

in this connection were of a multiform and responsible character. In 1881 he joined William V. Channon in organizing the stove manufacturing business of which he is now the head. The firm name of Channon, Emery & Company was assumed and upon the incorporation under the name Channon-Emery Stove Company, Mr. Emery was chosen vice-president. Later he became president and Treasurer of the company and with these official titles he has since directed the large and important business of the house, making it one of the leading productive industries of the state, furnishing employment to a large force of workmen.

"He is a director of the State Savings, Loan and Trust Company and has been president of the Western Association of Stove Manufacturers. He has likewise been president of the Chamber of Commerce of Quincy and in this connection has put forth effective effort in advancing the business interests of the city. He is a trustee of Blessing Hospital, a trustee of 'Funds and property of the Diocese of Quincy' and a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd. Socially he is

connected with the Quincy Country Club and has been honored with its presidency....
 In 1879 Mr. Emery was first married to Miss ... Stillwell, of Hannibal, Missouri, who died in 1887. In 1893 Mr. Emery was married to Miss May F. Newcomb, a daughter of the late R. Newcomb, of Quincy, and they have two children, Katharine and Joseph W."

During World War I the Channon-Emery & Love Company was engaged in war manufacturing. As an aside, it is interesting to note that a World War I metal hat manufactured by Channon-Emery was recently advertised on ^{the internet,} ~~the day~~ with bidding starting at \$350.

May F. Newcomb Emery was the only child of Richard Newcomb (discussed later in this writing) and his first wife, Eliza Ann Bowman. Mrs. Emery was active socially in Quincy, and was an active member of Friends in Council, the oldest continuous women's study club in the United States. Another interesting aside: When Mark Twain made his last visit to Hannibal in 1902, he was received by Hannibal's

society in a setting of grandeur and elegance. Twain addressed 300 select guests from the magnificent stairway in Rockcliffe, Johns. Cruikshank's mansion then celebrated as one of the finest river estates in America. Included as part of the 300 select guests was a very small group from Quincy that included Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Emery.

Two of Adams County's greatest heroes of World War I were killed in the actions that merited them Distinguished Service Crosses. One of them was Joseph W. Emery, Jr., the only son of Joseph W. and May N. Emery. Joseph, Jr. grew up in the house at 1677 Maine Street. Upon completion of high school he attended Dartmouth College, where he was a star half back on the football team. Immediately after graduation in 1917, he enlisted in the Regular Army. Shortly afterwards, he wrote to his parents, "this is the greatest thing that has ever happened in the world and a man can't afford to be out of it." About a year later (July 18, 1918), as a member of the 9th Infantry, 2nd Division, he

met his death near Vierzy, France. He was cited for the following action:

"While attached to the regimental post of command in the rear, Lieut. Emery voluntarily joined the assaulting battalion as a platoon leader in a company which was short of officers. When desperate hostile resistance was encountered at the outset of the attack and all the other officers of the company became casualties, he took command of the company and courageously led his men in overcoming enemy machine-gun nests. While rushing an enemy position at the head of his men, this gallant officer was killed."

The other hero mentioned above was General Henry R. Hill. The Quincy Hill-Emery American Legion post was named after these two heroes.

In the late 1920s the War Department of the United States compiled a list of mothers and widows of deceased soldiers killed in World War I

and offered to send them to their loved ones' final resting place in Europe. It is known that Mrs. Emery expressed an interest in taking a pilgrimage at a later date to her son's burial place at Oise-Aisne Cemetery in France. It is not known whether she actually made the trip.

Katherine Emery, daughter of Joseph H. and May N. Emery apparently married into the Hardner family of Quincy. Katherine Hardner Stevenson, John W. Hardner, and Joseph Emery Hardner (and their respective spouses), assumed to be the children of Katherine Emery and grandchildren of May Newcomb Emery, were Mrs. Emery's only heirs when 1677 Maine Street was sold in 1942 as part of her estate.

