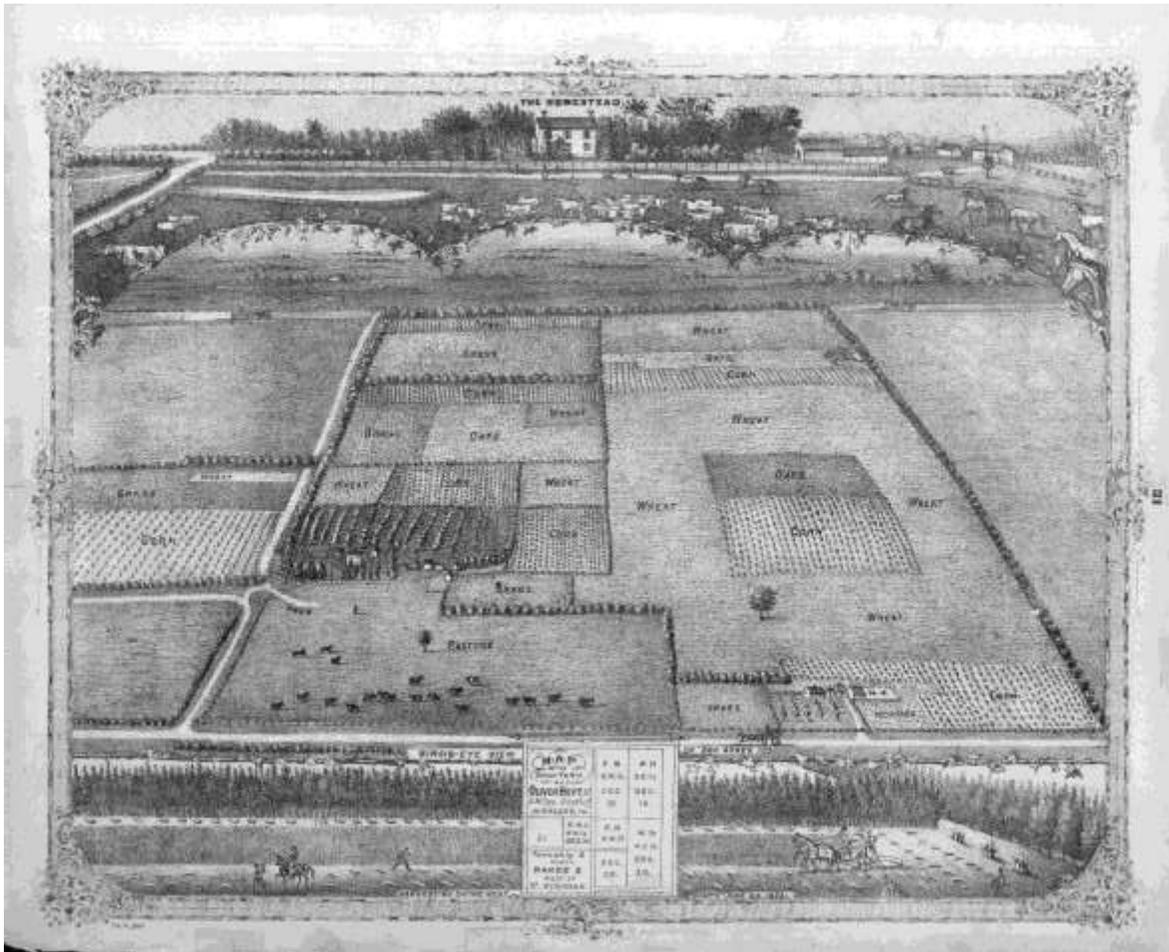


Henry C. Dean: A Life Sketch



Compiled and Written by Cassandra

Winter 2013/2014

Forward

After three years of off and on research, I have gathered enough sources to reattempt Henry C. Dean's biography. It was fall 2012 when I first wrote about the life of my third great grandfather; it was very sparse. Since that time, I have gathered more resources. His parentage is still a mystery, but I have hope yet of learning more about the Dean family since research is ongoing.

My interest in the Dean family stemmed from a single moment of satisfying curiosity. Growing up, I had learned some information about them, but stories and sources were scarce. One day I was doing homework in the university library when the thought came to mind to just try my hand at researching them. That was in March 2010. Going to ancestry.com, I began with Charles Fenton Dean and worked from there. The rest is history.

After hours spent poring over microfilms, digitized newspapers, census records, and other public records, their story began to come together. As is the case in researching most ancestral lines, the farther back they go the more difficult to find resources. After many prayers and attempts, some information came through. For an amateur researcher working primarily from scratch, I hope to construct a narrative faithful to the Deans and the experiences of their lives. And so I begin with the Dean that can be traced the furthest back, Henry.

Part 1: The Early Years

As mentioned in the forward, the case of Henry C. Dean's parentage is a mystery. There are many potential scenarios, but his parents were certainly born in Virginia and somehow travelled to Illinois, perhaps by horse and wagon sometime between their marriage date and Henry's birth date.¹ When they sealed their union or traveled to Illinois is unknown. Their reasons for coming to Illinois and what became of his father are also a mystery. Perhaps Mr. Dean married his young bride in Virginia and caught "Illinois Fever," emigrating from the southern states like many pioneers of Illinois before him to settle the frontier land, getting a fresh start for his new family.² The Deans were first documented in Illinois, a few records proclaiming Washington County as a beginning place. Henry's mother, Maria, bore Henry here in May 1822, when she was approximately eighteen years old.³

¹ Ellen Nore and Dick Norrish, *Edwardsville, Illinois: An Illustrated History* (St. Louis, MO: G. Bradley Publishing, Inc., 1996), 17. In one story of an early pioneer to Edwardsville, his family traveled from the Carolinas to Illinois via wagon and horses during the first part of the 19th century. Travel to Illinois occurred circa 1820, considering Henry's mother's age at marriage, conception, and his birthdate (1822).

² *Ibid.*, 17-18. Throughout the early history of Edwardsville, the authors inform the readers that many early emigrants to Illinois came from the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Illinois fever was used in context of those emigrants looking for a new beginning in the newly formed territory and state with much frontier land needed to be settled.

³ "United States Census, 1880," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:MM9.1.1/MXVG-NL4>; accessed 05 Jan 2014), Henry Dean, Edwardsville, Madison, Illinois, United States; citing sheet 325A, family 0, NARA microfilm publication T9-0233; *Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Ill: Carefully Compiled from Personal Examinations and Surveys* (St. Louis, IL: Brink, McCormick & Co., 1873), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/13004> (accessed November 10, 2013); Obituary of Henry C. Dean, *Raymond Independent*, November 8, 1883, microfilm; Madison County Genealogical Society, "The Sappington Cemetery 2007," *Cemeteries and Tombstone Inscriptions of Madison County, Illinois* 15 (2006), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/1161> (accessed November 10, 2013). In the 1880 Federal Census, Henry's mother's name is spelled Mariah. Other variations on her name include Maria and Mary, but Maria is the one used in her late husband's probate and pension records; therefore, I will refer to her as Maria throughout the remainder of the narrative. Her approximate age is also taken from the 1880 census. In regards to Henry C. Dean's birth, his birthdate from his tombstone inscription shows May 22, and the date from his obituary is May 14. The birth location comes from his obituary and the *Illustrated Encyclopedia*.

