty years. The corner stone was laid for their new stone church at the corner of Fourth and Alby Streets on July 8, 1897. This is the present site of the First Presbyterian Church.

The first Catholic service in this area was held in a small frame building in Upper Alton in 1840. This mission was established by Father George Hamilton. In 1842 a stone church was erected at the corner of Third and Alby Streets. This building was destroyed by fire in 1853. Property was then purchased on State Street, on which the Cathedral of Saint Peter and Saint Paul was erected in 1856. Saint Mary's Church was erected in 1858 at the corner of Third and Henry Streets. It was destroyed by the great tornado of June, 1860. Soon afterwards the present church building was erected on the corner of East Fourth and Henry Streets. Saint Patrick's Church, on the corner of East Fourth and Central, was the third Catholic Church of Alton. Saint Matthew's and Saint Ambrose are the latest Catholic Churches built in the area.

Church records indicate that other denominations were represented in Alton's early history.

The Alton Evangelical Church dates back to 1851, with the Reverend G.A. Detharding as the first pastor.

The Church of the Redeemer was organized in the home of Captain F. L. Lewis in 1870.

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The Unitarian denomination was represented as early as 1836, holding occasional services in private homes. In 1853 Reverend W. D. Haley came to Alton from St. Louis and established their first church.

The Negro people of Alton maintained two churches in Alton's early history. The Union Baptist Church dates back to 1836. This church was organized at the home of Charles Edwards in Upper Alton by Reverend E. Rogers. The congregation met in various houses in Alton for several years, and then built a church on the corner of George and Seventh Streets.

The Alton A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) was organized in 1839 by William Paul Quinn. In 1867 the society purchased land between Henry and Ridge Streets and erected a brick church. It was built under the pastorate of Reverend H. dePugh.

The greater number of Alton churches is of fairly recent origin. Only about a dozen were organized before 1860. The increased number of churches in recent years is accounted for by the growth in population. The movement of families to the outskirts of the city has influenced the growth of churches. Many people who attended the larger churches are attending smaller churches near their homes. This has helped to account for more than doubling the number of churches since 1918.

There are many churches in Alton at the present time. We are truly a church community. Many leading religious denominations have established churches in the Alton community since the days of the early church founders.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent and reliable data collection processes to support informed decision-making and strategic planning.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and reporting, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data security, privacy, and integration. It provides strategies and best practices to mitigate these risks and ensure the integrity and confidentiality of the organization's data.

5. The final part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of a proactive and continuous approach to data management to maximize the organization's performance and competitive advantage.

Some of the leading church groups are: Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Christian Scientist, Episcopal, Evangelical, Jewish, Latter Day Saints, Lutheran, Methodist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, and Unitarian.

This list is not intended to be a complete Directory of Churches. Each student might be encouraged to gather historical information relative to the particular church of his choice.

Early School History of Alton

The first school in Alton was a pay school open to the public. It was opened in November 1831, by Mr. H. Davis on Broadway between Market and Alby Streets. A second school was opened by Mr. Abel R. Coffin in 1833 in a log cabin. As early as 1834 a brick school house was established in Upper Alton. By 1839 the population of Upper Alton and Salu areas was over 1000 and three schools were established.

In 1837 the State Legislature of Illinois granted the city of Alton a charter which provided for the establishment of free public schools.

It was not until July of 1843 that any action was taken by the city council. At that time \$100.00 was appropriated to purchase land in Pope's addition. In 1846 a brick school costing \$580.70 was built on this site, thus bringing the total cost of Alton's first public school to \$680.70. This was a two room building. The number of pupils soon outgrew this building and a one room frame building was added. This building was located where Lincoln School is now.

Reverend L. S. Williams was appointed teacher of the school. He was Alton's first public school teacher.

Within seven years two more buildings were built in the east and west parts of town. One was erected on the corner of Fifth and Langdon Streets in 1851, and the other on State Street in 1853.

In 1856 two more buildings were erected. The first was located on Common Street. It was later called Washington School.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third part of the report focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows a clear upward trend in the data over the period studied. This suggests that the implemented measures are having a positive impact on the overall performance.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future work. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore additional factors that could influence the results. The author also notes that regular monitoring and reporting will be essential to maintain the current level of success.

Present day Washington School is on a different site. The second building, erected in 1856, was located on Central near Fifth Street and was later known as Humboldt School.

The "advanced school", as it was called, was opened in the basement of the Unitarian Church in 1858. Mr. James Newman was the first principal.

In 1866 a Board of Education was established apart from the City Council. Mr. M. G. Atwood was president of the board, and Mr. Isaac Scarritt was acting Superintendent of Schools. Soon the five public school buildings in the city, with the total of eight rooms, were not sufficient.

The building now known as the Lincoln School was erected on Alton Street, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets in 1866. This building contained twelve class rooms. At the time of construction it was considered one of the finest public school buildings in the state.

In 1870 the Board of Education secured the services of E. A. Haight as superintendent of schools.

Mr. Haight served as superintendent of the Alton schools for ten and one-half years. At the close of his administration in 1881, the school enrollment was about 1200, and twenty-three teachers were employed. Mr. R. A. Haight, brother of the outgoing superintendent was selected as the next superintendent.

During the years that followed, with Alton fast becoming an industrial center, the Alton school system found it hard to keep pace with the growing population.

The Humbolt building was erected in 1879, and in March 1883

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Irving School was completed. Garfield School was erected in 1891.

In 1895 Douglas School on the corner of Market and Tenth Streets, and Lovejoy School on the corner of Union and Silver Streets were completed and added to the Alton School District.