Rev. Samuel Hopkins Emery (Joseph W. Emery's father) was born in Massachusetts, descended from an old, important family. He began his studies early, including the study of Latin and Greek, and at age 13 was prepared to enter Amherst College. Because of his young age he pursued advanced studies for a time, then

entered Amherst as a sophomore. He graduated from as the youngest member of his class, and with second highest honors. He then attended Andover Theological Seminary, where in his last year he delivered the Master's oration. The first Sunday after leaving Andover, Rev. Emery preached for the Spring Street Church in Taunton, Massachusetts, and the church extended him a unanimous call. He accepted and became pastor about the time he reached age 22. This sets the stage for his remarkable life.

After serving as pastor, writing, and publishing for some years, Rev. Emery accepted a call from the First Congregational Church in Quincy. It was while serving in Quincy that the Civil War broke out, and President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton furnished him a pass to go anywhere within the Union lines and to take others with him. With the consent of his congregation he made several trips to the south, taking with him nurses, food, supplies, and various hospital stores. Rev. Emery and six Quincy ladies are reported

to have nursed the wounded on board the steamer Black Hawk on one of these trips.

Hospitals were afterward established in Quincy and Rev. Emery and Rev. Foote, also of Quincy, were appointed chaplains and served until the close of the war. In fact, Rev. Emery is credited with beginning the use of ministers as chaplains in the armed services. There had been no official chaplains before this.

Some members of the First Congregational Church had withdrawn before the Civil War over differences that arose over questions of the day, slavery, interpretation of the Bible, and theology. The pastor, Rev. Foote, went with them and they were called the Center Congregational Church. Rev. Emery had always urged them to reunite and felt they might do it more readily under a new minister and so he resigned. The re-united church was called The First Union Congregational Church, with elements from the names of both churches.

Thus, after a pastorate extending from 1855 until 1869, Rev. Emery left Quincy and returned to the east, ultimately ending up in his old home of Taunton. Rev. Emery was always deeply interested in historical matters, and it was through his efforts that the Old Colony Historical Society of Massachusetts came into existence, and for more than a quarter century until his death he was its president. During one of his ^{return} ~~trips~~ trips to Quincy to visit his two sons who had remained here - Joseph W. Emery and Samuel Hopkins Emery, Jr. - Rev. Emery was instrumental in the organization of the Quincy Historical Society. Rev. Emery certainly left his mark on Quincy, including his two sons and their many accomplishments.

after his first wife's death in 1864, Richard Newcomb ^(Mayn. Emery's father) became interested in exploring opportunities in the Mississippi Valley. He became involved in paper companies, first in Beloit, Wisconsin, then Chicago, and finally in Quincy where, with a brother, he purchased the New City Paper ~~Company~~ mill

and renamed it Newcomb Brothers, Richard and his second wife, Anna Marie Ritchie, had four children who, along with their descendants, became very prominent figures in various areas of manufacturing, as well as in supporting projects and charities through the Stillwell Foundation, created in 1959.

In 1874 Richard Newcomb became sole owner of the Quincy plant and in 1880 was instrumental in organizing the Quincy Paper Company, of which he became president. It rapidly became the second largest strawboard mill in the country. In 1890 he began construction of the home at 16th and Maine in Quincy - just down the block from 1677 Maine. The home, ^{which} had 33 rooms and 13 fireplaces, is now the Quincy Museum.

Mr. Newcomb retired from the strawboard business in 1889. At the time of his death in 1904, he was one of four millionaires in Quincy. Mr. Newcomb was president of the company organized to build the

Quincy, Beardstown and Havana railroad and was a member of the planning committee for the Park and Boulevard Association of Quincy. He also owned majority stock in the Newcomb Hotel named after him and also owned the building across from it. He owned other properties at the northeast corner of 8th and Maine, a 500-foot frontage on State Street east of 16th and, of course, his mansion on Maine which was the largest in Quincy. Additionally, he held title to considerable properties on Michigan Avenue and elsewhere in Chicago.

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Attachment 1: Sources

Attachment 2: Ownership History