In the *Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Ill.*, the reader learns that Henry reported arriving in Madison County in 1825. Whose household Henry and Maria lived in is not certain, but Henry would live in Edwardsville for most of his life. Sometime prior to 1850, Henry's mother Maria wed a Methodist Episcopal minister named Thomas Randle.⁴ Although Thomas had children from a previous marriage possibly living at home, it is likely that the widower even married Maria before 1840. According to the 1840 Federal Census for Madison County, there are three individuals living in the Thomas Randle household: Thomas is identified as the head of household, but there is also a female who is between thirty and forty years of age, and a male between fifteen and twenty.⁵ During this time, Maria would have been about thirty-six and Henry would be eighteen.

While living with his step-father, Henry was likely employed in farm work, whether for Thomas or someone else in the neighborhood as a farmhand; farming would be his adulthood profession. He did not run his own farm until at least the mid-1840s after his marriage to Margaret Sappington of Missouri. It is possible that Margaret, who was about Henry's age, moved to Edwardsville with her father, Richard, in 1843.⁶ Henry and Margaret courted around the early 1840s; they probably knew each other for about a year before matrimony. They

⁴ "United States Census, 1850," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M85C-G2Z>; accessed 06 Jan 2014), Mariah Randle in household of Thomas Randle, Madison county, part of, Madison, Illinois, United States; citing dwelling 7, family 7, NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 118. The 1850 census marks the first record Maria and Thomas appear on as a married couple. This federal census was the first one where enumerators identified all members of the household, not only the head and the number of individuals within certain age ranges.

⁵ "United States Census, 1840," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XHBD-3GD>; accessed 06 Jan 2014), Thomas Randle, 1840.

⁶ MCGS, "Cemetery," 11.

registered their marriage on October 12. They solemnized the union on October 13, 1844 in Madison County by the Reverend Mr. Bullard.⁷

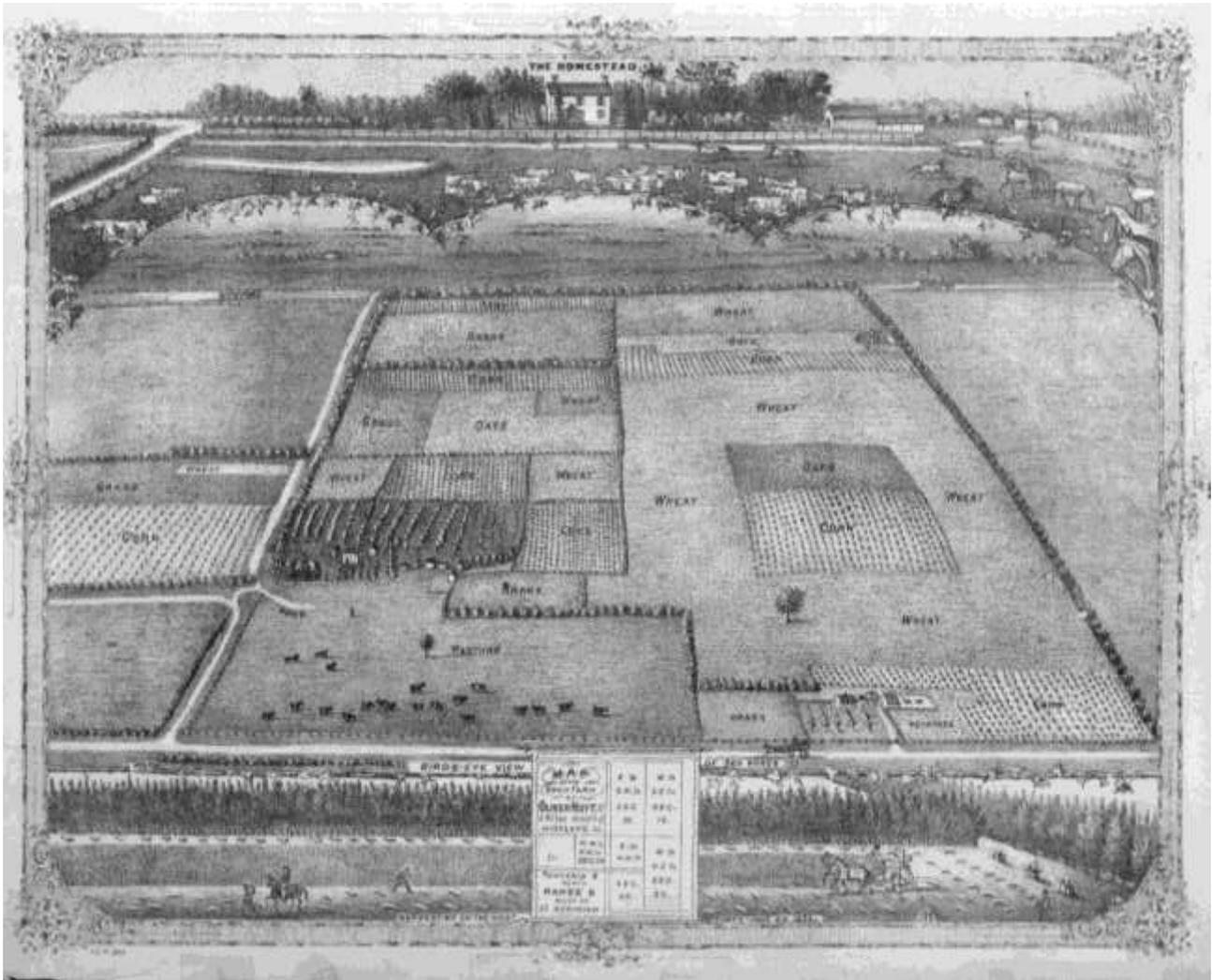


Figure 1. Example homestead of an average Edwardsville farmer. *Source*: Drawing depicting local agriculture, *Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Ill: Carefully Compiled from Personal Examinations and Surveys* (St. Louis, IL: Brink, McCormick & Co., 1873), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/13004> (accessed November 10, 2013).

⁷ *Madison County Marriage Register*, microfilm; Marriage Announcement of Henry C. Dean, *Daily Missouri Republican*, October 15, 1852, microfilm. I cannot recall where I found the marriage register, but it did come from a microfilm I obtained through Inter Library Loan. Perhaps Bullard was a misspelling for Ballard. Washington C. Ballard, later one of Henry C. Dean's neighbors in Edwardsville, was a minister who travelled around, but also worked in Madison County.