In 1896 the vicinity then known as Highland Park was added to the city of Alton. When the annexation was made, the people of that community were planning to build a new school. The Alton School Board took up the work where they found it and built Washington School on Curdie Avenue.

By the year 1900, the Alton city schools had 2000 pupils. That year Lowell School was built on Joesting Avenue. The high school had 175 pupils crowded into the rooms on the third floor of Lincoln School.

A special election was held that year for the purpose of building a new high school. The cornerstone of this building, now Roosevelt School, was laid with great ceremony on June 11, 1902. When the construction was finished, people came from miles around to see the new school with its large assembly hall.

In 1907 North Alton was annexed to the city of Alton. There were two small school buildings in this area. The North Alton area was prepared to construct a new building when the annexation occurred. The Alton School Board took up the plans and built McKinley School on Elm Street that same year.

When the Yeager Park area, east of Alton, was added to the city, Gillham School, a two-room frame building was brought into the Alton School District. This building on Main Street was torn down, and in 1921 Clara Barton School was erected.

The school system of Upper Alton began as early as 1825. The early settlers built a log school at the end of present Leverett Street. The logs came from the saw mills at Milton settlement.

In the Salu settlement a frame school house was built by the early settlers. In the early 1860's Upper Alton boasted of a high school. Classes were held in a private home. In 1886 Horace Mann School on Edwards Street was completed. Dunbar School in Upper Alton was built in 1895 on the upper end of Washington Avenue.

In April of 1911, Upper Alton was annexed to the city of Alton. Thus two more school buildings, Horace Mann and Dunbar, were placed under the control of the Alton Board of Education.

Milton Heights School was added to the Alton District in 1922. This school was originally built in 1905. At first it had only four rooms.

Delmar School was erected in 1913, but did not come into the Alton School District until 1922.

By 1925 conditions in the schools became so crowded that the people of the city were compelled to make provision for the increased enrollment.

A new high school building was to be built in Upper Alton. In 1925 work began on this building located on College Avenue. The Alton Senior High School building was first occupied in the fall of 1928. Today it is still considered one of the finest high school buildings in the state.

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In 1940 East Junior High School was erected opposite the high school building.

Central Junior High School, located on Johnson Street, was completed in 1949.

West Junior High School, located on State Street, was completed in 1951.

In 1952 the F. W. Olin Vocational School, a gift from the Olin Foundation, was dedicated. It is one of the finest vocational schools in the United States. This building is operated as part of the Alton Senior High School.

In 1952 the people of Alton voted a bond issue to erect school buildings to meet the needs of the community.

The people voted to erect the following new buildings: Thomas Jefferson on North Rodgers; Mark Twain on Milton Road; East Junior High on Washington Avenue; Horace Mann on Edwards Street; Irving on State Street; North Junior High School in Godfrey; Roosevelt School; and Alton Public Schools Stadium on State Street.

The bond issue also provided for additions to McKinlev, Clara Barton, West Junior, Godfrey, and Fosterburg schools.

With joyful anticipation of the completion of these schools, the people of Alton have not forgotten the contribution of the past. In June 1955 former Horace Mann students and teachers held a farewell ceremony in the old building. The first brick was removed and the famous bell was rung for the last time. This old bell, a symbol of the past, will be placed in some designated place. By January 1956 a new Horace Mann School will have completely replaced the old building.

The people who live in the Alton School District are very proud of their schools. The Alton Community Unit School District Number 11 has grown into one of the finest school districts in the mid-west. This expansion and increase has been due to increased revenue through increase in taxes, new leadership on the Board of Education, and new leadership in the administration.

Shurtleff College

Reverend John Mason Peck, who helped organize the Upper Alton Baptist Church, was also the founder of Shurtleff College. The school was started in 1827 near present day Collinsville. The school was moved to Alton in 1831 and was then know as Alton Seminary. The name was changed to Shurtleff College in 1836 in honor of Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, of Boston, who donated ten thousand dollars to the college.

Shurtleff was the first college to be established west of the Alleghenies. This accounts for the fact that it is known as the "Pioneer School". Graduates of Shurtleff College hold leading positions in our community.

Monticello College

Captain Benjamin Godfrey was the founder of Monticello College. Godfrey was a wealthy man, who with W. S. Gilman, founded the commerical house of Godfrey, Gilman and Company. He conceived the idea of a seminary for girls and largely financed it. Erection of the orginal building began in 1835. The school opened for classes in 1839.

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No seminary in the West has a nobler record of continued achievement. In its long history as a seminary, then later as a college, Monticello has guided the education of hundreds of young women, who have become leaders of our community and nation.

Western Military Academy

Western Military Academy was founded in 1879 by Edward Wyman. After his death in 1888, Colonel Albert M. Jackson became principal. In 1892 Colonel Jackson and Major George D. Eaton formed the present Western Military Academy. The new school was given military recognition by both the state and federal governments.

The students of the school prepare for college and military service. Many of the graduates of Western have been our military leaders. Western Military Academy is noted as one of the leading military schools in the entire country.

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Political Events in Early History of Alton

Town Chartered

The ambitious citizens of Alton procured a town charter from the State Legislature in 1821. This first charter was repealed, and a second was granted in the winter of 1832-33. This act of the State Legislature was approved on February 6, 1833. The town board was formed under provisions of the charter, with Dr. B. K. Hart as president.

On July 31, 1837, Alton was incorporated as a city by the act of the Legislature. City officers were elected on the last Monday of August in 1837. On September 2 John M. Krum took office as the first mayor of Alton. Three aldermen were elected from each of the four wards.

City Growth After the Black Hawk War

Alton had a part in the Black Hawk War. Two companies of men were organized; one, under Captain David Smith and another, under Captain Josiah Little.

After the close of the Indian troubles in 1832, Alton increased rapidly in business and population. A fine class of people came into the city, mainly from the Eastern States. They were men of education, business, and the professions. Among these men were lawyers, physicians, newspaper men, and ministers of the gospel. They played an important part in the establishment of the early churches, schools, societies and newspapers.

1917

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is followed by a detailed account of the military operations in the West, including the Battle of Arras and the Battle of Cambrai. The report also discusses the situation in the East, particularly the Russian Revolution and the German advance into Poland.

The second part of the report is devoted to the economic and social conditions in the country. It discusses the impact of the war on the economy, including the shortage of food and the rise in prices. It also touches upon the social and political changes that have taken place since the outbreak of the war.

The third part of the report is a summary of the main points discussed in the previous sections. It concludes with a statement of the author's views on the future of the country and the world.

THE SITUATION IN THE WEST

The situation in the West has been characterized by a series of tactical successes and setbacks. The German offensive in the West, which began in March 1918, was a major turning point in the war. It was followed by a period of relative stability, but the German offensive in the West, which began in March 1918, was a major turning point in the war.

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Lovejoy Incident

Among these early men who came to Alton from the Eastern States was Elijah Parish Lovejoy. He first came to St. Louis in 1830 and began the printing of the St. Louis Observer, a weekly newspaper. Through the use of newspaper editorials he attacked slavery. His stand forced mob violence. His press and equipment were destroyed, so he moved to Alton in 1836.

He brought another press to replace the one destroyed. The enemies of Lovejoy followed him to Alton and found people of the same opinion. His newspaper was called the Alton Observer. The old cry of "Abolitionist" was raised against him; and on August 22, 1837, his office was wrecked and the press destroyed.

This action brought Lovejoy to the front as an avowed ABOLITIONIST. A meeting was held August 30, 1837 in the store of Alexander and Company. Here, Lovejoy was advised to re-establish the newspaper. He at once issued a call for a convention to organized an Anti-Slavery Society. This convention met in Upper Alton, October 26, 1837; and the next day it organized the "State Anti-Slavery Society of Illinois". The sixty members organized the society in the home of Reverend T. B. Hurlbut. This rock house stands today at the corner of College Avenue and Clawson Street.

Later, in an address before a meeting of both anti-slavery and pro-slavery groups, Lovejoy spoke in defense of his course. In his address he said, "I dare not flee away from Alton. Should I attempt it I should feel that the angel of the Lord with his flaming sword was pursuing me wherever I went. It is because I

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It is noted that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The text emphasizes that every entry should be supported by appropriate documentation and that the records should be kept up-to-date and accessible.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews to identify any discrepancies or areas for improvement. It is stated that these audits should be conducted by independent parties to ensure objectivity and integrity. The text also mentions that the results of these audits should be used to inform decision-making and to implement corrective actions where necessary.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the commitment to transparency and accountability. It is stated that the organization is dedicated to providing clear and concise information to all stakeholders and to ensuring that all actions are taken in the best interests of the organization and its members. The text ends with a statement of confidence in the future and a commitment to continued growth and success.

fear God that I am not afraid of all who oppose me in this city. No, Sir, the contest has commenced here and here it must be ended. Before God and you all, I here pledge myself to continue it, if need be till death. If I fall my grave shall be made in Alton."

In the meantime events moved rapidly. Three times the opposition destroyed his press, but he refused to give up. On November 6, 1837, a press arrived from St. Louis by boat. The press arrived at night and was moved from the boat to the fourth story of a warehouse belonging to Godfrey, Gilman and Company.

The next morning, November 7, all was quiet in the city. The press was in safe keeping of responsible men. Twenty men remained in the building to protect the warehouse and the press. Among these men were Mr. Gilman, one of the owners of the warehouse, and Lovejoy.

Early in the night, a mob gathered outside. The mob came for the press and made it clear that they would destroy the warehouse if necessary. The mayor came to see if he could break up the mob, but he could do nothing. The mob approached the building with a long ladder. A man went up the ladder with material to set the roof on fire. When volunteers were called to go out and shoot the man off the ladder, Lovejoy, Amos B. Roff, and Royal Weller stepped out. As they stepped clear of the door five bullets were shot into the body of Lovejoy. He walked into the building and upstairs to the office, saying as he went, "I am shot! I am shot! I am dead!" He was met at the door of the office by some of the other defenders and died without a struggle.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data. The text also mentions that regular audits are necessary to identify any discrepancies or errors in the accounting process. It is noted that such audits help in maintaining the integrity of the financial statements and provide a clear picture of the organization's financial health.

Furthermore, the document highlights the role of technology in modern accounting. The use of accounting software is recommended to streamline the recording and reporting process. This not only saves time but also reduces the risk of human error. The text suggests that companies should invest in reliable software and ensure that their staff is adequately trained to use it. Additionally, it is advised to keep the software updated to take advantage of the latest features and security patches.

In conclusion, the document stresses that a robust accounting system is essential for the success of any business. By adhering to the principles of accuracy, transparency, and regular audits, organizations can ensure that their financial records are reliable and trustworthy. The integration of technology and proper training of staff are also key factors in achieving this goal.

The second part of the document focuses on the importance of budgeting and financial planning. It states that a well-defined budget is the foundation for effective financial management. It helps in setting clear financial goals and provides a framework for monitoring and controlling the organization's spending. The text explains that budgeting allows management to allocate resources efficiently and identify areas where cost savings can be achieved. It also serves as a tool for forecasting future financial performance and identifying potential risks.

The document further discusses the importance of regular financial reviews. It suggests that management should conduct monthly or quarterly reviews of the budget to track progress and make necessary adjustments. This proactive approach helps in staying on top of the organization's financial situation and addressing any issues before they become major problems. The text also mentions that budgeting is a collaborative process that involves all levels of the organization, from top management to front-line employees.