Part 2: From Newlyweds to a Growing Family

Where the couple lived immediately after marriage is not clear, but it is possible that they remained with the Randles for a short time. In the 1845 Illinois State Census, Thomas Randle had four people living in his household: including himself, there was one female between thirty and forty years old, one male between twenty and thirty, and one female between ten and twenty.⁸ Although their ages do not correspond as neatly as they do in the 1840 census, their respective ages are moderately close.⁹

The couple would later settle on their own portion of the Sappington farm and it was here they would live for at least the next three decades.¹⁰ Their farm was located in Township Four North Range Eight West, the township coordinates for Edwardsville, Illinois.¹¹ Henry resided on Section Twenty-Two, his small farm comprising a smaller portion of land. His neighbors lived on larger lots of land, one of these farms belonging to his father-in-law and Margaret's father, Richard Sappington.¹²

⁸ Elsie M. Wasser, *1845 Census of Madison County, Illinois* (Illinois: Elsie M. Wasser, 1985), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/4801> (accessed November 12, 2013).

⁹ Around this time, Maria would have been forty or forty-one, Henry was about twenty-three, and Margaret not far behind him as she has not record of a definite birthday yet, only approximations from census records.

¹⁰ "Mrs. Shaffer Dies," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, June 14, 1926, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1926-06-14?tag=Maria+Shaffer&rtserp=tags/?psi=37&pci=7&pf=maria&pl=shaffer&psb=relavance> (accessed November 10, 2013).

¹¹ "United States Census, 1850," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M85C-J5S> : accessed 06 Jan 2014), Richard Sappington, Madison county, part of, Madison, Illinois, United States; citing dwelling 47, family 47, NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 118. The Deans were residing nearby the Sappingtons.

¹² Library of Congress, "Map of Madison County, Illinois," map by Holmes and Arnold, 1861, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4103m.la000126/> (accessed November 12, 2013).

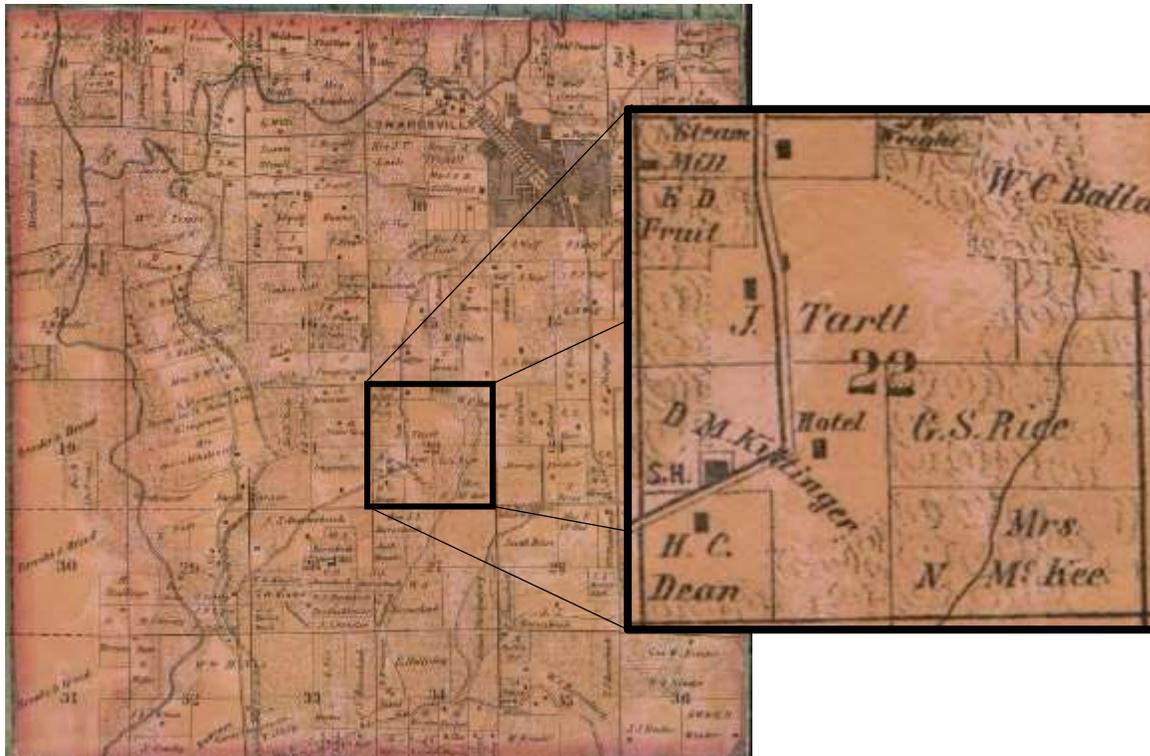


Figure 2: Map of Edwardsville from 1861 displaying Henry's property. *Source:* Library of Congress, "Map of Madison County, Illinois," map by Holmes and Arnold, 1861, <http://www.loc.gov/resource/g4103m.la000126/> (accessed November 12, 2013).

Henry and Margaret would raise their children on this farm off of the old St. Louis Road near the Sappingtons.¹³ The first child born to the Deans was a boy named Harrison C. Dean. The young child was born on August 11, 1846, but passed away on July 21, 1847 while Margaret was pregnant with their daughter.¹⁴ Their second child, Maria, was born November 1, 1847, and the first child to survive to adulthood.¹⁵ She was likely named after her grandmother, Maria Randle. By the time Maria was a year and a half, Margaret bore another son; Edward W. Dean came into the world on August 24, 1849.¹⁶

¹³ "Mrs. Shaffer."

¹⁴ MCGS, "Cemetery," 11.

¹⁵ "Mrs. Shaffer."

¹⁶ MCGS, "Cemetery," 11.

On October 22, 1850, the federal census was enumerated. The Dean family was residing in Edwardsville still, and were certainly on their own farm by this point in time. According to this census, Henry was twenty-eight years old and working as a farmer. His wife, Margaret was twenty-seven years old and staying at home to raise their two children, the two year old Maria and young Edward, who was just under a year old.¹⁷ However, there is one discrepancy in this information; little Edward died over a month before the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.¹⁸

It would not be until the following year that the Deans had another baby. This time, a little girl was born to Margaret on November 2, 1851, a daughter they named Mary. Sadly, the young Mary would not survive childhood—she passed away on March 25, 1853.¹⁹ They would not have another child until 1855, when Charles was born in August.²⁰ According to the 1855 Illinois state census, the family was still living in Edwardsville near Richard Sappington. Henry was listed as between thirty and forty (thirty-three), Margaret was between thirty and forty (thirty-two or thirty-three), Maria was under ten (seven), and Charles was under ten (younger than a year).²¹

The next year, a daughter was born to the Deans. Laura was brought into the world on March 6, 1856.²² The Deans, thankfully, would lose no more children to death for quite some

¹⁷ "1850 Census."

¹⁸ MCGS, "Cemetery," 11.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ "United States Census, 1900," index and images, *FamilySearch*(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/3Y3Y-8ZB> : accessed 06 Jan 2014), C L Dean, London Township, Sumner, Kansas, United States; citing sheet , family 117, NARA microfilm publication T623, FHL microfilm 1240502.