Finally, the document emphasizes the importance of maintaining accurate records of budget variances. It notes that understanding the reasons for any deviations from the budget is crucial for improving financial performance. This involves analyzing the data and identifying the underlying causes, such as changes in market conditions or internal inefficiencies. The text concludes by stating that a disciplined approach to budgeting and financial planning is essential for long-term success and growth.

The mob called for Mr. Gilman. The building was on fire. The men promised to put it out if he would give up the press. That was all they wanted. With the promise that nothing else would be destroyed or anyone hurt, Mr. Gilman gave them the press.

The next morning Lovejoy's friends came back to the building. His dead body lay where it had fallen the night before. His friends procured a hearse and removed the body to his late residence. He was buried the following day.

On the sixtieth anniversary of the death of Lovejoy, a stately monument in his honor was dedicated in the Alton City Cemetery. It was erected by the State of Illinois and citizens of Alton.

Daniel Webster Visited Alton

In 1840 Daniel Webster visited Alton. He was then a candidate for the Whig nomination for president of the United States. He was honored at the Alton House on Front Street. Afterwards he made a speech from the porch of the hotel.

Mexican War

In 1846 war broke out between the United States and Mexico. Alton was made the meeting place for all the troops from Illinois. A large body of the soldiers encamped at Rock Spring Park. While they were there, the ladies of Upper Alton baked large quantities of pies which they gave to the troops. From then on the troops called Upper Alton "Pietown". To this day many of the older people of the city still refer to Upper Alton as "Pietown".

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Four Alton men were killed at Buena Vista. After the war their bodies were brought home for burial. Their graves are side by side in the Alton City Cemetery. On the arrival of the remains from Mexico there was a great funeral demonstration.

Two Presidents Visited Alton

Two presidents visited Alton during their terms of office. President Millard Fillmore visited in 1852. He arrived by river and went to Springfield by train.

President Andrew Johnson also visited Alton. He made a short speech at a stand on the corner of Front and Piasa Streets. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, also spoke. General Grant was in the party but did not speak; yet as he was introduced he received the greatest applause. The Presidential party was met by a fleet of twenty-eight steamers which escorted the President to St. Louis.

Lincoln-Douglas Debate

The most important political meeting held in Alton was the Lincoln-Douglas Debate on Friday, October 15, 1858.

Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, who were rival candidates for the United States Senate, had debated in various communities throughout the state. The debate in Alton was to be the seventh and last. They came to Alton from Quincy on the river steamer "City of Louisiana" the day before the debate was to be held. The steamer docked about daybreak and both men had breakfast at the Alton House on Front Street. After breakfast a

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Section 1: Introduction

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Section 2: Discussion

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committee of Republicans escorted Lincoln to the Franklin House on State Street, where he received his friends. Douglas held a reception at the same time at the Democratic Headquarters in the Alton House.

The city was thronged with visistors. Many delegates arrived by train and river steamer. The delegations from the State Capital were escorted by the Springfield Cadets, a fine military company and band. Many of the buildings were gayly decorated with flags and bunting. Many mottoes were also displayed on flags and banners.

The speakers' platform was erected at the northeast corner of the City Hall at Broadway and Market Streets. At two o'clock when the debate opened, a crowd of some 6000 people surrounded the platform. Judge H.W. Billings introduced the speakers.

Douglas spoke first and was received with loud applause. He was physically at the point of collapse. His voice was almost gone and the crowd had difficulty hearing what he had to say.

After Douglas had spoken an hour, Lincoln was introduced. He spoke for an hour and a half.

Many newspaper men were present to report the debate. Correspondents of the St. Louis Republican, St. Louis Evening News, Boston Traveler, New York Evening Post, Chicago Times, and the Chicago Tribune were represented.

A tablet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the debate between Lincoln and Douglas was placed on the City Hall, October 15, 1908. After the City Hall burned April 22, 1924, the tablet was placed in the vault of the Evening Telegraph. Today through

the generosity of the citizens of Alton and the Madison County Historical Society, it has been placed on the Lincoln and Douglas Square, near the exact spot where the famous debate occurred.

Civil War

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Alton was a strategic city on the border. Missouri was on the side of the Confederacy while Illinois joined the Union forces. Troops of the Seventh Illinois Infantry Regiment, under the command of Colonel John Cook, were the first to arrive in Alton. Later other troops came here before going to the South.

During the war Alton was a center of commerce. Supplies were gathered here before being shipped to the battle areas. Many of the troops assembled in Alton to receive final instructions and to secure supplies before going to the South. This movement of troops and supplies brought prosperity to our community.

Governor Yates of Illinois gave the Union forces permission to use the old penitentiary as a military prison. On February 9, 1862, the first Confederates, having come up the river by steamer, arrived from the South. Not all of these were soldiers; they included spies, bridge burners, train wreckers, and southern sympathizers. As the war progressed, fresh prisoners were constantly arriving. As many as 2,000 inmates were held in the prison at one time.

The exact number of enlistments of soldiers from Madison

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County will probably never be known. Sons followed fathers; and young boys, their older brothers as the war progressed. It was a wonderful exhibit of patriotism. It would take a book to record simply their names, regiments, and battle fields.

After peace was declared in 1865, the prosperity that Alton enjoyed during the war was no more. Real estate could hardly be given away. This slump in business and commerce lasted until the establishment of the city's first industries in 1873 and 1874.

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The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also outlines the responsibilities of individuals involved in the process, including the need for transparency and accountability.

The second part of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of transactions that are subject to reporting. This includes information on the thresholds for reporting, the specific information that must be provided, and the consequences of non-compliance. The document also discusses the role of regulatory agencies in enforcing these requirements and the importance of cooperation between all parties involved.

The final part of the document offers practical guidance on how to implement these requirements effectively. It provides a step-by-step guide to the reporting process, including information on the necessary documentation and the timing of reports. The document also discusses the importance of ongoing monitoring and review to ensure that the system remains effective and up-to-date.

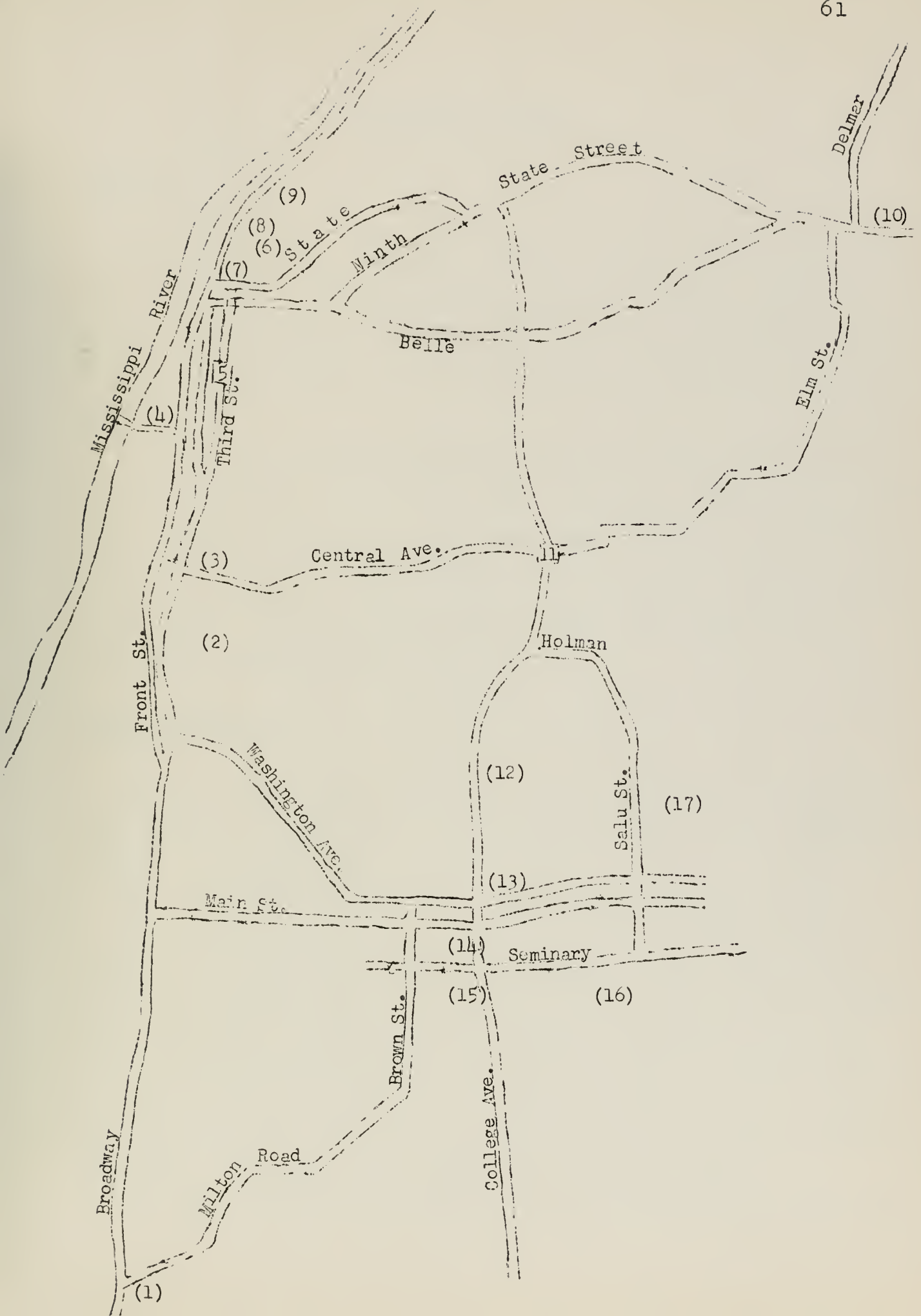
Suggested Tour of Alton

1. Milton Settlement and Cemetery
2. Lovejoy Monument
3. Hunterstown
4. Clark Bridge
5. Lincoln-Douglas Square
6. Penitentiary
7. Marker of Lovejoy's Death
8. Lover's Leap
9. Piasa Bird
10. Buck Inn
11. Central Avenue Square
12. Rock Spring
13. Upper Alton
14. First Anti-Slavery Society Meeting Place
15. Shurtleff College
16. Western Military Academy
17. Salu

Note: The map on the following page outlines this tour.

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Chapter 1: The History of the Book	10
Chapter 2: The Structure of the Book	25
Chapter 3: The Language of the Book	40
Chapter 4: The Style of the Book	55
Chapter 5: The Content of the Book	70
Chapter 6: The Audience of the Book	85
Chapter 7: The Purpose of the Book	100
Chapter 8: The Impact of the Book	115
Chapter 9: The Future of the Book	130
Conclusion	145



INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Hunting

Hunting was one of the chief sports of the early settlers as well as a means of obtaining food. Often as many as a hundred men would meet after a hunting expedition for a big barbecue and dinner with the members of their families and many others of the community.

In 1855 the legislature passed some game laws which provided rules for hunters. In the new laws it was made unlawful to kill, trap or ensnare any deer, fawn, wild turkey, grouse, prairie hen, or quail during the closed season. If it had not been for these strict rules for hunters as early as 1855, many types of wild life might now be extinct.