²¹ "Illinois State Census, 1855," index, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/61F8-GN2>: accessed 06 Jan 2014), H Dean, 1855.

²² MCGS, "Cemetery," 11.

time. By the 1860 federal census, the thirty-eight year old Henry and Margaret had three children at home: twelve year old Maria, six year old Charles, and two year old Laura. They were still living in Edwardsville and engaged in farming.

Only three years later, the Deans would have their youngest son Harry Fenton, possibly born as a surprise. Harry was born on February 12, 1863 when Margaret was around forty years old.²³ The first census he appeared in was the 1865 Illinois state census. As before, the family was residing in Edwardsville. There were six individuals living in Henry's household: Henry and Margaret would have been around forty-three, Maria would be seventeen, Charles was around ten, Laura would be nine, and little Harry was about two years old.²⁴

²³ Utah Department of Health, Office of Vital Records and Statistics, *Death Certificates*, Series 81448, Entry 11510 (Salt Lake City, 1928).

²⁴ "Illinois State Census, 1865," index and images, *FamilySearch*(<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XCK4-Y2D> : accessed 06 Jan 2014), Henry Dean, 1865.

Part 3: The Active Citizen

Henry C. Dean was a man “noted for his careful habits and business integrity.”²⁵ While living in Edwardsville and later Pitman, the family took care of each other and had many friends. Through various church and newspaper records, it is evident that the Deans were actively involved in their family and community affairs.

As far as religion is concerned, it is not certain if Henry and his mother were religious in their early years. Later on, Maria married a Methodist Episcopal minister, but there is no found record on when she became involved in Protestantism. Henry joined the Methodist Episcopal Church on December 25, 1844, soon after he married Margaret.²⁶ His wife was most likely a practicing Methodist from her early years, since many of the Missouri Sappingtons belonged to the Methodist Church. Henry probably joined for his wife’s sake; whether he ever wholeheartedly converted to M. E. beliefs and doctrines is uncertain, but it is very likely that he practiced since marriage to “unawakened” persons was seen as cause for misfortune.²⁷

If he did truly uphold the beliefs and doctrines of the M. E. Church, he would most likely have supported Margaret in raising their children as Methodists. In 1864, a book titled *The Doctrines and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church* was published, outlining their beliefs in ways their members could understand and apply. The Methodist Church had its beginnings in eighteenth century England, and made its way over to the eastern colonies in the

²⁵ Obituary of Henry.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Methodist Episcopal Church, *The Doctrines and Disciplines of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (Cincinnati: Poe and Hitchcock, 1864), <http://books.google.com/books?id=E3ba3d2Y4-8C&oe=UTF-8> (accessed January 5, 2014). The solution for such unions should they occur is for the preacher to “publicly enforce the apostle’s caution, ‘Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers,’—2. Cor. Vi, 14.”

late 1700s. It was during the nineteenth century that Methodism spread through the “extremities of the Western and Eastern States.”²⁸ The Deans were party to this surge of Protestantism in Illinois.

The M. E. Church professed to believe in “one living and true God, everlasting,...of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness; the maker and preserver of all things...”²⁹ The Church also proclaimed the need for canonical “Holy Scriptures” or the Bible in salvation.³⁰ Mortal man, they believed, possessed original sin, or “the corruption of the nature...that naturally engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and of his own nature inclined to evil.”³¹ To become a member and experience “new birth,” the Church recognized the “baptism of young children,” but also adults should they choose to join.³² This meant that the Deans probably had each of their children baptized while young.

As for lifestyle, nineteenth century Methodists believed not only what was outlined in the Holy Bible, but in justification by faith in Christ, and good works following as the “fruits of faith” rather than a means of “put[ting] away...sins.”³³ Where dress was concerned, modesty in appearance was stressed. “Superfluity in dress” was discouraged, as it did not comply with the standard and spirit of the ancient apostles who would not “adorn themselves with ‘gold, or pearls, or costly array.”³⁴ These standards were easily observed by the majority of

²⁸ Ibid., 5

²⁹ Ibid., 15.

³⁰ Ibid., 16-18.

³¹ Ibid., 19.

³² Ibid., 23, 34. Baptism could be performed by “immersion, sprinkling, or pouring.”

³³ Ibid., 20.

³⁴ Ibid., 37.

Edwardsville's population, "ninety-two percent of whom were farmers," a station in life not generally conducive to an affluent lifestyle and clothing.³⁵

In order to receive the grace of God, a necessary component of forgiveness from sin, the means came through attending church, participating in the worship services, and class meetings.³⁶ Funding for local churches in providing for preachers and "raising annual supplies for the propagation of the gospel," was done through "class collections in all... societies where it is practicable," whether gathered "weekly, monthly, or quarterly."³⁷

During the 1860s, there are records from the annual Methodist conferences recording the donation amounts set by members of the churches. The Dean family was in the Southern Illinois Conference, residing within the Alton District, in the Edwardsville Circuit, in the Center Grove Society. In 1861, Henry gave the church two dollars and Margaret donated the same amount. Only one child donated money, giving one dollar. In 1866, Henry and Margaret each donated one dollar.³⁸ The children also donated; Maria and Charles gave fifty cents while Laura and Harry donated a quarter each.³⁹

Aside from religious activity, Henry gave money to other community causes, one of those being transportation. On February 15, 1866, a list of names was printed in *The*

³⁵ Nore and Norrish, *Edwardsville, IL*, 16.

³⁶ M. E. Church, *Doctrines*, 20-21, 41-44. Singing, instruction from the Scriptures, holy rituals, and "class-meetings" were included in an active Methodist's worship.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 256.

³⁸ Methodist Episcopal Church, *Minutes and Journal of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (Cincinnati: R. P. Thompson, 1861), <https://ia600403.us.archive.org/19/items/minutesofsession101818611867meth/minutesofsession101818611867meth.pdf> (accessed November 12, 2013).

³⁹ Methodist Episcopal Church, *Minutes and Journal of the Southern Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (Alton, IL: S. V. Crossman and Co., 1866), <https://ia600502.us.archive.org/14/items/minutesofsession151866meth/minutesofsession151866meth.pdf> (accessed November 12, 2013).

Edwardsville Intelligencer showing who “contributed towards the building of the proposed railroad to this place.”⁴⁰ Henry was subscribed for \$25, one of the lower amounts.⁴¹ In fact, Edwardsville did not see contact with the rail system until sometime “after the Civil War.”⁴²



Figure 4: Picture of the Center Grove school in 1951, once serving as the Methodist Church for the Center Grove Society when built in 1868. It was converted into a schoolhouse after its purchase in an auction in 1893. Compare to the church in Figure 4 and one will notice it is the same structure. *Source*: “Center Grove School to Join Edwardsville Unit July 1, *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, June 12, 1951, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1951-06-12/page-5?tag=H+c+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=8604&psi=37&pci=7&pf=h-c&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

⁴⁰ Ruth Schorfheide, “Railroad Subscription List, the *Intelligencer*,” *Madison County Genealogical Society Stalker* 4, no. 1 (Spring 1984), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/5473> (accessed November 12, 2013).