Early Industries

It is interesting to know that many of our present industries were begun by men of the Alton community. These men had ingenuity, courage, integrity, and resourcefulness.

The natural resources of a community are the basis of its wealth and development. The first of these brought into use by the early settlers was the abundant timber. Next to food, shelter was a necessity. Timber was first used as material for the log cabins that were the first homes of the pioneers. As the settlers progressed, they wanted better homes; crude sawmills were erected to convert the timber into boards, sills, and rafters.

At first the settlers made meal from corn by using a strip of

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Dear Mr. [Name]

I am writing to you regarding the [subject]

The [subject] is of great importance to the [organization]

Sincerely,

[Name]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

[Phone Number]

[Additional Information]

[Closing Remarks]

tin pierced with holes and rubbing an ear of corn on the rough surface so the meal sifted through.

An improvement on this was the hand mill made of two mill stones, one made to revolve over the other, while the corn was fed in small quantities through an opening in the upper stone.

The band mill run by horses or oxen came next; and as the settlement in Alton grew, steam flouring mills were created. Farmers brought their wheat to the mills to be made into flour, which was shipped as far south as New Orleans.

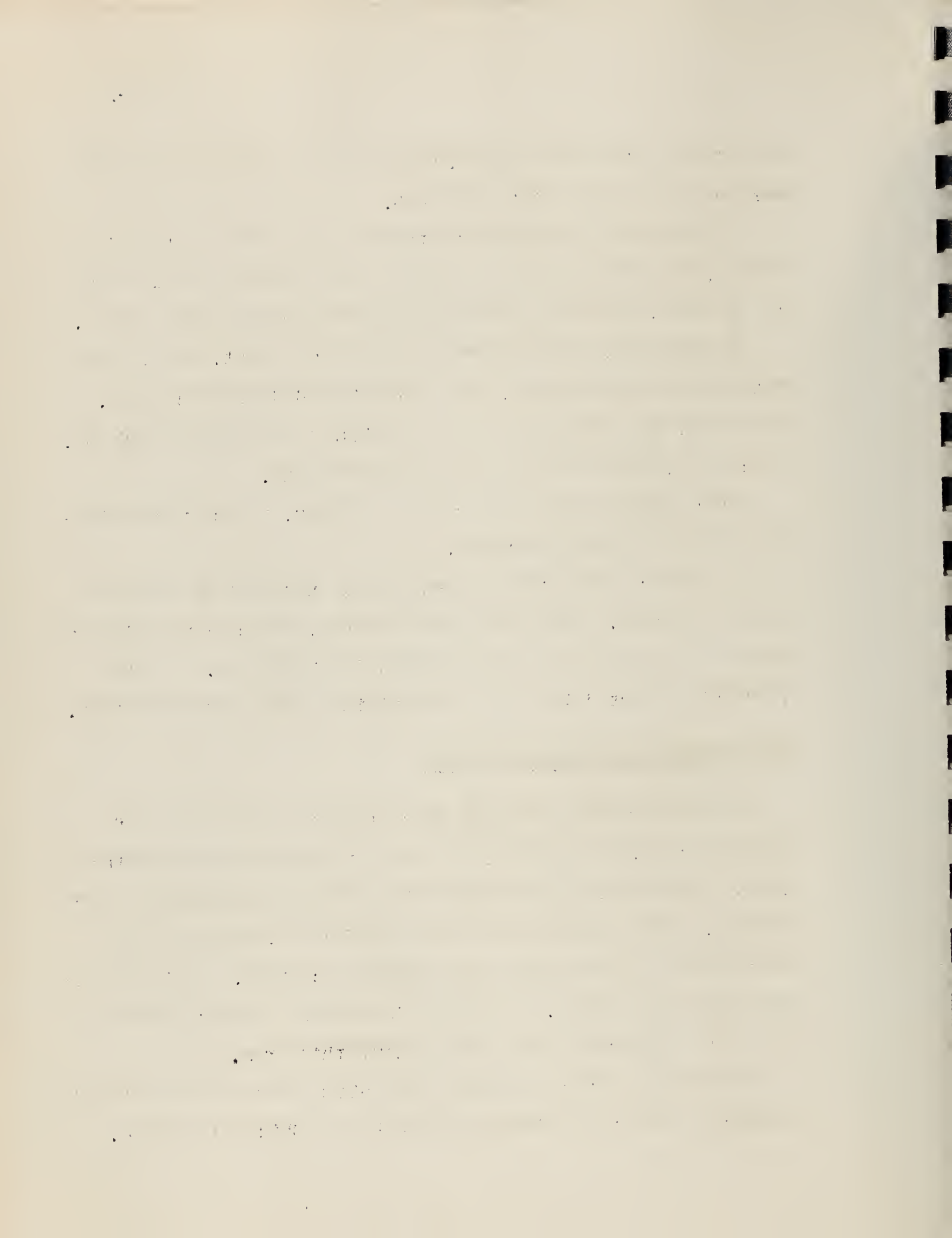
Since barrels were needed for the flour, the cooperage industry (barrel making) started.

In 1840 coal was found one-half mile north of the present limits of Alton. Drift mines were opened, and coal was mined and hauled to the levee in Alton for use in steamboats. As other industries started in Alton, coal mining became less important.

Alton Boxboard and Paper Company

In 1910 Crawford Fairbanks from Indiana, and a group of associates, built a boxboard factory at the eastern extremity of Alton. The company formed was called the Alton Boxboard and Paper Company. Paper board, which they manufacture, is used in the fabrication of paper boxes and shipping cartons. It is made from waste paper and straw. The straw is supplied by local farmers and most of the waste paper comes from this area.

Every day a ribbon of paper 270 miles long and 31 feet wide (enough to cover the highway from Alton to Chicago) is made.



The Alton Boxboard and Paper Company is one of the world's largest paper board companies. It employs over 1200 people.

Alton Brick Company

The Alton Brick Company was founded by Mr. Edward Rogers in 1892. His son and grandsons are still connected with the operation of this company. It has 200 acres of land at the north side of Alton, just beyond the intersection of Elm and Alby Streets.

The location was chosen because a ledge of yellow clay is found there that is ideally adapted to brick making. Shale, which is essential to proper brick mixture, is also found in this area.

Alton Brick Company makes face brick, common brick for backing the face material, paving brick, hollow building tile, and concrete blocks.

Today about 100 men are employed at this company.

American Smelting and Refining Company

In 1901 Rudolph Porter, an executive of the Federal Lead Company, bought land on the eastern outskirts of Alton to build a lead smelter. He bought high land for the hearth furnaces and low swampy land upon which to dump the slag from the furnaces. Today the swampland is packed forty feet deep with this slag.

Lead ore comes to the plant from mines in Missouri by train. It is smelted, refined, and sent to markets in the East in the form of pigs. A pig of lead is a bar about the size of a loaf of bread that weighs one hundred pounds. In manufacturing centers in the East the lead is used for such things as storage

The first part of the report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the various committees and their work.

The second part of the report deals with the financial position of the country and the measures taken to improve it. It also mentions the various departments and their work.

The third part of the report discusses the social and economic conditions of the country and the measures taken to improve them. It also mentions the various departments and their work.

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Annual Report of the Government of India for the year 1953-54

The Government of India has the honor to present to the President of India and the Parliament the Annual Report for the year 1953-54. The Report is divided into two parts: Part I, which contains the general information and the progress of the work done during the year, and Part II, which contains the detailed accounts of the various departments and their work.

The first part of the Report discusses the general situation of the country and the progress of the work done during the year. It also mentions the various committees and their work.

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batteries, paint, lead foil, plumbing supplies and cable covering.

The Federal Lead Company merged with American Smelting and Refining Company and the plant today employs 250 people.

Duncan Foundry

In 1874 Gilbert Duncan and Brutus Brunner took over an iron foundry in the lower Piasa Street section. The foundry had been closed for several years. The new ownership was the beginning of an undertaking that was to reach into the field of railroad and mine operation as well as the foundry business. The sons of Gilbert Duncan took over the foundry upon his death, and the firm has continued under the same name.

Some of the iron products manufactured weigh as little as six ounces and others many tons. In 1934 a sintering machine weighing 250 tons was made. A sintering machine is a mechanical device used to fuse powdered ores into cinders so that they can be smelted in blast furnaces. It took eight railroad cars to transport it to New York. There it was put aboard an ocean steamship and taken to the British Gold Coast in Africa. In 1952 the largest sintering machine ever built was shipped from Duncan Foundry to the Blackwell Zinc Company at Blackwell, Oklahoma for the purpose of sintering zinc ore. It took thirty freight cars to transport it to that city.

From its modest beginning in 1874, the Duncan Foundry has developed into a firm of great importance in the metal industry of the United States. Today this firm employs over 400 people.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the information gathered is both reliable and comprehensive.

The third section provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period analyzed. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. It suggests that the company should continue to invest in its marketing efforts and focus on building long-term relationships with its customers.

Flour Mills

Between 1815 and 1820 George Moore had a flour mill in Upper Alton. About 1824 Abel Moore built another mill on the Wood River. The flour these men ground was made from local wheat to supply the community.

In 1834 an extensive steam flouring mill was built in Lower Alton by an incorporated company. This was the first manufacturing plant in Alton. It was located on the river bank in front of the penitentiary. This mill was later owned by Robert Wise.

In 1869 Captain D. R. Sparks took over the management of the Wise Mill. In 1888 Captain Sparks bought the mill and at his death his sons took over. The mill is now being used for storage.

The Standard Tilton Company began operation in 1857 on the site now occupied by Russell-Miller Milling Company. W. K. Standard was the first president and J. Corbit the mill superintendent. In 1946 this mill burned and was rebuilt by Russell-Miller Milling Company.

Today two products are produced under the American Beauty name, but the main brand of flour is Occident All Purpose Flour.

On February 1, 1954, controlling interest of the Russell-Miller Milling Company was bought by the F. H. Peavey Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. However, the business will continue to be operated under the present name.

Laclede Steel Company

The early history of Laclede Steel Company is essentially the history of the late T. R. Akin. When he decided to establish a

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This includes receipts, invoices, and other relevant documents that can be used to verify the accuracy of the records.

In addition, the document highlights the need for regular audits and reviews. By conducting periodic checks, any discrepancies or errors can be identified and corrected promptly. This helps to ensure the integrity and reliability of the financial data being recorded.

Furthermore, the document stresses the importance of transparency and accountability. All transactions should be recorded in a clear and concise manner, making it easy for anyone reviewing the records to understand the details. This level of openness is essential for building trust and maintaining the credibility of the organization.

Finally, the document concludes by reiterating the significance of proper record-keeping. It serves as a foundation for sound financial management and decision-making. By following these guidelines, organizations can ensure that their financial records are accurate, complete, and reliable.

steel factory, some of his friends persuaded him to locate near St. Louis.

In Alton, Illinois, only a short distance away, Mr. Akin found a steel plant fully equipped that was in debt and bankrupt. He and other directors approved the purchase of the plant, and Laclede Steel Company began its production in 1915. Mr. Akin was its first president.