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 17.

⁴² Nore and Norrish, *Edwardsville, IL*, 25.

Another means of community participation was through education. In the early years of Illinois, children received education through a variety of ways. One common mean being “subscription schools.”⁴³ Prior to 1864, Illinois state law did not require residential areas a tax for tuition-free schools, so many citizens often pooled their resources for schools not funded by taxes. Henry and his younger children were likely educated in such an institution. However, 1855 legislature created a law calling for a property tax to finance public education. Edwardsville saw its first tuition-free public school in 1864.⁴⁴

It is likely that the children were educated through their local Sunday School as well. One credit to the Methodist Church for improving the community was through religious education. It was not uncommon in Edwardsville from an early date for residents to attend the classes taught by local religious leaders. Including both public school and Sunday School, Adult residents took part in the education of their children. For instance, Henry took his turn in 1862 to serve as a director for the Center Grove District, up until the time he moved from Edwardsville.⁴⁵

Henry was also involved in politics and experienced the transition with changing national politics that struck Illinois. Nore and Norrish described the change in political trends: “As communications improved, political activity, interest, and participation expanded. Highly organized parties, Republicans and ‘The Democracy,’ emerged to replace the ‘gentleman’s politics’ and looser Whig and Democratic Parties of previous eras.”⁴⁶ In October 1872 and 1873,

⁴³ Ibid., 27.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ “Center Grove School to Join Edwardsville Unit July 1, *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, June 12, 1951, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1951-06-12/page-5?tag=H+c+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=8604&psi=37&pci=7&pf=h-c&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

⁴⁶ Nore and Norrish, *Edwardsville, IL*, 22.

the *Edwardsville Intelligencer* published their lists of registered voters: Henry appeared on both lists.⁴⁷ What political opinions and party he embraced is unknown, but his participation is likely.

Henry did not only devote his time and resources to helping his community, but primarily to supporting his household. Farming was a physically demanding job during the early 1800s, and all members of the family were needed to make it work. Having two boys would certainly help him in this area immensely. During the early nineteenth century, farming such crops as wheat was done mostly by hand, with the aid of livestock and rudimentary farm equipment when available. As the years progressed though, better equipment appeared, cutting the labor time significantly. Ellen Nore and Dick Norrish, authors of *Edwardsville, Illinois: An Illustrated History*, described the transition in farm work for early Edwardsvillians:

Between 1818 and 1836, families' labor on the wheat harvest was lightened by the invention of the grain-cradle, attached to a large one-person scythe which caught the wheat as it was cut and saved the back-breaking labor of gathering the cut stems from the ground. Threshing, this is, separating wheat grains from the stem before machines appeared to do this, was usually accomplished by hand with a flail or by having horses walk over the stalks. The resulting grain could be quite dirty. Separation of dirt and chaff from the seed, winnowing, done for centuries by tossing the grains in the air, was improved before 1836 by a hand-cranked fanning mill, which blew out the impurities. After 1850, wealthier farmers began to plow with steel, to reap with a mechanical reaper, and eventually, to use steam-powered threshing machines.⁴⁸

Henry was a man who would have lived through these changes, growing up and engaging in agriculture for his entire life.

⁴⁷ "List of Registered Voters for the Precinct of Edwardsville, Madison, County Illinois, for the Year 1872," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, October 24, 1872, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1872-10-24?tag=Henry+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=8604&psi=37&pci=7&pf=henry&pl=dean&psb=dateasc> (accessed December 1, 2013); "List of Registered Voters of Edwardsville Election District, in Madison County, Illinois, for the Year 1873," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, October 23, 1873, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1873-10-23/page-4?tag=Henry+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=8604&psi=37&pci=7&pf=henry&pl=dean&psb=dateasc> (accessed December 1, 2013).

⁴⁸ Nore and Norrish, *Edwardsville, IL*, 21.

Aside from farming, housework was also an important labor that required the participation of every family member. Many families in Edwardsville were working class citizens, wearing homemade clothing and keeping a simple wardrobe that synchronized with the predominant religion's outlines on dress, as previously described. "Until cheaper Southern cotton gradually made it uneconomical between 1836 and 1854, local families often grew cotton and sometimes flax for their own clothing."⁴⁹ The women toiled over their own equipment at home, "spinning thread and weaving cloth on their own looms."⁵⁰ Henry's wife and daughters would certainly be skilled in these areas, as he was more than likely a poorer farmer than many.

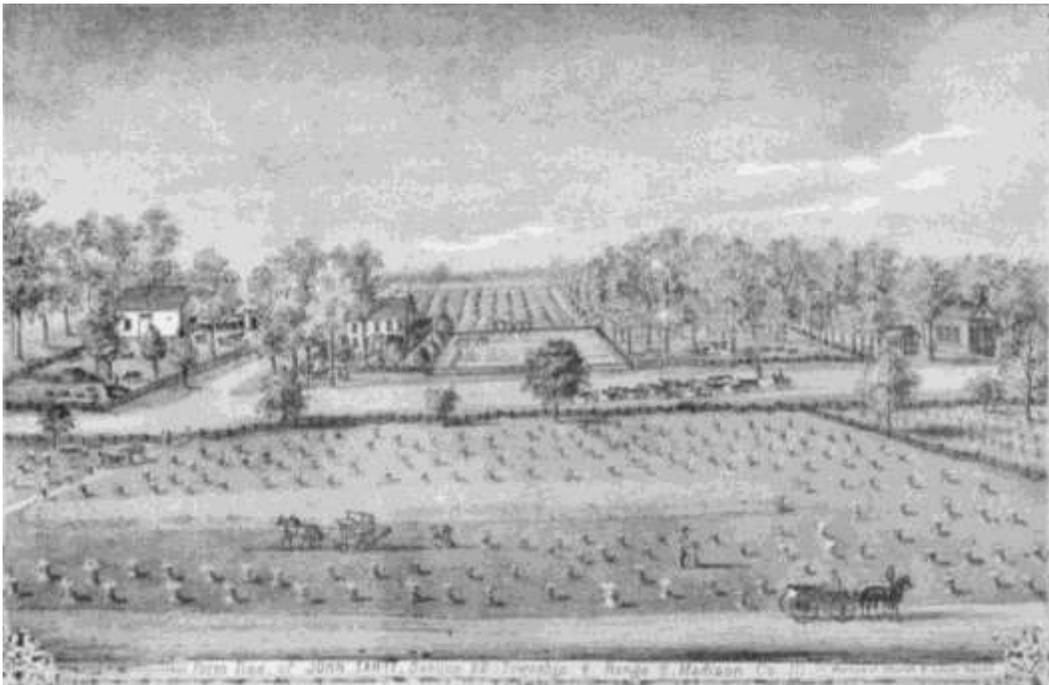


Figure 4: Drawing depicting the view of John Tartt's farm in Section 22, a neighbor of Henry. Henry's residence was located on the lot to the left, just out of view. Take note of the crops and livestock, buildings, farm equipment, and clothing of the farmers shown here—there is a simplicity of structure, dress, and farm labor indicative of the average resident in this time period. The buildings in the right are the Methodist Church and schoolhouse. *Source: Illustrated Encyclopedia and Atlas Map of Madison County, Ill.: Carefully Compiled from Personal Examinations and Surveys* (St. Louis, IL: Brink, McCormick & Co., 1873), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/13004> (accessed November 10, 2013).

⁴⁹ Ibid., 20.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

Part 4: Transition

Henry was a man who was most likely content to stay in one place for a long period of time. By the 1870 federal census, the Deans were still living in Edwardsville. The forty-eight year old Henry was still engaged in farming, with his forty-seven year old wife running the household. Maria was now twenty-two, Charles was fifteen, Laura was fourteen, and the young Harry was only seven.⁵¹

The 1870s and 1880s would be busy decades for the Deans. Only months after the 1870 census was enumerated, the oldest of the Dean children would enter into matrimony; Maria wed Richard Shaffer on October 19. As her father did before her, the newlyweds dwelt with the family for some time before getting a place of their own. In fact, their children were born in Edwardsville, most likely at Henry's residence.⁵² Later on, the Shaffers would spend most of their married years in Montgomery County, Illinois.⁵³

Only four years later, tragedy would strike the Dean family. Henry's step-father, Thomas Randle, died in July 1874. The old minister was a veteran of the War of 1812 who was also a pensioner for his service. His funeral was held in Edwardsville at the M. E. Church.⁵⁴ It is likely

⁵¹ "United States Census, 1870," index and images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/M6HC-H35> : accessed 06 Jan 2014), H C Dean, Illinois, United States; citing p. , family 144, NARA microfilm publication M593, FHL microfilm 000545750.

⁵² "Mrs. Emma Potts," *Edwardsville Intelligencer*, March 19, 1948
<http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/edwardsville-intelligencer/1948-03-19/page-2?tag=H+c+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=8604&psi=37&pci=7&pf=h-c&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

⁵³ "Mrs. Shaffer."

⁵⁴ Obituary of Thomas Randle, *Alton Telegraph*, July 30, 1874,
<http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/alton-telegraph/1874-07-30/page-3?tag=Randle&rtserp=tags/?pc=513&psi=37&pci=7&ndt=by&py=1874&pey=1874&pl=randle&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

that his widow went to live with her son soon after his death. She would appear in his household by the 1880 federal census.⁵⁵

The last federal census Henry showed up in was the 1880 census. He was living his last year in Edwardsville as a fifty-eight year old farmer. His fifty-seven year old wife dutifully ran the household, and only two children were left at home now: twenty-six year old Charles and eighteen year old Harry. The young Deans continually helped their father with the farm work, but Charles was employed as a teacher and Harry was still in school.⁵⁶ The family had the misfortune of losing Laura only four years previously in March; she was buried alongside her deceased siblings in Edwardsville.⁵⁷ By this time, Maria and Richard were living in Pitman, Montgomery, Illinois with three daughters.⁵⁸

Another misfortune would befall the Deans in 1880 before removing from Edwardsville; rather than a death, a crime was committed against the family. On August 17, 1880, the *Alton Weekly Telegraph* reported a series of burglaries in the area including Henry C. Dean and his neighbor John Tartt. The thieves got away with twenty-five dollars from Mr. Tartt, but “relieved” one W.P. Bradshaw of “one hundred and five dollars and a good suit of clothes.”⁵⁹ The *Telegraph* further stated: “this being their crowning effort they seem to have become satisfied and ceased further depredations.”⁶⁰ The comical twist to the misfortunes of the

⁵⁵ “1880 Census.”

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ MCGS, “Cemetery,” 11.

⁵⁸ “1880 Census.”

⁵⁹ G. F. C. and F. D. H. “Edwardsville,” *Alton Weekly Telegraph*, August 19, 1880, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/alton-telegraph/1880-08-19/page-8?tag=Henry+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pf=henry&pl=dean&psb=dateasc&page=2&pc=513&psi=37&pci=7> (accessed December 1, 2013).

⁶⁰ Ibid.

burglarized was that “Mr. Bradshaw return[ed] thanks to them for having been considerate enough to leave his gold watch which is far more valuable than the money taken and could have been taken with less trouble, but it is probable that they ‘take no note of time’ and have no use for a time keeper.”⁶¹

The biggest change in Henry’s life would occur between 1880 and 1881. *The Alton Weekly Telegraph* reported Henry C. Dean’s intention to remove to Montgomery County around this time.⁶² As to his reason, that is a mystery, but he would die three years later so perhaps his health was starting to trouble him.⁶³ He made the transaction for selling and buying land in November 1880. He sold his forty acre farm in Edwardsville to a Mr. John A. Prickett for four thousand dollars. He in turn purchased another farm in Montgomery County, Illinois that was 120 acres of land, where he would move March 1881 according to *The Alton Daily Telegraph*.⁶⁴

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² “Personal Mention,” *Alton Daily Telegraph*, January 21, 1881, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/alton-daily-telegraph/1881-01-21/page-3?tag=H+c+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=513&psi=37&pci=7&pf=h-c&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

⁶³ Death Certificate for Henry C. Dean, 1 November 1883, Certificate No. 1516, Book 1, Page 117, Illinois State Board of Health. Certified copy in possession of author. According to his death certificate, Henry was sick for three years.

⁶⁴ “Edwardsville,” *Alton Daily Telegraph*, December 2, 1880, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/alton-telegraph/1880-12-02/page-8?tag=Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=513&psi=37&pci=7&ndt=by&py=1880&pey=1881&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

Part 5: The Final Years

Leaving Edwardsville must have been a difficult transition for the man who spent most of his life in Madison County. Henry and his boys would make periodical visits to their old neighborhood, probably catching up with old acquaintances and taking care of unfinished business.⁶⁵ During the last three years of his life, Henry probably kept to himself for the sake of his health. His sons were on the Montgomery County social scene frequently, but most clips in the *Raymond Independent* mentioning Henry made comment on his ailing health.

The 1883 edition of the *Raymond Independent* reported frequently about the condition of Henry's health. His boys would really be the ones doing most of the farm work around this time. In July that year, the newspaper reported that "old Mr. Dean had been quite poorly for some time and does not seem to improve."⁶⁶ Later that year, in September the paper stated that he was still sick, but "able to be up for a portion of the time during the day."⁶⁷ By October, the doctors had given up helping Henry, he was in such poor condition.⁶⁸

Alas, Henry's suffering would come to an end when he passed away on November 1, leaving three grown children, his widow, and his elderly mother. According to his death certificate, he died from "Consumption of Bowels and general giving way of Nervous System."⁶⁹ His remains were taken to Edwardsville and he was buried alongside his deceased children. The

⁶⁵ "Edwardsville," *Alton Daily Telegraph*, October 6, 1881, <http://access.newspaperarchive.com.erl.lib.byu.edu/alton-daily-telegraph/1881-10-06/page-3?tag=Harry+Dean&rtserp=tags/?pc=513&psi=37&pci=7&ndt=by&py=1880&pey=1881&pf=harry&pl=dean&psb=relavance> (accessed January 5, 2014).