Today Laclede Steel company covers over 200 acres of land and has more than 2500 employees. The company makes pipe, wire, electrical conduit, reinforcing mat, and steel bars.

Luer Packing Company

When August Luer was sixteen years old, he ran away from his home in Germany. He came to America to look for his step-brother who worked as a butcher in St. Louis. When he arrived in St. Louis, he searched and searched without success. With only a dime in his pocket, he was forced to find work. Finally he got a job selling meat on a street corner.

One day a man approached and told him he was going to have him arrested for selling meat without a license. What a surprise it was! In court he found that the man accusing him was the step-brother whom he was seeking.

In 1881 Luer married and decided to leave the St. Louis area. When he and his bride reached Alton, the bride became homesick and refused to go farther. Seeing a butcher shop for sale, Luer bought the stock, fixtures, wagon, and a team of horses for \$500.

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Since there was no way to freeze meat at that time, the hogs and cattle for the next day's sale had to be killed the preceding night. Shops stayed open until nine at night and opened at five in the morning to enable people to buy meat for their breakfast.

Later, Mr. Luer's brother, Herman, went into business with him. They built a packing house and installed an ice machine. Their sausages were sold all over the country and became so popular that soon more salesmen were hired to sell the meat. Their output became great enough that they became meat packers. The business was built on the theory that they gave the people of Alton the very best and the freshest product possible.

The Luer Brothers also built Mineral Springs Hotel. They later became prominent bankers and have contributed very much to this community.

Mississippi Lime and Material Company

Lime was being made in Alton about the same time the city was founded. This material was used in making mortar for holding together the stones of the first houses. The abundance of limestone in the Alton area has contributed greatly to the growth of this industry.

The Mississippi Lime and Material Company produces lime, stone, and sand products. Lime is manufactured to be used for construction, chemical, and agricultural purposes. Alton lime is crushed from the purest limestone and is whiter and stronger than any other lime used in the West. Much of our crushed stone for roads comes from this plant.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Olin Industries

In 1892 Franklin Olin came to the Middle West and selected the site of East Alton for the location of the Equitable Powder Company. He chose this site because it was near the Illinois coal fields.

In 1898 Mr. Olin perfected a loading machine to speed up the making of shells. The directors of the company voted to organize the Western Cartridge Company for the making of shotgun shells, target traps, and clay targets.

In 1914 Western received its first contract with an Allied Power to supply ammunition. Western had 26 war contracts in World War I and many more during World War II.

It was necessary for Western to supply its own brass, so they built their own brass mill. The present day brass mill is one of the largest in the Middle West. In 1931 the Cartridge Company purchased the Winchester Arms Company of New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Olin's two sons have continued the business, which a few years ago became the Olin Industries.

In 1954 the Olin Industries merged with the Mathieson Chemical Company of Wilmington, Delaware; and it is now known as the Olin-Mathieson Chemical Company.

The local plant employs about 6,000 people.

The East Alton plant of the Olin-Mathieson Chemical produces many brass and copper products. Other products include shotgun shells, high explosives, blasting caps, traps, kiln guns, and clay targets.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the war. It is a very interesting and comprehensive survey of the state of affairs in the various provinces. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material which is presented in a clear and concise manner. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the military operations in the different theaters of war. It is a most valuable contribution to the history of the conflict and will be read with interest by all who are concerned with the progress of the war. The third part of the report is a summary of the results of the operations and a forecast of the future. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the history of the conflict and will be read with interest by all who are concerned with the progress of the war.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company

Tracing the Owens-Illinois Glass Company from its beginning is like tracing a family tree. In 1873 William Elliott Smith and Edward Levis erected a five pot glass furnace and called their small operation, the Illinois Glass Company. In 1876 a larger plant was built near the present factory.

Early in the twentieth century Mr. Levis and Mr. Smith died. The seven sons of Mr. Levis, who had all worked in the plant, took over the management. Today the third generation of the Levis family is associated with the plant.

In 1910 the first bottle machine was installed in Alton. This was the work of Michael J. Owens of Toledo, Ohio. In 1929 the Illinois Glass Company merged with the Owens Bottle Company and formed the present Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

All types of glass containers, corrugated cartons, and wood cases are manufactured in the present Alton Plant. The Alton factory is the largest of the eleven Owens-Illinois factories, with over 4000 employees.

Oil Refineries

Several oil refineries have located in the Wood River area because of the abundant water supply. Millions of gallons of water are used in these refineries daily.

Standard Oil Company, Shell Oil Company, and Sinclair Refining Company have located in the Wood River-Roxana-Hartford Area. These companies chose their sites because of the central location, existing pipe lines, and the nearness to river transportation.

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These refineries have extensive testing facilities and are constantly doing research to improve their products. From the basic crude oil a variety of products is made. These include fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, naphtha, motor oil, greases, and many others. Much of the oil and gasoline is transported from the area by barge and pipe lines.

All of these plants are in a process of expansion and increased production. Together the three refineries employ more than 5000 people.

Other Industries

Other industries in the Greater Alton include: Alton Tent and Awning Company, Alton Vinegar Company, Alton Water Company, Beall Tool and Die Company, Blaske Barge Lines, Hutchinson Foundry Works, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Illinois Power Company, Illinois Terminal Railroad, Piasa Tool and Die Company, and Union Electric Company.

Association of Commerce

The Greater Alton Association of Commerce was chartered by the Secretary of State of Illinois on April 24, 1946, after several months of organizational work among the commercial and professional people of the Greater Alton area.

The purpose of the Association is to better coordinate, protect and promote the interests of the community wherein, industrial, retailing, professional, and civic-minded people can help worthwhile projects for community betterment.

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