⁶⁶ Robinson Crusoe, "Pitman Items," *Raymond Independent*, July 1883, microfilm. Robinson Crusoe was a penname for the *Raymond Independent*'s news correspondent in Pitman.

⁶⁷ Robinson Crusoe, "Pitman Items," *Raymond Independent* September 20, 1883, microfilm.

⁶⁸ Robinson Crusoe, "Pitman Items," *Raymond Independent* November 1, 1883, microfilm.

⁶⁹ Death Certificate.

family would remain in Pitman for some time after his death, grieving the loss of their patriarch.⁷⁰

For one farmer who lived a long, hard-working life, his family must have missed him terribly. After researching his life and learning more about who Henry was as an individual, he is a very real person to me. I would love to meet the man who raised my great-great grandfather, Harry, who in turn raised my great grandfather, and so on. I close this biography as a tribute to one ordinary farmer who is alive in his many descendants still around today.

⁷⁰ Obituary of Henry.

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Appendix:

Henry C. Dean is buried in a small plot of land in Edwardsville known as Sappington Cemetery. More recent information on the cemetery comes from an article in Volume XV of the *Madison County Cemeteries* periodical:

This cemetery is located in the Country Club Estates off Route 157 in Edwardsville Township 4 North Range 8. It began on the property of Richard Sappington and his wife, Elizabeth, who moved with their family from West St. Louis County to Madison County, Illinois in 1843. It occupied an area of one-tenth of an acre and became the burial ground for the people of that area who eventually married into the Sappington family such as Randle, Nix, and Dean families.

On the 20th of April 1865 Richard and his wife sold the cemetery property to the "County Court of Madison County, State of Illinois, and to their successors in office forever for a cemetery or burying ground."

In the 1980's the Country Club Golf Course began building the Villas of the Country Club and the cemetery was partially destroyed by the building of Circle Drive and the cemetery now consists of a fenced area of 40 x 50 feet. The residence of #3 Circle Drive apparently sits on part of what was the complete cemetery. Few stones remain and trees have been allowed to grow in this area between the two houses on Circle Drive. There are no records and an attempt at a survey in the 1980's show only a small oblis[k] with 5 stones with the Dean surname, an upright stone of A.D. Payne, 2 Randle children's names, and a stone marked "Sappington."

A 1998 survey listed only the Dean obelisk and the Payne stone. Surveys in 2003 by Mary Westerhold and 2006 survey by Elsie M. Wasser and Virginia Shleuter show the following...information obtained on the names of the deceased. There are only seven stones that are actually readable.

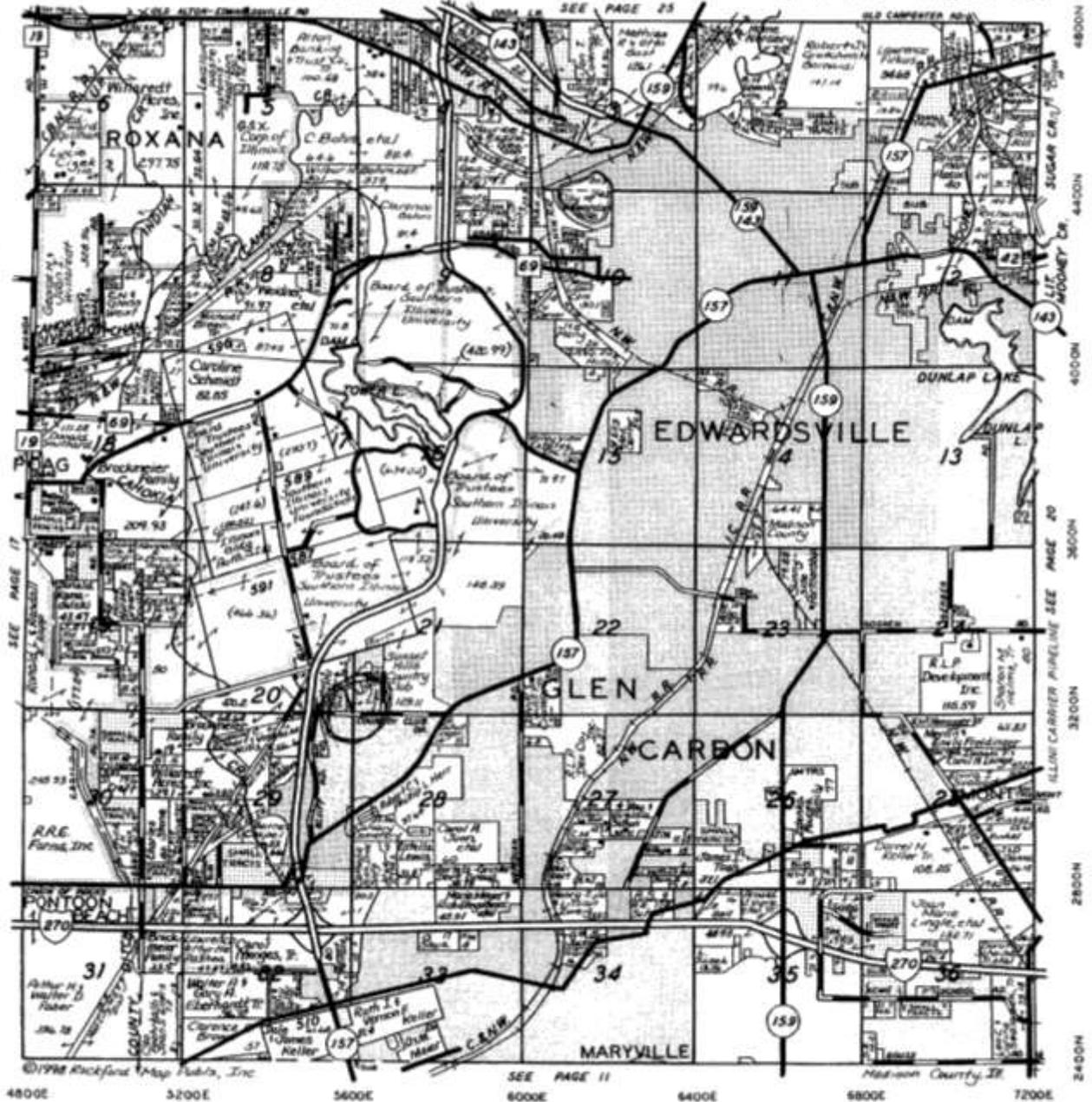
The DEAN obelisk has the top broken off but three sides list Henry Dean, who was the husband of Margaret Sappington Dean, and the names of four of their children.

Henry C.	b. 12 May 1822	d. 1 Nov 1883
Laura	b. 6 Mar 1856	d. 15 Mar 1876
Harrison C.	b. 11 Aug 1846	d. 21 July 1847
Edward	b. 24 Aug 1849	d. 4 Sep 1850
Mary E.	b. 2 Nov 1851	d. 25 Mar 1853

Note: Although there are other transcriptions for tombstones listed, I include only the Dean obelisk.

EDWARDSVILLE

T.4N.-R.8W.



1. The Sappington Cemetery

Map of Edwarsville showing the location for Sappington Cemetery, Madison County Genealogical Society, "The Sappington Cemetery 2007," *Cemeteries and Tombstone Inscriptions of Madison County, Illinois* 15 (2006), <http://www.idaillinois.org/cdm/ref/collection/edpl/id/1161> (accessed November 10, 2013).

Death Certificate:

PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE OF DEATH—Brown, Pettibone & Kelly, Law and Public Office Stationers, 101 & 103 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

State of Illinois, } §§ The Physician who attended any person in a last illness should immediately return this Certificate, accurately filled out, to the County Clerk. Penalty \$10.00, if not returned within 90 days.
 Montgomery County, } STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

1. Name *Henry C. Dean* Sex _____ Color _____

2. Age *61* years *5* months *14* days. Occupation *Farmer*

3. Date of death *Nov 1* hour *11 A.M.* *Single. Married, Widower, Widow.

4. Nationality and place where born *U S Washington Co Ills*

5. How long resident in this State *During Life 61 years*

6. Place of death *Pitman Town Ship Montgomery Co Ills*

7. Cause of death *Consumption of Bowell's* Complications _____
and general giving way of Nervous
System

8. Duration of disease *three years* Duration of Complication _____

9. Place and date of burial *Edwardsville Madison Co Ills*

10. Name and place of Undertaker *Carl Brell Raymond Ills*
Attended by Dr. Blank of St Louis

Dated at *Raymond Nov 1* 1883 Returned by *W. F. Gortley* M. D.
 Residence *Raymond Ills*

*Erase such of these as are not required.
 †City—No. Street and Ward; same in towns that have them; township or precinct.
 ‡State primary and immediate cause of death, and examine the list of diseases printed on cover of this book, and law pertaining to Coroner's inquests.

Death Certificate for Henry C. Dean, 1 November 1883, Certificate No. 1516, Book 1, Page 117, Illinois State Board of Health. Certified copy in possession of author.

Important newspaper "clippings":

Marriage Announcement of Henry C. Dean, *Daily Missouri Republican*, October 15, 1852, microfilm.

Obituary of Henry C. Dean, *Raymond Independent*, November 8, 1883, microfilm.

Marriages.

Married, in Madison county, Ills., on the 13th of October, 1844, by the Rev. Mr. Bullard, Mr. HENRY C. DEAN, to Miss MARGARET B. SAPPINGTON, daughter of Mr. Richard Sappington, late of Gravois, St. Louis Co., Mo.

Died—At his residence, in Pitman, on Thursday, Nov. 1st. at 20 minutes past 11 p. m. H. C. Dean, aged 60 years, 5 months and 17 d. H. C. Dean was born in Washington county, Ill., May 14th 1822, and lived in Madison county for upwards of 50 years, where he had many friends. In 1880 he moved to the place, where he died, 4 1-2 miles northwest of Raymond. He was a member of the M. E. church since Dec. 25th 1844; was married Oct 13th, '44 to Margret Sappington, who bore him seven children, four of whom lie buried near Edwardsville and three Maria Schaffer, C. L. Harry C.; as also his widow and aged mother survive him. He seemed willing to leave this world of sorrow; he was noted for his careful habits and business integrity; his remains were taken to Edwardsville and placed beside his children who had gone before. The Bereaved family have the sympathy of their many friends.

D. C. R.

Family Group Record

Husband Henry C. Dean	
Birth date 12 May 1822	Birthplace Washington, Illinois, United States
Christening date	Christening place
Marriage date 13 October 1844	Marriage place Madison, Illinois, United States
Death date 1 November 1883	Death place Pitman Township, Montgomery, Illinois, United States
Burial date November 1883	Burial place Sappington Cemetery, Edwardsville, Madison, Illinois, United States
Husband's father <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deceased	
Husband's mother Mariah Randle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deceased	
Other parents and other spouses	

Wife Margaret Sappington	
Birth date about 1823	Birthplace Missouri, United States
Christening date	Christening place
Death date	Death place
Burial date	Burial place
Wife's father Richard Sappington <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deceased	
Wife's mother Elizabeth Bowles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deceased	
Other parents and other spouses	

Children	
1	Name Harrison C Dean <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female
	Birth date 11 August 1846
	Birthplace Illinois, United States
	Christening date
	Christening place
	Marriage date
	Marriage place
	Spouse
	Death date 21 July 1847
	Death place Illinois, United States
	Other parents and other spouses
2	Name Maria Dean <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female
	Birth date 1 November 1847
	Birthplace Edwardsville, Madison, Illinois, United States
	Christening date
	Christening place
	Marriage date 19 October 1870
	Marriage place Madison, Illinois, United States
	Spouse Richard Randle Shaffer
	Death date 14 June 1926
	Death place Alton, Madison, Illinois, United States
	Other parents and other spouses

Family Group Record—continued

Husband Henry C. Dean	Wife Margaret Sappington	
Children—continued		
3 Name Edward W Dean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Birth date 24 August 1849	Birthplace Illinois, United States	
Christening date	Christening place	
Marriage date	Marriage place	Spouse
Death date 4 September 1850	Death place Illinois, United States	
Other parents and other spouses		
4 Name Mary E Dean	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
Birth date 2 November 1851	Birthplace Illinois, United States	
Christening date	Christening place	
Marriage date	Marriage place	Spouse
Death date 25 March 1853	Death place Illinois, United States	
Other parents and other spouses		
5 Name Charles L Dean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Birth date August 1855	Birthplace Illinois, United States	
Christening date	Christening place	
Marriage date	Marriage place	Spouse Anna Marie Solter
Death date 8 June 1929	Death place Weatherford, Custer, Oklahoma, United States	
Other parents and other spouses		
6 Name Laura Dean	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female	
Birth date 6 March 1856	Birthplace Illinois, United States	
Christening date	Christening place	
Marriage date	Marriage place	Spouse
Death date 15 March 1876	Death place Illinois, United States	
Other parents and other spouses		
7 Name Harry Fenton Dean	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Birth date 12 February 1863	Birthplace Edwardsville, Madison, Illinois, United States	
Christening date	Christening place	
Marriage date 22 March 1884	Marriage place Ottawa, Franklin, Kansas, United States	Spouse Ida Jane Pepperdine
Death date 2 February 1928	Death place Sandy City, Salt Lake, Utah, United States	
Other parents and other spouses		